The Nebraska Advertiser.

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

VOL. III. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858. NO. 8.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

Second Story Hoadley & 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 " "	15,00
Column, six months,	20,00
half Column, six months,	10,00
fourth " " "	8,00
eighth " " "	20,00
Column three months,	13,00
half Column, three months,	10,00
fourth " " "	6,00
eighth " " "	5,00

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.

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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.

A location 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.

U. C. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

AND

Real Estate Agent,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Roaly, " " "
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

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.

E. S. DUNDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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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

OLIVER BENNETT. WM. B. GARRIT.
JAMES P. FISKE. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.

OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 87 Main Street.

(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

C. W. WHEELER,

Architect and Builder.

Brownville, N. T.

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.

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-22-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

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. H. Price do	Missouri
Austin A King do	do
G. S. Hayre & Co.,	Glenwood, Iowa
G. Doughty	Council Bluffs, Iowa

April 8, 1858. v2n41-1y

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, Lauchbough & Carson, Bankers, Brownville, N. T.
R. W. Furnas, " "

A. W. PUETT. M. G. WILKINSON.

PUETT & WILKINSON,

Land Agents

AND

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OMADI, N. T.

Will attend to all business entrusted to their care

REFERENCES

Col. Jesse Williams,	Fairfield, Iowa.
Gov. Jos. A. Wright,	Indianapolis, Ind,
Mr. F. N. Roeck,	Washington City.
Hon. John G. Davis,	Rockville, Ind.
Hon. Geo. L. Miller,	Omaha City, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,

BLACKSMITH

Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

R. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. F. TOOMES.

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,
Weeks, Otis and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Horton,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawford and Sackett,	Chicago.

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

T. E. HAYCOOK.

Attrney at Law

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Mount Vernon, Nemaha Co.,

Particular attention paid to the practice of law and collection of debts in the counties of Nemaha, Pawnee Richardson and Richardson, Nebraska Territory.

Real estate bought and sold on commission. Land Warrants located for distant dealers. Pre-emption papers carefully prepared.

REFERS TO

Sam H Elliott, Plattsmouth, N. T.
H P Resser, Nebraska city N T
O D Richardson, Omaha City, N T
Palmer Ferguson, M C, Bellevue, N T
Cassady & Test, Bankers, Council Bluff, Iowa
Cook, Sargent & Cook, Fort Desmoines, Iowa.

December 3 1857 v2n19

JEFFERSON P. CASADY, JAS. D. TEST, Council Bluffs, Iowa. MARVIN 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. Nucsolls,	" "
Messrs. Dolman & West,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller.	Washington City
Thomas Lumskin,	" "

June 28, 1856. v1-n4

Miscellaneous.

The Musketo.

We print below a curious and interesting paper, on the common musketo, which was read some months since, by Dr. Silas Durkee, of Boston, before the Boston Natural History Society, and afterward before the American Academy. We print the article as it was reported for the Boston Traveler, as a part of the proceedings of the Natural History Society.

Dr. Durkee said that many years ago he committed to memory this Latin adage —"*Fas est doceri ab hoste;*" and believing in the sentiment embraced in his ancient maxim, he proposed to offer some remarks upon the *Culex pipiens*—an insect of no mean renown; for day and night it sings of blood; it attacks the king on his throne, the military chieftain on the field of battle, and the lion in the forest. It is hardly necessary to say that this insect is regarded by all classes in the light of an enemy, at least to our comfort, for every man's hand is raised against it. The animal is vulgarly called moustique, maringouin, musketo. In the system of Entomology, Aristotle assigned it a place in the order Diptera—two winged—where it still remains.

At a former meeting of the Society, Dr. D. made some observations upon the muscular apparatus of the musketo; and exhibited specimens of the same which he had worked out for examination under the microscope. These specimens, thus studied, appeared to be as perfect and as elaborate in structure as the same tissue in the human subject. The motions of this insect are exceedingly rapid. It has been computed that when flying, its wings vibrate 3,000 times in a minute.

One of the most remarkable features in the anatomy of the musketo is, that the parts which constitute the mouth, are elongated or produced, as it is technically termed, so as to form a porrected rostrum; that is, a beak extending horizontally like that of some birds. The rostrum is about half the length of the body. To the unassisted eye, it appears to be very simple in its structure; but when examined with the microscope, it appears quite otherwise. It is composed of seven different pieces which appear to be ribbed, and comparatively thick and stout on one edge. They can be separated from each other without much difficulty. They vary in length. They are broad at the upper part where they are united to the head. When viewed with a magnifying power of about 400 diameters, each piece presents a flat surface which gradually tapers to a point. Westwood states that all the part of the mouth of a mandibulated insect, are observable in the musketo—there being a broad and hollow, lancet-like piece, representing the upper lip; a pair of slender piece on the mandibles, and which are serrated on the outside at the tip; a second pair of more slender organs dilated at the base; also, a delicate needle-like instrument, ribbed up the middle, and which, from its situation, is the real analogue of the tongue. There is also a tubular canai or groove, in which the parts above mentioned are lodged when the insect is at rest. This groove represents the lower lip.

Cuvier describes the proboscis as composed of a membranous, cylindrical tube, terminated by two lips, forming a little button or inflation, and of a sucker, consisting of five squamous threads, which produces the effects of a sting. Upon the two mandibles as described by Westwood, Dr. D. has succeeded in bringing out the teeth at the tip. There are ten on each mandible or jaw. The jaws have also transverse lines, extending from one edge to the other throughout their whole length. These markings are extremely delicate, and look not unlike the teeth of a sickle, and are not found on any of the other pieces, which appear to be perfectly smooth, and terminate in an extremely sharp point. The two flat, button like bodies at the extremity of the lower lip, are united to the latter by means of a joint. It is not difficult to assign the probable use of this joint, and the button like appendages. If the lower lip were composed of one long piece, its length might prevent the sting from penetrating the skin to the proper depth for the insect to obtain its desired food. The joint probably allows of a shortening of the lip piece by a slight bending of the appendages attached to the lower extremity. These knob-like bodies may serve, also, for the insect to rest upon while in the act of gratifying its bloodthirsty propensities. As the sting is pushed further and further into the skin, the lip bends gradually in front of the thorax; and here we see another provision for facilitating the efforts of the insect. There is still a further device which it adopts for promoting its objects. As the proboscis enters the skin, the musketo injects its poisonous saliva into the wound. This produces immediate irritation, and promotes the flow of blood to the spot, and thus furnishes a quick supply of the desired aliment. The unavoidable mental emotion in the person bitten, contributes likewise to the same end, so that whether we will or not, we aid our assailant in the accomplishment of its design.

Cuvier and other naturalists, say that the male Culex does not suck blood; and from repeated anatomical examinations which he has made with reference to this statement, Dr. Durkee is satisfied that it is correct. The male is smaller than the female, and has no proboscis or sting.—The female alone is endowed with this organ, and she alone has power to torment us by thrusting her bill into the skin and drawing blood therefrom. But the male is incapable of such an act. He can lap water, and feed upon the nectar of flowers, and the juices of plants and leaves; but is innocent of the charge of robbing our veins.

The same is true in regard to the *Tebanus bovinus*, a species of fly, well known from the great suffering it occasions to cattle and other quadrupeds, and even to men, by pursuing them in order to suck their blood. Of this class of insects have only a sucker or sting, with which to draw blood; and in some countries their attacks are so furious upon beasts of burden, that the latter are sometimes tormented to death.

There are several varieties of the Culex, and it is found in nearly all latitudes and countries. Some specimens are more furious and larger than others. The inhabitants of Lapland, and other northern climates, suffer especially from these insects, and are sometimes compelled to resort to grease, smoke and fire in self-defense. In some portions of India, the natives suffer exceedingly from the bites of the musketo; and accounts of an extraordinary character have recently been published, relating to the numbers and intrusive habits of these insects in the region of Behring's Straits, where the crew of a British sloop of war actually inhaled them by the mouthful, and could not walk out without a handkerchief or veil over their faces.

The head is attached to the thorax by a short neck. The eyes are large and prominent, and occupy nearly the whole of the anterior part of the head, where they are immovably fixed like two hemispheres. Each eye is a compound organ of vision, the corneal surface being divided into many thousand facets; and from whatever direction the rays of light may come, they must fall upon some portion of the cornea.

The two palpi of the female are shorter than those of the male, and much stouter. The antennæ of the female are more slender than those of the male, and are covered with longer hairs than those of the male.

The question naturally arises, how does this creature get access to us in the darkness of night? If we adjust our bedding with the utmost care, but leave uncovered a small portion of the face for the purpose of breathing, forthwith a musketo will take up its station there, and commence operations, unless it receives a death blow at our hands. Like other insects, doubtless it has an olfactory apparatus; but how can this be available in guiding the animal from spot to spot, and from one object to another, does not appear. And although it is endowed with large visal organs, it is difficult to understand how these can be of any use in a place of total darkness.

While, therefore, we admire the skillful engineering of the insect, in winging its way hither and thither in the gloom of night, with the same precision, apparently, that marks its course by day, it is not easy to determine which of the senses or faculties it employs to direct its movements toward us in the circumstances just alluded to.

In addition to the two wings used in its ordinary flight, it has a pair of winglets attached to the thorax, just behind the wings. Each winglet, or alulet, terminates gracefully in a circular disc-like expansion, and, under the microscope, looks like the instrument used in playing shuttle-cock. It is generally supposed that the object of these winglets is to enable the insect to balance or poise itself directly above the spot where it is about to alight.

During the past season, musketoes have been less numerous in the country than usual, and more abundant in some sections of the city of Boston. The fact is, *Natura minimis maxima est*—that is—if the President would excuse a little freedom in his interpretation—Nature takes greater care of the musketo than of the mastodon; for, while the latter is extinct, the former survives, and their paucity of numbers in the country during the past summer, and their unusual abundance in the city, may be thus explained: the female exercises a truly maternal and provident care for the well-being of the numerous progeny it is her province to rear. She deposits her eggs on the surface of stagnant water, in ponds, swamps, ditches, pools, &c. She crosses her two hind legs, and as the ova are extruded, she takes them up very gently and places them one by one in a small, compact, boat shaped mass, side by side, in a perpendicular position. They adhere firmly together and float upon the water. They are of an elongated, ovoidal form, with a ciliated vail or covering spread over the head. In hot weather they are speedily transformed into larvæ, and these larvæ, or jerkers, as they are usually called, may be seen in standing water, in hogsheads, ponds, troughs, cisterns, &c., during the spring and summer seasons, and even till quite late in autumn. They dart and throw themselves about with great rapidity in every direction, and every now and then they rise to the surface of the water, where they suspend themselves, and remain entirely still for a moment with the head downward, for the purpose of breathing. They assume this attitude, because at this period of development, their respiratory apparatus is near the tail.

After the larvæ have molted two or three times, they are transformed into the pupa state, and the organs of respiration are then in the thorax. The pupa soon passes through its final transformation; and the skin which it cast off for the last time, is used as a raft, upon which it takes its station till its wings are fully developped and ready for use. It then quits its aquatic abode, and sallies forth into the world equipped in all the appointments of the musketo.

Now all these changes spoken of above and which are accomplished in about four weeks, in the warm summer months, require a constant supply of clear water; and for want of this element during the past season, [1854,] the Culex has been deprived of the proper facilities for propagating its kind in the country. In some localities in the city, cisterns and other small collections of standing water have been sufficiently numerous and accessible for the Culex to rear its young. Several broods are raised in the course of one season. Late in the month of November he found the bodies of the females distented with ova.

Musketoes are able to survive quite severe hardships and reverses of fortune; can accommodate themselves to light or darkness, sometimes to extremes of heat or cold, and to scarcity or plenty, and yet not die. In the fall of the year they are very fat, and most of them die at this period, as is the case with flies and insects, generally, of this order; but some of them take refuge in cellars and comparatively warm and obscure retreats, where they survive through the winter months, and early in the spring reappear, greatly emaciated to be sure, but as active and buoyant as ever, and with their voracity increased to the highest pitch.

The musketo finds a mortal enemy in the elegant and swift-winged insect, *Libellula Scotica*, known as the dragon fly, or "devil's darning needle." During the hot days of summer, this beautiful predatory insect may be seen with its gauze-like wings darting with astonishing swiftness in every direction in the immediate neighborhood of stagnant waters, where it watches the movements of the myriads of musketoes and their young, which it devours in great numbers.

Although the insects whose national history we have been contemplating, manifest such an invincible thirst for human blood, as their favorite aliment, probably not one in many millions ever tastes a particle of it. Their abedes are mostly in deep forests and in low, marshy grounds, far away from the habitations of man; and their natriment consists almost exclusively of water, and vegetable juices, such as are deposited on leaves, plants, the various grasses, flowers, &c., especially during the hot seasons when vegetable life is most active.

And here, without taxing our fancy, he thought we had a solution of the question which is so often propounded: "To what good purpose or end in the grand economy of nature, was this tribe of insects created?" By continually imbibing in minute quantities the vegetable particles above alluded to, they prevent a decomposition of the latter, which if it should take place, might charge the atmosphere with a malarious element, and render it a source of decease to man. Thus, while these despised little animals are continually at work in carrying off the effete matters from the smaller vegetable growths, they at the same time act as scavengers—he would use a worthier term—they serve as commissioners of health to the human family. And if for a few times in the course of the year we are called upon to spare a homœpathic quantity of blood, as a luxury to some of the hungry mothers of the race, it is scarcely the part of wisdom or benevolence in us to wish the entire family annihilated.

Sun Stroke—Its Symptoms and Remedy.

The present brings with it the usual harvest of hot weather mortality, or suffering from sun-stroke. Seven instances are reported as happening on Friday, ten on Saturday, and twenty or more on Sunday and to-day. A noticeable case occurred during the Governor's review of the Metropolitan Police, when Gen. B. F. Bruce, the Inspector General of the militia, was prostrated by a *coup de soleil*, and was carried from the Park helpless.

The symptoms of sun-stroke generally indicate a constitution previously impaired. Sometimes there is active congestion and apoplectic effusion within the cranium, and in such cases death generally ensues. But more often the signs are those of physical, and, particularly, cerebral prostration; the pulse is feeble, the cheeks, and, in fact, the whole surface of the body are pale and ghastly.—The blood is defective in quality, thus impeding the vital processes. The heart is evidently the organ at fault, having suddenly succumbed under fatigue and exhaustion, though the head gives the first intimations of danger. This premonitory symptom of sun-stroke mentioned in the first instance is recorded in history, which may be found in the Bible: "And when the child was grown, it fell on a day that he went out to his father, to the reapers. And he said to his father, '*my head, my head!*' And he said to a lad, 'Carry him to his mother.' And when he had taken him and brought him to his mother he sat on her knees till noon, and died."—2 Kings iv., 18-20.

Manasses, also, the husband of Judith, the heroine, (chap. viii, 2, 3,) died in a similar manner: "Manasses was her husband, of her tribe and kindred, who died in the barley harvest. For as he stood overseeing them that bound sheaves in the field, the heat came upon his *head*, and he fell upon his bed and died in the city of Bethulia."

Convulsions sometimes occur, and in the intervals there are tremblings of the muscles and limbs, not greatly unlike those of *delirium tremens*. These are very common in diseases of debility, where the nervous system is largely involved, but generally do not require specific attention. Even during the progress of recovery, there is sometimes considerable mental aberation.

The premonitions of an attack are readily recognized. There is a feeling of pressure upon the head, the blood tingles in the vessels, the air seems too hot and tenuous for breathing. A person who was once thus affected tells us that he was cured by immediately bathing the head, arms and shoulders in water. While undergoing this process, he experienced a sensation as if burning coals were spread over the whole scalp, but in less than an hour every oppressive symptom had passed away. A brother of the same gentleman similarly attacked was not so cautious. He fell to the ground insensible, while at labor in the harvest field, and after lingering two or three days, much of the time comatose, and with what a physician mistakenly termed and treated as typhoid fever, was suffered to die.

The remedies "laid down in the books" are alcoholic and ammoniacal stimulants; these being "diffusive" and causing an equable circulation of blood throughout the body, and particularly to the surface. The patient is advised to swallow the medicine, but if he is "out of his head" it can be given by enema. Washing the head with cold water, and rubbing liniments upon the surface with the hands, keeping up the friction as long as may be necessary, will generally answer the purpose. When much dullness or stupor remains, coffee and strong tea are efficacious.

The means of prevention are simple. Persons of sound health are seldom attacked; previous debility, general depression of the vital forces, unusual and excessive physical exertion, violent gusts of passion, excessive drinking of cold water, or of alcoholic beverages, superadded to exposure to the summer sun or a hot fire, create the danger.

Careful moderation in these particulars, will generally secure exemption. The Arab, wandering in an arid desert, subsisting on camel's milk and a few vegetables, usually enjoys immunity; his blood is not vitiated by stimulating food or unwholesome drinking. Sir Joseph Banks spent twenty minutes in an oven where beef was cooking, without harm. Fishermen for the sake of protection sometimes fill their hats with moist sea weed; though any large leaves, or even a wet cloth upon the head will answer as well. This is an infallible preventive and should be more generally observed by laboring men.—*New York Post.*

Rarey's Method of Horse-Taming.

The *Scientific American* says:

This new system of taming is founded on the well-known process employed in subduing buffalo calves and wild horses taken by the lasso, and consists in simply gradually advancing towards the horse to be subdued until you are able to place your hand on the animal's nose and over his eyes, and then to breathe strongly and gently, as judgment may dictate, into the nostrils. We have the authority of Catlin, in his 'Letters and Notes on the American Indians,' that this process is the one practised by the Indians in taming the wild horses of the prairies, and that it is invariably attended with success.

Catlin says:

I have often, in concurrence with a known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of a buffalo calf, and breathed into his nostrils, after which I have, with my travelling companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole day as closely and affectionately as its instincts would attach it to its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things I have witnessed since I came into this wild country; and although I had often heard of it, and felt unable exactly to believe it, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have seen since I came into the country.

A young man having waited upon a girl home took the opportunity while she was searching for the door latch, to inquire if she was *courted*. 'Why,' said she, 'I'm sort o' courted, and sort o' not, but rather more sort o' not than sort o'.

A skeptical young man, one day conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe nothing which he could not understand. 'Then, young man,' said the Doctor, 'your creed will be the shortest of any man I know.'

'My dear sir,' said a gentleman to a hard drinker, 'do stop toping so, or you'll wear out the coats of your stomach.'—'Then let the stomach work in its shirt sleeves,' was the reply.

'Pa, do they plow the prisoners up at Sing-Sing.' 'No, my son, what made you ask that question?' 'Cause it says here that one of their faces was *furrowed*.' 'Go to bed, Sammy, go to bed, and don't go out of the house, somebody might steal you.'

How Thurlow Weed Overreached Himself.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Mercury* tells the following piquant story about Weed and Fillmore:

Heard a good story the other day. Not exactly local, but eminently *national*, as it involves a famous politician and an ex-President, who hate each other tremendously. Two or three years ago the railroad routes between Albany and Buffalo were consolidated, you remember, under the title of the New York Central. T. Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, engineered the matter through the Legislature, and for this service was to receive the handsome sum of $8,000, of which E. Corning was to furnish $4,000, and Dean Richmond $4,000.

The plan succeeded and the money was paid over. But as Mr. Weed didn't think it wood look well to have the stock stand in his own name, he had it made over to an old and very particular friend of his, Mr. McIntosh, who had money as a railroad contractor. It was understood between the parties that McIntosh was to hold the stock, and then quietly make it over to Weed. But unluckily, McIntosh died suddenly, one fine day, and forgot to leave a will. So the administrators, in making up account of the assets, stumbled upon the certificates for this $8,000, and put them down to McIntosh's credit, supposing of course they were his.

The debts were paid, and a handsome balance was left for the widow, the attractive Mrs. McIntosh, who was married a few weeks ago to *Ex-President Fillmore!* Thurlow's eight thousand dollars went along with the widow, into the arms of the man whom Thurlow Weed hates, probably as bad as one man can hate another.

A recent philosopher discloses a method to avoid being dunned! 'How?—how?—how?' we hear every body asking.—*Never run in debt!*

Good Hits.

In the trial of Jim Lane at Lawrence, Kansas, for the murder of Jenkins, the attorneys indulged in a good deal of pungent wit and sarcasm. One little pass between the counsel was so pointed and opportune that it is worthy of note:

Col. Young insisted that, in law, the man slain is supposed to be wrongfully slain.

Mr. Coe.—That is the law of England not of America.

Col. Young.—If there is any book on God's earth that contains any other doctrine, I'll agree to eat it without greasing! [Laughter.]

Mr. Coe.—Then you'll have more law in your stomach than you ever had in your head. [Roars of laughter.]

The following advertisement was first published in "The New York Gazette, or Weekly Post Boy," of November 22, 1756—nearly 102 years ago:

TO BE SEEN,

At the sign of the Golden Apple, at Peck's Slip.

Price sixpence, children four coppers.

A large *snake skin*, 21 feet long, and four feet one inch wide.

It was killed by some of Gen. Braddock's men, by firing six balls into him, close by the Alleghany mountains, supposed to be coming down to feed on dead men.

When it was killed, there was found in its belly a child supposed to be four years old, together with a *live dog!*

It had a horn on its tail seven inches long, and it ran as fast as any horse.

All gentlemen and ladies desirous to see it, may apply to the subscriber at Peck's Slip.

JONAS SPOEK.

Speaking of children, a Western New York correspondent mentions a little neat speech of a "four year old." His mother was hugging and kissing him, as mothers will, and said to him as mothers will say: "Charlie, what makes you so sweet?"—"Charlie thought a minute; he had been told that he was "made of the dust of the earth;" a happy thought struck him, and he answered with a rosy smile: "I think, mother, God must have put a little thugar in the dust—don't you?"

A boy of the old country was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One evening, after having been called up to the drawing room, he came down into the kitchen laughing heartily. "What's the matter?" asked the cook. "Why, shure," said he, "there are twelve of them up there who couldn't snuff the candle, and they had to ring for me to do it."

Arab Proverbs.

If your friend is made of honey, don't eat him up.

If you travel through the country of the blind, be blind yourself.

When you are the anvil have patience; when you are the hammer strike straight and well.

He who cannot take a hint, cannot comprehend an explanation.

Take counsel of one greater and one less than yourself, and then form your own opinion.

The man who courted an investigation says it isn't half so good as courting an affectionate girl.

Go ahead when you are right.