The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858. NO. 49.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

Second Story Headley & Muir's Building,

(Corner of Main and First Streets.)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year if paid in advance, - - $2,00
" " " " at the end of 6 months, 2,50
" " " " " " " " 12 " 3,00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1,50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month,	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	12,00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year,	5,00
One Column one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " "	20,00
" eighth " "	16,00
" Column, six months,	
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	8,00
" Column three months,	20,00
" half Column, three months,	13,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	6,00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5,00

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change will be added to the above rates.

No advertisement will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their own business; and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All loaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Foster's Job Press.

2,500 per hour.

Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Job Presses, New Type of the latest styles, Inks of all colors, Bronzes, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c.; we are now prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.

Particular attention will be given to orders from a distance—in having them promptly attended to.

The Proprietors, having had an extensive experience, will give their personal attention to this branch of business, and hope, in their endeavors to please, both in the excellence of their work, and reasonable charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MISS MARY TURNER,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
Main Street, one door above Carsons Bank.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
Architect and Builder.
FIRST ST. MAIN AND WATER STS.
Brownville, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
AND
Real Estate Agent,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John G. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
R. W. Furnas, Brownville, N. T.
O. F. Lake, " " "
May 7, 1857. 47-1y

I. T. Whyte & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
Country Produce,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. HART & SON
SADDLE & HARNESS
MAKERS,
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.
Keep constantly on hand all description of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.
N. B. Every article in our shops manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.
And Notary Public.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. Wm. McLENNAN Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, 1857-11-tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter lands on commission; invest in town property, buy or sell the same and will always have on hand correct plats of townships, counties, &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

DANIEL L. McGARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.
REFERENCES.

Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, " "	Do
Hon. John R. Sheply, " "	Do
Hon. James Craig, " "	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, " "	Do
Judge A. A. Bradford,	Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls Esq., "	Do

H. M. ATKINSON,
Surveyor and Land Agent,
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Will attend promptly to the selection and location of Government lands in the Nemaha land district: surveying town sites, and subdividing lands; drafting city plats, and all other business of a General Surveyor. He will locate warrants on time for distant dealers; file declaratory statements of intention to pre-empt; make out pre-emption papers; and always on hand to look out claims for actual settlers.
REFER TO

W. W. Sanger, M. D.,	New York City,
Sewal & Withington,	Boston, Mass.
Rev. T. W. Howe,	Pataskala Ohio,
Col. W. E. Atkinson.	"
George H. Nixon, Register Land Office.	Brownville,
Lushbaugh & Carson, Bankers,	Brownville, N. T.
R. W. Furnas,	" "

J. D. N. & B. B. THOMPSON
Real Estate & General Collecting Agents,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Agents for Iowa Ins. Co., Oskaloosa,
ALL business entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and warranted correct. Papers prepared for persons wishing to pre-empt, Declaratory statements made out, etc., etc.
Office on First street, north of I. T. Whyte & Co.
REFERENCES:

J. W. Grimes, Ex-Governor	Iowa
T. L. Price do	Missouri
Austin A King do	do
G. S. Hayre & Co.,	Glenwood Iowa
G. Doughty	Council Bluffs, Iowa

April 8, 1858. v2n41-1y

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Archer, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

W. P. LOAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOT AND LAND AGENT,
Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

R. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. F. TOOMER.
HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
GEORGE CLAYES. J. W. LEE.
Clayes & Lee.
Real Estate and General Agency,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
REFER TO

James Wright, Broker,	New York,
Wm. A. Woodward, Esq.	" "
Hon. R. Wood, Ex-Gov. of Ohio,	Cleveland,
Wicks, Otic and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Horton,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawford and Sackett,	Chicago.

Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, R. R. HARDING
BENNET, MORTON & HARDING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nebraska City, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.
WILL practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Particular attention paid to obtaining, locating Land Warrants, and collection of debts.
REFERENCE:
Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit, Michigan;
Julius D. Morton, " "
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;
B. P. Fifiled, St. Louis, Mo.;
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo, Ohio
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska;
Sedgewick & Walker, Chicago, Ill;
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

JEFFERSON P. CASADY, JAS. D. TEST, Council Bluffs, Iowa. } MARTIN W. RIDEN, JAS. D. WHITE, Nebraska City N T
CASSADY, TEST, RIDEN & CO.,
(Successors to Riden & White.)
LAND AGENTS.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
HAVING made arrangements by which we will receive accurate copies of all the Townships embraced in the Eastern portion of Nebraska, we are now prepared to offer our services to the
"*Squatters of Nebraska Territory.*"
In Filing Declaratory Statements of Intention to Pre-empt. Securing Pre-emptions, Locating Land Warrants-
AND ENTERING LAND.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
Particular attention paid to Buying and Selling Property on commission: Also, to making Collections and forwarding remittances to any part of the Union.
Blanks of all kinds always on hand.
REFERENCES.

Hon. A. A. Bradford,	Nebraska City.
S. F. Nuckolls,	" "
Messrs. Dodman & West,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller.	Washington City
Thomas Lumpkin,	" "

June 28, 1856. v1-n4

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Political.

Democratic Address.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS:

The day is fast approaching when Nebraska will seek admission into the Union. But three years have passed away since her wide extent of Territory was opened for settlement, and she has already attained to more than one half of the population usually required of Territories when admitted to the independent sovereignty of States, and this too when party and personal excitements, the nation through, have directed into Kansas the great tide of emigration. Now that these excitements are being allayed, and the emigrant selects his own path-way, uninfluenced by morbid partizan feelings, three more years can hardly elapse before our Territory will be ready to throw off the swaddling clothes of her minority and claim the sovereignty of a full grown independent state.

That day will be one of momentous importance to our political future. There will be adopted by us a Constitution, moulded according to the views and sentiments of the people at the time, a constitution which, being the fundamental law of the new State, will shape and give coloring to all subsequent legislation. Congress requires of the Constitution of a State seeking admission into the Union no other qualification than that it be republican in form. A wide field is here left to the discretion and choice of the people composing the new State. They may adopt a constitution upon the old federalist plan, conferring large powers upon the government, powers of oppressive taxation, powers of large patronage in the appointment to lucrative offices by the Executive, instead of electing them by the people, powers of managing the public funds on systems and plans of ruinous extravagance, and of establishing mammoth monopolies which rival and crush the interests of individual citizens, thus making the people and their substantial good subservient to the government, which is the theory of tyrannies, instead of making the government subservient to the people, which is and always has been the theory of the Democratic party.

On the other hand, they may adopt a constitution whose basis shall be the glorious democratic motto "That government is best which governs least." It may leave the people free to elect all their own officers, with power to arraign them before the tribunal of public opinion whenever their misdeeds or shortcomings demand it. It may grant to its officers only such limited powers as a faithful and efficient discharge of their duties absolutely requires. It may limit taxation both in its objects and amounts. It may forbid all lavish expenditures of public monies. It may restrain the chartering of banks and monied corporations whose baleful effects upon the public prosperity we are now sorely experiencing. In short it may provide an economical, safe and democratic government. Between extremes so very wide the new State will be permitted to form its own domestic institutions.

Democrats, you believe that the latter and not the former description of constitution is the true one for a democratic people—is best suited to our intelligence, prosperity and wants. You belong to that great and glorious party whose founder was Thomas Jefferson; which from the first formation of our government until now, has contended for such a constitution. You could not content yourself to live under one less free—less democratic. Not one of you but would indignantly spurn the idea of living in a State ruled by federalists, whose leading doctrine is to increase the power of the government at the expense of the power of the people.

As this Territory is so soon to make the choice of the constitution which it will have, and as every democrat, every freeman, is personally and vitally interested in framing a constitution free and democratic in all its parts, it is very apparent that no time is to be lost in adopting measures and means for securing it. Public sentiment should be moulded early, those who are of opposite views should be informed and convinced, while those who are of like views should be impressed with an adequate idea of their importance, and all of us should be trained into an army, compact, determined and strong, which can sweep the field of every opposing foe.

Considerations of this character have induced Democrats from all parts of the Territory to urge upon their brethren the propriety of an early and thorough organization of the party.

In all new countries, personal and sectional jealousies wage bitter contests. If our Territory has been no exception to the general rule—if we have been unwilling witnesses of the unnatural strifes of Democrats with Democrats, let us remember, let the bitterest opponents remember that now we are approaching a new era—that another than a sectional warfare is coming on, a warfare in which are involved the vital and permanent interests, not of one section only but of all together, not of one man or set of men only, but of all democrats, and that a common triumph or a common defeat await us all. If our zeal for Democratic doctrines, principles and usages, has waxed cold in controversies in which they were not directly in issue, let us now, when they are involved and involved for all time to come, warm our political faith into new life, that we may march once more under the old banner which we all love, boldly and confidently to the warfare which is before us.

Fellow Democrats, look at the past history of our party, and in her glorious principles and achievements, see what abundant cause we have for pride and exultation. The history of progress is but a history of her triumphs, every step which has been taken in advance since the first adoption of our federal constitution by our forefathers, has been taken by the Democratic party. In the great march of human progress the opposition to our party has slowly and reluctantly followed, guided not by their principle, but by the ashes of our former camp-fires, and seldom reaching these till they were cold and dead. Not a day goes by but that our enemies pay the tribute of acknowledgement to the worth and wisdom of some measure against whose establishment they warred to the bitter end. Recall the great issues on which the country has been divided, and behold the Democracy from first to last and always fighting on the side of the people and coming off victorious. The alien and sedition laws—the fond idol of the federalists of the days of John Adams—assailed by Jeffersonian Democrats and annihilated, so that to-day the dog in the street will not howl a requiem over their rotten remains. The United States Bank, that monstrous monopoly of money, which aspired to rule the politics of the country by its power, assailed by Jacksonian Democrats upon the democratic doctrine that commerce, and not arbitrary government, should regulate trade and intercourse—extinct measure of the Past forgotten almost, in the issues of our day. In its wake has followed the kindred measure of a protective tariff, and in its place stands the wise and salutary measure of a tariff for revenue only. The Democratic party has added every foot of soil which has extended the general domain, limited on the west by the Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific Ocean and to Central America, making a sea girt empire mightier than the tyrannies of ancient or the monarchies of modern times. And lastly it has proclaimed and established upon a firm basis the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in which we now exult as a free, while we remain a dependent people—that glorious doctrine which is the last triumph of the American Government.

As the Democratic party has advanced from one of these principles to the other, asserting them, contending for them, and establishing them, the party of the opposition, under whatever name its forces were rallied, has objected to them as yielding too much to the people, has opposed them and been defeated under them, and has at last come to see their wisdom and to acquiesce in their firm and enduring establishment in the government. How devoutly do we see Seward, Hale, Sumner and Giddings to-day kneeling around the altar of Popular Sovereignty, rivaling even Douglas and his associates in devotion to a doctrine against the establishment of which, four years ago, they waged bitter and unscrupulous warfare.

Such, Fellow Democrats, has been the history of our party. She had her origin in the first days of the Union. She has held on her way amid the breaking of opposition factions—amid her many faced and ever changing foes, amid all changes, one and the same, the party of the people, the party of progress, the party of power, and the party of victory. Have not the democrats of Nebraska a right to be proud that they may constitute a regiment in the grand army, and should we not wheel into rank and march boldly and fearlessly to battle, assured that as ever when we have been united victory will be ours.

The day is auspicious for our hearty and thorough organization. The causes which for a few dark weeks threatened to divide our strength have ceased to operate. The vexed Kansas question, which made the halls of our national legislation a theatre of strife and turmoil, and arrayed friend against friend, has been referred to the people of that Territory for final settlement. Let us hope that they may act wisely and secure for themselves a brighter destiny in the future than they have had in the past. Upon that question Democrats have never been divided in principle, for the President declared in his first message that hereafter the principle should be applied, that the constitution of a new State should be submitted to and adopted by the people before it is presented to Congress, and this is the whole of the great principle of popular sovereignty for which Mr. Douglas has contended. The only contest was over the question of expediency in the Kansas case, and the fact that Democrats cannot always see alike with regard to questions of expediency is only an evidence of their honesty and independence, and should excite no fears that the party is threatened with disorganization—such mere issues of a day will never divide the Democratic ranks. They are held together by too many ties and associations, by too many hallowed memories and great hopes to cease their common efforts for the accomplishment of the grand aims and purposes of the party.

B. P. RANKIN,
Chairman of Committee.

"My daughter, why do you look at the moon so much?" inquired a mother of her daughter, a young lady just entering her sixteenth year. "Why, ma, they say there's a man in it," was the innocent reply.

Miscellaneous.

The Sculpture of Habit.

Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single beat. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows rough cast it. Ten thousand chisel-points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time; but at last the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed forever and unchanging in the solid marble.

Well, so does a man under the leadings of the Spirit, or the teachings of Satan, carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work.—A thousand acts of thought, and will, and deed, shape the features and expression of the soul—habits of love, and purity, and truth—habits of falsehood, malice and uncleanliness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of God, or the image and superscription of the Evil One.

The Three Marvels of England.

England produces three objects which are met with everywhere, but which in that island are remarkable for their marvellous beauty—the women, the trees, and the horses. Moreover, every place which raises a race of horses worthy of admiration is also peopled by pretty women. What is the cause of the coincidence, it is not easy to say; but this strange correlation is not the less real. Georgia rears the best horses of the East. The plains of La Camargue, in the neighborhood of Arles, famous for its lovely girls, preserve the blood of the Moorish coursers in a state of nature; the Andalusian maid attains her perfection of forms by the side of the most symmetrical steeds of the Peninsula; at Mecklenburg you behold the purest blood of Germany; and when a phalanx of amazons gallop along the avenues of the London parks, the dazzled eye cannot fix itself with indifference either on the ecuyere or the animal on which she is mounted. Let a young girl draw up her horse beneath a lofty tree, and you will contemplate, grouped in a single picture, the three marvels of England.

What I have Noticed.

I have noticed that all men speak well of a man's virtues when he is dead, and the tombstones are marked with epitaphs of 'good and virtuous.' Is there any particular cemetery where the bad are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is 'forgive us our debts,' but he makes everybody who owes him pay to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that death is a merciless judge, though not impartial. Every man owes a debt. Death summons the debtor to lay down the dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks a man is a rogue, is very certain to see one when he shaves himself. What a big rascal Diogenes must have been at that rate.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in this world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary to be down right mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed and call dame fortune blind; but it is the most capable eyesight, and is no old granny with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say, 'Here he lies,' which no doubt is often true, and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would believe that they had got into the wrong grave.

Baptism in Hoops.

At Chicago last week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says: "The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hooped skirt; the minister told her of the inconvenience that must result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath, the inflated skirt touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost to the congregation, she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt, the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady, the minister succeeded in baptizing the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audience, who could not keep from laughing in their pocket-kerchiefs.'

The age is becoming more refined.—"Root hog or die," is now rendered as follows: "Penetrate the subsoil, my porcine friend, or early expect an obituary notice on your untimely demise."

Age of Distinguished Statesmen.

The following table will be interesting at this time, as showing the age of many of our distinguished statesmen at the time of their death:

	Born.	Died.	Age
General Washington	1732	1799	67
Benjamin Franklin	1706	1790	74
John Adams	1735	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson	1743	1827	83
John Q. Adams	1767	1848	81
Andrew Jackson	1767	1845	78
Henry Clay	1777	1852	75
John C. Calhoun	1782	1850	68
Daniel Webster	1782	1852	70
Thomas H. Benton	1785	1858	76

Col. Benton's Last Words.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, thus writes, under date of the 10th:

The supposed time of Mr. Benton's death was 7:35, although he glided off so gently that it may have been some minutes earlier. The last evening, when Mr. Appleton called, he was too exhausted to converse and merely signified "to-morrow." At times through the night he was seized with spasmodic pains of great violence, otherwise he rested gently. His last connected words were about two in the morning, when Jacobs, his son-in-law, who was setting up, asked how he felt, to which he faintly whispered, "comfortable and contented."

Two Good Puns.

The Charleston Courier says that on some festive occasion connected with the commencement of Harvard, Judge Story having been called on for a sentiment, gave:

"The Hon. Edward Everett—Fame follows merit where Everett (*ever it*) goes."

The uproarious and dsafening applause called forth by this *jeu d'esprit* having subsided, Mr. Everett rose and paid with usury the compliment and laudation he had received, and gave in return:

"The Hon. Joseph Story—No eminence in virtue, learning, or jurisprudence, can raise higher than *one* Story.

Lapland Marriages.

Every Laplander, however poor, has a dozen or two dozen deer; and the flock of Lapp Crœsus amount sometimes to two thousand head. As soon as a young lady is born, after having been duly rolled in the snow, she is dowered by her father with a certain number of deer, which are immediately branded with her initials, and thenceforth kept apart as her especial property. In proportion as they increase and multiply does her chance improve of making a good match. Lapp courtships are conducted pretty much in the same fashion as in other parts of the world. The aspirant, as soon as he discovers that he has lost his heart, goes off in search of a friend and a bottle of brandy. The friend enters the tent, and opens, simultaneously, the brandy and his business, while the lover remains outside, engaged in hewing wood or some other menial employment. If, after the brandy and the proposal have been duly discussed, the eloquence of his friend prevails, he is himself called into the conclave, and the young people are allowed to rub noses. The bride then accepts from her suitor the present of a reindeer's tongue, and the espousals are considered concluded. The marriage does not take place for two or three years afterwards; and during the interval the intended is obliged to labour in the service of his intended father-in-law.

It is a curious fact that the love of our race is so innate in the robin as to render him unhappy in any other society—excepting only in the breeding season, when all birds are naturally shy and suspicious for the welfare of their offspring. Go into any wood, walk down any shady lane, enter any cemetery, seat yourself in any country church yard; or perch yourself on any rural style—within a few moments you will assuredly have a robin beside you, and he will assuredly introduce himself with a song. It is vain for you to say to him nay. He fairly fascinates you, he woes your heart and wins it. How many of *my* successes in winning human hearers are attributable to the hints afforded me by this ingenious, bold, opening, conquering bird.—*Kidd on the Robin.*

Very Cool.

The following correspondence, which is said to have passed over the telegraphic wires, is decidedly cool even for these hard times:

"Mr——: One year ago to-night I lent you $4.87 If you have not had it long enough, please keep it one year more.—Do you wish it? Answer. Yours, &c."

"Mr. ——: Forgot the fact some time ago, hoped you had. Let her run another year then. Yours, &c."

Liston went to Paris in 1839, and was one day walking in front of the Hotel Meurice, with his tongue hanging out of his mouth.

"What are you doing that for?" asked his intimated friend, Potier.

"Why," replied the eccentric man, "I am learning your language, and I want to catch the accent."

We like the "new pill" which a distinguished physician has just invented. This invaluable remedy for melancholy is made of "fun and fresh air in equal proportions and is to be taken with cold water three times a day."

Save the Pieces.

"How many mills make one cent," asked a schoolmaster of a promising pupil, "don't know; but guess it takes a good many cents to make a mill, if they're built of stone."

A divine once praying said, "Oh, Lord, give us neither poverty nor riches," and, pausing a moment, he added, "especially poverty."

A Texas paper says that the young ladies thereabouts are making great ravages on the grape vines, taking them for hoops.

The woman who "burst her sides a laughing," had them mended by her husband coming into her parlor with muddy boots.

If the Naiads were constantly bathing, we presume, from their name, the Dryads were the ones who brought the towels.

To find out whom a child loves, make it a present, and notice to whom it is most eager to show that present, exultingly.—To find out whom a woman hates, do exactly the same.

The value of things is not in their size, but quality; and so of reason, which, wrapped in few words, has the greater weight.

An old Scotch preacher said of a young opponent that he had "a great deal of the young man, not a little of the old man, very little of the new man."

"Ma," said little Willemina, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear?" said her astonished ma. "Because he slept with his fathers; and I think if he had been so very rich, he would have had a bed of his own!"

An agent, soliciting subscribers for a book, showed the prospectus to a man, who after reading—"one dollar in boards and one dollar and twenty-five cents in sheep,"—declined subscribing as he might not have boards or sheep on hand, when called upon for payment.

At Gibraltar there was great scarcity of water. An Irish officer said, "He was very easy about the matter, for he had nothing to do with water; if he only got his tea in the morning, and punch at night, it was all that he wanted."

"When thou art buying a horse or choosing a wife, says the Tuscan proverb, "shut thine eyes and commend thyself to God." Is that what is called "trusting in Providence?"

There is a policeman in every man's conscience—even though you may not always find him on the beat.

"Well, mariner," said a tooth doctor to a salt-water customer, "which tooth do you want extracted? is it a molar or incisor?" "It's the upper tier on the larboard side. Bear a hand, you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a bloody lobter."

It is only fools that quarrel—wise men are above it. This is precisely the case with nations, the only exception is where a people are struggling for their liberties against a common tyrant.

Finn, the celebrated comedian, once fell over a lot of wooden-ware, in front of a man's store, upon which the shopkeeper cried out: "You came near kicking the bucket that time, mister." "Oh, no," said Finn quite complacently, "I only turned a little *pale.*"

There is a great demand for a kind of plaster paper that will enable gentlemen to stick to their business.

It is said that an ingenious down-east Yankee has invented a machine by which a man can tell when he is sufficiently drunk. He calls it a *fuddleometer*, and it operates by giving a fellow a sharp punch in the ribs the moment he has got bricks enough in his hat.

A farmer told a barber that he ought to reduce his prices, now corn was cheap. "No, sir-ee, replied the shaver, "for, when corn is low, farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

The Paris *Figaro* tells a neat anecdote of one of the brothers Pereire, the great financiers, who are Jews. A member of some large stock company, of which this brother is a chief manager, fell into dispute with him about the management, and being discontent with the absorbing share that Pereire took in the direction, and vexed at the rough way in which he treated his protestations, finally exclaimed, "Do you mean to eat me up?" "My religion," answered the banker, prohibits me from doing that."

A queer genius has just died in the Ohio Penitentiary, after being confined three years for killing a man in the drunken frolic. Around the body of the corpse was found a thick, heavy leathern belt, which contained one hundred and sixty half dollars and forty-six cents in silver change. The poor fellow had carried his load about him constantly for years, for fear of being robbed. The money has been earned by him by 'overwork' while in prison.

The progress of agriculture ought to be one of the objects of your constant care; for upon its improvement or decline depends the prosperity or decline of empires.