THE ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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Nebraska Advertiser.

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THE ADVERTISER,
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860. NO. 20.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. C. JOHNSON A. SCHOENHEIT
Johnson & Schoenheit
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

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

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.
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 business 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 ly

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

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-nt11

D. L. McGARY. G. S. 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. Hughes, " 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
Ganever Sweet & Co., do
R. W. Furnas Brownville
Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. v4n16

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 in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-tf-tf

J. L. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY. ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
SAINT LOUIS - - - MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 120, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Powell, Lery & Lemon, - - - St. Joseph,
Tootles & Faricloth, - - - "
T. & J. Cass - - - - - "
Nave, McCord & Co., - - - - "
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37-3m

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 Stuff.
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 1, 1859.-1y.

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

Planter's House
JOHN M'MECHAN PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Fourth and Main Street,
Nebraska City, Neb.

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

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - - 6:40
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and tiresome staging by this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J T D HAYWOOD, Sup't., Hannibal.
D C SAWIN, General Agent, St. Joe.
P B GRAY, G. Ticket Agent, Han'bal
THEO. HILL, G. T. Ag't, Brownville.
November 24, 1859.

Money Advanced on
PIKES' 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 had. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

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. v3n35ly

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 168 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Pike,
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'BRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, &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,

"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, near the U. S. Land Office, in Brownville 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, 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

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
New Hotel
IN
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
P. J. HENDGEN,
Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to neatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting to boarding patronage of Brownville and the traveling public, that while at the American they will have no reason to complain of the fare in any respect.
The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.
January, 19 1860. 28-tf

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY NEBRSKA.
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
Constantly on Hand.
We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat.
Feb 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

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, LINNEN AND SILK GOODS,
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c. In short, every thing 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.

CITY LIVERY STABLE
AND
Feed Store
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
ROGERS & BROTHER,
ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Bonsall and added thereto first class stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with
Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddles Horses
&c. &c.
THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.
BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS.
Brownville, Oct. 18 1859. n15-1y

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell and enter lands on commission; invest in town property buy or sell the same, and will always have on hand correct plats of townships counties &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
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-v2

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Oebraska, 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.

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.
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James C. Walkley.
S. S. Brayford, M. D., Consulting Physician.
Applications received by E. D. Dickerman, Brownville, Nebraska.
28-tf

JOSEPH L. ROY,
BARBER
AND
HAIR DRESSER.
Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Mr L'Roy has established in the rear of his Barber-shop
A BATHING ROOM,
For the accommodation of those who consider cleanliness a virtue.

50,000 LBS WOOL WANTED.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Two Extensive Woolen Factories are in
SUCCESSFUL OPERAION,
ONE NEW AND FITTED UP
With all the Latest Fine Improvements.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and have for sale the following Goods:
Satinets, Heavy and Light,
JEANS TWEEDS, FLANNELS
WHITE, COLORED, STRIPED AND PLAIN
LINSEYS,
Fulled linseys, Colored White and Mixed, 1 1-2 Yards wide.
FULLED CLOTH,
Blankets of all Kinds and all Qualities,
YARNS OF ALL SIZES AND COLORS,
Warranted all Goods of the best material.
We will exchange the above Goods for Wool or cash.
Fancy Dying to Order.
We will pay cash for any amount of Wool, at Market Prices.
Flour constantly on hand for sale. The best price paid for wheat.
N. BUEL & SON. BUELL & DIXON.
August, 23, 1860.

Douglas' Improved
PREMIUM SUGAR MILLS.
Muskingum Works, Zanesville, Ohio.
We are now prepared to manufacture our Premium Sugar-Cane Mills, either Vertical or Horizontal, and will be able to supply the demand, however large. We are also manufacturing Douglas' Improved Evaporator, and also Douglas Steam Sugar Evaporator, and are prepared to furnish every article of the best quality, and at moderate rates, required in the manufacture. PRICES—$60 $80 $50 $100 and upwards. Price of Furnaces and Evaporators, $80 to $100.
Circulars and Pamphlets furnished on application. All orders addressed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. DOUGLAS BROTHERS,
ap'1-1y Zanesville, Ohio.

BERKSHIRE SWINE, of unmixed breed, from different litters, at low prices for sale.
WM. J. PETTEE,
fa11 Lakeville, Conn.

The Apiary.

Care of Bees in Autumn and Winter.

As the past season has been an unpropitious one for gathering honey it behooves the bee-keeper to look well to his stock of bees, and make a special examination of each swarm to ascertain definitely if any of the hives contain less than twenty pounds of honey; and should any such be found, the swarm will need to be fed either with honey alone or mixed with sugar diluted to the consistency of honey, poured on to pieces of empty comb, and placed in the hive in such a manner that bees from other hives will not find it. Perhaps the best method is to introduce the feed into the boxes directly over the bees, but should it be a common box hive, it may be placed on the top of the hive where there is a communication through the top, and placing a cap over the whole, and then gently rapping on the top of hive, the bees will press up through and find the food. The feeding should be done during warm weather.

Another precaution to be observed is to guard against robbing, which can be done effectually by contracting or limiting the ingress to so small an entrance that bees within will be able to hinder intruders from entering, and should any stranger bees find their way into the hive, the occupants thereof will have them where they will deal summarily with them before the strangers can make their escape. Many good colonies are lost in this warfare, after the termination of the season for gathering honey.

Ventilation should also be attended to. Much has been written and many inquiries made on this subject, and Mr. Quinby, says that he regards the proper ventilation as very important, and yet *proper* ventilation is very imperfectly understood. He also says, "Any way to get rid of moisture." The presumption is that he would not freeze the bees at the outset as one of the ways, for that would surely prevent moisture, and if the modus operandi of some who give directions how to ventilate should be put in practice in very cold situations, the bees are just as surely frozen. Now what is the cause of this moisture, which proves so direful, when nothing but air enters the hive? The secret of the theory is explained thus: When cold air comes in contact with warm surfaces, condensation takes place; hence the dews, and vice versa, when warm or rarified air comes in contact with cold bodies condensation takes place also, hence the moisture which appears in the windows (in cases where they are not double) of a room, while the air within is rarified and the atmosphere cold without. The cold concentrates and dissolves the internal vapor and air, and the watery portions accumulate on the inner wall of the windows, and when the cold is very severe the water becomes frozen; hence the opaque windows during the extreme cold of winter. In this manner sometimes large quantities of icy water is formed. The same occurs in bee-hives. The air which is respired by the bees, and that emitted in connection with them while confined, is thus rarified and ascends as vapor through the openings in the top of the hive, unless the hive is provided with safety valves in which case the moisture, as in the case of the window, accumulates on the internal walls of the hive, which has caused the destruction of more strong colonies of bees than any one other casualty, except the fatal way of some bee-keepers to get rid of the moisture by by opening wide the apertures in the top and also in the bottom of the hive, and thus causing a current of external air to pass up through the interior—precisely the method to cool a hive in hot weather—and also thus rendering the bees more exposed and liable to be frozen than they would situated on the exterior of the hive.

Perhaps the inquirer will now ask what is proper ventilation? Simply to give free vent for the air at the top of of the hive, and not admitting any or but very little air through the bottom. Under all circumstances it is requisite to regulate the openings in the bottom with those in the top, which amounts to about the same thing without the drawbacks of inverting the hive—hence that custom.

If I were to answer the special inquiry of one of your correspondents, I would advise him to place his fine swarm in a dark but not wet cellar, secured from frost and remove one or more of the glasses from over the holes in the honey-board. Bees thus situated will come out in the Spring in the best possible condition that they can be expected to under any circumstances whatever. Small feeble swarms, that would not endure one half the winter if left on the stand, will, if placed in such a cellar, go safely through, and make fine swarms the ensuing summer.

In conclusion, I beg leave to request those who have care of bees in a cold climate, to render them proper ventilation and protection also.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

The Ohio Methodist Conference at a late meeting, "*Resolved*, that after the present session, we will not recieve any person into full connection, who persists in the use of tobacco."

Half the women have false hair and many of the other half dye it, in order to perpetrate the charms of youth.

Veterinary.

From the Northwestern Farmer.

Veterinary.

Bone Spavin—Ring-Bone—Curb—Splint.

These are all bony excrescences, that occasionally make their appearance on the legs of horses, always producing lameness, often irremovable, rendered so by pretended bone-melters, and senseless bone-cutters, whose very proposition of action is the legible signature of their full grown ignorance of the principles of anatomy and pathology. With the exception of the latter, they are the result of domestication, properly termed denaturalization in the art of shoeing horses. Men seem to ignore the idea, if they ever had it, that shoeing was never intended to make a horse's foot better, but to protect it from the wear and tear of hard roads. After the decision that an iron defense of the hoof was beneficial, not content with making the shoe on a barbarous mode only submitted to from necessity, but they must elevate the feet on a three-pronged fixing called caulks, thereby subjecting the legs to slipping and twisting, irritating the joints, increasing the heat, and baking the cartilage or gristle into bone. One would think that if men had the right use of their perceptions, that they might have learnt that nature thought it proper and necessary for the terminus of such a heavy body to have a secure footing, from the shape of the hoof.

Ring-bone comes on all of the legs at times, between the pastern, or ankle joint and the coronet, or top of the hoof. It is called ring-bone from its resemblance to a ring—the enlargement encircling the bone. Splint comes on the inside of the leg, under the knee joint never inducing lameness, unless its proximity to the joint impedes its action. They seem to be luxurious sprouting of the ostiological process, generally disappearing at maturity, or soon after, without the use of any remedial agents. Bone spavin comes on the inside of the hind legs, below the hock joint—is of a conical shape. Curb appears on the outside of the hock joint—is an oblong or egg shape. The excrescences are ossifications of the cartilage, or gristle, turned into bone. They are not painful, because there is no falling away in flesh, nor no evidences of derangement to the action of the system, only when in motion, thereby declaring that impediment to the action of the joint is the why of the lameness. This is farther evinced from the fact, that in their incipiency, the horse always gets better after using him.

Much more might advantageously be said on these maladies, but newspaper space forbids it. The cure consists of an extraction of the ossified elements. Solution by suporation is an impossibility, and extirpation by manipulations is sheer nonsense, and worse. The following liniment, if made of genuine drugs, and assiduously and perseveringly applied, will generally be successful in the removal, when they have not transcended the bounds of curability, which is sometimes the case.

RECEIPT.—Four ozs. strong liquor ammonia; four ounces spirits of turpentine; 4 drachms cantharides pulverized; 1 oz. oil of caraway; shake up well, and rub a little once a day on the enlargement, and if it raises a good scurf or blister, add a half ounce more freely; then discontinue the use of the liniment, and grease the part with hogs lard or sweet oil once a day, until the scab exfoliates; and when the inflamation that this blistering liniment made has all subsided, repeat the use of the liniment, as at first, until the enlargement is gone. The animal must not be worked during the activity of the blister, as that would make the remedy worse than the disease. That's all now.

JOHN MADDOCK,
Veterinary Surgeon, Dubuque.

Colic in Horses.

A correspondent of the *Farmer's Advocate*, says:

I knew a horse taken with colic while on a tread-wheel of a carding machine, so that the owner thought he could not live. He got three veterinary surgeons, and they did what they could, and all decided that the horse must die. The man's wife, who believed and practiced hygiene, from the time the horse was taken, tried to persuade her husband to use a wet bandage, but he insisted it would do no good. After all had given up that the horse could no longer live, by her entreaties (the doctor saying it could do no good or hurt,) he took a thick bed comforter, bound it around the horse, went to the well and drew water, and poured it on till thoroughly soaked. It seemed like a pot boiling. In less than fifteen minutes from the time he commenced the watering process the horse was up and eating, to the great surprise of the horse doctor, who knew he could not live. The horse did good service afterwards.

A "Point" of Healthy Animals.

A late writer says that "a wide, deep chest in all animals is an indication of a robust constitution, and is, no doubt, the point of shape to which breeders should look, when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or cow should show a wide, full breast in front, but the width should extend back along the brisket, and show itself just under and between the elbows. Fullness through the region of the heart is indispensable in either sex."

Educational.

Education—Physical and Prudential.

The Springfield Republican says that in that city the "muscle movement" among the school-boys has lately taken a new turn. Before and after school, the boys of the Court street schools meet and exhibit their agility by running around Court square from the time of from 40 to 50 seconds. The amusement is becoming general, and not only the boys, but the sage occupants of the county property enjoy the sports hugely.

This is exercise of the right kind and all the better for being out of doors. We well remember that in our boyhood days, running, jumping, wrestling, pitching quoits, "pulling stick," coasting, sliding on the ice, (skates not being as common then as now), snow-balling and other little active and vigorous amusements occupied the leisure of school-boys before and after school hours; also at the recesses and the hours intermission. Such exercises were conductive to health and manly vigor, as the history of by-gone generations abundantly confirms. Besides these recreations, boys then in the rural districts of the Commonwealth, were employed before and after school hours, in the winter season, in doing "chores," chopping and piling wood, feeding the cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry, and other useful deeds. These were the best kind of gymnastics—for they not only secured physical exercise, in cold, stormy weather as well as fair, but those last named, trained the boys to habits of industry and skill, which were and are serviceable to them in life, as many can now testify, both from experience and observation.

Farmer's sons, formerly from the age of five years to eight, attended school summer and winter two terms a year, each of about twelve weeks; after reaching the age of eight they could aid in farming, and hence were kept out of school in summer to work, attending afterwards only the winter term of three months.—Thus were blended school and work, until the boys reached the age of eighteen or twenty when they left school not unfrequently qualified some of them to obtain a licence to teach a winter school in the country. Under this system of education the name of one occurs to us, who commenced teaching when he was nineteen, and thus continued to do for several winters with remarkable success, working on the farm in the summer at $13 a month, until he was offered a situation in an academy which he accepted, where he continued for many years, teaching with great satisfaction to both students and Trustees, which he left on being promoted to a more eligible situation.

Within the last twenty-five years, much has been done to multiply the means for common-school culture, as is claimed, and yet it is doubted by some whether any better men and citizens are made now than by the old system. Then but few things were studied and but little teaching was done; now many things are studied and much teaching is done; then boys and girls were required to overcome the difficulties they met in their lessons; now they are helped by teachers or more advanced pupils, thus early paralyzing, as it were, all self-reliance in the minds of children, and impressing them with the convenience of depending on others for what they should know or be able to do for themselves. At the present day there are quite too many studies in our schools and altogether too much teaching, with quite too little mental culture, discipline and training, as effeminate manhood clearly demonstrates.

The old system had this advantage over the modern one, to wit: children were taught some useful employment while going to school, and hence while they learned to spell, read, write and cipher, they were taught how to support themselves by manual labor, meanwhile acquiring the all essential habit of industry—with a right appreciation of the importance and the duty of making a good use of time. In the large towns, villages and cities, there are multitudes of children in the public schools, who enter them as soon as the law will permit and remain there, summer and winter, spring and fall, until they are about sixteen years old, and during this period acquire no physical habits of industry, nor education enough to fit them for any employment above that of manual labor, while they have imbibed a prejudice against work, and thus are by ignorance and indolent habits, totally unfit, or disqualified, as it were, to take care of themselves or to assist their parents in their declining years, who have expended all they could earn by the most persistent industry in providing for the daily wants and necessities of their household.

It is but a small part of the education of children, to teach them to read, write and cipher, for important as these are acknowledged to be, it is really of greater importance to teach them the skill and habits, all essential to the earning of an honest livelihood; for children taught only the former, may become dishonest schemers and speculators, rogues and criminals, but rarely producers and good trusty citizens. By their fruits shall ye know them. The boy who is taught habits of industry and trained thereto, will not depart from them when he becomes a man. They will accompany him into whatever business he may engage, and be to him capital, as it were, whose income will always furnish all he needs, while a pilgrim or sojourner in life's probation. If the habits of industry are not acquired in childhood, they are rarely obtained afterwards. Hence the best physical and prudential education for children and youth of either sex, is that which trains and fits them to work as well as to read and write. The best education for a boy or girl, is that which trains him or her to know and fits them to do what they will have the most need for, when they become adults.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Making Fun.

Once, when traveling in a stage coach, I met a young lady who seemed to be on the constant lookout for something laughable; and not content with laughing herself, she took great pains to make others do the same. Now, traveling in a stage coach is very prosy business. People in this situation are apt to show themselves peevish and selfish; so the young lady's good humor was, for a time, very agreeable to the travelers. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and hens looked demurely on, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense. Animals are not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing. So it seemed to me; for after a while an old women came running across the fields, swinging her bag at the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The good natured coachman drew up his horses, and the good old lady, coming to the fence by the road side, squeezed herself through two bars, which were not only in a horizontal position, but very near together. The young lady in the stage coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence, the old woman made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now taking a seat beside a well dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind. This was a new piece of fun and the girl made the most of it. She mimicked the old lady, and pretended, when she was not looking, to pass passers of her acquaintance, and in other ways tried to make us laugh. At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her.

"My dear," said she, "you are young, healthy and happy; I have been so too, but that time has past; I am now decrepid and forlorn. This coach is taking me to the death-bed of my child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in the world where merry girls think me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old-fashioned bonnet and odd appearance, forgetting that the old woman has a spirit that has loved and suffered, and will live forever."

The coach now stopped before a poor-looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the poor mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

Putting up the steps, the driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend placed her card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand—and you may be assured I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one we hoped would do her good.

The Teachings of History.

The distinguished German Historian, Niebuhr, has said that, whatever "people may think of the practical utility of history," it cannot be denied that "an intimate acquaintance with it is a sure preservative from being deluded by many an *ignis fatuus*." The intelligent student of our own annals can recall the frequent periods at which it has been common to despair of the Republic, and such a retrospect can hardly fail to prove instructive in every season of public apprehension, as serving to show that the "evils" believed from time to time to be inevitable have existed rather in fancy than in fact.—*D.*

A writer in the *Southern Planter*, says that he never knew black hogs to have the mange, while white ones are very subject to it, and sometimes die of it.