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 10, 1858. | NO. 50.

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 ridgedly 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 leaded 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 BET. 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 C. 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 shop is 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, '57-11-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. Silus 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 statetements 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. Bayre & 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, Otis and Brownell, Bankers, "
Alcott & Horton, "
Col. Robert Campbell, St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq. " "
Crawforn and Sackett, Chicago.
Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, E. H. 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;
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill;
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

JEFFERSON P. CASADY, } MARTIN W. RIDEN,
JAS. D. TEST, } JAS. D. WHITE,
Council Bluffs, Iowa. } 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 Filling 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. Dolman & 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.

Miscellaneous.

The Red Pettycoat.

A EPICK.

Red Pettycoat, tis to the I unyoke the muse & probly the muse will be willing to be unYoked for sich a interestin subjeck. Thow Comst from Ingland. Victory brot ye out. She got the stile in Scotland, where all The femaile Scotlanders ware ye. Up in the Hiland (me told, the females ware ye Short, and don't ware no stockins. O Wood that I lived in the Hilands, grate Pettycoat!

Grate Pettycoat!!
You air a stunner, spechully when
Worn with white stockins and neet
Gater shoes. Methinks I see a Bawl
Room krowded with femail wimen. They
Awl hev Red Pettycoats on! They awl
Ware white stockins! Bimeby the music
Strikes up! Ar, tis two much—I can't
Stand it! My vishun is dazzled! My
Brane whurls! I garsp fer breth!
Kan it be? What? am I mad! Ar, yes, tis two troo!
I larf wildly—haw, haw, haw! Still the
Danse continers! I git worser &
Worser; and bimeby I fall into a swoon!
• • • • • • •

Tremenjus Pettycoat!
You have made sad havuck with the unDersined, but he furgives ye, and ye may
Do it sum more if ye want to!
Flamin Pettycoat, adoo!

S. PERTATERS.

Feline Serenades.

An exclamatione to ye tortoise shelle Thomasse catte, whych synges so dyabollycallie upone ye roffe underre my wyndowe by nyghte.

Iffe ye grey Tomme catte thynkes he synges,
Or iffe ye songe thynkes he be sunge—
They know notte who would boot-jackes flynges,
Howe mannie brickes at hymme I've flunge!

When come ye nyghte to me he's neare;
Rayne or shynie all the same!
He on ye rooffe wylle sylle appeare,
And katerwalle his Tomme flame.

They reckonne ille who bolte hymme outte,
Forre lyke a byrde wythe mytie wynges,
Wylle perche uponne ye waterre spoutte,
And twyce as loudde ye Tomme catte synges.

Hysse voyce wylle offt attracte a brode
Of female felynes, syx or sevenne—
To chaunte therre hymme 'round my abode,
Asse thoughe it werre the Tomme catte's heaven!

The Hieroglyphics of the English Alphabet.

The wise men, those who invented our alphabet, might evidently be supposed to convey a hieroglyphic meaning in the formation of it, and though the art of drawing was imperfect in ancient days, I think I have discovered at least some of the symbolical meanings, and without further preface proceed to present them to the reader:

A The first letter represents a youth entering upon the journey of life, ardent and hasty, his legs only being seen, the cross-mark implying that he is dressed.

B Describes a diagonal perspective of the motion made by his feet in walking.

C That the road is open and he proceeds freely.

D The bow of this letter implies that he has fallen, and it describes the line of his fall.

E A rough picture of his face, with his nose smashed in.

F That he is recovering.

G And that he is proceeding, whence comes the phrase "Going it."

H That he meets a friend, and shakes hands, which is represented by the cross-mark.

I Implies that friendship is but a name—the perpendicular clearly signifying that he is alone.

J And renews his journey, throwing his heels behind him.

K But he is stopped by a person, imperfectly represented as a female—that is a rib, which is placed against his side.

L The lower part of this letter describes his advances.

M And his respectful bows.

N Her courtesies.

O That as the circle is complete, so is his happiness.

P Still his joy is described as enclosing him only from his breast to his head and he wishes for more.

Q When she takes his arm.

R Now her relation to him is changed from what it was in "K," and her head rests upon his shoulder.

S That things become crooked, as they usually do.

T And he is pictured with his shoulders shrugged and his arms hanging down.

U But he recovers by taking something to drink, the cup being well executed.

V Two persons about to embrace, being in the act of stepping forward.

W This letter evidently describes another person who is intimately connected with them.

X Who undoubtedly is cross.

Y But becomes less so.

Z And the two horizontal lines describes two persons asleep, with another lying between them, indicated by the diagonal.

"&"

A gentleman who had listened attentively to a long, diffuse, and highly ornamental prayer, was asked by one of the members, "if he did not think the minister was very gifted in prayer."

"Yes," he replied, "I think it as good a prayer as was ever *offered to a congregation.*"

Decidedly Cool.

The truth of the following story is vouched for by the Missouri correspondent of Harper's Weekly:

Not a hundred miles from here, some six months ago, lived a fair widow, possessed of those shining qualities that most dazzle and charm the bachelor. She was young, handsome and very wealthy. Mrs. Jackson took an eastern tour last Summer, and was beset by many suitors—ardent and anxious lovers—among them was a Kentucky lawyer, quite a promising man; but so enamored did he become of this fair widow that he left a lucrative practice at home and followed her through the entire route of fashionable travel. He met her at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; he danced at Saratoga and Newport with her, and when the season was drawing to a close, he happened to be with her at Niagara, and on the Ohio river, and even at St. Louis, when she was almost at home. He was always pleading professional business as the reason of his excursions here and there, but he managed to plead his own suit out of court when courting the widow, though he saw no evidence of a verdict in his favor. In length Mrs. Jackson stepped on board the boat at St. Louis, to go up the Missouri to her own residence, when, to her surprise, the indefatigable lawyer presented himself, as fresh as a May morning. The widow exclaimed, as she met him:

"Why, Mr. Jones, I thought you were going to Louisville?"

"Mrs. Jackson, my dear madam," replied the advocate, I am here to renew the offer of my hand, and to beg your acceptance."

"Really, sir, I think I have been sufficiently explicit, and that you had no encouragement to pursue the matter."

"But I hoped Madam, that my devotion and perseverance would be finally rewarded."

"Do you mean, then," said the widow, evidently softened, "that you really had no other business in going this journey with me than to prosecute this suit?"

"None in the world, but the hope of winning you."

"Then you shall be rewarded," she replied, with a merry twinkle in her roguish beautiful eyes, which the lawyer mistook for a sweeter passion; "then, my dear sir, you shall be rewarded. Tell me now as a gentleman, how much money you have spent on this tour?"

"Do you really wish to know?"

"Certainly, I do."

Mr. Jones took out his note book, and soon reported that he had spent nearly five hundred dollars."

"Well," said the lovely lady, "I do not wish any one to lose by me," extending her purse to the lawyer.

"Why, what do you mean, Mrs. Jackson?"

"I mean what I say; take it; take it and pay yourself for your Summer's work on my account, and let us be quits."

And he did take it, and the widow had to borrow money to get home. The widow was taken all aback by the lawyer's cool acceptance of the gold; but he consoled himself with the idea that if she would not be his bride she was at least fair game.

The Two Wives.

It is said that a down-town merchant, being unable to pay a note which, if he did not meet would involve him in bankruptcy, went home with a sad countenance to reveal his misfortune to his wife. No sooner, however, had he made the startling announcement, than his faithful wife sallied to her room and returned with a bag containing $5000 in gold, which she said the had saved from her house money. A brother of this same merchant was not so fortunate. Being afraid to trust the banks, he had laid by at home $1000 in gold, with which he intended to meet a note. When pay-day came, he went to search for his money, but it was missing. On inquiring of his dear wife, he found that she had bought with it, at Stewart's a set of $1000 furs! It is needless to add that this merchant failed.

The Ruins of Ninevah.

The steamship "Soho" has just arrived at London with the last consignment of Assyrian antiquities from the ancient Nineveh. They consist of about fifty cases of the most artistic sculptures yet discovered in the earliest post-diluvian city, representing the Queen of Assyria feasting under the shadow of the vine, the King engaged in a lion chase, and after in the act of pouring forth a libation. There is also a splendid and almost unbroken hunting series, comprising not only lions, but wild asses, caught in a noose or lasso; also a procession of the sportmen bearing away birds, hares, etc., with their dogs, and other implements of capture and pursuit. But still more interesting than these treasures of antiquity are the slabs bearing the famous inscription on the winged bull at the entrance of the palace of Senacherib, recording his memorable expedition against Hezekiah, the sovereign of Judah, in which 180,000 of his warriors, "unsmote by the sword," in a single night, "melted like snow in the glance of the Lord," an event so sublimely described in the "Hebrew melodies" of Byron:

"And there lay the steed, with his nostril all wide,
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beaten surf.
And there lay the rider, distored and pale,
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone—
The lances unlifted, the trumpets unblown."

Marriages.

Let people prate as they will, the woman was never born yet who would not cheerfully and proudly give herself and her whole destiny into a worthy hand, at the right time and under fit circumstances; that is, when her whole heart and conscience accompanied the gift. But marriage ought always to be a question not of necessity, but choice. Every girl ought to be taught that a hasty, loveless union stamps upon her almost as foul dishonor as one of those connections which omit the legal ceremony altogether; and that, however pale, dreary and toilsome a single life may be, unhappy married life must be tenfold worse—an ever haunting temptation, a torment from which there is no escape but death.

Race Between a Horse and a Locomotive.

A novel race took place lately between a blooded horse and a locomotive. The horse is decided to be a very fast nag and so is the locomotive, and both were well trained to the track. The arrangements between the betting parties, were that the horse should be at his starting-place when the locomotive came up even, and the word "go" should be given, when away they went under whip and steam. The judges declared the horse the winner by one-half length. The bet was $50 a side, and the distance only eighty rods. This decided the question that the horse is faster than steam.—*Hamilton Times.*

A good Rule.

A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing and in an hour—and after this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and as soon as it became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.

First Settlement in Ohio.

The New York Evening Post says it was seventy-one years ago on the 7th of May since the emigrant party from New Hampshire landed in Marietta, Ohio. This was the first permanent settlement of white inhabitants in that Territory. Among those who went with the infant colony were Gen. Lewis Cass, Ex-Governor Woodbridge, of Michigan, Dr. Hildreth. Ohio has now 2,500,000 people, iudustrious, enterprising, and intelligent. She has $850,000,000 of taxable property; $3,500,000 in school houses; and an annual school tax for the education of all her children, of $2,500,000, and more miles of canal and railroad than any State in the Union.

Waggery.

Some time ago, on the Sabbath day, we wended our way to one of our churches, and instead of a sermon heard an address upon some missionary or other benevolent subject. After the address was concluded two brethren were sent round with the baskets for contributions, Parson L——, who was one of the basket bearers taking the side upon which we sat. Immediately in our front and upon the next seat negligently reclined our friend Bill H——, a gentleman of infinite humor and full of dry jokes. Parson L—— extended the basket and Bill slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the Parson.

"Can't do it," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?"

"Yes; but I am not able to give anything."

"Poh! poh! I know better, you must give a better reason than that."

"Well, I owe too much money—I must be just before I am generous, you know."

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe any one else."

"That's true, Parson, but then he aint a pushing me like the balance of my creditors."

The Parson's face got into a rather a curious condition and he passed on.

A Watery Joke.

During the last dry spell, a very raw back-woodsman, just down from his native wilds to see city sights, was standing on a corner all agape just as a watering-machine broke loose and began to squirt its fluid contents to allay the dust. The backwoodsman thought that the cask had sprung a sudden and unpremeditated leak without the knowledge and connivance of the driver, who was riding along and taking no notice of what the water was doing behind his back, so he sang out: "Say stranger! your water's all a wastin' out of that bar'l." The "stranger" took no notice of this information, and the machine kept on delivering, caused the rustic to remark: "That'ere man won't get nary drop o' that water home if it keeps a squirtin' out that way. He must be a fool."

The late John Avery Parker, a successful merchant of New Bebford, was at time "warned" to leave Westport, Mass., under the old law or custom of warning strangers who were likely to become a public charge. He died worth $1,300,000

Farm and Garden.

Cheese Making.

We can do no better than give our readers the following items on the process of cheese making, from the practical pen of Hon. G. Denniston, of Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., as reported to him to the New York State Agricultural Society:

The manufacture of cheese consists in the complete separation of the curd from the whey, and the proper compressing and curing of the curd. There are leading principles that should be noticed, relating to every stage, and which will determine the flavor, and texture of the article produced.

1. The evening and morning's milk is used—the evening milk is strained into a tub, and in the morning added to the morning's milk. The temperature of the milk united will be generally so low as to require more warmth; this is done *at all seasons of the year* by putting the milk into a tin vessel, which is floated in heated water. It is important to determine the exact temperature at which the milk should be "*set.*" Some advocate a low temperature; but experience has indicated that from 84° to 90° is about the range at which the milk ought to be coagulated.

2. I have noticed that the higher the temperature of the milk at the time of setting, the sooner it will coagulate, but the curd will be tougher and less in quantity; and on the other hand, if the milk be set at a very low temperature, the curd will be longer forming, will be greater in quantity and tender in quality. The range of temperature, as I have before stated, is from 84° to 90° according to the season and the weather.

3. It is found necessary to vary the *heat* at setting, at different seasons of the year, so as to produce coagulation within a given time, for if the temperature should be too great in warm weather, the curd will form tough and hard, and if it be too low, in cool weather, it will form too soft, will work off with the whey, and reduce the quantity, as well as the quality of the cheese. The *precise heat* at which the milk is to be set, is important in cheese making, and should be determined by careful observation of those engaged in its manufacture.

4. The *rennet* used is *calf rennet.* It is prepared by turning out the contents, and every other impurity. It is turned inside out, stretched on a stick, salted and hung up to dry. When thoroughly dried, it is packed in salt and put in a dry place. The rennet is used by stepping a small piece in a cup of luke-warm water, adding thereto a little salt. I judge of the proper time for breaking the curd by pressing the surface of the milk, and if the *curd* and *whey* appear distinct, the one coagulated and solid, the other of a pale green shade, it indicates the curd is in a condition to separate from the whey and to become fine and smooth in breaking; but if the curd appears *soft*, it is not sufficiently formed for separation from the whey and for breaking.

5. The curd is broken by means of a "cheese cutter," formed of wire-work, which is passed through the curd perpendicularly and in different directions so as to separate it into small and equal parts. The finer the curd is broken the sooner it will separate from the whey.

6. The time occupied in breaking the curd is determined by the state of the curd and the whey. The curd must be in a condition to be worked even, so that in the *after scalding process*, no element of fermentation remain in it to depreciate its quality. The curd must also be in a condition to separate from the whey, which it does by sinking. It is essential at this point to notice, as before hinted, that the curd be not too *tender* through a low temperature, nor too tough by being too warm. The proper temperature is to be observed as being conducive to a proper condition of the curd in its texture and firmness. This being observed and secured, the breaking process need occupy no longer time than is necessary to separate the curd into the fine and uniform parts, so that it may gradually separate from the whey.

7. As soon as the curd has settled and the whey appears clear on the top, begin to dip the whey off and to scald. The time for raising the heat will vary, according to circumstances, from three-quarters of an hour and more, to be determined by the condition of the curd; if it is hard, not so long, if soft, longer, to work it harder.

8. The heat is applied in scalding the curd faster or slower according to the action of the rennet, as that acts rapidly or less so. The practice is to raise the temperature gradually from that of the curd, when broken, up to 90°, and from that to 106°, and while scalding, the whey and curd is kept in motion to keep the curd from running together, and that it may be equally cooked throughout; the *time* taken varies from half to three-quarters of an hour rnd sometimes longer.

9. The rule is varied somewhat at different seasons of the year, as the temperature is cold or warm. In warm weather do not raise the scalding point as high, in cold higher. Although the particular principle applicable to the scalding process is admitted, yet the application is to be determined by circumstances. The change of the weather, and the particular state of the curd, (must in all cases be strictly observed,) will indicate to the observing mind the variations from the rules that are necessary to result in a good cheese.

10. The test by which it is determined that the curd has been cooked enough, is that it will feel elastic, and when chewed between the teeth will squeak.—This is a simple test, and if applied with discrimination and judgment, it is an infallible one; and yet many mistake the condition of the curd, by not cooking it enough or too much, and the consequence is, that it is either too stubborn and tough, or not sufficiently so, to be in a proper condition for its after-working and manufacture.

11. As soon as the curd is sufficiently cooked, it is then separated from the whey. This is done by dipping it on to a strainer, spread over a tub or sink. It is necessary to be very particular at this stage of the process—if the curd is too hot, and matts together, its temperature should be reduced by turning on cold whey until it sinks to 94°; at this point the curd will absorb the salt freely, and afterwards press out freely.

12. The salt used is the first quality of Onondaga salt, and one pound of salt to forty pounds of curd. The curd is salted when warm and well drained. It must be worked fine so as to work the salt uniformly throughout the mass. During the salting process the temperature should range from 94° down to 95°.

13. As soon as the salt is thoroughly worked in, and packed for a few minutes until the curd sinks in the temperature to about 72°, it should then be put to press. If it be put to press at a higher temperature it will be tough and strong—if at a lower, it will crumble, and not press well together.

14. The cheese is pressed twelve hours and then turned, and then pressed twelve hours longer. Sometimes when the cheese is large, it is pressed in all forty-eight dollars.

15. If the cheese is put to press too warm, or the curd is soured, or the cheese cloth not perfectly clean, the cloth will "adhere to the cheese." The remedy is indicated by the cause.

16. The coloring matter used is "annatto," and is incorporated with the rennet, and applied in setting the milk with the rennet.

17. After the cheese is taken from the press, it should be cleared of all blotches or scum that may arise on its surface, and sufficient oil and beeswax rubbed on to keep it from cracking. This being observed strictly from day to day, a rind will be produced that will be impervious to flies.

18. The cheese is rubbed with whey oil. The whey stands until a cream rises upon its surface, which is skimmed off and churned. The milk is worked from the butter, and is then tried down, until all the milk and watery particles escape, to what is called whey oil. This oil is rubbed on the cheese quite warm, and thoroughly rubbed over its surface. Be sure to rub no more oil on, than will become incorporated readily with the rind.

19. A cheese that has been neglected in the scalding process, or that has not been sufficiently salted, or the curd of which has been improperly worked will likely swell. As has been before hinted, the process of setting, or scalding, or salting, must be particularly noticed, or the cheese will present some feature which will detract from its value.

20. A thermometer is used to test the degree of heat in all cases; and yet its use must, in all cases, be guided by observation, as contingencies arise that produce chemical changes. The thermometer is a mere instrument to be called in aid of a practical judgment, and careful discrimination, rather than an absolute rule, by which we are to be governed.—There exists a range of essentials throughout the whole process of cheese manufacture, and at the same time a difference in the minutiæ, which is to be determined by observation.

Tie your Hores.

Job Jolly never tied his team when he left them, and this neglect cost him two new wagons, one new harness, the death of one horse and a lasting hurt to another, the loss of two children, a crippled wife, and life long remorse—all incurred within one year. There was a remedy—no, not a remedy, but a preventive in the following rule, which should be posted in every farmer's horse-barn: Never leave home without a good halter on your horse or in the wagon; never leave a horse or span of horses without securing them by the halter to a good strong post or other solid, never to a shade tree. Do not leave them attached to a plow or harrow or roller in the field without tying them. A little care will save you property.

A bright fire of resinous pine, tar, shavings, or any other combustible, kindled in the garden at night, on a platform erected for the purpose, will attract and destroy millions of insects.

Birds are among the best friends of the gardener, and should by no means be destroyed, although some of them may eat a few raspberries or cherries.

Practice what you preach to your boys, regarding clean tools, a place for everything and everything in its place, &c.—They should be taught it both by precept and example.

Hens and chickens should have access to the garden whenever it can safely be permitted.