THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

nd Story Hoadley's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

one year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
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bs of 13 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per m, provided the cash accompanies the order, not wise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

THE ADVERTISER,

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Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1859. NO. 10.

USINESS CARDS.

U. C. JOHNSON,
TTORNEY 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, " " "
ay 7, 1857. 47-1y

E. MATHIEU
abinet & 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
ouse, Sign, & Ornamental Painter,
GLAZIER, &c.
BROWNVILLE, N. T,
☞ Orders can be left at the City Drug Store.

CHAS. F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
TTORNEYS 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. v2n33-6m

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.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE EDWARDS,
ARCHITECT.
OFFICE—Main St. East of Kinney & Holly'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. 52tf

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

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

SAINT JOSEPH
FEMALE COLLEGE,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125, including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v4n4tf

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO
WM. T. DEN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Brownville, N. T.
HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Lady's and Gent.'s Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also, Misses and Childrens shoes of every kind that I will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other house west of St. Louis. All work warranted; orders respectfully solicited.
The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Cut Leather kept for sale
Brownville, June 2d, '59. n49tf

CITY BAKERY,
First St., bet. Main and Atlantic,
BROWNVILLE,
COMFORT & TICE,
ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that they have rented the bakery formerly owned by E. Spething, and are now prepared to furnish Bread Cakes, Pies, Confectionery, Ice Cream, Lemonade, &c., &c.
W. C. COMFORT,
JOSEPH TICE.
Brownville, April 28, '59. 44-tf

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. vgn21

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.
☞ AGENT 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

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 18-1y

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 Molony, Bro's & Co' New Orleans, Louisiana
J D Jackson, Esq., do do
Messrs Hinkle Guild & Co, Cincinnati, O.
P Hammar & Co do
Brandell & Crawford Louisville, Ky.
Woodruff & Huntington, Mobile, Ala.
H. Billings, Esq., Beardstown, Ill.
May 19, 1858 45-3m

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 Colhoun, John H. Likens, W. H. Peneik, James Kay, N. J. McAshan, A. G. Mansfieer.
I. 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 pce cent. will be allowed on cargo premiums. Lossir promptly adjusted, and the usual facilities given to the patrons of the office.
April 16th, 1857. 44-3m

J. W. BLISS,
CONSTABLE AND
Collecting Agent,
PERU, NEMAHA COUNTY,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
Particular attention paid to making collections for non-residents. Charges reasonable.
References.
R. W. Frame, Postmaster, Peru
Wm. E. Pardee, Probate Judge, Neb. City
E E Parker County Clerk, Brownville
Lyford & Horn, Sonora, Mo.

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 condident in insuring satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
July 22d, 1858. 1yv3n4

ISHAM REAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Falls City, Richardson County, Nebraska.
Will give prompt attention 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

BROWNVILLE
SAW AND GRIST MILL.
JESSE NOEL
Having rented the interest of Lake and Emmerson in the Brownville Steam Saw and Grist Mill, announces to to the public that he is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Brownville and Nemaha County with a superior quality of lumber of all kinds. Also with the Grist Mill, to serve all in that line.
The market price at all times paid for Logs and Corn.
The old business of Noel, Lake & Emmerson will be settled by Henry Lake. All future business conducted by the undersigned. JESSE NOEL.
Brownville, April 7th, 1859. 1y

UNION HALL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
MORRISON & SMITH,
ANNOUNCE to the public that they have opened a
Billiard Room and Saloon
in the old Nemaha Valley Bank Building, Brownville, Nebraska, where lovers of the interesting game of Billiards can be accommodated in a style, they trust will be satisfactory to all who may patronize them.
Our Liquors,
Are all pure and of the choicest brands. The famous
Tippecanoe Ale
The best made is kept constantly on hand at this establishment. R. MORRISON.
no44-1y J. Q. A. SMITH.

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, Galliee, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description, STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

G FRANK GOULEY. S S SOUTHARD, JR
GOULEY & CO.,
(Late Randall, Gouley, & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
CORNER OF VINE AND COMMERCIAL STS.
AND
Number 54, North Levee,
St. Louis, Missouri,
GENERAL FORWARDERS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLS.,
"Patent Metallic Keg" Agency for DuPont's Gunpowder.
ALSO
Agents for Cropper & Co's Unadulterated Liquors.
July 7.h, 1859.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
First Street opposite Recorder's Office,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Brownville and vicinity, that he has located here for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes to order. All persons in want of a superior article will do well to call and leave their measure
Repairing promptly and neatly done.
Brownville, July 7, 1859. E. GREEN.
v4n1-tf

G. H. WILCOX. T. W. BEDORD.
WILCOX & BEDFORD,
DEALERS IN
LAND WARRANTS,
AND
EASTERN EXCHANGE,
Brownville, N. T.
LAND WARRANTS LOANED ON TIME
From One Month to Ten Years,
Land Warrants Loaned to Pre-emptors; Taxes Paid; Collections made; Real Estate Bought and Sold; Lands Located; and safe Investments made for Eastern Capitalists.
All Land Warrants sold by us are guaranted perfect in all respects,
REFERENCES.
Register and Receiver of Land Office at Brownville, N T; Register and Receiver of Land Office at Nebraska City; Register and Receiver of Land Office at Omaha N. T., Samuel W. Black, Governor of Nebraska, Russell-Majors & Waddell, Government Transporters, Kansas and Nebraska; E. K. Willard & Young, Bankers, Chicago; F. Granger Adams, Banker, Chicago; Taylor Bro's, 76 Wall street N. Y. City, Thompson Bro's, No 2 Wall street N Y City, Hon Alfred Gilmore, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S Grant, President Gardiner Bank, Maine; W. M. Conkey President Bank of Chenango, N. Y.; Crane & Hill Brownville, Nebraska.
The Land Sales take place in Nebraska in July, August and September, when some of the choice t lands in the United States will be offered for sale, and afterwards subject to private entry with Gold or Land Warrants.
Brownville, N. T., July 14, 1859. no 1 6m

FRUIT TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES.
Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Plants, etc.
HILLS & CO.,
Agents for
A. Fahnestock & Sons.
TOLEDO NURSERIES,
ARE now canvassing Nemaha and Richardson counties, Nebraska; and Atchison county, Missouri; receiving orders for Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Vines Evergreens, &c., &c. They call the attention of Farmers and others desireing anything in their line to the advantages of purchasing supplies at their Nursery. The stock is complete and prices as favorable as that of any other Nursery anywhere, and all warranted to be as represented.
Orders can also be left at the Advertiser office Brownville, N. T.
July 7th, 1859.

PRINCE & CO.'S
IMPROVED MELODEONS,
WITH DIVIDED SWELL
The Best-Toned Reed Instrument in the world.
List of Prices:

Four Octave Melodeon	$45 00
Four-and-half Octave Melodeon	60 00
Five Octave Melodeon	75 00
Five Octave Melodeon Piano Case, Four stops	$100 00
Five octave Melodeon double reed, portable case	120 00
Six Octave Melodeon Piano Case	130 00
Five Octave Melodeon, Piano Case double reed	150 00
Five Octave Melodeon, Double Banks, four stops	200 00
The Organ Melodeon five sets Reeds, two Banks Keys and Pedal Bass	350 00

First Premium awarded wherever exhibited. Illustrated price circulars sent by mail.
Orders Promptly Filled By
GEO. A PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 110 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st. N. Y. City.
July 7th, 1859.

CORN WANTED.
We wish to buy 50,000 bushels of CORN delivered in this City or at Peru, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash.
D. J. MARTIN & Co.
Brownville, Feb. 15th, '59. 3tAp.1st

Miscellaneous.

A New Poet.

"The Disbanded Volunteer," a correspondent of the New York *Sunday Times*, has been to Niagara, and has been requested to write some poetry on the chief places of interest from there to the St. Lawrence. He complies, sends the following:

To the Suspension Bridge, Niagara River.

Anormous structur! Whar, I'de like to know,
Did the construckturs stand as bilt this rode
Rite throo the air? Say, gentle mews,
Wot hed they to hold on to? But, alass!
The mews says nuthin. O! Jerusalen,
Wot buoyed em up? Imadjinashun, flored,
Kant git the hang of it!
I have it now!
They did it in balloons!!

On Lake Ontary.

Green are thy waters, green as bottle glass,
Behold 'em stretched thar;
Fine Muskolonges and Oswego bass
Is chefely ketched thar.
Wunst the red injuns thar tuck thar delights,
Fisht, fit and bled;
Now most of the inhabitants is whites,
With nary red.

Poetical Reflections on Passing Throo the Thousand Iles.

O what a fary sene! It peers to me
As if the streme, as fur as eye keen see,
Hed with a shower of ilands reddy made
Ben librally peppered. Ime airaid
They're trubbled with muskeeters, otherwise
Thar would I like to lofe; alas black-flies
Is orful plenty, when the weather's hot,
And makes you sware, which I hed rayther not,
Stingin a feller blinder than a bat,
And his head swellin bigger n his hat!
Well, setch is life; thar's allurs some darned thing
To take the stiffenin outer Fancy's wing,
And that which seems romantical afar
Proves, when you're near it, rayther below par!

On the Lasheen Rapids.

Rushin on with oncommon force,
Faster by chorks than a quarter horse;
Steppin at more'n a racers speed,
Throo the wust looking channil I ever seed,
Atween rocks whar it seemed we must be pinned
Down we dashed in the Jenny Lind.
What a glorious pletur it is, no doubt,
But it's arter you're throo that you find out;
For as we sheered thro the hissen foms,
I'd hev given a V to hev ben at home.

Test of Abolitionism,

All is not gold that shines, and the loudest mouthed philanthropists and reformers sometimes cave in when put to a severe practical test like the following:

"I had a brother-in-law," said Mose Perkins, "who was one of the ravenest, maddest, reddest-hottest Abolitionists you ever saw. I liked the pesky critter well enough, and should have been glad to see him come to spend a day, fetchin my sister to see me and my wife, if he hand't 'lowed his tongue to run on so 'bout niggers and slavery, and the equality of the races, and the duty of overthrowing the the Constitution of the United States, and a lot of other things, some of which made me mad, and the best part of 'em right sick. I puzzled my braines a good deal to think how I could make him shut up his noisy head 'bout Abolitionism.

"Wall, one time, when brother-in-law come over to stay, an idea struck me. I hired a nigger to help me at haying time. He was the biggest, strongest nigger you ever seed. Black! he was blacker than a stack of cats, and jest as shiny as a new beaver hat. I spoke to him.

"Jake," says I, "when you hear the breakfast bell ring, don't you say a word, but come right into the parlor and sit right down among the folks and eat your breakfast. The nigger's eyes stuck out of his head about a feet!

'You're jokin, massa,' says he.

'Jokin, I am sober as a deacon, sez I.

'But I shant have time to wash myself and change my shirt,' sez he.

'So much the better,' sez I.

'Wall, breakfast come, and so did Jake and he set down along side my brother-in-law. He staid, but he didnt say a word. There wasnt no mistake about it—for he was loud I tell you. There was a fust rate chance to talk Abolitionism, but brother-in-law never opened his head.

'Jake,' sez I, 'you be on hand at dinner time, and he was. He had been working in the meadow all the forenoon—it was as hot as hickory and bilin-pitch—and—but I leave the rest to your imagination.

'Wall, in the afternoon brother-in-law come up to me, madder than a short-tailed bull in hornet time.

'Mose, I want to speak to you,' said he.

'Sing it out,' sez I.

'I have but a few words to say,' sez he, 'but if that nigger comes to the table agin while I am stoppin here, I'll clear out.'

'Jake ate his supper that night in the kitchen, but from that day to this I never heard my brother-in-law open his head about Abolitionism. When the Fugitive slave Bill was passed, I thought he'd let out some, but he didnt, *for he knowed that Jake was still working on the farm.*

The Patent Office having obtained seeds of the cork tree from Europe, sent several packages last year to California which possesses a climate similar to France and Spain, where it flourishes. These seeds were planted at Sonora, Cal., and about 87 per cent. of them have come up, and give promise of becoming stately trees.

The Dubuque *Sun* says that last week, Mr. Wilson, of Farley Junction, placed some sticks besides some stocks of corn for the purpose of ascertaining how fast it was growing. In just one week it was measured, and found to have grown *five feet* in that time.

It is good husbandry to plow land that is to be fall plowed, *early*.

Everblooming Roses.

There are no flowers like roses, and no roses like the perpetuals. One never sees too many of them, and it is a pity that every man, who really appreciates fine flowers, should not be the owner of a whole acre of them; what a glorious acre it would be though—a field of beauty and fragrance. Even the choicest of these roses are now tolerably cheap, and abundant in the nurseries, so we take it for granted, that many a reader of the *Prairie Farmer* can, with most pardonable pride, boast of a few such gems as Pio IX., Geant des Battailes, Hermosa, &c.' &c. If they received the proper attention early in spring they will now be full of bloom. The Remontants should always have their first crop of buds picked off as fast as they appear; if this has been neglected you will only get a few scattering blooms during late summer and autumn. The rose likes a deep, heavy soil, and high culture, with the exception of the Noisettes and other fine wooded sorts, for which a lighter soil is preferable Burnt sod forms an excellent fertilizer for the rose, and pounded charcoal is also good. Liquid manure applied just before a rain will be productive of the happiest results—while leaf mold from the woods is often one of the handiest and best fertilizers that can be applied. Stir the surface soil frequently, and in time of drouth give an occasional copious watering, taking care to stir the surface soil next day to keep it from baking. Keep all the roses picked off as fast as they begin to fade; they look unsightly and take just so much nourishment from the young buds. Some of the more delicate growers like the Noisettes will be much benefitted by being protected from the hot glare of the midday sun. If it has not before been tended to, there is still time to put down layers, and such floral treasures are well worth increasing; besides, if any of your specimens are budded or grafted, it will be wise to get them on their own roots as soon as possible. Recollect, that the latest idea in layering is to notch the upper instead of the lower side of the branch, they are not so apt to break, and a slight twist to one side leaves the tongue in the right position. You may increase your favorites by budding on any thrifty, free growing stock. The Mannetti is the best, the common blush rose will do, and even the wild wood rose. Select well ripened and prominent buds, and do the work as quickly and neatly as you can. Both layering and budding are simple operations, pleasant accomplishments that every body in the land should understand both in theory and practice.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Ringing the Grape Vine.

This process we find is obtaining not a little note among grape growers. A year ago, a Massachusetts horticulturist detailed to us some interesting experiments and their results. By this process, it is claimed, the size and quality of the fruit may be increased, and the period of its maturity hastened. We find in an exchange the following description of the process:

"A narrow ring of bark is taken from the bearing stem near its junction with the main stock. It must be as deep as the liber, i. e., penetrating the two barks.—The effect is to check the formation of leaf, and to accelerate the growth and ripening of the grapes by at least a fortnight. Specimens from vines treated in this manner have been shown at the exhibition in Paris. The fruit was larger than that of the unringed branches of the same vine. This is an interesting experiment, and may be tried to an extent sufficient to gain a practical test without injuring the plant."

The same thing has been tried with peach trees with similar results.—*Ib.*

Profits of Bee Keeping.

The following letter from a New York school teacher to Col. B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, illustrates how profitable it is, and how easy too, for a professional man, to say nothing of farmers with broad acres of teeming fields, to indulge in this kind of husbandry:

"You expressed a wish for a statement of my success in Bee Culture. I have been a keeper of bees some fifteen years or more, my number of hives usually varying from twenty to fifty. My occupation (teaching a small family boarding school) affords me little leisure to observe their habits, further than any immediate pecuniary interest indicates. I have, however, gradually acquired the art of managing them to such an extent that my neighbors, who attribute all success in bee culture to 'luck,' consider me lucky.

As an example of my success, I give the following: In the spring of 1858 I had thirty swarms. The season proved about a medium one for honey, and the spring of 1859 found me with the same number of swarms, and $240.50 received for honey, wax and bees of the year. I have never made any close estimate of the expense of keeping bees, but I can safely say, that at least $200 of the above is clear profit—more than $6 each, besides renewing the ages, as I mainly saved the new swarms. To this may properly be added the amount of honey consumed in the family, of from sixteen to twenty persons, where it is on the tea table more than half the number of days in the year.

"I use the Week's Vermont Hives, made of pine plank painted white—hang them on frames in the open air, four feet apart and two from the ground. I mow full crops of grass under them. They may be said to occupy no room, to require no feeding, and only occasional attention of any kind. This can be said of no other live stock, and yet it is demonstrable that no other can equal this in profit. The wonder is that bees are not more extensively cultivated. The outlay is small; the poor man can readily command it.—One-eighth of an acre, in grass, suffices for 100 hives, and yield no less hay on their account. Any person can learn to attend them, and there is no danger of overstocking the market with the delicious product of their industry, one of the greatest luxuries of our table."

From the Prairie Farmer.

Housekeeper's Dairy.

BY MRS. F. D. GAGE.

JUNE 29.—"Why, Kate, what a dust you raise."

"Indeed, ma'am, it's niver meself that can help it."

"Why not."

"Why not, is't your asking? an sure I'd like to be seeing the body that could help raising a dust on a carpet the likes of this."

"I know the carpet is dusty; but I think with a little care we can get along without raising such a whirlwind.

"It's meself would like to see it doon," said the rosy cheeked lass, and with certain twitchings and jerkings, she gave indications of a storm.

"Well, then, Kate, you sit down here in my arm chair, while I take the broom," said Mrs. Dean, "and we'll see if it can't be done."

So Mrs. Dean laid down the sewing and took the broom from the restive little chamber maid, who seemed to think the hight of good service was vigorous action, and consequently went through the house like a hurricane, pitching the chairs from the walls into the middle of the room, making tables and ottomans spin as if they had lost their centre of gravity, tossing up windows and snapping open blinds, and then with an energy, equal to the emergency of an earthquake, proceeded to set every atom of disturbed dust in motion, raising a fog that, when settled an hour after she had finished dusting, would bronze every article in the room. Kate folded her hands and leaned against the mantle, but could not be induced to sit down, while Mrs. Dean proceeded to show her the *modus operandi* of sweeping without raising a dust.

"There, Kate, you see how I do it. I take short strokes with my broom—I bear on a little; and when I have finished my stroke, I don't flirt my broom up a foot from the floor, sending all the dirt afly, as you do—see the difference now—but I draw it gently back and make another stroke, so. You see it is not as hard work as your way to sweep the room in the first place; and then it is not half the work to dust afterwards, because dust will get into all the little cracks and crevices in the furniture. Those carved roses, now, on the top of the chairs—see how they look; a flirt of the brush or your duster will not remove that; it will take pains and time to clean them. Then it creeps inside of the clock and nestles itself in the folds of the curtains, steals into the bookcase, takes lodging on the cornice and sticks to the paper; don't you seen how much mischief it does?"

"Indade, ma'am, I do; and niver a bit did I think of all that before."

"You see how, it is, Kate; you only raise the dust out of the carpet and scatter it all about, and then with your duster you flirt it off the chairs, mantles, tables and other things, and back it goes on the carpet again."

"And sure then, it's meself that sees your right intirely, and I'll strive to be doing it your way;" and with a "thankee ma'am," Katie glided out, and was soon heard singing in the dining room.

June 28th—Talking about servants—we saw in one of our city papers the other day a lugubrious article about the terrible conduct of servants, ending in the declaration, "that they were our 'masters,' and and suggesting the propriety of passing laws to restrain them; that if they were impudent or failed to do duty, they should not collect wages," and more after the same style.

But who are to be the judges in this matter? We have a fancy that such a power might be awfully abused; and the poor girls would find it impossible to work a month with some housekeepers I wot of, and not speak words that would be construed into impudence. Let me tell all those ladies that talk about servants being masters or mistresses, that the blame may sometimes be their own.

"And sure now, Mistress Smith, if it's another rag you be bringing down into the wash to-day," said my friend's kitchen help, "I'll just throw it out for yees, for niver a stich more will I do than what lies upon the floor."

Mrs. Smith was a sensible woman.—She knew the wash was not heavy, so very calmly answered—

"Just as you please, Mrs. MacQueen: I have quite a bundle up stairs, which must be done to-day, and if you are not able to do them, please leave immediately, and if I can't do them myself, I will get some one that is stronger than you seem to be."

Mrs. Smith walked up stairs, and Mrs. MacQueen trembled from her head to her feet lest she should lose her place, and never was a washing done better or quicker

Never, under any circumstance, spat and quarrel with a domestic. The surest method to keep down rudeness, is by never being rude. The woman who uses harsh language and rude epithets to hired help puts herself at once on a level with them—makes them her equals, and then farewell to all subordination. The very best way that I can recommend to housekeepers of managing those who are so essential to all the comfort and ease of the household is to treat them exactly as they would like to be treated under the very same circumstances. It won't always do, it is true, but allowing a wide margin for circumstances, I can give no better advice.

A member of a farmer's club in Hudson, New York, recently exhibited a fence post, which had been in the ground eight years. Previous to setting it, it had been soaked in a solution of blue vitriol, one pound of vitrol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine. It is claimed that this solution is good for all kinds of timber exposed to the weather—will preserve it.

No plant grows more in favor than the Osage Orange, as men come to learn its habits, and to work *with* and *against* its nature. Although it is a Southern tree, in our latitude it becomes dwarfed—and adapts itself to the wants of the hedger. No doubt as we come to grow plants from seed raised in the North we shall get hardier stocks that at present.—*Ib.*

To Measure Hay-Stacks.

Eds. Prairie Farmer:—Hay has been bought and sold in this neighborhood for many years at the rate of ten square yards—270 feet for a ton. In conversation with a neighbor, whose veracity can be relied on, he informed me he bought a stack of hay last spring and measured it, and then weighed it, in order to test the accuracy of the rule. The result was, it took 520 square feet to weigh a ton. The hay was late cut, and he thinks of early cut hay about 450 square feet would weigh a ton. X.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following cure for Scours in horses:

"After trying almost everything, I have cured bad cases of scours in a colt by the following means: One to two teaspoonsful of laudanum and ten to fifteen grains of tannin mixed with rain water and used as an injection."

In drying corn for succotash, select sweet corn when in its best state for eating green. Scald sufficiently to 'set the milk.' If a small quantity at a time is put in boiling water, it should not remain over five minutes. Cut from the cob; spread on cloths, or a frame covered with net, and exposed to the sun. When well cured, put in bags and hang in a dry place.

Nutritive Qualities of the Onion.

The onion deserves notice as an article of great consumption in this country, and it rises in importance when we consider that in some countries, like Spain and Portugal, it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommendsit, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to analysis, the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of gluten. It ranks, in this respect, with the nutritious pea and the grain of the East. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring; it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds—beyond what its bulk would suggest—to the amounts of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.

A writer in the *Valley Farmer* says he has found the following practice to succeed well in trapping the Hessian Fly:

About the middle of August sow a strip of wheat adjoining where you intend to put your crop—say one or two rods—About the middle of September sow your field. When that has come up and shows cleverly, plown under the first sown; turn it under well. Your fly is headed and your crop is safe. Will you try it? If you will, you will want to find out the writer.

Many of the herbs that will be wanted next winter for kitchen use and for medicinal purposes will now be coming into flower, and should be cut and hung up in the shade to dry. When fully cured, put them in course muslin bags, to keep them from flies, dust, &c., and hang them up in the store room.

To pickle seven pounds of plums, take four and a half of sugar, one quart of vinegar, four ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of cloves, put the spices in a bag, scald the sugar, spice and vinegar together, then pour over the plums, cover tight,—let them stand on the stove and keep hot, but not boil, for four hours.

Mr. Yancey, of Iowa, advances the idea in the Rural New Yorker, that the only proper time to sow timothy and red top, is when the seed becomes so ripe that it falls to the earth of its own accord—in this latitude, from the 20th of July to the middle of August. A great many failures occur in sowing in the spring and fall with grain crops, and many farmers have come to the conclusion, with Mr. Y., that such seeding won't pay; that it is better to sow it alone, and at the time above stated.