THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Hoadley's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
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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 0

VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860. NO. 34.

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.

J. B. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownville, Nebraska.
☞ Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

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

MRS. MARY HEWETT
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.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

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. 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

Mrs. Hendgen & Miss Lusk,
MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
First Street, bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Bonnets, Head-Dresses and Trimmings always on hand

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL
Phoenix Insurance Company,
Hartford, Connecticut.
DEVOTED TO—
FIR INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY
Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, 400,000 00 Dollars.
Cash Assetts, $547,712 37
S. H. LOOMIS, President.
H KELLOGG, Secretary.
Branch Office, 31 & 33 3d St. Cincinnati.
M. MAGILL General Agent.
Agents in the principal Cities and towns in the Union. Losses promptly paid. Applications receiv and policies issued and renewed.
O. B. HEWETT Agent,
At Brownville, N. T.
Brownville, Nov. 17 1859.—1y

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHUTZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-n11

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY!
JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
HEREBY informs the public that he has located himself in this City, and is prepared to serve those in want of anything in his line. He has selected his stock with care and will manufacture a No. 1 article of everything offered. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate; but will keep on hand every article usually obtained in Saddle and Harness shops.
JOHN W. MIDDLETON.
Brownville May 12. no6-6m

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 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

D. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMAS.
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and Northwest 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
Hon. Samuel W. Black, Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., " " Do
Cheever Sweet & Co., do
R. W. Furnas Brownville
Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28. 1858. v4n16

O. 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,
5,000
Acres of Choice Lands,
For Sale in Nemaha and Richardson Counties, Nebraska.
These lands were selected and located immediately after the Land Sales, and are amongst the most valuable Lands in the Territory.
We will sell them at low prices, and on long time to actual settlers.
WILCOX & BEDFORD,
Brownville, N. T., Dec. 8, 1859.

JOSEPH L. ROY,
BARBER
AND
HAIR DRESSER.
Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Clocks, 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 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

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
☞ TERMS FAVORABLE. ☜
June 10, '58. 50tf

ARCADE SALOON!
MAIN STREET,
(Over Seigle & Greenbaum's Clothing Store,)
Brownville, N T.
The proprietor would respectfully inform the public that he has opened up and established for the refreshment of the inner man, at the above mentioned place, where all can be accommodated with the best of Wines and Liquors, and enjoy the soothing influence of the best quality of Segars. A first class
BILLIARD TABLE,
Phelan's Patent Combination Cushions, with all the modern improvements, is also on the premises for the enjoyment of all who delight in this gentlemanly and scientific game. EVAN WORTHING.
September 22d, 1859. n11-6m

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut.
Capital Stock $200,000.
With large and increasing surplus receipts, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JAMES C. WALKLEY, President,
JOHN L. BUNCE, Vice President.
ELIAS GILL, Secretary.
E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
Alfred Gill, Daniel Phillips, John L. Bunce,
R. Blodget, J. A. Butler, E. D. Dickerman
N. Wheaton, Sam. Coit, Nelson Hollister,
James C. Walkley.
S. B. Beresford, M D, Consulting Physician.
A. S. Holladay, M D, Medical Examiner.
Applications received by R. W. FURNAS, Ag't.
n8-tf Brownville, N. T.

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

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 23d, 1859. 1yr3n4

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
☞ Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 3, 1859.-1y.

JOHN. F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collection 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, '57-11-1f

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. 5211

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 kind—Books Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

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

Pioneer Bookbindery
AND
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER,
Would respectfully inform the citizens in Western Iowa and Nebraska that he has opened a first class Cindery, and the only one ever established in this section of country. I am now prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to the business.
Harper's, Graham's, Godey's, Peterson's, Arthur's Ballou's, Frank Leslie's, Knickbocker, Waverly, Hunt's, and Putnam's Magazines.
New York Ledger, Ballou's Pictorial, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American, Yankee Notions, Musical Review, Leslie's Illustrated, Ladies Repository, Ladies Wreath, Atlantic Monthly, Music, Law, Books, and Newspapers, or books of any kind, old or new, bound or bound in the most approved styles, on short notice and low prices. Old family Bibles rebound so as to look and wear equal to new.
August 24, 1859. n7-1y

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 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 Mossey, 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 12, 1858 45-3m

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

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 12, '58 n46-6m

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 trees, 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, '59-1y.

MORTON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA.
T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.
September 29, 1859. tf.

Important to Farmers.
Messrs. James Challen & Son Publishers Philadelphia will send any Agricultural Work published in America, postpaid, on receipt of the retail price.
a1n1

Miscellaneous.

Planting and Cultivating Fruit Trees.

The spirit of Horticulture seems to be every day increasing in the minds of our people, prompted, as it were by the requirements of our nature. The disposition to persevere in improving, beautifying and planting fruit trees, and to promote fruit culture, is everywhere apparent. Every successive planting season is often followed by disappointment, until the farmer is almost ready to give up in despair, and say that it is all vanity. And why is this disappointment; why do not our trees grow, thrive, and bear fruit, when our climate and the soil of the country affords unequalled facilities for the cultivation of fruit, (which is the most natural, healthful, daintiest and cheapest element of human food?) And no one accustomed to live where it is plentiful, is willing to be without this luxury. Because a good orchard improves our homesteads, and its immediate surroundings create a love of home, from which we could not part without the greatest reluctance. The reason we are without these luxuries may be summed up simply thus: In the first place; the trees most generally planted, are bought from unreliable sources—that is from tree pedlres who traverse the country from place to place, professing to be agents of some reliable establishment with no authority for the same, and with the help of their, generally, very fluent language, palm on the unsuspecting farmer the refuse trees of some Eastern nursery, which they buy at a nominal price, ship them to the western country, regardless of the varieties that are suited to our climate. This is a matter of the greatest importance, in fact, it should be the first object that should be considered when making a selection of the varieties of fruit trees for an orchard.

Secondly, when the trees are delivered into the possession of the farmers they are generally shrivelled up and not in proper order to plant. I have seen trees delivered in this neighborhood, the past season, that would require more skill than the celebrated Downing was possessed of to get them into a healthy condition.

Thirdly, when, by chance, they are delivered in a tolerable condition, they are not properly planted and cultivated. How often do we see young trees entirely choaked with turf, grass, sod and weeds of every size and description. The trees in a sickly state dwindle away and die for the want of nourishment, and properly cultivated soil for the roots to extend their fine spongy fibres. The question now arises, how are these evils to be remedied? First, make your purchases of trees from reliable nurseries, from good, honest nurserymen. And if you are not acquainted with the varieties yourself, you may rely on his selection. He will not send out inferior trees, or trees that are not the varieties that he represents them to be, when his reputation is at stake; but will forward them true to name, and in good condition. He will send the varieties best adapted to the climate.

There is another drawback in the cultivation of fruit,—a mistaken notion of the time required for young trees to commence bearing. But this error is fast disappearing before good cultivation. It is a well known fact that bad treatment will long retard the growth and consequently the bearing of fruit trees. But give them, for a few years, a mellow, clean and fertile soil, and you will soon see vigorous shoots, and expanding branches, bending to the ground under their copious loads of fruit. Give your young trees the care you bestow on your ordinary farm crops, and you cannot fail to succeed. When we are about planting an orchard, the location is the first in importance. Select dry land, free from springs and stagnant water. The soil should be mellow, firm and deep, and of good quality. Wet, sterile soil is exceedingly unfavorable. It not only lessons the quantity, but considerably injures the quality. In order to get the land in a proper condition for planting, it should be dressed with well decomposed manure, and loosened from 18 to 20 inches deep, with a subsoil plow. The manuring being done previous to the subsoiling, in order to obtain a thorough admixture of the soil and manure. It is preferable to have this done in the Fall, where planting is intended to be done in the Spring. The surface should be left as rough as possible, so that the inorganic matter contained in the soil, and manure, which constitutes the food of the plants, be thoroughly incorporated together. It will then be exposed in the best possible way to the action of the atmosphere and all gasses therein contained detrimental to the extension of the fine fibrous roots of the plants be removed before the planting season is commenced. The rigor of the elements will likewise destroy myriads of insects in the form of eggs and larva, which so often commit such depredations on our trees, and have entirely left the ground. It may be harrowed down for the convenience of working. Now proceed to mark out the ground according to the distance required for the varieties of trees you are about to plant, placing a mark where each hole is to be made for the reception of the roots, which if made to range every way, will have a very pleasing effect, will admit the currents of air and the sun's influence more effectually, and make the orchard still more convenient for tillage. The proper distances, if for standard apple trees, is 30 feet; pyramids on apple stocks, 12 feet; dwarfs on doucain or Paradise stocks, 10 feet; standard pears, 20 feet; pyramids on pear stocks, 12 feet; dwarfs on the quince stock, 10 to 12 feet; peaches 12 feet; standard cherries 15 feet; dwarfs 8 feet; standard plumbs 15 feet; dwarfs, 10 feet. The holes should be opened from three to four feet in diameter, and from 18 inches to two feet in depth.—Fill the hole up within a couple of inches to the level of the surface with rich surface soil, mixing in a small quantity of the refuse of a charcoal pit or leached ashes. Raise a small knoll in in the center, on which place the tree about to be planted.

I would here wish to impress on the mind of the planter to be particular and expose the roots to the sun and dry winds as little as possible. Many trees are destroyed, before the tree is planted. Examine the roots; see if their extremeties are bruised, and if they should be, take a sharp knife and cut off the bruised part, always cutting from the lower side upward, which will give the root the best chance to heal before decay sets in. Place the tree upon that mound, spread out the roots in the most natural position for their growth. While the hole is being filled up with soil, give the tree a gentle shake, up and down, so that the soil will come in contact with all the minutest fibres; then pour on a pailful of water, which will settle the soil and roots together; press it gently with the foot, raise the soil around the tree, about six inches above the level of the ground; cover the whole with an inch or two of charcoal as a mulch, which will keep the ground moist and prevent the young trees from suffering by drouth. The trees being thus planted, and secured from the disasters of every kind, by every means his skill can devise. But the whole is not yet accomplished. There is one more duty yet to be performed, which if neglected would render the whole of the labor already done in vain, that is after-culture. For of all the thousands of trees that are annually planted in all parts of country. I may safely say that more losses are received by the neglect of this most important point than by all other errors. Could we reasonably expect our fruit trees to thrive and flourish, be they ever so healthy when planted, when a crop of grass and weeds consume all the moisture that was provided for the roots of the trees? We most assuredly would not expect any of our ordinary field crops were they left uncared for, to repay the cost of sowing. And by what reason can we expect our fruit trees to repay us under such treatment?

Most hoed crops may, with advantage be planted between the rows of trees; such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, &c., which will pay the cost of cultivation. But corn, although a hoed crop, should not be planted between them, as it grows too tall, shading the young trees too much from the action of the sun, and impeding a due circulation of air, which causes the ripening of the wood to be accomplished too late in the season; thus endangering the tree to be killed by the frost. The influence of good culture on fruit is almost incredible to persons unacquainted with the nature of fruit. It is larger, finer grained, and the flavor considerably improved. Whereas, with bad culture, no estimate of the true character of fruit can be made. In order to attain to this high state of development, judicious pruning is indispensible. This operation has two objects which must at all times be kept in view. The first is to promote vigor and luxuriance in the shoots and branches of the young trees, and to keep a well balanced head. The other is to check the sap. In order to obtain fruit in fullness, it must be commenced while the tree is in its infancy, and by carefully watching the growth of the tree and removing all supurfluous shoots the tree might be put in any form required by the cultivator. By an over abundance in quantity of wood, the bearing wood is robbed of part of its sustenance; the roots are exhausted, and the natural life of the tree is unnecessarily shortened, whilst the superfluous wood endangers the tree, by giving the winds additional power over it; retaining dampness; promoting blights; affording shelter for insects; preventing free circulation of air; and rendering the greater portion of the tree worthless. The outer branches only can bear fruit. Trees thus neglected acquire a stunted habit, and the fruit cannot be but of very inferior quality. These considerations ought to induce every cultivator of fruit to make a thorough investigation of their orchards, and when it is found necessary, thin out all irregularly placed branches, and all unfruitful shoots, always cutting them close to the parent stem. Old orchards may be renovated and brought to a good state of cultivation by the addition of root pruning. The mode of this operation is, digging a trench two or three feet wide, and from three to four feet from the body of the tree; cutting all the roots that have the least tendency to grow downward, as well as those under the tree. So that all roots that have penetrated into unfriendly soil are effectually removed from the tree. Throw out the whole of the soil contained in the said trench, replacing it by enriched soil. Placing all the roots in a horizontal direction upon it, as they invariably draw the sap from the extreme points. This pruning will compel the roots placed horizontally, to exert themselves, and throw out fresh fibres and collect a more congeneal sap for the support of the tree, and displace the crude tissue which heretofore remained as food for the tree. There is not a more powerful agent for producing canker and diseases which trees are subject to, than decending roots, penetrating to the cold, sterile soil, inhaling vitiated crude moisture, causing a derangement of the circulation of the fluids, which in its turn causes canker and the attack of insects, and promote the growth of lichens and moss on the trunk. When trees show these indications of disease, the great evil generally lies at the root. The cause of the disease must be found out and removed, and these symptoms will very soon disappear. There is a process to which recourse is made too often with diseased trees. That is scraping the rough bark. The invention being to remove the harbor of destructive insects. 'Tis true that it is a harbor for insects to deposit their eggs. But on an examination of these eggs, it will be found that they consist only of the eggs and larva of spiders, &c., not known to be materially injurious to vegetation, and should any peculiar idea call for their destruction it can easily be effected without injuring the bark The scraping of the bark is totally inefficient.

As to the removing of destructive insects, such as borers, which have their habitation under the inner bark, and consequently scraping off the rough bark will do more harm than good, by depriving the inner bark, and the tree of their natural protection—their only shield from heat and cold.

For fear I am making this article too long for one number of your paper I will close, but propose to continue the subject in my next. E. H. BURCHES.

An Act

To encourage Agricultural Pursuits in the Territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the The Territory of Nebraska, That, for the purpose of aiding agricultural pursuits in this Territory, the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the territorial treasury, and annually thereafter, subject to the order of the President and Secretary of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, said amount to be used in the payment of premiums awarded by said Board in the various branches of agriculture, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 2. That should the Board fail any year to offer and award premiums for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits, then the benefits of this act shall not be available that year.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 12, 1860.

A question for discussion was brought before a down east Lyceum. "Can a big man echo harder than a little man."

Charcoal for Hogs.

A correspondent of the Valley *Farmer* inquires whether there is any advantage in feeding Charcoal to stock or fattening hogs? If any, what or how? and how to feed it? A hog is a voracious eater, and if it can have access to food, of whatever kind, will eat until the capacity of its stomach will admit of no more. This is a natural consequence, as in over eating of the human subject, tends to produce deranged digestion. Charcoal exerts a powerful effect in correcting the putrid tendency of the contents of this gorged state of the stomach. And when given to swine not over-fed, it tends to maintain a healthy state of the system.

Instances are on record, where pigs and chickens have, by accident, been confined for several weeks in out-houses, and when discovered had lost but little flesh, and the only substance within their reach that could possibly serve them as food was charcoal. If charcoal contains no nutriment, strictly speaking, it is in its character nearly pure carbon. When eaten by animals the carbonaceous matter serves in connection with the oxygen of the atmosphere, to sustain heat, and the vitality of the system, when without the charcoal the fat of the animal would be exhausted in the same way in its stead.

We have often fed it to all kinds of domestic fowls and to swine, with the greatest advantage in keeping up a healthy condition of the system.

HOW TO FEED IT:—It should be pulverized, and mixed in small proportions, with corn meal and water.—*Valley Farmer.*

Care of Breeding Animals.

Breeding animals, in winter, require special care and attention. They not only need food sufficient to sustain their own organization unimpaired, but an increased quantity for the support and development of the foetus, while it sustains this mysterious union with its parent.—Breeding animals, of whatever kind, should have a good supply of nutritious food, properly prepared, as well as shelter during stormy weather. A breeding animal, if neglected, exposed to cold storms, and poorly fed, will bring forth but poor, stunted young, which will be hardly worth the cost of raising, while the very life of the mother may be endangered by being reduced in flesh and strength.—This is particularly true of cows; and yet many farmers, because their cows are dried off, let them shirk for themselves, thinking that because they give no milk, rich food is unnecessary.

Dairy cows should be well sustained through the winter, and more particularly those with calf, for their value for milk the following season depends upon the treatment they received during the winter. March is a trying time upon cattle that have been neglected. It is a crying sin for a farmer to neglect his cows so as to let them get upon "the lift," in the Spring. Cows in this condition will serve but a very poor purpose in supplying the family with milk during the best part of the season, besides the inferior character of the calf brought forth under such circumstances. Both the cow and the calf will require to be the better portion of the summer in good pasture, to regain the flesh that they should have had at the opening of Spring.

Horses and Cattle in the World.

An illustrated natural history of the animal kingdom has just been published by S. G. Goodrich. It has 2,400 engravings. It is a highly useful work.—Among other information abounding in it, it contains the following, which is an estimate of the number of horses in various parts of the world, From this we extract the following:

The general estimate has been from 8 to 18 horses in Europe to every hundred inhabitants. Denmark has 45 horses for every hundred inhabitants, which is more than any other Eropean country.

Great Britain and Ireland have 5,500,000 horses.

France has 3,000,000.

Austrian Empire, exclusive of Italy, 2,600,000.

Russia has 3,500,000

The United States have 5,000,000 horses, which is more than any European country; the horses of the whole world are estimated at 57,420,000.

Russia has 20,000,000 cattle,

Great Britain and Holland have 8,000,000.

Austria has 19,000,000

France has 8,000,000.

United States have 22,000,000.

The whole world is estimated to contain 218,000,000. It is supposed that one-third of them are killed annually, so, that we have about 280,000,000 lbs. 70,000,000 skins, 140,000,000 horns, 280,000,000 feet annually—to be converted into beef, tallow, leathetr combs, manure &c.

The editor of the *Bulletin* applied coal ashes to an old sward where nothing but white weed, &c., had grown before, and it gave two fine crops of grass; applied it to land for potatoes, and it produced a large crop, perfectly free from disease; applied it to sweet corn and other vegetables in the garden, and it gave them a fine growth and good color.

Sewing machines have been introduced into some of our female seminaries, and instruction is given thereon.

A new process of making paper from African plants is in operation at Bordeaux and Marseilles, France, by which 30 per cent. is saved.