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 24, 1858. NO. 52.

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 leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

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 ENT. 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. 16, '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. Shepirp, " " 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 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.☜
REFERRENCES:
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.

H. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH E. 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, H. 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. Nucnolls, " "
Messrs. Dolman & West, St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller, Washington City
Thomas Lumpkin, " "
June 28, 1856. v1-nd

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

Farm and Garden.

[From the Patent Office Report of 1856.]

Devon Cattle.

The "Devon," or rather "North Devon" cattle, chiefly produced in the county from which they take their name, are of great antiquity, and have been celebrated and justly admired for centuries, for their pleasant color, elegant form, gentle temper, active gait, and other good qualities, which fit them beyond all other breeds for the yoke or the plough; it is for the excellence of their milk and flesh. Their color is generally a light red, but varying a little, either darker or more yellow, seldom having any white, except about the udder of the cow, or the belly of the bull, which is little seen, or, perhaps, a few white hairs towards the extremity of the tail. On the whole, there is scarcely any breed so rich and mellow in its touch, so silky and soft in its fine, long hair: added to which, it has a greater proportion of weight in the most valuable joints, consuming at the same time less food in its production.

It is to the grazier, then, that this breed is more especially valuable, as few if any others will rival them in disposition to fatten and in the quality of the flesh.—Generally speaking, the cows are inferior to many others for the purposes of the dairy, but not as respects the quality of the milk; for they yield more than an average proportion of cream and butter, both of which in Devonshire are proverbially known. Some farmers, however, have found them to yield even a large produce of milk, so that in this particular much may depend on the choice of pasturage, or the manner in which they are kept. The general average of the dairies is one pound of butter a day for each cow, during the summer months, or as long as they are well fed.

This breed will bear transferring to inferior soils, as well as to colder and more exposed situations, without suffering in the slightest degree. Thus upon the bleak coast of Norfolk, and upon light and inferior pastures, they are found to thrive remarkably well, and to sustain their flesh upon very indifferent keeping.

For working purposes, the Devons are unequalled, and no description of cattle can be compared with them, either for quickness of steps, or endurance of 'pluck.' There is almost as much difference in working between these oxen and those of other breeds, as there is in a light, cleanly, active cart-horse, and the heavy, hairy-legged sluggish dray. In Devonshire, they are usually put to labor at from two to three years old, according as they are wanted, and worked until they are five or six years of age, when they are quickly fattened for the butcher. Four young and two old bullocks are required to plow an acre a day upon heavy land, but on light soils they will do more. In Norfolk, these oxen are also extensively used at the plough, one pair being employed in the forenoon from six till eleven o'clock, and another pair from one till six in the evening. In this manner, they will generally plough upon turnip soil, one acre and a half in a day. It is no uncommon thing, however, for a three year old bullock to work in a plough alone, and if well kept, he will perform without difficulty all through the spring. But when the weather becomes warm he will suffer very much if worked longer than five or six hours at a time. In hoeing ridged turnips or mangold wurzel, with a single plow or horse-hoe, two steady bullocks, one at a time, will walk over five acres in a day; but to do this, they must work about eleven hours in a day instead of ten. After a little practice, they are preferred to horses, as they are easily managed and turn at the ends without trouble, scarcely injuring a single root.

For feeding purposes, the Devons possess every qualification to fatten, being celebrated for the fineness of their flesh and the lightness of the offal; and, altho' they do not attain so great a weight as some other breeds, they will fatten at a very early age. They may be made quite fit for the butcher when twenty-seven or thirty months old, and will weigh at that age from 569 to 700 pounds. If kept until three years old, or a little longer, they may easily be made to weigh from 700 to 840 pounds.

The period at which the working Devons are fattened greatly varies. A favorite old bull is frequently worked too long, and it then requires both additional time and quantity of food; but, generally speaking, a certain number are fed off each year, and fresh ones are broken to supply their places. These old oxen, when well fed, attain a good weight, frequently weighing from 1,120 to 1,260 pounds. In this case, however, they are immense consumers, and will devour daily, when first put to turnips, 5 or 6 bushels, besides other food.

For certain districts, the Devons must be considered most valuable animals, being hardy and easily kept upon the most scanty herbage on poor soils. Their rich milk and fine quality of flesh, combined with their unrivalled working qualities, are becoming more appreciated than formerly, and they are increasing in importance, both in Europe and in this country amongst the other breeds.

The North Devon bull has a bold countenance, indented forehead, clear, full and prominent eyes, surrounded by an orange-colored ring; his head is square, with a light cream-colored muzzle, or nose; his horns are moderately strong, a little turned up at their tips, and of a wavy color; his back is straight from the hip-bone to the insertion of the tail; his hind quarter is full and round quite down to the hough, with the thigh full of muscles, and a deep, rich flank; his shoulder is also deep and strong from the withers to the chest, and thick through the breast behind the elbow; his fore-arm and knee are thick and strong, with the bone small and short under the knee; his flank is well down the body, which is rather straight underneath.

The cow has a neat, sharp head, with graceful, upturned horns, a very full, clear eye, encircled with an orange-colored ring, and she is of the same color within the ears; the muzzle, or nose, is narrow, and of pale cream-color; her frame is long and straight, symmetrical in shape, with good prominent hips and full springing ribs; her hind-quarter is long and full; her shoulder round, slanting and full, and she is deep from the top of the plate-bone to the breast-point; her fore-arm thick down to the knee-bone; and thin and short below the knee; her abdomen is straight along the underside; her flank is low down near the hough; she is usually small when compared with the bull.

The North Devon working ox has a large, long, straight, symmetrical frame, with a clean, sharp-looking head, clear, prominent eye, encircled by an orange-colored ring, a cream-colored nose, and long, waxy, upturned horns, which are fine at the points; his shoulder is slanting and well placed; his neck is lean and thin at the breast-point; his ribs are rounded and spring out; his hip is high and long from the hip-bone to the insertion of the tail, and nearly as high as the line of the back; hind-quarter round and full, quite to the hough, with great substance and bone; fore-arm, thick and large above, but small below the knee, with a good, expansive, solid hoof.

[From the Valley Farmer.]

Gardening Operations for June.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

To keep the beds and borders clean by hoeing and weeding, will be the principal routine of work for this month. Stir the soil frequently among the growing shrubs and flowers. Remove all decayed leaves, branches or dead plants as fast as they appear. Stake and tie up neatly, and in as natural a manner as possible, all plants that require it. Do not bundle them up together and tie, as though you was tying a sheaf of grain. Dahlias, especially, should have a stake put to them early, and a string passed round them to keep them from being swayed about by the wind.—Train it to a single stem and pinch off the week lateral shoots.

Successful sowings of some of the most desirable kinds of annuals may be made, to take the places of the first sowings, which will soon be running away to seed, or growing spindly and weak. There are some annuals, as the Mignonette, for instance, which should be had blooming all the season through. Its fragrance is so delightful. Then the bees are so fond of it.

Roses—As soon as these are out of bloom, take your flower scissors and go through and cut off all the seed vessels. There is a two-fold object in this. First, the decaying petals are unsightly, and are best removed. 2d. By cutting them off it keeps the plant from exhausting itself, in perfecting its seed, and will cause the hybrid perpetuals ta start again into new growth and they will bloom again the sooner and the better for it. When they have started to grow again, an occasional watering, with manure water, will help them greatly, by adding vigor to their growth, and enhance the beauty of the flowers individually.

Window plants, such as scarlet and rose geraniums, heliotropes, &c., that have been kept in pots all winter in the house, had better be turned out of pots and planted in the open border during summer, having been previously well cut back, if wanted for blooming again in the house next winter, they may have most of the soil shaken from the roots, and repotted again into new soil in the same sized pots, and the pots plunged into the ground up to their rims, and most of the blooms kept picked off through the summer.

The soil most suitable for all that class of plants should consist of thoroughly rotted, turfy loam, or garden mould, leaf mould from the woods equal parts, with sand enough to render porous, and in some cases a little well rotted manure.

These plants that are kept year after year for blooming in-doors, should always be pruned back annually and turned out or repotted, and a period of rest given them, to enable them to recruit their exhausted energies, and to keep them dwarf and bushy.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Hoeing, weeding and thinning the growing crops will be in order. Thin out the root crops early, and give them room enough to grow out well. It will depend on the richness of your soil as to how you may thin. If the soil is rich and the cultivation good, carrots will grow large, even if allowed to stand moderately thick and so will onions; they will ride and shoulder each other out in good strong ground. If your ground is poor, you must give more room and make up for it, by more frequent hoeings. Beets can easily be grown too large, those not larger than a tea cup are about the proper size for the table. Shape and color are much more important than size in this as well as some other vegetables. The turnip beet should be perfectly smooth, globular and deep red inside.

But of all the vegetables that require a rich soil, cabbage and perhaps celery are the greatest. To grow these large you must have good ground. Not ground that has had a good coat of manure merely, but that which has had a heavy dressing perhaps annually for several years.—It may have been cropped annually too, no matter for that, it will be sure to have left each time some of its fertilizing material unappropriated, and be growing richer every year. In the absence of such ground, give a good dressing of well rotted manure, plow deep, and cultivate well, i. e., hoe and stir the soil about them frequently; by the end of the month, some of the fall and winter cabbages may be planted out, also cauliflower and broccoli. Snap beans, sweet corn, squash, cucumbers and tomatoes, will be the principal crops to sow for succession now. Those who want early celery may get out a row or two, but for main crops next month will be quite early enough. A sowing of endive may be made for earliest used.

Do not continue to cut the stalks of your asparagus beds too long; no precise rule can be given as to the date you should quit cutting, as the season varys each year. But a good, though old fashioned rule, is to quit after peas are fairly in, as peas are a good substitute for asparagus. All the stalks that come up after that should be left to recuperate and strengthen the crowns for another year. The same remarks apply to rhubarb also. The seed-stalks should be removed as fast as they appear, for they exhaust the roots, which in this case are wanted to produce leaves and stalks.

Herbs intended for drying for winter use should always be cut when about in full bloom, and dried in the shade; spread them out thinly on a table or the floor of some spare room or airy, covered shed. When dry, they may be tied up in bunches and suspended in any dry, airy room or shed, though a better plan is to pulverize the leaves fine and keep them in a tightly corked bottle, as different kinds of herbs come into bloom at different periods, they will require attention accordingly.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Look out for insects among your trees and bushes. Tobacco water, or what is better, tobacco smoke, will easily rout all the species of green fly (aphis). Nearly every distinct family of plants, has a species of aphis that feeds on it, and belongs to it, as it were; their rapidity of increase is prodigious; happily their destruction is easily compassed, if it is only set about. There's the rub.

It will be almost too late to warn you of that gregarious fellow, the caterpiller, which has a large web-like nest, (a most conspicuous object in the tree) where they congregate in droves and from whence they foray among the branches and leaves. We have seen large trees defoliated by them, so that not a single leaf could be found entire. The apple, the cherry, and the locust, they seem to have the greatest liking for, though they are by no means confined to these. We have known persons to shoot them in high trees out of reach, and have practiced burning them out with a torch, made by tying a piece of paper on a long pole, and twisting the nest out with a crotched stick. Of course all these remedies must be practiced when the insects are at home in their nests, and better while they are young, but better late than not at all, because you *do* destroy their progeny for another year.

As the hot, dry weather, natural to the season, approaches, give increased attention to your newly planted fruit trees. It is a perfect folly and waste of time, to go to the trouble and expense of planting trees well, and then to utterly neglect their after cultivation.

Those who have planted well should by all means cultivate well, in order to reap the full benefit of their labors, while those who have planted carelessly and taken little pains, might retrieve some of their loss, by thorough and careful after cultivation. What constitutes good attention, and what neglect? it may be asked. What constitutes the latter is, to leave them entirely untouched during the season after planting. To allow the soil about them to become hard, dry and baked, or covered with rank weeds and grass, often growing up taller than your head, obstructing the light and air, and worse, drawing off and devouring the moisture at a fearful rate, (especially near the surface,) that is demanded by the newly formed roots of the growing tree, and the more demanded and required from its being newly planted, and its roots not yet penetrated to the depths below.

The observe of this is, to keep down all weeds, by beginning at them while young, to keep the soil mellow and fine, and well pulverized by frequent stirring with the hoe or cultivator, and lastly to mulch them with a thick coating of old hay, straw or leaves, five or six inches thick, and at a radius of two to three feet from the stem, according to the size of the tree. Hundreds of young trees that apparently started well have been lost, from a total neglect of the above precautions. But the extra growth of those so treated would more than repay all labor and trouble over those neglected even suppose they all managed to live. There are few trees, more sensitive too, or better repay such care, than the peach. The difference will be between a stunted or no growth and many dead branches, and a vigorous growth of two or three feet. And of the trees that are liable to suffer, even unto death, from a neglect from this care, the cherry stands first. Remember these hints, farmers and planters.

Miscellaneous.

Have We a National Policy?

A careful perusal of the history of the United States would go far to establish the conviction that our foreign national policy was still unsettled. At times assuming positions which absolutely startled the world by their boldness, and that attracted the universal admiration of all the friends of free institutions, we havn on other occasions exhibited an indecision or apathy that seemed to create serious doubts of our sincerity.

No Administration could be expected to always present in its principles of a foreign intercourse a fair exposition of the tendency of the people, as the latter, in a government of opinion, must ever be in advance of the former. The popular impulse is to extend the boundaries of our republic. The composite race which constitutes the population of this nation, is aggressive in its character. Enterprising, restless, daunted by no difficulties, and deterred by no dangers, the pioneers of our republican civilization penetrate every neighboring State, and there prepare new governments for annexation; or, led by the same reckless courage that precipitated the ancient Spanish cavaliers upon Mexico and Peru, wherever civil distractions prevail, they with sword in hand enter the contest, labor to create order out of chaos and prosperity upon the tomb of decay, in the full expectation of adding, at no distant period of time, a new star to the galaxy already gathered in our national constellation.

But the government restrains this popular impulse. Its policy, in this regard, if that can be called a policy which is vacillating, is one of repression. Acknowledging the right of expatriation, it seems to be very jealous of the departure from our ports of any considerable number of citizens for adjacent States disturbed by civil strife. It defends its neighbors by paper proclamations, at the very moment that the work of revolution, under the agency of our own citizens, is in progress. And when the country is prepared for union with the Republic, the doors are opened for its admission. The foreign policy of the government of the United States, is, thus far, behind the popular tendency, and in its struggles to accommodate its action to the predjudices of the world, and, at the same time, represent the American people, it often exhibits both insincerity and miserable vacillation.

In regard to the questions that will arise, some of which are already foreshadowed, in connection with the weak and decaying States of this Continent, the United States must soon explicitly define its position. Commercial relations, the contiguity of territory, and similarity of institutions, demand that we should openly exercise a predominating influence in all the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea. The Monroe doctrine, first enunciated with perhaps a far different intent, essentially expresses the policy demanded by the popular voice, and which, in self-defense, must ultimately be applied to the Northern portion of the Western hemisphere. Can it now be considered as indicating our foreign policy? Re-announced as the doctrine of each succeeding Administration, it has, for all practical purposes, been like a sword enclosed in its scabbard—an empty declaration satisfying for the moment the demands of a people thirsting for the recognition of local supremacy, but followed by disappointment and discontent whenever occasion demanded its modification or its practical application to the settlement of international questions. We have, then, no settled and well defined policy on this subject, and hence the vacillations that can only be accounted for by considering the natural conservatism of our Government at times broken down by the overwhelming pressure of popular feeling.

Russia marches forward in the extension of her domain under the guide of a steady intelligence which is irresistibly working out its magnificent plan of future empire; the United States, expanding with greater rapidity, achieves its expansion by the force of assimilation and attraction, as well as the natural succession of the living heir to the estate of the deceased, without the interposition of the Government to hasten, but rather to restrain the progress of events. Though the Monroe doctrine is only theoretically regarded as expressing our foreign policy on this continent, the time is not far distant when it will be practically enforced. We cannot permit any European power to take possession of any new territory. The world's commerce promised as our inheritance, will forbid a divided or secondary control on the American gulf, sea, or isthmus.

The interference of the gallant Ingraham to snatch Kostza from the hands of Austrian tyrrany, claiming him as an American because he had vowed allegiance to the stripes and stars, was a full exposition of what the American people desire our foreign policy should be in regard to the rights of its citizens abroad. That act, and the able State paper which followed it, more powerfully impressed the boldness and inflexibility of the American government upon the nations of Europe than any other thing that has occurred in our whole history. The persistent maintenance of this doctrine would make it better to be an American than it was of old to be a Roman. The truly national, if not impregnable position then assumed, illustrated the value of a foreign national policy of a character in keeping with the noble principles which underlie our republic, and within the generous impulses of her people.

The denial of the right of visitation and search is a settled question with us. The deck of on American vessel, while the flag floats above her, is as sacred as the American soil. We have fought for this principle once; we are ready to defend it to the death again.

If the great principles outlined above, in connection with that other no less national doctrine of no entangling foreign alliances, were prominently before the minds of our statesmen on all occasions and made the basis of all their action, we might be said to have a national as well as a popular foreign policy. But the manner in which they are applied depends so much upon the ability of each succeeding Administration, there has been so much vacillation, and, we had almost said, weakness, that the question recurs again, unanswered, have we a national foreign policy? It is quite certain that when a new generation comes upon the stage that which is now faintly shadowed forth as American doctrine, will be the watchword of our statesmen as well as of the people.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Can you be safe too soon?

Can you be safe too soon? Can you be happy too soon? Certainly, you cannot be out of danger of hell too soon; and therefore why should not our closing with Christ upon his own terms, be our very next work? If the main business of life is to flee from the wrath to come, as indeed it is, and to flee for refuge in Jesus Christ, as indeed it is, then all delays are highly dangerous. The man-slayer, when fleeing to the city of refuge, before the avenger of blood, did not think he could reach the city too soon. Set your reason to work upon this matter; put the case as it really is; I am fleeing from the wrath to come; the justice of God and the curses of the law are closely pursuing me; is it reasonable that I should sit down in the way to gather flowers or play with trifles? for such are all other concerns in this world, compared with our soul's salvation.—*Flavel.*

He Drinks.

How ominous that sentence falls? How we pause in conversation and ejaculate, 'It's a pity!' How his mother hopes he will not when he grows older; how his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a few wild oats he is sowing! And yet the old men shake their heads and feel gloomily when they think about it. Young man just commencing life, buoyant with hope, don't drink. You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your old parents, of your sisters, of your wife, of your children—all are laid down upon you. In you the aged live over again their young days; through you only can that weary one you love obtain a position in society; and from the level in which you place them must your children go into the great struggle of life.

'Judge, you say if I punch a man in fun, he can take me up for assault and battery?

'Yes, sir, I said that, and what I said I repeat. If you punch a man, you are guilty of a breach of the peace, and can be arrested for it.'

'Ain't there no exceptions?'

'No, sir.'

'Now, Judge, I guess you are mistaken—suppose I should brandy punch him, what then?'

'No levity in court, sir. Sheriff, expose this man to the atmosphere. Call the next case.'

A gentleman of Norfolk had a fine negro, to whom he gave the privilege of hiring himself out, and keeping one-half the wages. A short time since the negro came home to his master, to tell him that the man for whom he had been working wished to buy him, and would give fourteen hundred dollars for him.

'Well,' said his master, 'what of that? I don't wish to sell.'

'But you see, massa,' said sam, 'I'se had a cough some time, and 'specs I'm gwine into de 'sumption. I don't 'spec I shall last mor'n two or three years, and I'd like to take dat man in.'

The following incident, which occurred at a country post-office, has the advantage of being true:

A rap at the delivery.

Postmaster—Well, my lad, what will you have?

Boy—Here's a letter siss wants to go along as fast as it can, 'cause there's a feller wants te have her, here, and she is courted by another feller what ain't here; and she wants to know whether he is going to have her or not.

The Troy Times describes blasted hopes to be marrying a woman with the hope of getting $3,000 with her, and when the union is consummated, to be presented with a bill for her last year's board.

A strong-armed woman at Smyrna, Del., flogged a fellow severely out on the piazza of the hotel for seducing her husband to the tavern, where the pair would indulge too freely in drink. She then off-red her arm to her husband, and conducted him home.

FERTILE SOIL.—Four silver watches were ploughed in the field of D. L. King, in Akron, Ohio.