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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."

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860.

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VOL. V.

NO. 8.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHNSON & BEDFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Corner First and Main Streets, Brownville, Nebraska.

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

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

T. W. TIPTON, Attorney at Law, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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

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.

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

LIGHT LITERATURE, NEWSPAPERS, AND Periodicals, Of every description, for sale at SCHUTZ & DEUSERS' LITERARY DEPOT, South-east corner Main and Second, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

D. L. M'GARY, O. B. HEWETT, E. W. THOMAS, McGary, Hewett & Thomas, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Brownville, Nebraska.

E. S. DUNDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO., N. T. WILL practice in the several Courts of the 24th Judicial District and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. W. M. KENNEDY, Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important suits.

IRON. D. A. CONSTABLE, Importer and Dealer in IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES, BELLOWS, AND BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS. Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Staffs. Third Street, between Felix and Edmund.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO. Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron. Decemr. 1, 1859-60.

KINNEY & HOLLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NEBRASKA CITY, N. T. Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collection and original business attended to throughout Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville.

J. L. HUGHES, JESSE HOLLADAY, ALEXANDER HUGHES & HOLLADAY, No. 1, City Buildings, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY, No. 140, Pearl Street, New York, Produce and Commission MERCHANTS.

Sonora Island Ahead of the World!! LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!! SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!

The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends of Nebraska County, and the rest of mankind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior lot of Oregon Wood Shingles, which will sell cheap FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

His Shingle Machine is on the Sonora Island, near the Island Saw Mill, where he may be found when he is not absent on professional business. Give him a call and he will give you satisfaction. April 12, 1859. (166) MILDRED HELLY.

T. M. TALBOTT, DENTAL SURGEON, Has located himself in Brownville, N. T., for the purpose of attending to the community. All work warranted. All over warranted.

To Ladies of Brownville, MRS. MARY HEWETT, Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of MILLINERY GOODS

Consisting of FRENCH CHIP, LEIGHORN, SILK, & CRAPE BONNETS.

French Flowers, Straw, Trimmings, Ribbons, etc. To which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price. April 12, 1859

Money Advanced on PIKE'S PEAK GOLD! We will receive Pike's Peak Gold and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are due. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay Office.

ESHIRAUGH & CARSON, BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry, J. SCHITZ, World famous the traditions of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and vicinity, keeping a full assortment of every kind of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and repairing them in the most skillful manner. He will also sell and repair all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. All work warranted. VANDERBILT

CITY LIVERY STABLE, WM. ROSSELL, BROWNVILLE, N. T. Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those who wish to hire Carriages and Horses for traveling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.

1859. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at 8:00. Evening Train leaves St. Joseph at 4:30. Passengers traveling between Hannibal and St. Joseph will find the most comfortable and convenient route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.

J. D. HAYWOOD, Sup't. Hannibal, D.C. SAYS, General Agent, St. Joe. P. B. GHOAT, G. Ticket Agent, Hannibal. THEO. HILL, G. T. Ag't, Brownville. November 24, 1859.

PIONEER BOOK MANUFACTORY, BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. WILLIAM P. KITER, May 17, 1860.

Planter's House, JOHN MICHAEL PROPRIETOR, Corner of Fourth and Com. Street, Nebraska City, Neb.

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. Also, Ink, and Printing Material of Every Description. STEREOTYPING of all kinds—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engraving, &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. Scholars year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal. August 4th, 1859.

"Pike's Peak, or Bust." NEW PROVISION STORE, AND DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 11, Main street, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. BERRY & Co, Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, between Main and Water, where they have opened out and are offering on the most favorable terms.

GROceries, Dry Goods, Provisions, OF ALL KINDS, FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, Choice Liquors, Cigars, And a "thousand and one" other things everybody needs. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK, Brownville, April 26, 1859.

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

Merchant Tailor, JACOB MARHON, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just returned from St. Louis with a

FRESH STOCK Of every article of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, Consisting of FINE CLOTHS, SUMMER GOODS, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, FURNISHING GOODS, FURNISHING WEAR.

Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Under-shirts, drawers, Vestings, Hair Brushes, &c. In short, everything a gentleman could desire to array himself in the gayest attire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other house anywhere. He asks but an examination of his goods, and work.

Prices, Correspond with the Present Hard Times. April 12, 1860.

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

Another New Work by the Distinguished American Author, EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. Haunted Homestead, With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. ESTER P. SOUTHWORTH. Author of the Lost Heroes, Deserted Wife, Missing Bride, India, Wife's Victory, Distribution of O'Connell, Viva, The Three Beauties, Lady of the Lake, &c. Complete in one large and handsome volume, ready bound in cloth, for one dollar. Twenty cents of it in two volumes, paper cover for 50 cents.

Save Your Money and Go To WM. T. DEN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, BROWNVILLE, N. T. Wholesale and Retail dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also Misses and Children's shoes of every kind, and will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other place in Nebraska. All work warranted; orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Cut Leather kept for sale. Brownville, June 24, '59.

AMERICAN HOUSE, New Hotel, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. P. J. HENDGEN. Having notice that he has purchased the Nebraska Hotel in Brownville, N. T., for the purpose of converting it into a first class Hotel, and has removed, repaired and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to the comfort and convenience of his guests. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of Brownville, and the traveling public, and will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other place in the Association, and will have no reason to complain of the result in any respect. The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main Street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages for the traveling public. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded. January 19, 1860.

A. L. COATE, NEMAH LAKE AGENT, SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC. Will select land, investigate titles, pay taxes, etc. either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter land on commission; invest in low priced property; sell the same at public or private sale. Also, a list of townships, counties, &c., showing all land sold to entry, and where desired will furnish parties five to ten acres of land. Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information. Address, A. L. Coate either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-29

The Nebraska Farmer, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa. Try it—Aid it. Four Copies, 3 months for \$1. Twenty Copies, 1 year \$15. One Copy, 1 year \$1. Address, FURNAS & LYANNA, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

THE MELVIN MILLS, NEMAH CITY, NEBRASKA. The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favors.

Farmers and Others, Will do well to have their grain in as soon as possible, as spring freshets will soon be upon us, when more than likely it will be impossible to run the mill for several weeks. Come Along Now! Meal and Flour of Superior Quality. We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat. Feb. 23, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Peru Chair Factory, AND Cabinet Shop. The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by S. H. Marshall, take this method of informing the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of furniture, such as Chairs, tables, beds, bedsteads, bureaus, wash stands, trunks, etc., either at wholesale or retail. We are also prepared to make and repair all kinds of furniture, and will do so in the most skillful manner. We have attached to our shop a new Horse Power and Turning Lathe, and we are prepared to do any description of turning from a Chair leg up to a Steam Mill. Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired to the best advantage. N. B. GARDNER, Proprietor, Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and Hardware, No. 11, Main Street, Brownville, Nebraska. We pay by strict attention to business to meet the wants of our customers. Peru, Nebraska, November 21, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL.

Causes of the Failure of Young Orchards.

In traveling about the country, one can hardly fail of being struck with the paucity of young orchards in a flourishing condition. The traveler sees now and then a small enclosure set out to apple trees, which in a great majority of cases exhibit anything but a healthy appearance. Those that are already dead maintain but a feeble existence; but often the trees are either dry sticks, with a lot of little sprouts growing up from their roots, or miserable sickly looking things with now and then a tuft of leaves on their limbs. To what shall we attribute the cause of this state of things? Why is it that there are so few thriving young orchards? In reply to these questions we answer:

1. The failure is more frequently from having the work improperly done. Often from the ground not being properly prepared, or being of an improper character. It is useless to attempt to grow fruit trees in grass land without any sort of cultivation, as many men do, not even mulching or hoeing around the trunks. That trees fail to flourish when thus used is not to be wondered at.

Others select ground in which the water line is very near the surface, and take no measures to remove the water from the over-charged soil that renders it cold and sour, and thus having no depth of soil, the leaves turn yellow, they linger awhile then die—fairly drowned out. Others adopt the other extreme and plant on a dry gravelly knoll where the soil has never been stirred more than three or four inches deep, without any kind of mulch, and if a dry season ensues, their trees dry up and perish; or if the two or three first seasons prove favorable, and their trees live, they make but slow growth, are a long while coming into bearing, and never produced much.

Others fail from improper setting. Either from not understanding their work or from want of time and a "make-do-system" of driving things, they dig a little hole in the unprepared soil—grass ground perhaps—thrust in the tree with its roots twisted or doubled up, throw on the clods, stamp down the earth upon the roots, and let it live and flourish. Men who treat their own trees in this way, ought not to expect their trees to live. To merely maintain existence is all that the most vigorous tree could do under such treatment, and if it does this, it does well, without ever producing an apple.

2. Another cause of failure is the condition of the trees when taken from the nursery. The soil is exclusively rich, with forcing manures, in order to grow straight smooth trees; and in order to hurry them into market. What is the result? The impetus given to the scion, after being engrafted, forces it to the height of four or five feet the first year. The over-grown scion has a large pith and in the end becomes a rotten-hearted, diseased tree. None of the difficulties are ever encountered in growing seedling trees, that attach to nursery-raised trees. It is seldom that a seedling tree left to itself fails of maturing. No matter how bad the usage it may receive it will still persevere in living, if in no other way, in a mat of dwarfed and thorny shrubs. Why this difference? It is because the seedling grows more slowly, consequently is more hardy, healthy, and during and sound. Hence this fact affords a suggestion that may be turned to good practical account, which is—grow seedling trees, and leave the grafting for an after consideration. This seems to us to be the safest way.—New York Rural American.

Textile Plants. In the days of Christ very little cotton was grown, and Flax and Wool made up the sum total of human clothing. At this time cotton fabrics are far more extensively used than linen. Whether the former is of more real value is very doubtful. If there was as much money invested in the growing of flax, in the United States, as there is in the culture of cotton, it would doubtless modify very much the apparent value of the two textiles.

But there is another item of importance to the Great West, which we shall do well to consider. The cultivation of substitute for cotton, in the wheat and corn growing States of the North will tend to increase the price of the cereals, by reducing the amount produced. Cotton wool is stronger than lint, but the latter is the stronger of the two. Cotton mixes more easily with wool, but as lint may be cut and carded, so as to mix as well, it would, most likely, produce a more desirable cloth, affording to fine wools a stronger body.

In Russia, it is said, they have lately brought forward a new lint producing vegetable, called the silk plant. It is said to be very soft, and quite strong. This should be introduced immediately into the Corn growing States, and thoroughly tried and our Agricultural Societies should endeavor to direct public attention to the importance of producing more of those materials which we import, as the best means by which to obtain remunerative prices for the aggregate of farm products. If the Mississippi Valley grew its own wool and linen, as it does its own cotton and sugar, the empire of wealth would be rapidly transferred to the West.

The man who wears pegged boots has always "music in his sole."

From the Prairie Farmer.

Fall Planting of Fruit Trees. We propose to bring forward some of the opinions which have been given in favor of and against Fall Planting, by some of the best orchardists and horticulturists in the West.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Fruit Growers, held at Whitewater last winter, Mr. Conger said he could see no reason why they should not plant in the Fall in Wisconsin as well as in Illinois and New York. "True, trees in the nursery do not always ripen their wood early enough to admit of it, and this is the reason so many of our imported trees from the East, fail; but this objection may be overcome.

A. G. Hanford says, roots will heal and form without leaves, even if simply heeled in—has seen it repeatedly—know an instance in which fifty trees were frozen up solid in the earth the day after planting—all lived and flourished except one or two. Fall planting, however, he thought, should be early, and care should be taken to bring earth in contact with the roots etc., as in Spring. Just before winter sets in, would raise a mound of fifteen inches about the stem, and mulch the roots with coarse manure or litter.

J. C. Plumb would plant in September or early in October, and have no trouble; must give the roots a chance to heal.—Mulching is important as a preventive of evaporation of vital sap, by dry freezing winter weather. If we plant in Spring, trees should be taken up before the sap starts and may then be planted at leisure. The "well-doing" is more important than size or age. What we want is the roots would cut back some in all cases, is usually three-fourths of the top.

Mr. Conger preferred all the roots we could then leave all the tops, because he preferred young trees, and is consequently a sensible man. We would not pay as much for a tree, four or five years old, were we going to plant it in the fall or any other time, as for only two years old. Our western planters will learn to distinguish in this way some day.

D. F. Kinney, of Rock Island says "I have had good success in planting late in November, and the best in December. Dr. J. Kennicot, regards October the safest Autumn month for transplanting all hardy trees except stone fruits and evergreens, neither of which, he says, should be planted in Autumn, unless with an unbroken ball attached to their roots. With that you may transplant what you will and when you will with most gratifying success. But the Doctor does not recommend planting deciduous trees in the Autumn with the leaves on, nor before the wood had matured or being checked in growth by frost. The Doctor urges that in early autumn plantings, water should be given to the roots, if the soil be dry, the same as you would in April or May, because vitality and especially transpiration is still slightly active in October.

Drinking Impure Water. Set a pitcher of iced water in a room, unhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired and perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing nearly all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater is its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water kept in the room for a while, is always unfit for use, and should be often renewed or distilled.

Treatment for the Bite of a Dog. Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony in a recent case which grew out of injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice: In the case of the bite of a dog where the teeth of the animal penetrate into the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions, viz: He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible, by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a rabid dog would be seen, varied from two to three days to many years; but if no effects were felt after two or three months, as a general thing, the patient might feel himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as, even when the dog is mad, the clothing absorbs the virus, before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases occurred where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in a real case of hydrophobia, nothing was said.

Ladies Carrying the Crops

The following originated, it is said, with the Terre Haute Express. It is applied to ladies of the editor's locality, but its homely figures have point and application in every neighborhood.

Here is lady No. 1, with ten acres of wheat gracefully thrown around her person—twelve bushels to the acre. Ten times twelve are one hundred and twenty, at 80 cents a bushel; 120x80=\$96. Lady No. 2, lightly trips along under four tons of hay, worth seven dollars per ton—\$28. She stands erect, as stiffly as Norwegian women every day with a load of kindling wood on their heads.

Lady No. 3, sweeps the path and circumjacent dog-fennel with a train which exhibits two yoke of steers at \$35—\$70. Lady No. 4, is enrolled in twenty acres of corn, forty bushels to the acre, worth thirty cents per bushel; \$240.

Lady No. 5 has a mule colt suspended from each ear, at \$15—\$30.

Tomato Chowder. Take green tomatoes, cut a small piece off the stem end, and also from the other side; then lay them in a pan.—Sprinkle with salt, pour boiling water on them, and let them stand ten minutes.—Chop them up fine, putting in some cabbage, horse radish, and peppers; and vinegar on, and they are ready to pack in crocks. They make an excellent dish to serve with meat. Try it.

The Patent Office is in receipt of a very large and fine assortment of seeds and cuttings from Syria, at the very moderate price of \$1,000. They were collected by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Missionary there. There are varieties of wheat, barley, grape cuttings, olives, scions of fruits, vegetable products, and useful plants. The scions, cuttings, &c., will be sent to the propagating houses for experiment and increase, and no distribution of the remainder will be made before the Fall. Among the interesting plants is the Lessabun, from which it is said the crown of thorns was plaited. It is very ornamental, and makes excellent hedges. There are also seeds of melons, squashes, camel's food, dates, walnuts equal to the English, and probably adapted to the Southern and Middle States. The seed of the mair tree, which is esteemed as medicinal or prophylactic, are also procured from the inclosure of the Temple of Solomon.

Drilling Wheat. An argument in favor of drilling in wheat, would seem to be out of place, at this time, since every where we go farmers are forward to tell us, "This year has fully satisfied me that drilling wheat is the only sure way to obtain a good crop. There seems to be nobody in doubt upon the subject as many were before. This season has left a general impression on the minds of farmers that drilled wheat has averaged five bushels of wheat to the acre more than the undrilled throughout the entire State. The result is that the demand for drills at this time is more than double that of any previous season. Messrs. Lawrence Davis & Co., of Dublin Indiana, who manufacture Moores' Wheat Drills, tell us that their stock was exhausted more than a month ago, and that but for the fact that they had several hundred machines, ready to be put together with great rapidity, they would have been utterly unable to supply the demand.—Indiana Farmer.

Name Derivations. Robert, famous in council; David beloved; Susannah, a lily; Walter, signifying to rule an army; Mariah, bitter; Rachel, a sheep; William, from the Danish, a shield, Lucifer, a light bearer; Chloe, from the Latin, a green herb; Anna, gracious; Dorcas, a roebuck; Thomas means twice; Roger, desire for rest; Gertrude, true to her trust, Mary signifies a tear; Charles, stout; Ellen, vabor; George a husbandman. Ceborah, a bee; Don, brown eyed; Henry, honor; Maglen, tears and repentance; Hannah, is merciful or gracious; Eve, she lived; Esther, hidden, secret; Beulah, married; Edward, Edgar, Edwin, witnesses; Alfred, a lord; Sophia, wisdom; Sophronia, prudence, temperance; Francis, from the Teutonic, free; Catharine, pure, or bright; Rhoda, a rose; Ruth, satisfied; Isaac, laughter; Phillip, a leaf; Andrew manly, or courageous; Eugene, nobly born; Arabella, a fall altar; Agnes, chaste; Aderlad, a generous spirit; Adelia, from the Saxon, excellent; Asa, physician; Herbert, from the Saxon, glory of an army.

Destroying Fleas. A writer in the Rural New Yorker says, some years since, I left, in the Spring, a quantity of coarse manure and straw in my barn-yard. My hogs slept in the yard under the cow shed. In the course of the summer, the fleas became so numerous that we did not choose to go there to milk, and yarded our cows in another place. In the fall, as soon as my work would permit me to attend to it we gave the yard a thorough cleaning, and scattered fresh slacked lime liberally under the entire shed, and have not been troubled with fleas since.

Maine does not gain more than 20,000 in its population since 1850. It is now about 600,000. Within the last eight years Ireland has lost one-fourth of its population.

Miscellaneous.

Talking and Writing. A man never knows what he has read until he has talked about it or written about it. Talking and writing are digestive processes which are absolutely essential to the mental constitution of the man who devours many books. But it is not every man that can talk. Talking implies first of all a readiness on the part of the speaker, and next a sympathetic listener. It is therefore a digestive process the most difficult, if it is the most rapid in its operation. Writing is altogether a different affair—a map may take his own time to it, and not require a reader—he can be his own reader. It is an easier, although formal process of digestion than talking. It is in every body's power—and everybody who reads much makes more or less use of it, because, as Bacon says, if he does not write then he ought to have extraordinary faculties to compensate for such neglect. It is in this view that we are to understand the complaint of a well known author, that he was ignorant of a certain subject, and the means by which he was to dispel his ignorance—namely, by writing on it.

It is in this view that the monitorial system of instruction has its great value—to the monitor it is the best sort of teaching. It is from the same point of view that Sir William Hamilton used to lament the decay of teaching as a part of the education of students at the universities. In the olden time it was necessary to the obtaining of a degree that the graduate should give evidence of his capacity as a teacher; and in the very terms of his degree as a magister and doctor, he was designated as a teacher. A man never knows anything, Sir William Hamilton used to say, until he has taught it in some way or other—it may be orally, it may be by writing a book. It is a grand truth, and points a fine moral.—Knowledge is knowledge, says the philosophers; it is precious for its own sake; it is an end to itself. But nature says the opposite. Knowledge is not knowledge until we see it. It is not ours until brought under the command of the great social faculty, speech—we live for society, and knowledge is null until we give it expression, and in so doing wake it over to the social instinct.—Blackwood.

What we are Made of. The following is from the pen of O. W. Holmes:

If the reader of this paper lives another year, his self conscience principle will have migrated from his present tenement to another, the raw materials even of which are not yet put together. A portion of that body of which is to be, will ripen in the corn of next harvest.—Another portion of his future person, he will purchase, or others will purchase for him, headed up in the form of certain barrels of potatoes and other roots. A third fraction is yet to be gathered in the rice fields of the South. The limbs with which he is then to walk will be clad with flesh borrowed from the tenants of my stalls and pastures, now unconscious of their doom. The very organs of speech with which he is to talk so wisely, plead so eloquently, or speak effectively, must first serve his humble brethren to blent, to bellow, and for all the varied utterance of bristled or feathered barnyard life.—His bones themselves are, to a great extent, in posse and not esse. A bag of phosphate of lime, which he has ordered from Prof. Mages, for his grounds, contains a large part of what is to be his skeleton. And more than all this, and by far the greater part of his body is nothing at all but water, the main substance of his scattered members is to be looked for in the reservoir, in the clouds, in the running streams, and in the bottom of the well.

Riches. You may put a man in the midst of all the musical instruments in the world, and if he does not know how to play on them they will afford him no pleasure. You may heap wealth upon a man until it cascades itself to heaven, and yet he may be a pauper. The paupers are not in the poor houses, but in mansions—for a man is rich only by so much as he knows how to use what he has; everything beyond that is poverty. I do not think that asses that lug the gold ore from the mines are rich; and yet many men choose to take their places and spend double to carry that which themselves will be a burden to them. They do not carry it to make it a power of usefulness, they do not carry it to make it inflame and feed moral power by benefaction; by a large dimity of beneficence; they carry it merely as gold, as property; and they are beasts of burden, burdened. Multitudes and multitudes of such beasts there are, and tens of thousands of aping men running after them, saying, "Oh, that I were they, or like them." And so they step from the mine to the point where they throw their load is worn so near smooth that many who walk upon it are overburdened, slip and go to perdition.—Becher.