The Nebraska Advertise

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

VOL. III. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859

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:

Per 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,	20,00
" half Column, six months,	10,00
" 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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

B. MATHIEU
Cabinet & Wagon-Maker
Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
All kinds of cabinet work neatly executed.
☞ Repairing of wagons, plows, etc., promptly done.

JOHN McDONOUGH
House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter,
GLAZIER, &c.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
☞ Orders can be left at the City Drug Store.

Buchanan Life and General Insurance Co.,
Office cor 2d and Jule sts.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
CHARTERED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE MO. LEG.
Authorized Capitol $3,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. B. Jennings, I. R. Howard, J. A. Owen, Milton Booth, John Calhoun, John H. Likens, W. H. Penick, James Key, N. J. McAshan, A. G. Mansfield.
J. B. JENNINGS, Pres.
N. R. McAshan, Sec'y.

IS now ready to receive application for Life, Fire, Marine and River risks. A cash return of 25 per cent. will be allowed on cargo premiums. Losses promptly adjusted, and the usual facilities given to the patrons of the office.
April 16th, 1857. 41-3m

JOHN A. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n32-6m

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. [illegible]

C. W. WHEELER,
Architect and Builder.
Brownville, N. T.

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

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

ED. W. MOORE,
General Steamboat Agent,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Goods sold on Commission and prompt returns made. Particular attention given to receiving, Storing and Forwarding all kinds of freight and produce.
Office on the Levee.
Storehouse in the same block with Kearney Hotel.
Refer to the Merchants of Nebraska City. [illegible] v2-44-1y

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
[illegible] lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., [illegible] in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter [illegible] on commission; invest in town property. [illegible] the same, and will always have on hand correct [illegible] 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-49-y2

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION HOUSE,
BY
J. H. MORRISON,
AT THE
Old Stand of M. F. CLARK,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Where can be found a full supply of Family Groceries [illegible]
Brownville, July 15th, 1858. v2n3

CITY DRUG STORE.
JOHN H. MAUN & CO.,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMICALS, TOILET SOAPS,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
PERFUMERY, FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
Tobacco & Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully compounded.
All orders correctly answered. Every article warranted genuine and of the best quality.
☞ *AGENTS for all leading Patent Medicines of the day.*

CITY TRUNK STORE.
FASSETT & CROSSMAN,
Manufacturers of
Traveling & Packing
TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &C.
South West corner of Pine and 3d st's,
Saint Louis, Mo.
We are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Our stock is large and complete and all of our own manufacturing. Those in want of articles in our line, (wholesale or retail) will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A share of public patronage is solicited. n18v3-1y

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHIITZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

S. LOCKWOOD. 1858. R. E. POMEROY.
Lockwood & Pomeroy,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS.
Also, Shippers of American Furs of every description; for which they will pay the highest Market Price, IN CASH.
COUNTRY Merchants are invited to examine our stock of Hats & Caps for the approaching Spring and Summer trade, which will be large, fashionable, and well selected. In point of variety our stock shall not be excelled by any House in St. Louis.
Our prices will be low, terms accommodating.
Call and see us at our New Store. Second St.—St. Joseph, Mo. 32-6m

M'NUTT'S
Celebrated
STOMACH BITTERS
Are an unequalled Tonic and Stomachic, a positive and palatable Remedy for general Debility, Dyspepsia, loss of Appetite and all diseases of the Digestive Organs.
These Bitters are a sure Preventive of
FEVER AND AGUE!
They are prepared from the purest materials by an old and experienced Druggist, and therefore can be relied on.
THEY AID DIGESTION!
By gently exciting the system into a healthy action; are pleasant to the taste, and also give that vigor to the system that is so essential to health.
☞ A wine glass full may be taken two or three times a day before eating.
Prepared only by W. L. M'NUTT,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Oct. 28, '58 16-1y

DROWN & CLINTON,
PRODUCE DEALERS,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 78, North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders for Groceries and Manufactured Articles accurately filled at lowest possible rates. Consignment for sale and re-shipment respectfully solicited. Shipments of all kinds will be faithfully attended to.
Referrences:
Messrs. G H Rea & Co, St. Louis
Bartlett, McComb & Co, do
Gilbert, Miles & Stannard, do
Hon. W H Buffington, Auditor State of Missouri
J Q Harmon, Esq. Cairo City, Ill.
Messrs Meloney, Bro's & Co' New Orleans, Louisiana
J D Jackson, Esq., do do
Messrs Hinkle, Guild & Co, Cincinnati, O.
F Hammar & Co. do
Brandell & Crawford, Louisville, Ky.
Woodruff & Huntington, Mobile, Ala.
H. Billings, Esq., Beardstown, Ill.
May 13, 1858 45-3m

HAYDEN & WILSON.
Importers and Manufacturers of
SADDLERY
AND
Coach Hardware,
Carriage Trimmings, Saddle Trees,
Hames, Springs and Axles,
Patent and Enameled Leather,
SKIRTING,
HARNESS, &
BRIDLE LEATHER.
No. 11, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Are prepared to offer to their customers and the trade an assortment of articles unsurpassed, in quality and cheapness, by any House in their line, East or West.

Clothing.
WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Ready Made Clothing,
85, Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, OVERALLS, SHIRTS,
RUBBER GOODS,
and all kinds of
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO FALL STOCK OF
GENT'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.
Which we offer as low as any House in the City.
WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.

Eagle Mills.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
JAMES CARGILL—Proprietor.
MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand for sale, [illegible] Flour, Meal, and Feed stuffs. Orders solicited and promptly filled on [illegible] terms. Cash paid constantly for Wheat. For character of flour refer to every [illegible] that ever used it.
St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 26, 1858. v1n13-y

D. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT.
McGARY & HEWETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS 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
Kinney & Holley, Nebraska City.
Cheever Sweet & Co., do
J. Sterling Morton, do
Brown & Bennett, Brownville
R. W. Furnas, do
Brownville, N. T. Nov. 18, 1858. v3n21

PIONEER
Book Bindery,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Empire Block, No. 3.
WILLIAM F. KITER,
Would inform the public that he has opened a first class Book Bindery, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Book Binding—old or new, bound or re-bound—upon the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Orders received for all kinds of Blank work.
July 1, 1858-1y.

Watchmaker & Goldsmith,
A. GYS,
ROCK PORT, MO.
BEGS leave to inform the public that he has located in the above named town and offers for sale a choice stock of
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
and other articles usually kept in such establishments at prices which cannot be complained of. Being an experienced watchmaker he flatters himself that in repairing watches, clocks and jewelry he can give perfect satisfaction. 19—6m.

JAMES HOGAN.
Book-Binder,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
Southeast cr. 2nd and Locust St's.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
All kinds of Blank Books, made of the best paper, ruled to any pattern, and sewed in the new improved patent mode.
LIBRARIES, PERIODICALS, MUSIC, &c, bound in any style, and at the shortest notice.
Having been awarded the Premium at the last Mechanic's Fair, he feels confident in insuring satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
July 22d, 1858. 1yv3n4

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. W. ELLIOTT,
Nursery
AND
SEED DEPOT,
Cor. Broadway and Wash Street.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Having purchased the entire nursery stock of John Siggerson & Bro., I am prepared to offer to the public the largest and best selected stock of Fruit Shade, and Ornamental taees, shrubs and plants ever offered for sale in the West. We are determined to offer such inducements to tree planters and the trade as will ensure the most entire satisfaction. Descriptive catalogues will be furnished, and any information given, by addressing,
A. W. ELLIOTT, Saint Louis, Mo.
November 25, '58-1y.

ISHAM REAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Falls City, Richardson County, Nebraska.
Wi l give prompt attenti n to all professional business intrusted to his care in Richardson and adjoining counties; also to the drawing of deeds, pre-emption papers, &c., &c. May 13, '58 n46-6m

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
Agricultural Warehouse
AND SEED STORE,
No. 18, South Main Street, opp. New Exchange Build.
St. Louis, Missouri.
Constantly on hand, Garden Grass, and other seeds; the Garden seeds are, with slight exception, the produce of grounds cultivated under the strict personal inspection of the senior partner of the house. Also a large variety of Agricultural implements, partly of our own manufacture.
☞ Catalogues furnished gratis.
Feb. 24, '59 25 3m

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35 1y

RANDALS, GOULEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CORNER OF VINE AND COMMERCIAL STS.
AND
Number 54, North Levee,
St. Louis, Missouri
Cash advances made on consignments.
Orders for Merchandise solicited and promptly filled. Corn, Oats, Hides and Produce generally sold on Commission.
March 3, 1858. 1y.

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

FENNER FERGUSON,
Attorney and Counsellor
At Law,
BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA.

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 168 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO
MANUFACTURERS and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description.
STEREOTYPING of all kinds—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles.

GEORGE EDWARDS,
ARCHITECT.
OFFICE—Main St. East of Kinney & Holley's Office,
Nebraska City, N. T.
Persons who contemplate building can be furnished with Designs, Plans, Specifications, &c., for buildings of any class or variety of style, and the erection of the same superintended if desired. Prompt attention paid to business from a distance. 5n1

Miscellanenos.

The Country Editor.

Editors seem particularly to delight in complaining of their lot, and some of them, we have not the slightest doubt, would like to have a law made, that for robbing or cheating an editor the penalty should be capital punishment. When they chance, in common with other men, to have their pockets relieved of a few dollars, or their sanctum of a coat, they speak of the robbery as so cruel and unjust, as though they were the poorest of all classes of respectable men in the world. They have excellent opportunities to lay their grievances and privations before the public, and probably receive much sympathy in return, as the legs of venison from the east, legs of ham from the west, the rounds of beef from the north, which mysteriously find their way into editors' sanctums, can testify.

City editors are more addicted to this fashionable complaint than those of the country, and for their benefit we will just glance at a few of their humble brothers' troubles, and perhaps the contrast will serve partially to allay the irritation of mind which seems to force their pens into the habit of complaining.

The farmer stops his ox team before the door of the printing office of his native town, and, with his whip swung over his shoulder, calls on the editor to pay his yearly subscription. The editor, perhaps wishing to draw out a compliment, asks him how he likes the paper. His reply will be that it is "first rate, only there isn't quite enough said about farming," and as the greater portion of his subscribers belong to that respectable class, he advises him to read books that treat upon raising cattle, potatoes and corn. He thinks he has some of the best books to be found on the subject of farming, and kindly offers to lend them, for which he receives the editor's thanks. The next morning the farmer's son calls with two bound volumes of an agricultural paper published a dozen years ago, with certain articles marked for the editor to insert, one of which recommends very highly a plough patented fifteen years before.

Next comes in a pompous young man who has seen two or three productions of his own in print, and who has the most exalted idea of his own abilities, to tell the editor, confidentially, that he does not publish original matter enough in his paper. He is satisfied there is native talent enough in town to fill two papers the size of his, every week, and is perfectly willing to do his part of the work. The editor begs him not to trouble himself to write any more at present, as he has already on hand more than a half bushel of original manuscript. The young man turns very red, and gives vent to his anger by telling the editor he is afraid to publish his articles, and have them contrasted with his editorials.

Another young gentleman, of studious, literary habits, but devoid of worldly experience, drops in and expresses his distaste for all the simple or exciting stories of the day, and proposes to the editor that he commence republishing one of Scott's novels, to be continued weekly, and the news of the day would, in his opinion, make an excellent family paper.

A pretty, romantic young lady calls, who wishes the editor would print more love stories and more poetry. She thinks his paper is too dry.

Then comes the sedate, matter-of fact man, who would like to have all the light reading discarded, and the paper, if it would prove profitable to the editor in a pecuniary point of view, and he has no doubt it would, filled with solid, philosophical matter. He has long wished to see one country paper devoted exclusively to the sciences.

Next follows the minister of a neighboring village, who expresses, as gently as possible, his sorrow that the editor does not devote more space to the "one thing needful," and proposes to write a few articles on religion, that will not offend the most liberal thinker. A few weeks after comes an article of twenty manuscript pages, defending the creed of his church, by an elaborate argument, founded on the texts of the Scripture, and because the editor refuses to publish this, the minister says he is opposed to inculcating the doctrines of the Bible among his readers.

The village politician thinks if his columns were devoted to politics, his circulation would double itself in less than six months.

One old lady wishes to know if it would be much trouble for him to print his paper a little coarser, as she finds some difficulty in reading it with her glasses. Another wishes the paper was'nt quite so large, as she cannot find time to read all it contains every week, while a third thinks it ought to be larger, so that the editor can afford more space in publishing receipes upon cooking and housekeeping.

Each one of these feel that if they help to support a town paper, they ought to have a voice in determining what it shall contain, so, you see, my city friends, that besides your trials and privations, your country brethren are partially slaves, not belonging to themselves, but being the property of their subscribers.

The young Queen of Portugal lately asked her husband at dinner what wine he preferred. "Port-you-gal," was the reply. By the Atlantic Telegraph.

If there be no faith in our words, of what use are they?

Some Facts About Paper.

PAPER MILLS.—There are in the United States 700 paper mills in actual operation, having 3000 engines, and producing in the year 250,000,000 pounds of paper, which is worth ten cents per pound, or $25,000,000. To produce this quantity of paper, over 300,000,000 pounds of rags are required, 114 pounds of rags being necessary to make 100 pounds of paper. The value of these rags, estimating them at four cents per pound, is over $12,000,000.

HOW PAPER IS MADE.—Has the reader ever felt any curiosity as to the manufacture of the paper which he holds in his hand? If so, let us try and elucidate a few points. Imagine, then, huge piles of rags, which have been collected together from different sections of country, and which now repose on the floor of some mill, waiting to be thrown into the cutting machine. From this they emerge in slips of about six inches in length. These are passed through an apparatus which cleans them of dirt, and they are then thrown into stands or "vats," a strong lye is placed upon them, and the whole is then boiled by steam for about twelve hours, in order to soften the texture and loosen the coloring. From there they are put into the "washey." After having become thoroughly cleansed and fibrous, they are bleached until free of all coloring, and now present the appearance of a pure white cotton, which has been thoroughly soaked in water and afterwards allowed to dry. The next process they undergo is that of beating, from which they emerge in the form of a fine pulp. The pulp is placed in a vat, through which a large cylinder, covered with fine wire, revolves. Upon this wire the pulp is gathered and taken off upon a belt, thoroughly saturated with water. It is then run through a number of "press rolls" to a second "press felt." The paper, or rather wet pulp, spread upon the felt, is also run around two large copper dryers heated by steam. There the pulp first assumes the appearance of paper; which is finished by being run between three pairs of cylinders, and afterwards reeled. The paper is now about five feet wide. A short distance from the "calanders" is the cutting machine, by which the paper is cut to any width or length, and afterwards counted into quires, reams and bundles, dressed and stored away for sale. Thus it is evident that the very pocket handkerchief, now in your pocket, or the collar on your neck, may, in time, be incorporated into the newspaper, on which your eye rests with so much satisfaction.

Contributions to Bee Culture.

RAISING OF QUEEN BEES.—To breed "in and in" always leads to injurious consequences, in bees as well as in animals. It is well known that with bees, the young queen, who is to become the mother of a numerous progeny, leaves the hive five or six days after swarming, to pair with a drone. It is generally believed that this pairing takes place in the air; however, it has never yet been ascertained, whether the queen pairs with a drone out of her own hive, or with one out of a strange hive. Most of the apiarians, who have directed their attention to the subject, have come to the conclusion, that the queen only pairs with a drone out of her own hive when she cannot possibly meet with a strange one—the near relationship is repulsive to her. Has the queen been impregnated by a drone out of her own hive, (namely, her brother,) then the female of such a mother is less fruitful than if she had paired with a drone not so closely related; for only seldom will a swarm be thrown out of such a hive. Moreover, the workers are generally lazy, unconcerned about the prosperity of the hive, commence their work late in the morning and are inclined to rob and carry in but little honey. If the season is unfavorable they suffer, and often starve. Now this is the reason why so many apiarians lose all their swarms—the relationship is too near! Such a loss will, however, not take place, provided there is an apiary not far off, to enable the queen to cohabit with a strange drone. If this will be the case, then the subsequent queen will be strong and healthy, and communicate to her numerous progeny the same quality. We are well aware that whenever a new species are brought into a neighborhood, they will invariably mix with others, and that they cannot be kept pure, unless all hives are removed to a distance of from six to nine miles. These facts are important connected with science, but have a much more important bearing in connection with practical bee culture. They teach the bee-keeper the necessity to obtain from time to time swarms of bees from a distance, to prevent "in and in" breeding, and in case he wishes to introduce a foreign species or race, to remove his domestic bees to a certain distance, in order to preserve their purity.

The above statements remind me of a subject which has occupied my thoughts for some time—namely, *the improvement of the race*—a subject which I consider important and *feasible*. Of course this improvement would depend upon the selection of the individual through whom you wish to propagate. It is true, the selection of a male in this case, would be difficult, if not impossible; but the selection of a female would be very easy. Old mothers should be avoided, and strong, healthy and young queens selected. In this way, I think, the race of bees could be improved. W. A. Z.

If there be no faith in our words, of what use are they?

A Father's Advice.

Many years ago, I remember a young man leaving his parental roof, to look out for himself. On the eve of his quitting his native mill-village, his father placed a roll of bank bills in his hand, with this advice:

"Josiah, you are now about to go out into the world, where it's a good deal wider than 'tis here, and no fence round it, neither. Take them bills; and, mind ye, keep your fingers onto 'em tight, for the wind's mighty apt to blow 'em where you'll never see 'em again. You hain't got a hard finish edication; but I tell ye, Josiah, common school larnin's jist as good as the hard finish, if you only know how to handle it. Don't swear—don't throw the dips—don't play keards—don't hang about taverns—but yer may chaw terbacker, 'cause yer dad does. Don't cheat anybody what can't afford to stand it; them as can, you may put the hard finish onto as thick as you like. Keep a stiff upper lip, Josiah, and don't let nobody impose on ye. If they do, jist you bring out them hard-finish licks what yer old dad guv yer for inheritance."

A HAY FIELD ANECDOTE.—There is a good story which may have been heard in more than one hay field last summer. We heard it one day while on a visit to the country. We went out to show some men how to "pitch;" we had failed, and wilted down under a haycock, and lay flushed and fanning the glow and sweat from our features in a comfortable position, when one of the jolly hay makers related the anecdote of the old man who was always bragging how folks used to work in his young days, and challenged his two sons together to pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could load it.

The challenge was accepted, and the trial commenced. For some time the old man held his own very creditably, calling out tauntingly,

"More hay! more hay!"

Thicker and faster it came, whole cocks at a time, cloud after cloud overwhelming him. The old man was nearly covered; still he kept crying "More hay! more hay!" until, struggling to keep on the top of the disordered and ill-arranged heap it began first to roll and then to slide, and at last off it went from the wagon and the old man with it.

"What are you down here for?" cried the boys.

"I came down after hay," answered the old man, stoutly.

Which was a literal fact; he had come down after the wagon load, which had to be pitched on again rather more deliberately.

A WEMINISCENCE.—Lewis Gaylord Clark (the "gay lord" of the *Knickerbocker*) tells a little story which we cannot resist transferring to our "Lights and Shadows," department. He was on a pleasure-trip from the foot of Lake George to the Canada shore, and during the voyage met an English tourist exceedingly well posted in all the legends pertaining to the region "round about." In the course of the journey they came across a a precipitous declevity known in the vicinity as "Rogers' Slide," and Clark ever on the *qui vive* for information, asked the origin of the name. The Englishman volunteered to satisfy his curiosity.—"W-ogers' Slide?" said he. "Yes," said Gaylord, in his blandest accents, "but what particular incident gave it the name?" "Awh," said the Englishman, with that picullar suavity which distinguished the nation, "weminiscences you want, eh?—Well, one Wogers, being 'otley pursued by the Indians, and arrived at this p'wesipice *slode* down it, and 'ence the name." Lewis, as in duty bound, raised his hat and with a bow for which he is famous, simply replied, as he backed out: "Thank you, Sir, thank you; explanation entirely satisfactory."

JUVENILE PRECOCITY.—A little child of this city was holding a very animated conversation with one of about its own years, a few days since. A portion of it was overheard, and it appeared to be a dispute as to what their "mothers could do." After naming over various meritorious acts of which their maternals were capable, the one in question put an end to the dispute by exclaiming: "Well, here's one thing my mother can do what yours can't—*my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once*."—*N. H. News.*

A NE PIT A PHO NAW O! MAN
who's O—L Dear the N. Wa, R. E.
BENE
AT. HT. HISST. O. NELIES KA
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There are both English and poetry in the above—and it is probably as well written as some of the communications through the telegraph. It only requires to be read carefully.

Honors come by dilligence; riches spring from economy.

[illegible]ipts.

[illegible] Pudding.

[illegible] pint of cream, four spoonfuls of [illegible] eggs, two spoonfuls rose water, a little nutmeg, butter the bowls, fill them half full.

Flour Pudding.

Take one pint of milk, six eggs, six spoonfuls of flour, boil it one hour hard, sauce.

Custard.

Take one quart of boiled milk, eight eggs, leave out part of the whites, add cinnamon and rose water to your taste and fancy.

Bread Pudding.

Take one quart of milk, soak bread in it to make it nearly thick, and seven eggs, and sweeten it to your taste, add cinnamon and nutmeg.

Currant Pudding.

Make a pastry, put it around your pudding dish, fill it with ripe curarnts and cover it, boil it one hour, then take off the crust and put in butter and sugar, nutmeg and cloves, and eat it with hard sauce.

Winter Pudding.

Take the crust off a loaf of bakers' bread and fill it with plums, and boil it in milk and water.

Rice Pudding.

Boil rice in milk and water, when soft put in thin cream, and boil it thick, when cold make a sauce of cream and sugar, put in essence of lemon.

Potato Sauce.

Three parts mashed fine potato, half part coarse, four ounces butter, prepare it for the table, and spread the yolk of an egg over it and brown it.

Fricasee Chickens.

Cut up your chicken, put them in your pan with a little water, onions, sweet marjorum in a bag, beat as many yolks of eggs as you have chickens, a glass of wine, a little vinegar, a little butter, grate in a nutmeg, a little parsley chopped fine.

Balls.

Take salt pork unboiled, and fresh veal, mince it fine with bread, moistened with brandy, seasoned with cloves, nutmeg, parsley, summer savoury and pepper, roll them the size of an egg, and fry them brown in butter.

Meat Dumpling.

Take mince meat prepared as above, put a few spoonfuls of water in it, make a pastry and roll it up, tie each one in a cloth and boil them.

Mangoes.

Take two small muskmelons, soak them in salt water, then split them and fill them with small onions and small cucumbers, radish tops, cloves, allspice, ginger, pepper and mustard seeds, tie them together, and put them in vinegar.

Currant Pudding.

Take one pound of boiled currants, sift it fine, and six ounces of butter, and six ounces of sugar, and eight eggs, with but half a nutmeg, half pint wine, salt, &c.

Almond Pudding.

Take one pound of almonds after they are cracked and shelled, put them in warm water, take the skins off, then pound them, wet them with rose water, take six eggs, ten ounces of sugar, pounded and sifted, and beat it with the eggs well, then put in your almonds and a pint of cream, put them in a basin, and stir them well together over a few coals till it is warm, then put it into a thin dish, paste only round the sides of the dish, and bake it three quarters of an hour.

Cocoanut Pudding.

Take three cocoanuts, grate them, dry them in the sun, take half an ounce of butter, the yolks of fifteen eggs, and a gill of rose water, beat them together, then mix the same with butter and sugar, then throw in the cocoanut little at a time, put it in a rich crust, dressing the top with a slice of paste, mix a little flour and sugar together, and stiff it on the top.

Cocoanut Tarts.

Take one cocoanut, peel off the black skin, grate it very fine, take half a pound of white sugar, mix your cocoanut and sugar together, take the whites of four eggs beat to a froth, mix them with your meat and sugar, season it to your taste with the juice of lemon, put them into a thin paste, and bake it in a gentle oven.

Election Loaf Cake.

Eighteen pounds of flour, nine pounds of sugar, nine pounds of butter, ten eggs three pints of yeast, four quarts and one pint of milk, two ounces of nutmeg, two ounces of mace, eight glasses of wine, eight glasses of brandy, and nine pounds of raisins.

Black Cake.

One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, one pint of milk, one teaspoon of pearlash, four eggs, leaving out the white of one, two glasses of brandy, spices and fruit.

Fruit Cake.

Two pounds of flour, two pounds of currants, one pound and a quarter of butter, one pound and a quarter of sugar, sixteen eggs, half an ounce of nutmeg, three quarters of a pint of wine, the same of brandy.

Enfield Cake.

Four eggs, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, one pound of flour.