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#### BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860. To Ladies of Brownville, Merchant Tailor,

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April 12, 1850

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### POETRY.

[For the Nebraska Advertiser ] Season Musings.

BY ARIEL. Come tune my lyre! Oh ye sylvan muse, And add thy sweetness, wildrose blooming gay, Lend me, ye lilies chaste and varied hues. And with sweet violets strew my enward way.

Hail! Welcome! joyous Spring, thou dost express The will of heaven, when all around is calm; When Nature done her sweetest gavest dress, Her varied beauties praise the Great I Am.

In a year bower here the warbler's lay, And see the wild rose budding into life, The lily's robe-than Solomon's more gay-Make up a scene should calm all worldly strife.

The sweet grass breathes a fragrance from the sod Where laughing brooks with music dance along, As bright and c ystal as though Aaron's rod. Had called them forth to join the happy throng.

The insect world with equal joy share The smile that now on Nature's face doth glow, As o're the earth or through the scented air, They run or fly with rapture to and fro.

You giant oak whose tall and verdant brow-Drinks deep the sun's invigorating rays, Doth seem in adoration off to bow As thou h devoutly whispering Nature's praise

You spiral cloud receives up in its breast-Reflect d in Missouri's waters bright-The sun's last rays -as sinking in the West-A farewell kis: - as bidding all "good night."

The insect hum-the softh whispering trees-The brook ets voice which laves the fragrant sod Prove Nature's voice to be the v- ice of God.

There are some beings who through life will plod, Nor think that happy seasons passing by Speak Nature's eloquence of Nam e's God; As clay such live, and still as clay they die.

### Solemn Lines.

are carely written. The figure which it uvolves is exquisite; "A solemn murmur in the soul

Tells of the world to be, As travelers hear the billows roll Before they reach the sea." [Buffalo Express.

Four worse lines than these are rarely writtene The figure which they involve

Tott how imputtently The boarders thates for the goog. Tweatl them into tea:

Four lines more truthful than these are rarely written. The figure which "it" involves is absolutely painful: "A solemn buzzing in your ear, When you retre to bed, Tells you that swilling lager beer

Is dreadful for the head. [Louisville Times. Four lines as good as these are often

would be ludicrous, and yet tarcable in the A solemn warning in the rear Of canine fellow-feeling. Tells of retribution near

#### For water-melon stealing. [Nebraska Advertiser

Early Influences. There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only maures a harpy childhood-if there be health and a good constitution-lut it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a tresh young heart in old age. I think It is the only Journal devotal exclusively it every parent's duty to try to make the ir children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I rests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern never see children destitute of them through the poverty, laulty tempers, or wrong notions of t cir parcuts, without a hearmelie. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of emidhood in body, mind, or heart-juite otherwise, God be thanked; but cinidren must nt least have love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play and some good and wrong, or at hest prematurely old and turned inward on itself .- Er. Ol ham, at Greystones.

created the Christianity. The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cablest hop lately owned us T. A. Marshall, take his freely to circulate throughout all her are drier for it in rainy weather. There this strip of corn. Hauf straw-dry straw method of informing the public that they are now presecrecies. But secrets she has none. To may be some soils lying upon so porous -- throw it among the corn and fire it Chairs tables stands bedstead bureaus sates eribs condies, burness etc. etc. either at wholesale or restablish as cheap as can be bought at any other establish of conscious greatness; and whether she ment turbe west. The best of c fin universal triming the frankness and simplicity a subsoil that it would be proper to cultivate shallow.

They can all be destroyed in this manifest twith pride of philosophy. or grapple it with pride of philosophy. or the prejudice of the proper to cultivate shallow.

It is also said that the free passage of the proper to cultivate shallow. stand in front opposition to the prejudice air through the soil is almost as impor- To CLEAN MARBLE. - Take two ounce of the multitude, she does it upon her tant as water. Water and air seem to of common soda, one of pumice-stone, and own strength, and spurns all the props and be the plants' waiters. They act as food one of finely powdered chalk; sift then all the auxiliaries of superstition away carriers to the plant and must have free through a fine seive and mix them with N B. Corn. What Flour, Dry Goods Graceries Lum-ther and product of I kinds Money not excepted ta-

The more a dentist's practice increases sity of deep plowing.

### AGRICULTURAL.

hanne- namhanne - - nannanananan [From the Bural Register.] Corn Culture. DEEP PLOWING.

five bushels per acre. "When I came in possession of it I took my plow, and with two stout hor- pend open the forwardness of the season ses and sometimes three, I commenced and the kind of corn planted. After havturning up the soil from mue to ten inch- ing the soil nicely turned bottom side up. es deep. And although I could see from and disconnected with any ridging prothe actions of some of my neighbors, they cess. I should proceed to mark out the thought if I did not come on the town. I would ruin my farm. Yet I stil perse- The distance that rows should be apare vered, and on the same ground where depends something upon the soil and

is my experience in deep plowing.15 A correspondent of a Wisconsin paper also gives the following views upon this subject, from which our Southern corn- much advantage gained in cultivating in growers may gather some hints that may having the rows straight. This being the be turned to good account: The corn case, the corn may be nearly hord with crop is always an important one, but this the cultivator, when, if the rows are veyear a good crop is an all important con- ry crooked, there is danger of rooting up sideration, as the high price and scarcity, the corn in process of cultivating. and in many quarters, indicate that a large demand must be made for it the the weather all right, and the good seed

next year also-hence our anxiety to im- at hand, the next thing wanted is a good at their command for a successful result: those who may not be able to use any of the fertilizers obtainable from abroad, can strive to obtain as much of a home supply as pos-ible, and more particular-

ly, can bring up from the bowels of the

earth the hidden treasures therein: In the culture of Incian corn, one Four lines more beautiful than these thing has become an axiom with farmers. and that thorough experience; which is, that the seed corn should be sound, and all right, and adapted to our particular soil and climate. Most farmers are aware that there is a material difference in the yield and quality of different varieties of corn. The largest varieties, under good culture and in favorable seasons, genergive the largest yield per acre; but the smallest variety rip as earliest. As some se has said I think is mere should plant those varieties (having reference as far

as practicable to productiveness) which somest comes to maturity. The greatest care should be exercise ent kinds desired; and this should be cone before the corn is gathered in the lowed to remain so until it freezes. or if the danger of cultivating too much. written. The figure which one, recent absorbs dampness and afterwards freez- vating where the corn is missing, the put your land in good order, and then ly having had experience, would cut, es. Corn gathered when matured and

After having saved or procured a sufficiency of good seed corn of a kind that is adapted to our soil, we should next (if Mr. C. R. Moortons, in the Illinois Pratnot already done) examine the condition rie Farmer, makes the following recom- you profit by it you are welcome to the of the soil with reference to its probable mendations: productiveness. This being ascertained, These little pests almost destroyed the or first, and I may say, one of the most entire crop in this locality the last season important considerations in the whole I noticed that when a stalk of corn came routine of growing Indian Corn, is that up among the grain-and this is often the the crop. Deep plowing should be the medianly about the stalk the grain ma- chance to grow by putting the ground in motto of elery farmer, especially in the ture | perfectly; was not injured by the | good order. If you want your pasture set preparation of the soil for a crop of Indi- the burs. an corn. On all ordinary soils for plow- My theory is this: When the grain can do so by sowing the little blue-grass. nches deep, yes, as deep as it can be well bottom of the stem first and ascends up desper the better; and then, if the soil they get up too high on the stem, it bebelow that depth appears to be hard and comes too hot for them. They therefore al flow. Then the water can pass up ing a sufficient supply of sap in the wheat and down freely, and all danger from ex- stalk to mature the grain perfectly. ces ive rains is removed, because the have noticed, that when wheat was sown water readily passes away from the roots alongside a field of corn, there was a of the plants, also all danger from drougth strip not injured in the least. or nearly all, because the water will Now, for a remedy, for the chinch bug life rons the greatest danger in the world has freely apward by capillary attraction wheat: Prepare the ground in the fall the matter. tion, and it is true that every particle of and sow in the spring as soon as the weaof withering, or growing stanted, or sour which rises towards the surface comes ther will permit. About the first of June, comes laden with what are called salts, take a small bull-tongue plow and rm which it brings from deep in the earth, furrows through the wheat ten or fifteen and deposits within the reach of the roots feet apart. Drill in corn. When the of the plants. If it enters the roots of wheat begins to ripen the bugs will leave the plants, it carries with it food to nour- it and go on to the young corn, where The defensive armor of a shrinking or ish such plants. It is said that by this they can get a better supply of food. timid polity does not suit her. Hers is principle of capillary attraction and for To keep them from corn, when plantthe naked majesty of truth; and with all plants is often brought from deeper in ed alongside of wheat, prepare and sow the grandeur of age, but with none of its the ground than the roots penetrate, and thick with corn a small piece of land beinfermities, has she come down to us, and that the water of excessive rains should tween the wheat and the planted corngathered strength from the many battles pass off without obstruction into the earth, of sufficient size that it will supply the she has won in the many controversies of and the upward flow of water after evap- whole army with a comfortable living many generations. With such a religion oration should be unimpeded in order to after they leave the ripening wheat, which as this, there is nothing to hide. All supply the surface soil after a droub. they will do, if there is corn for them to should be above board; and the broadest | Every farmer who is observing and has feed upon.

course-and to that end the soil must be water; then rub the mixture well all over deeply mellowed, consequently the neces- the marble, and the stains will be re-

the oftener he looks down in the mouth. My plan then, in preparing the soil son, and water, and it will be as clean We are not rich. I think, by that which for a crop of Indian corn, would be to it was previous to its being stained. Some any Lany that will send be oddress to Mrs. E. we are ourselves, but by the ten thousand plow the soil deeply, turning all grass, times the marble is stained yellow we

Some farmers are in favor of ridging corn ground. I am of the opinion that it is not the way, unless it be on low, wet soils. I have noticed that corn upon ridges is a great deal more liable to suffer from the drougth. As a general rule, I should prefer having corn ground played Some eight years ago, when I pur- in the fall as well as spring. I am satischased the farm I live on although it fied that fall plowing tends to the destrucwas a good corn year, I do not think it non of the cutworm, one of the pests of would have averaged more than twenty- the farmer. I should plow my corn ground only a few days before the time for planting, which, as a general rule, should deland both ways as a guide to planting .-there was twenty-five bushels of corn more upon the kind of corn planted. In per acre when I purchased it, I have planting dent corn, the rows, should be, raised, without any manure (although I at least, four feet distant, and upon very do not disbelieve in manuring.) one hun- rich soil four and a half feet. In case of dred and twenty bushels per acre. This flint corn the rows should be about three feet. In marking out the ground, great care should be given to make the lines as near straight as possible, for there is

Having the grounn properly prepared, press upon the planters to use every means corn planter, and, by the way, a careful man with a good hoe is about my highest for half a day, with the risk to ourselves conception of that implement.

The corn should be dropped at the point where the lines crosses, with a view of having about four stalks in a hill to mature. I think that the corn should be covered about one and a half inches deep that is upon our sandy loam soil, and the earth packed upoe it with a spat of the hoe, which will tend to insure its more speedy germination.

As soon as the corn can be seen in the rows the cultivator should be in operation, going through it both ways, as often as convenient, (if once a week, all the better.) until it becomes so large as to be in-

The first hoeing should be done as early as possible, for success in raising a good corn crop depends very much many the early attention green to it. I have found that corn once summed never recovers from the shock. I prefer using the oltivator first and last in the cultivation in the selection of seed corn, not only of corn. The plow I consider as unnecfrom the best varieties for the different essary, as it tends to hilling too much, and localities, but also the seed of the differ- disturbs the routs, which should not be done. Many cultivators now in use are field, where there is an opportunity for cultivator during a drougth, tends to make comparison. The reason why we have the ground moist. The cultivator should ply to an inquiry as to the best grass and so much bad seed corn is either owing to be used until the corn is so large that it the best time to sow it, says: "I have tried

dry when gathered, it is placed where it During the work of hoeing and culti- and summer. But if you want good grass early kinds may be planted as late as the you will have grass. If you raise wheat placed, when dried, where it is neither middle of June. The King Philp Corn and outs on your land till it will raise exposed to dampness or frost, will grow is one of the best varieties for this pur- neither, and then put it in grass, you

Chinch Bugs on Grain.

gotten down, as a general rule, the The bugs do not like to follow it, for where apparet, a should be stirred with the sub- have the wheat and attack the corn, leav-

light of day should be made fully and tried deep plowing, knows that his fields Then kill them. They will gather or

moved; now wash the marble over wi one age stamps cornected shall receive by return mail favors which we receive from hearts weeds and manure under, so that they iron-rust; this can be removed with length and be happy " on juice. The worthy to confer favors upon us.—Beecher shall not be visible on juice. carities protect against their proceedings, their it will in will be as the United States," in which to violi- term

# THE ADVERTISER

STOTICL, SAZSHIELW & RATES OF ADVERTISING ne square (10 lines or less) one insertion, x x 2 4 assemme candidates for office (in advance 2 m = 6 to

The Dangers of Spring. The hints contained in the following paragraph, says the Rural Register, printed at Baltimore, Md., if properly cvailed of, will be found to be worth more than a whole year's subscription to the Register." and yet it is only one firm in the great mass of useful information furnished in overy number:

"We have the highest medical authority for saying that a great many more persons die in May than in November. The natural causes are, far: The increas ed dampness of the atmosphere, proven by the fact that doors which shot ensity n winter do not do so in summer. 2nd Nature takes away the appetite for meals for heat giving food, in order to prepare the body for the increased temperature of summer. But two errors in practice at this time, interfere with wise nature's arrangements, and induce many and painful diseases. First, the amount of clothing is diminished too soon. Second, the conveniences of fires in our dwellings are removed too soon. All persons, and especially children, old people, and those in delicate health, should not remove the thickest woolen flannel of mid winter, till the middle of May, and then it should be merely a change to a little thinner material. Furnaces should not to be removed, nor fire places and grates cleaned for summer, until the first of June; for a brisk fire in the grate is sometimes very comfortable in the last week of May; that may be a rare occurrence, but as it does sometimes take place, it is better to be prepared for it than to sit shivering and children, of some violent attack of pring diseases. By inattention to these hings, four causes are in operation to chill the body and induce colds and fevers. First: The dampness of the atmosphere in May. Second: That striking falling off in appetite for meals and other "heat" ing" food. Third: The premature diminution of clothing. Fourth: The too early removal of the conveniences of fire-And when the very changing condition of the weather of May is taken into account it is no wonder, that under the influence, of so many causes of deminution of the temperature of the body, many fall victims to disease. In November the healthiest month in the year, we have put on our warmest clothing kindled day dans ares, we have found a keep shish for sobstantial food, while the dampages of the atmosphere has been relieved by the emdensation of increasing cold wise will remember these things for a ifetime, and teach them to their children.

Grasses to Cultivate.

A writer in the Oregon Farmer, in reit being gathered while damp, and al- becomes inconvenient. There is but lit- the little blue-grass, and the big bluegrass, and find each good for both winter need not expect to obtain a crop. Plow your ground and put it in good order, and and you cannot fail.

I will give you my experience, and if information. In the spring I plow my ground, and during the summer plan it igam; and in the fall, when the first rain comes on, I sow my seed and have good grass the next year. Like every other of properly plowing the land selected for case when it is sown or corn land-im- crop, when I want a good one I give it a in grass, and do not wish to plow it you ing should be at least from eight to ten commences to ripen, the sap leaves the it will set in two years if you keep the sick off till the seed get ripe. If your and has fern on it, plow it well in the onnuer and sow your seed in the fall. a two years you will have good pasture or the place of fern. I have found that or posture alone, the little blue-grass is he best; for both hay and pasture, the irge blue-gras does best, while for hay. only, timothy is far preferable. If you think these hints worth heeding rive them a fair trial, and you will prove

> The secret of success in farming, as in verything else, is in doing things always it just the right time. There is hardly t day in the year that some thing cannot se done to facilitate some necessary work: The reason why some men are always behind with their work-their planting or sowing too late-their crops overtaken by weeds-their grain and grass too ripe. before they were harvested, is because they put off too many things for to-more row, that should be attended to to day-Every day brings its duties and labors upin the farm, and he who allows the labor f one day to crowd upon another, is always a little too late with everything. and he at once concludes he was born to and luck. "A stitch in time saves nine." Exchange.

To MAKE CARE WITHOUT BUTTER .--1 New England lady, who is quite a amous housekeeper, recemmends an economical plan for making cake without anter, which may be useful to our readers. Take a piece of salt pork, and melt it lown, and strain it through a piece of arse, thin muslin. Set it aside until ool. It is then white and firm, and may e used like tutter in any kind of cake. n pound cake she assures us it is delicious." he says that after one trial she never

used butter again .-- Maine Farmer ..... would collect from the August the Seattly the source