THE ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Second Story Strickler'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
" " " " " 12 " " 3 00
Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

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,
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (16 lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	50
One square, one month,	3 00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year,	5 00
One Column one year,	60 00
One-half Column one year,	30 00
One fourth Column one year,	20 00
One-eighth Column one year,	10 00
One column six months,	35 00
One half Column six months,	20 00
One fourth Column six months,	10 00
One eighth Column six months,	5 00
One Column three months,	30 00
One half Column three months,	12 00
One fourth Column three months,	10 00
One eighth Column three months,	5 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBUARY 7, 1861. NO. 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Money Advanced on PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
I will receive Pike's Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds upon its Mint returns are had. In all cases, I will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint Assay office.
JNO. L. CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

JAMES S. BEDFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master Commissioner, In Chancery.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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

DR. D. GAVIN,
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,
Hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription only will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35 1y

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

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

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
T. SCHUTTZ
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. v2n18ly

To Ladies of Brownville,
MRS. MARY HEWETT
Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of
Fall & Winter
MILLINERY GOODS
Consisting of
STRAW, FRENCH CHIP,
GIMP LEGHORN,
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, 1860

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHIITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-ntl1

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, assists with the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

BROOKS, JESSE HOLLADAY, ALEXIS MUDD,
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
ST. LOUIS - - - MISSOURI.
MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 140, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Powell, Levy & Lemon, - - St. Joseph,
Tootles & Farleigh, " "
T. & J. Cord " "
Nave, McCord & Co. " "
Donnel & Saxton " "
37-6m

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.

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. Close 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 GROAT, G. Ticket Agent, Han'bal
THEO. HILL, G. T. Ag't, Brownville,
November 24, 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, 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

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 the 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 NEBRASKA FARMER.
Devoted to Agriculture, Stock Raisin Horticulture, Mechanism, Education.
Published at Brownville, N. T.
On the first of every month at $1 a year for single copies; Six copies, $5; Thirteen copies, $11 Twenty copies, $15.
The volume began Oct. 1st, 1859. Specimen numbers furnished gratis on application. Back number can be furnished.
Will every friend of Agriculture and Education in Nebraska, Northern Kansas, Southern Iowa, and Northern Missouri, lend a helping hand, to establish and maintain a journal devoted exclusively to the interests above named. There is not a post office within the region named but can and ought to furnish a club of at least 10 subscribers. Send along without delay.
Terms in Advance.

One copy, one year,	$ 1.00
Six copies, "	5.00
Thirteen copies, one year,	10 00
Twenty copies " "	15.00
Four copies, three months	1.00

Rates of Advertisements.

A Card of 5 lines or less, one insertion,	$1.00
" " each addit'nl insertion	75
" " one year	6.00
One Fourth Column, "	10.00
One Half Column, "	20.00
One Column, "	35.00

Payable quarterly in advance. Yearly advertisers are allowed to change their advertisements quarterly.

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

J. D. N. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and
Conveyancer,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA
Takes acknowledgements of Deeds, Marries People &., &c. Office first door south of Maun Co's & Dru Store.
Brownville, June 21st, 860.

Merchant Tailor,
JACOB MARHON,
MIN 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.

Land Warrants,
For Cash and on Time
We are prepared to loan Land Warrants of all sizes to settlers on such time as they may desire—long or short—at the usual rates.
A constant supply of Warrants will be kept on hand for sale as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere in town.
Buy of regular dealers and beware of bogus warrants.
All warrants sold by us will be guaranteed to be genuine in every respect and will be exchanged if defective.
Being permanently located in Brownville, we can always be found at the old stand a few doors east of the Brownville House.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
Bankers, and Dealers in Land Warrants.

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

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. UNCE, 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.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Lushbaugh & Carson, at Brownville, Nebraska, was, on the first day of November, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of B. F. Lushbaugh. John L. Carson will settle the unfinished business of the old firm and continue the Banking and Real Estate Agency business as heretofore at the old stand.

B. F. LUSHBAGH
Nov. 1st, 1860. JOHN. L. CARSON.

In severing my business connexion with my late partner, I deem this a proper opportunity of expressing my thanks for the patronage bestowed upon our firm, during the period in which we were engaged in business.
It affords me much pleasure also to commend to the favorable consideration of the friends of the old firm my successor in business, Mr. Carson, a gentleman in every way worthy of the confidence and support of a discriminating public.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH.

JOHN L CARSON
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,
BANKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING
AGENT
Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust
MAIN STREET.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, Gold, Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessible points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.
REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Hiser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jeo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	" "
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Tarler & Kriesh, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McCleland, Pye & co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagertown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	" "
Col. Sam. Hambleton, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama.

Nov. 8, 1860-tf.

NEBRASKA
Carriage and Wagon
MANUFACTORY.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
S. E. & J. T. BERKLEY,
ANNOUNCE that they have commenced the Manufacture of
CARRIAGES,
WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
SULKIES,
In the City of Brownville. They have both had many years experience in Eastern Manufactories, and flatter themselves they will be able to please the public both in work and prices.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to
We Ask But a Trial.
T. E. & J. B. BERKLEY.
Brownville, May, 3, 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 Rossell and added thereto fine 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, 1860. n15-ly1y

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!
The undersigned whose kilns are situated nine miles west of Brownville, on the road leading to Ft. Kearney, keeps constantly on hand a very superior article of lime, to which he invites the attention of those wishing. The Lime will be delivered at the kiln or at any other point in the county, as desired.
Feb. 9, 1860 6m R. M. LONG.

Miscellaneous.

Written for the Nebraska Farmer.

Sweet Potatoes.

Having had one season's experience with the sweet potato, I will give it for the benefit of those who have never raised them in Nebraska. I purchased the Nansemond variety of C. B. Murray, Foster's Crossing, Ohio. They arrived here about the middle of April in good condition and were set in a hot bed prepared in the following manner.

I dug a trench six feet wide and twenty feet long, and filled it with stable manure; let it lay until it commenced heating, when I commenced at one end and forked it all over, and let it stand until about the time I expected the potatoes to arrive, when the bed was leveled off, and three or four inches of the top soil put on the manure. It required several pails of water thrown on the manure to cause it to heat up good after being handled over. When the potatoes came up, it was in good condition, and they were placed on the dirt in rows, nearly as close as they would lay, with from two to four inches of soil to cover them. It was so dry last season that the bed required considerable watering. In a few days the sprouts commenced breaking through, and the bed was covered at night with hay, when there was any danger of frost.

When the plants were from four to six inches high, they were pulled carefully, so as not to disturb the potato; and set twelve inches apart, in ridges made by throwing two furrows together and finishing with a hoe. Two persons can set them very fast, one to pour a little water into the place prepared by the other, by thrusting the hand into the top of the ridge, deep enough to set the plant, and forcing the dirt one side a little, just enough to set the plant conveniently, and hold about a half pint of water. The plants are very hardy, and I did not lose one plant out of a thousand last summer by transplanting. The only care they need after setting, is to keep the weeds down; and if set in suitable soil will well repay for cultivating. I succeeded best with those set on *very deeply ploughed* creek bottom. But my neighbors who lived on new land, and near the bluffs, succeeded better. The season was very unfavorable for most crops; but, with my last year's experience, I am encouraged to try the sweet potato again.

W. T. PARCEL.

Oreapolis, Cass co., Neb.

Liquid Glue.

As long ago as 1832, Dumoulin published a notice in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy, with reference to the preparation of a liquid glue. He was led to the discovery of a method of procuring it, by considering the long known fact, that when a solution of glue is frequently heated and cooled, or kept a long time exposed to heat, it loses its property of gelatinizing by cooling, and remains liquid. Under the impression that this change might be caused by the action of the oxygen of the air, and, if so, would be induced more speedily by some vigous oxydizing agent, Dumoulin tried the effect of dilute nitric on glue, and shortly found that by its use the product he desired was easily obtained. His method of preparation was as follows: The best Cologne glue is dissolved at a gentle heat in an equal weight of water, contained in an enameled or glazed vessel, and when the solution is complete, nitric acid of 36° Beaume is added in proportions, and at intervals, to the amount of one-fifth of the weight of the glue employed. Nitrous vapors are abundantly given off, and a glue is obtained that is perfectly fluid, and may be kept in open vessels for years without alteration. Already in 1852, this preparation was sold in Paris as inalterable liquid glue, (*colle liquide and inalterable.*) A better liquid glue than that just described is made with acetic acid. One pound of good glue is dissolved with heat in a mixture composed of one pound of strong vinegar, one-quarter of a pound of alcohol, and a very little alum. According to Cavallius, however, alum destroys the tenacity of glue, and should be avoided. In order to make the glue white in color, a quantity of sulphate of lead is added to the solution. The liquid glues now so extensively sold in this country are made with acetic acid, and those we have tested are very excellent preparations. A glue that is liquid at low temperatures is not so adhesive as one which requires gentle warming to make it flow. Solutions of chloride of barium, bichromate of potash, and some other salts, as well as all the various mineral and vegetable acids, also have the property of holding glue in permanent solution.

A good archer is not known by his arrows, but his aim.

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

Miraculous Cabinet.

One of the most extraordinary exhibitions of mechanical skill has recently been presented in a mechanical gallery in England. It is the work of a Mr. Nadolski, a Pole, and has excited the admiration and astonishment of all observers.

The cabinet is constructed of a very beautiful rosewood, and its dimensions are: High, five feet; breadth, three feet; depth, one foot six inches; being, consequently, little larger than a full-sized traveling trunk; yet, by a most ingenious mechanical arrangement, it is made to contain no less than one hundred and fifty pieces of furniture, and these, too, of the ordinary size, and of sufficient strength for everyday use. The catalogue being too voluminous to give entire, we may observe that among the articles contained were an elegant chandelier with twelve wax-lights; two large tables, one about ten feet long, and the other twenty, the latter being spread with a damask table-cloth and an electroplated service of half a dozen full-sized dishes, thirty drinking cups, six salt cellars, and plates, knives, forks, and spoons, for twenty-four persons; and surrounded with the requisite number of seats. A dozen other full-sized tables, comprising card-tables, toilet-tables, ladies' work-tables, &c., a full-sized bed, bedstead, and crimson hangings; an immense number of candles, candlesticks, and candelabra; a craddle, four music-stands, a throne and throne chair, and a vast number of other useful articles. Legerdemain is not resorted to, the whole marvel being confined to the wonderful mode of manufacture and packing; and to give an idea of the ingenuity with which the whole is put together, we may state that it takes one-and-a-half hours to unpack the furniture, and nearly three hours to repack it.

Why Fruit Trees "Winter Kill."

Fruit trees "winter kill" because their wood is not sufficiently matured in the fall. The mild weather through autumn continues the growth till a period past the time of hardening, as it is termed, so that the rigors of winter are fatal. An oak does not winter kill, because the texture of the wood is firm. The same is true of seeding fruit trees, to a considerable extent. Our choice varieties of fruit have been produced in many instances, by high, if not over cultivation, and it is an old remark, that the hardihood of a tree is sacrificed by that culture which produces a superior quality of fruit. We need not expect to procure trees that will bear the first year of as hardy a nature as those which produce an inferior variety. Yet we may do much to increase the power of endurance in the tender varieties. Whatever is attempted must be done during the period of growth. The point to be aimed at is to check the growth of the tree early in the season, in order that the wood may be rendered hard and firm before winter. A dry autumn presents this end. When rains are abundant and the weather is warm, vegetation goes on rapidly, often till arrested by a cold snap, after which there is time for the process. But we can not trust to the weather.

How to Trap Gophers.

I used to be of the opinion that people knew how to catch the gopher if they desired to do so, and that those people who have their fields overrun with this pest, were either too lazy, or thought the gopher did no harm; but finding myself mistaken, I will give you my way of catching them, which I have practiced for many years, and exterminated them from a thirty-five acre farm, and have only occasionally to set my trap for some emigrant from a neighbor's farm.

All that is required is a common steel rat trap, a spade, and a board about 18 inches square. Dig a hole about a foot square between two of the gopher's mounds, or just inside the outside one, so that you strike the gopher's hole, which a little experience will enable you to find with ease. Dig your hole an inch deeper than the bottom of the gopher's, set your trap facing one of the holes, and cover it with fine dirt so that he cannot see the trap, then put in a small piece of sweet potato, horse radish, or a few grains of corn; cover the hole with the board, and throw some earth around the edges, so as to perfectly exclude the light, for if this is not done, the gopher will simply close up the hole you have opened, but if all is dark he will go into the hole to see what is the matter. It is not necessary to put anything in the hole, but it is better to do so, for it will often tempt him to go into the trap when otherwise he would not.

This work can be done by the boys, who will find it good sport, besides keeping them employed; and it would not be a bad idea I think to pay them a trifle per head for the gophers they catch, and let them earn a little pocket money, which is much better than giving them money in any other way; the boys will feel better to know that the money they spend was earned, and it will teach them the value of money, and give them habits of industry.—E. A. R. *Valley Farmer.*

Dilute sulphuric acid and sugar, with a little sulphate of indigo and gum, is found to make a permanent writing-ink, proof against fading and erasure. By holding the writing to the fire, the characters are converted into a jet black by the carbonization of sugar.

Comfort for Cows.

Cows should be well housed and well fed. The stables should be just moderately warm, well ventilated, clean, and provided with suitable bedding. Aside from the mere fact of food and drink, the animals should be kept comfortable. This matter can hardly be over-estimated. Then, as to fodder, part of this, of course, should be straw, and hay, and corn-stalks; but to expect cows to give much milk on such lean fare, is folly.—Favor them with messes of chopped roots, of cut straw, or stalks mixed with meal of some kind. A favorite "mess" with a friend of ours, is this: Cut up hay, or straw, or stalks, in pieces not more than an inch, or inch and a half long, put the provender in a tub or a tight box, and pour boiling water upon it; then sprinkle on a little salt, and cover the whole with a little bran or meal, to keep the steam in. When cold, feed it in messes of a bushel at a time. Good as this is, it should be varied from time to time, for cows like variety as well as men. Cows should be salted two or three times a week. In mild weather, they should range by day in a commodious yard, protected on two sides, at least, by covered sheds. And this yard should have a pen-stock of running water, or a trough kept full from a good pump; the first is the best.

A Blasting Powder from Tan Bark.

A French scientific newspaper says that a patent has just been taken out in Belgium, for a simple method of making blasting powder from spent tan bark. It says that while the price of this powder is less than that of gunpowder, it takes but one-seventeeth part as much to produce the same effect as the latter. It is composed of fifty-two and one-half pounds of nitrate of soda to seventy-two and one-half pounds of waste tan bark, and twenty pounds of pulverized sulphur. The nitrate of soda is dissolved in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and the tan bark added in a manner to completely impregnate it with the solution, after which the sulphur is added in the same way. The mixture is taken from the fire and thoroughly dried, when it is ready for use. If it is wet, this does not permanently injure it, but on being again dried, is as good as ever. If fired in the open air, it causes no explosion, but is very efficient for blasting when confined in the usual manner. It is not suitable for use in guns and cannons.

A Mechanical Surveyor.

A gentleman in one of the southwestern States has produced an apparatus which is intended for delineating the course of rivers and analogous objects.—The invention consists in the use of a "plotter" rotated in a frame parallel with the frame of motion of the vessel upon which it is fixed, and at a speed bearing a certain relation to that of the vessel, the said "plotter" acting to forward beneath it the sheet upon which the chart is taken, and the said sheet being kept constantly in a position corresponding with the points of the compass by means of a table on a vertical axis immediately beneath the said plotter. The machine is so placed upon the boat that the plotter may be rotated by the engines of the vessel, or by clockwork. Each sheet of paper to receive the course of power, is marked near one edge with the letter N, to indicate north, and is placed upon the table in a position parallel with the needle of the compass, and retained in such position by rotating the table, as may be needful to compensate for the turns made by the boat in following the sinuosities of the river. The model now on exhibition is exceedingly simple, and has been successfully tested in practice by tracing the course of several rivers, the charts of which are with the machine. By changing the width of the inking machine, rotating upon the plotter, the width of the river may also be indicated.

The Best Breed For Swine.

Agricola who says he has had considerable experience with most if not all of the breeds now known in the west, talking of the best breeds says in the *Valley Farmer*.

First on the list, without hesitation I place the Chester County White breed. I have found the hogs of this breed to be perfectly hardy prolific breeders, and under our management attaining a weight of from 400 to 500 pounds, with good treatment, at the age of twelve to eighteen months, and being, in fact, all that could be desired of a hog. They are quiet and peaceable, and good graziers, and fatten very readily at any age you may desire.

The next breed on the list I would place the recently imported Berkshires. They fatten readily on a small amount of food, are good breeders, attain good, average size and are a great improvement on the old imported stock; their color, black, is an objection, but this is only skin deep, and some think that black hogs are less liable to skin infection than white hogs.

If the Suffolks had a little more hair and the young pigs were not quite so tender they would strongly contest the first rank, we mean the late importations. This breed has been greatly improved within a few years. The crosses of this breed on the Irish grazier and our common breed make a decided improvement. The crosses will keep much fatter and mature earlier than the common breed and an inexperienced person may go among a large herd of the same age, having the same care, and very readily pick out the half Suffolks by their being in much better condition. The Essex are too poor breeders to be raised as a pure breed—but cross well on other large coarse breeds. But taking all things into consideration it will be difficult to find a breed possessing more good traits for Western men than the Chester White. And those who are raising hogs would find a cross of this breed of mestimable value. It would increase their size, improve their form, hasten their maturity and what is more important than all else materially lessen the amount of food for a given number of pounds of pork This too would be the case with all the breeds mentioned—but none of the other breeds combine so many excellent qualities.

To Clean Tomato Seed.

Put the seed with the surrounding pulp on a piece of old muslin, 6 or 8 inches square, and sprinkle over it a small quantity of scouring sand. Gather the edges of the cloth in one hand, so as to hold the seed securely, and rub them gently in the palm of the other for a few minutes, dipping them occasionally in water.

This rubbing will cut the pulp from the seed. Pour the seed anb sand into a basin of water, so that the pulp may be turned off. If the pulp is not all separated, add more water, and pour off again till it is clean enough. Now by putting in a little more water, and gently shaking and turning the basin, the seed may be poured separate into a sieve or cloth ready for drying.

A new Manure for Soil.

The fertilizing properties of uric acid are attracting considerable attention in France, and well deserve the consideration of such of our farmers as need artificial manure, and are disposed to obtain it at a cheap rate. M. Couturier, in a paper recently presented to the Academy of Sciences, stated that the poorest soil may be made very fertile by dressing it with one pound of uric acid per acre. Among the advantages of this new fertilizer is its great portability, one man being able to carry upon his back enough for several acres. Although, however, this manure may be adapted to some soils, its constitution shows that it is not likely to suit others.

In many portions of this great land, it is difficult to obtain cider for vinegar; hence we give the following receipe, whose ingredients are everywhere:

To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of molasses; put into a good cask; shake well a few times; then add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast cakes. If in the Summer, place the sun; if in winter, near the chimney, where it may warm. In ten or fifteen days add to to this liquid a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. The paper will be produced. The paper will, in this way, form what is called the "mother," or life of vinegar.

Hogs In Southern Iowa.

About a week ago a crowd of four or five hundred people was gathered together at Bloomfield, Davis county, to witness the fullfiilment of a hog contract made a year ago, according to which Mr. McCoy bound himself to deliver to Mr. Duffield of Bloomfield, in December, 1860, 1,000 hogs, no one which should weigh less than 250 lbs. On the day mentioned 1,043 hogs were delivered and weighed the average gross weight was 302 lbs. The result was rather surprising as well as gratifying, and we doubt if it could be beat in any other county in this State or in any other State. The contract price was $4 gross delivered at Ottumwa, and the total amount of money circulated for this lot of hogs was over $12,000.

Our informant Mr. L. Bissell of this city, who saw the weighing says that the hogs in Davis, Monroe, Appanoose and Decatur are pretty much all sold, and they were sold at high prices and money is plenty in all that region, and as a consequence the people feel good. In Lee, Van Buren and Des Moins, the farmers generally have held on to their hogs, very many refusing $6 when they could have got it. In these three counties it is estimated that there must be nearly 40,000 head yet unsold, and waiting for a rise in price while in the meantime they are increasing in weight.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Bee Moths.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Post* says that he destroys vast numbers of millers in the night, during the active season of these insects, by placing a well stirred mixture of molasses and vinegar upon a white plate, near the hives, and on a level with the bottom board. In the morning multitudes are found caught. A small glass lantern, set on the dish, would doubtless attract them, but it might attract many other kinds of millers.

Hargreave's jenny is said to have been suggested from seeing a one thread wheel overturned upon the floor, when both the spindle and wheel continued to revolve. The spindle was thus thrown from a horizontal into an upwright position, and the thought seems to have struck Hargreaves that if a number of spindles were placed upright and side by side, several threads might be spun at once.