

THE ADVERTISER, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY R. W. FURNAS, Second Story Bondley's Block, Main Street, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1859. NO. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS. U. C. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Real Estate Agent, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

E. MATHIEU, Cabinet & Wagon-Maker. Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

JOHN McDONOUGH, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter, GLAZIER, &c. BROWNVILLE, N. T.

E. S. DUNDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ARCHER, RICHARDSON & CO. S. T.

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

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

J. SCHITZ, Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in...

DR. D. GWIN, Having permanently located in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

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

GEORGE EDWARDS, ARCHITECT. Office—Main St., East of Kinney & Holly's office.

A. D. KIRK, Attorney at Law, Land Agent and Notary Public. Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of...

SAINT JOSEPH FEMALE COLLEGE, ST. JOSEPH, MO. WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M. Principal.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO WM. T. DEN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

WHEAT OR CORN WITH DISPATCH. Having one of Clark's Celebrated Flouring Mills, Manufactured at Philadelphia, we can manufacture 100 sacks of Superior Flour and grind 600 bushels of Corn daily.

CITY BAKERY, First St., bet. Main and Atlantic, BROWNVILLE. COMFORT & TICE, ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that they have recently received from the...

Wanted at this Office Wood, potatoes, corn, turnips, pumpkins.

The Nebraska Advertiser.

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

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1859. NO. 18.

FRANKLIN TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY No. 108 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.

BROWNVILLE SAW AND GRIST MILL. JESSE NOEL. Having rented the interest of Lake and Emerson in the Brownville Steam Saw and Grist Mill, situated on the public lands...

CITY TRUNK STORE. FASSETT & CROSSMAN, Manufacturers of Traveling & Packing TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

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 healthy action; are pleasant to the taste, and also give that vigor to the system that is so essential to health.

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

Buchanan Life and General Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y. Authorized Capital \$3,000,000.

J. B. JENNINGS, L. R. HOWARD, J. A. OWEN, MILTON BOOTH, JOHN COLBORN, JOHN H. LILKENS, W. H. PENOLD, James Kay, N. J. McASHAN, A. G. MANIFORDE, N. R. McASHAN, Sec'y.

J. W. BLISS, CONSTABLE AND Collecting Agent, PERU, NEBRASKA COUNTY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

JAMES HOGAN, Book-Binder, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Southeast cor. 2nd and Locust Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GOULEY & CO., (Late Randall, Gooley, & 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.

WILCOX & BEDFORD, DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, AND EASTERN EXCHANGE, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

LAND WARRANTS LOANED ON TIME From One Month to Ten Years, Loans warranted to Pre-emptors: Taxes Paid; Collections made; Real Estate Bought and Sold; Land Leases and other investments made for Eastern Capitalists.

Register and Receiver of Land Office at Brownville, N. T. Register and Receiver of Land Office at Nebraska City, N. T. Register and Receiver of Land Office at Omaha, N. T.

V. W. ELLIOTT, Nursery SEED DEPOT, Cor. Broadway and Wash Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Having purchased the entire nursery stock of John Sigerick & Bro., I am prepared to offer to the public the largest and best selected stock of Fruit Shade, and Ornamental trees, shrubs and plants ever offered for sale in the West.

THE GALLOP. In this pace, generally speaking, the horse should lead with his off fore foot, but a lady's horse especially should always do so.

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Agricultural. The Paces of Saddle Horses. The horse has four distinct natural paces, The Walk, Trot, Canter, and Gallop; any other is artificial, or a defect arising from a bad or imperfect education.

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Taken to teach them to draw forward, but none to teach them to push backward.— To remedy the occasion of this thumping, as soon as I have taught my steers to be handy, as it is called, and to draw forward, I place them on a cart where the land is a little descending; in this situation they will soon learn to back it.

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Tobacco. As it is not every one who cultivates Tobacco that understands thoroughly the best manner of handling the crop after it is grown, we give place to the following very judicious remarks from the Com. Review.

"After having worked hard and raised good crops of Tobacco, a great deal of money has been lost by Farmers from not properly understanding how it should be managed after it is ready for the knife.

There is no great secret in the cultivation of Tobacco. Like all other crops, when planted in due time, in good soil, well cultivated, and kept clear of weeds, worms, and suckers, it will give a good yield; but the difficulty seems to be in bad management after the crop has been raised.

"The plant should be allowed to stand in the field as long as possible before cutting, so that it may become thoroughly ripe, and should never be cut immediately after rain, if it can possibly be avoided, as the gum, which is very essential to good tobacco, is washed off. Great care should be taken not to bruise or let the sun burn it after it has been cut.

When the sun is very hot it should only be cut late in the evening, and when properly wilted, hung on scaffolds, which should be covered with thin brush so as to keep the sun from scorching it. If the weather be favorable, it should be allowed to hang out in the sun until it is taken yellowed, after which it should be taken to the barns. The barns should be carefully prepared and the cracks well stopped, otherwise the tobacco is apt to mould and will be exposed all winter to the wind and rain, which will materially injure it.

As soon as the tobacco is housed, small fires should be kept under it until it begins to cure up.

When bright pied or spangled tobacco is desired, such as is used by the manufacturers for wrappers, it should not be allowed to cure up slow enough to lose the yellow color, but when it is half cured, heavy fires should be kept up until the process is completed, which will require some two or three weeks. It now requires no more attention, unless a damp spell of weather should occur, when small fires should be kept under it to keep it from moulding.

When the leaf can be cured, and the bright color retained without fire, it is much more durable, but this can seldom be done in the Northern States, except during a very dry autumn, when the plant can almost be cured by the sun, on the scaffold; but when it has to be taken in the case of the rain, which is almost always the case, the desired result cannot be obtained without the aid of artificial heat.

The above applies more particularly to the Green River country than to some other parts of Kentucky. In the counties bordering on the Kentucky River, the soil is not so well adapted to manufacturing leaf, as it is in the latter region. The tobacco of this latter region is used almost exclusively for cutting purposes, for which the pied or spangled is not required. This tobacco, almost devoid of gum, may be cured of a bright red color in good barns, without the aid of fire. This makes a very desirable tobacco for cutting.

After the tobacco is well cured, it should be stripped out as early as possible, and great pains should be taken to assort it properly. When the crop is large enough to make three sorts, the imperfect leaves should be carefully picked out to make lugs, the short ones for seed, leaving none but the best for good. It should now be tied in small hands and bulked down straight and nice, covered up well with straw or fodder, and weighed down properly. When the proper season arrives hang it up in the barn and let it get thoroughly dry, and take advantage of the first warm, gentle rain that softens it, to take it down, as it is difficult to do so without injuring it when it is too dry. Too much care, however, cannot be taken at this time, as half of last season's crop was damaged from one to five dollars per 100 lbs., from having been prized too wet.

Have the casks made of good seasoned timber. Tobacco is often damaged ten times the price of a good cask, by being put up in green ones. Have your casks of medium size. In pricing fine pied and manufacturing leaf, put from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. in a cask. It operates prettily and will bring more money than when pressed hard and matted together. Rich shipping leaf should put from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. in a cask, and of rich, heavy lugs, from 1,800 to 2,000. In pricing cutting leaf, such as is put up in the region of the Kentucky River, the casks of good tobacco should weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., and light, chaffy lugs not more than 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. In all cases try and have all tobacco that is in a hoghead uniform and of the same quality, color and length (this is very important) and pack it carefully and straight. Nothing pays the farmer better than taking pains in handling his tobacco. If he could be about the warehouses and see the difference in the condition of different packages of the same quality of the weed when offered for sale, he would cease to wonder at the wide range of prices which are obtained for similar grades.

The Western Farmer and Gardener who has the reputation of the cockle-bur, pest on farms, cannot be destroyed by being cut off once a year, it is that nature has provided for its propagation by bestowing on it seed vessels which ripen at two different times of the year.

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THE ADVERTISER, RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (10 Lines or less) one insertion, \$1 00. Each additional insertion, 50 cts. One square, one month, \$5 00. Business Cards of six lines or less, one year, 6 00. One Column one year, 10 00. One-half Column one year, 6 00. One-fourth Column one year, 4 00. One eighth Column one year, 2 00. One column six months, 3 00. One-half Column six months, 2 00. One eighth Column six months, 1 00. One Column three months, 1 50. One-half Column three months, 1 00. One fourth Column three months, 75 cts. One eighth Column three months, 50 cts. Advertising card dates for office (in advance), 5 00.

Things Worth Knowing. How to Preserve Eggs for Winter Use.—Quicklime, one bushel; common salt, two and a half pounds; strain of tartar one pound; mix these ingredients together; then add as much water as will bring to a layer of this enough to cover the bottom of the cask in which the eggs are to be kept. Upon that a layer of eggs placed sideways. Then enough mixture to cover them. So proceed till all are deposited, and covered with the mixture. Care will be requisite in taking them out, and each egg should be washed before boiling. This method effectually preserves the eggs for a very long time; and for puddings, cakes, &c., answers exceedingly well. But for table use, though eggs thus treated are often sold at a high price for new laid eggs, they certainly taste of the lime.

To make Alum Baskets.—Success in making this kind of baskets depends somewhat upon chance; for the crystals will sometimes form irregularly, even when the utmost care has been taken. Dissolve alum in a little more than twice as much water as will be necessary for the depth of the basket, handle and all. Put in as much alum as the water will dissolve; when it will take 1.0 more, it is then called a saturated solution of alum. In this state, it should be poured into a sauceman or earthen jar, (by no means put in an iron vessel), and slowly boil it until it is nearly half evaporated. The basket should then be suspended from a little stick laid across the top of the jar, in such a manner that both basket and handle will be covered with the solution. It must be set away in a cool place where not the slightest motion will disturb the formation of the crystals. The frame may be made in any shape you please; it is usually made of small wire woven in a net or like basket; many prefer a common willow basket; but whether it be wire or willow, a rough surface should be produced by binding every part with thread or worsted. Bright yellow crystals may be produced by boiling gamboge, saffron, or turmeric in the solution; and purple of logwood.

A Soothing Beverage for a Cough.—Take two ounces of figs, and the same quantity of raisins and prairie barley. Boil them altogether in a pint and a half of water, with half an ounce of liquorice root and half an ounce of linseed, until reduced to one pint of liquor, which should then be strained off, and a wineglassful taken morning and evening, or whenever the cough is troublesome.

To Keep Geraniums through the Winter.—Those who have no place in their greenhouses for geraniums, &c., will do well to put them in a window with a south aspect, carefully covering the pots with a little straw or moss, in order to prevent the frost hurting the roots.

Or: Take them from the pots and hang them up by the roots in a dark place where the frost cannot touch them; if planted again in the spring they will shoot and flourish remarkably well. I have heard the same plan recommended for fuchsias, but have never been successful with them.

A Cheap Pomatum.—Half an ounce of white wax, half an ounce of spermaceti, eight ounces of olive oil. Dissolve in a basin set in hot water before the water, and some scent just before pouring into bottles.

Spider's Web.—Mr. Schlossberger has recently ascertained the chemical identity of silk and the spider's web. He proposes to call their immediate principle sericine, from serice, silk. Who knows but the spider may yet become an object of "cultivation," like the silk-worm.

The Use of Quails. William Norton, an intelligent farmer boy, who makes his home in Southern Illinois, has recently been observing the habits of the quail, and gives the following testimony:

He observed a small flock commencing at one side of the field, taking about five rows, following them regularly through the field, scratching and picking about every hill, till they came to the other side of the field; then taking another five rows on their return, and thus continuing till he thought they were certainly pulling up the corn. He shot one, and then proceeded to examine the corn ground. He found but one stalk of corn disturbed that was scratched nearly out of the ground, but the kernel was still attached to the stalk. In the crop of the quail he found but one cut-worm, twenty-one striped vine-bugs, one hundred chintz-bugs, that still retained their individuality, a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz-bugs, but not one kernel of corn.

The editor of the Working Farmer, (New York,) states that he has at present a bed of White Portugal Onions, which a committee of the New York Institute have decided to be equal in amount of produce to one thousand bushels per acre. The crop was raised on land under-drained and subsoiled, and highly manured with nitrogenized super-phosphate of lime, at the rate of 600 to the acre.

The New York State Fair, which was held near Albany last week, closed on Friday last. The weather was unusually pleasant, and the Fair was generally successful beyond any previous ones. The total receipts were over \$18,000, which 7,000 over last year, and near \$50,000 excess of Buffalo receipts in 1859.

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