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
Copies of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per copy, 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 (10 lines or less) one insertion, - - $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - - 0 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, - - - - - - - 16 00
One eighth Column one year, - - - - - - - 8 00
One column six months, - - - - - - - - - 30 00
One half Column six months, - - - - - - - 16 00
One fourth Column six months, - - - - - - 8 00
One eighth Column six months, - - - - - - 4 00
One Column three months, - - - - - - - - 30 00
One half Column three months, - - - - - - 16 00
One fourth Column three months, - - - - - 8 00
One eighth Column three months, - - - - - 4 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,) - - 5 00

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861. NO. 37.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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 as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, I will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint or Assay office.
JNO. L. CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

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. no25v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35 1y

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

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

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

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
SCHITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-n11

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. McLENNAN Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

J. E. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY. ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
SAINT 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. Gurd - - - - - - - "
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
Regular Train leaves Go do - - 6:40
St. Joseph reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and lessons 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 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, $10 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'l 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., &c. Office first door south of Main Co's & Dru Store.
Brownville, June 21st, 859,

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. Colt,	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. LUSHBAUGH
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 accessable 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,	" "
Jno. Thompson Mason, Coll'r of Port,	" "
wm T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, late 2d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Taylor & Kriech, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland Pre & co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, 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, Alabma.

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-y1y

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 E. M. LONG.

Will Sheep Growing Pay?

We are often asked this question. We can but think it will pay a better per cent. in this region than almost anything else. The fact is we believe that with a small capital to begin with, either in Nebraska or Kansas a man can make a fortune raising sheep without owning a foot of land. He can go back of the settlements and herd his sheep on the open prairies during grazing season. Build "hay sheds" in protected positions for winter; buying what corn he may need for winter feeding.

Here is a practical article on sheep raising from the *Prairie Farmer*. What is said of Illinois is equally applicable to Nebraska or Kansas; perhaps "more so" as there is a better opportunity for grazing.

"This question is frequently asked me by those unacquainted with the business, and always in a tone of voice which implies doubt. In view of his *tone of voice*, I give the questioner a few facts and let him make his own deductions. In attempting to answer the same question I shall do the same now.

Fact the first is, I know shrewd men in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, who continue to keep sheep year after year, on farms worth forty or fifty dollars an acre, and not on *grazing* farms simply—broken, hilly land or a thin soil—but as good grain farms as there are in those States,—and where they are compelled to keep their sheep on their own land.—*not* like we of Central Illinois, having gratis, the pasturage of hundreds of acres, on which some one else has to pay taxes.—I know such men in those States who grow wool exclusively, and yet whose farms are so highly improved, and who have as much money to loan as their wheat growing, or cattle raising, or dairying neighbors. Now bear in mind that they have more money invested in an acre of land than the most of us in this State, and also that grain is worth more there, while wool is worth nearly as much here as there,—barring the difference in condition. But let us look at the manner in which sheep are kept in Illinois (Central) and see if we can figure up any profit on the capital invested. I shall speak only of the *main money* profit,—although there are numerous *incidental* advantages, I think, in keeping sheep, which I will treat of in another article.

Our "sheep men" in this part of the State keep flocks of from one to six and seven thousand head. Their manner of keeping sheep may be stated *in general*, as this: herding on the open prairie thro' the summer, and feeding in winter on shock corn. I have a hand hired at sixteen dollars per month, who herds two thousand sheep through the summer, and is feeding the same number this winter.

His wages may be set down as the summers expenses, to which add the cost of from forty to fifty pounds of salt per week to the thousand head, (salt at from $2,25 to $3.00 ber barrel), and six cents a head for washing and shearing. To this is to be added twenty-five or thirty dollars for shepherd's assistance during "lambing time." This will make nearly the whole summer expense, or,—if one has no tame grass to turn on when the prairie grass is dead,—for six months of the year.

If one has tame grass, the time of pasturing will be extended from one to two months, depending on the weather. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, such as having to *feed six months*, it will take to winter a sheep (on shock corn exclusively) from three and one half to four bushels of corn. In our part of the State, corn is worth one year with another, an average of about 18 cents per bushel, put in the shock.

Now add the worth of this corn with the same expense of feeding, and same worth of salt, to the summer's expense.

Now then I find in looking back nine or ten years at my wool sales, that my sheep have averaged me about $170 worth of wool. this is an average of four and a fourth pounds of wool to the sheep, at the average price of forty cents per pound.—I could point out a number of flocks that do a good deal better. I have averaged about seventy-five lambs to the hundred ewes but in a mixed flock of ewes and wethers I put down half as many lambs as ewes. This number may strike you as high but bear in mind that we sell our two and three year wethers for mutton so that a flock hardly ever consists of over one fourth or one third wethers. For nine years past with perhaps the exception of one year; a good lot of lambs would sell for $2,00 per head and I have never sold a lamb yet. I prefer to sell from the other end of the flock.

Now taking out a loss of five per cent. from the flock, (although not an entire loss by any means,) take the cost of keep from the worth of wool and lambs, and does it leave a paying margin? I know there are sundry "sortings" and extra labor, which I have not put down, but as it is hard to compute, and but trifling, I leave each one to make his own deductions from the sum total on that score.—As to recapitulation.—say you buy good Merino ewes the first day of September; you feed them through the winter and shear from them in June $1.70 worth of wool to the sheep.—you raise seventy-five lambs to the hundred ewes, and sell them at weaning time (1st September,) up to which time you have been in the business a year, or two dollars each, and ninety-five out of every hundred of your ewes left, and does it pay?

A few years since I bought in Ohio, and set down in Central Illinios, a flock of ewes, at two dollars a head, which sheared me the next June $1,90 to the sheep—I sold my wool that year for forty-seven and a fourth cents a pound—and from which I raised eighty lambs to the hundred ewes. Did it pay?

To look at it in another light, the loss by death co npared with other stock.

You take a fleece from a sheep every year, worth at least what it has cost to raise the sheep, and in selling the wool you have sheep and lamb left.

When your fat cattle, or fat hogs are sold, you have in a manner to commence at the beginning. If your yearling or two year old colt dies, what have to show for the trouble and expense of raising him? If your three year old steer dies, his hide, if you take it off, and not one man in a dozen does in this part of the State, will to be sure, pay you a little something, but what per centage is it of his *worth*, or even of the cost of raising him? I make a difference between *worth*, and *cost of raising*, which difference is, I think real—a colt or young steer, as a general thing, being *worth*, or will sell for more than the mere expense of his keeping, up to time of sale. That is, a colt or two year old steer sells for more than the cost of his raising because of the growth yet in him, and one has to pay a part of his *prospective* value to get him.

But to return *nous moutons*,—if your two year old sheep dies, you have from it two fleeces worth not only what it may have *cost to raise*, but also worth what the sheep would *sell for* at that time.

If three years old, you have had from it more wool money, and perhaps an *additional worth* of *lambs*.

Your sheep never dies insolvent. Even if it dies at nine, ten or twelve months old—for a sheep is generally over a month old when its first coat is taken off—its estate will pay at least fifty cents on the dollar—counting on the cost of raising.

I have given only a rough general estimate of cost of keeping,—yet I think a tolerable fair one—but making every allowance, does wool growing pay?

WOOL GROWER.

A Moment of Horror.

For twenty-three years old Jake Wilard had cultivated the soil in Baldwin County, and drawn therefrom a support for himself and wife. He is childless.—Not long ago, Jake went in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old worn out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the centre of which was a well, twenty-five or thirty feet deep, that at some time, probably had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot an ill wind drifted Jake's "tile" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had always practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was soon on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less obvious than the reader hereof, that Ned Weils was in the dilapidated building aforesaid, and that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun; so he quietly slipped up to the old horse, unbuckled the strap, and approached with slow and measured "ting-a-ling" to the edge of the well.

"Dang the old blind horse!" said Jake, "he's comin' this way, sure, and aint got no more sense nor to fall in here. Whoa, Ball!"

But the continued approach of the "ting-a-ling" said, just as plainly as words, that old Ball wouldn't "whoa." Besides, old Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to shin it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem!" said he, "the old cuss will be a-top o' me 'fore I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa, dang ye, whoa!"

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh! Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling on his knees at the bottom of the well; "I'm gone up now!—Whoa!—Now I lay me down to sleep—Whoa! Ball—I pray the Lord my soul to—Whoa! now—Oh, Lord have mercy on me!"

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearful that Jake might suffer from his fright he revealed himself.

Probably Ned didn't make tracks with the heels toward that well. May be old Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order. May-be not. I don't know. But I know that if Jake finds out who sent you this, it will be the last squib you'll get from me.

A characteristic of the Black Republicans is to be lavish of other people's money, but particularly charry of their own.—*N. O. Delta.*

Such being the case, and the Delta of course knows, what neplus ultra niggers Floyd, Cobb and Co. must be. Ax us some more dem hard quesh'uns.—*Vanity Fair.*

From the Rural Register

Salt—Its Value as a Fertilizer, and for Destroying Insects in Land, and Weeds in Walks and Roads.

The writer's experience in the use of salt for all the purposes mentioned in the caption. has proved that it has a value, if judiciously used, that if well known would increase the demand for it at commercial prices equal to the supply.

His experiments with it have been conducted on a variety of soils, for both cereal and root crops, also on grass, and in the latitudes of northern New York, Philadelphia, and in this State. An experience of four years with it in this latitude has satisfied him that the warmer and dryer the climate and the dryer the soil, the more apparent and useful the effect. He has used on grass land, designed to lie for several years, from five to fifteen bushels per acre, and the larger quantity was the most remunerative. He has in some instances applied on the surface of a ploughed field, designed to be planted with both corn and potatoes, twenty bushels per acre on a portion of a lot, leaving other portions without any, and the increased crop of both potatoes and corn was upwards of fifty per cent. The cause of this great increase of crop was, to a great extent, attributable to the destruction of grubs in which the ground abounded, and which the salt entirely destroyed.

The salted portion laid lower than the unsalted, hence the effect was confined to the land on which it was applied, and it could be seen to a row, both in the vigor of the crops of potatoes and corn and in the uniformity in the standing plants on the salted portion of the corn, in which there was scarcely a plant missing, whilst adjoining, on the unsalted land, full thirty per cent. was entirely destroyed and the growth of the remaining plants greatly retarded by the ravages of the grub at the root.

He has known twelve bushels per acre to entirely prevent destruction by the wire worm. Salt, whether it be applied as a fertilizer or to destroy insects or vegetation, should always be sown broadcast, and the heaviest dressing be applied on the highest land, as it will tend to run to the lower portion of the land as it dissolves.

Crops of sugar beets and mangel wurtzel are particularly benefitted by the application of salt, on both light and heavy soils. Very great care is requisite in the use of salt on garden and lawn walks, as there is great danger of surcharging adjacent borders from the lower portions of the walks where the saline solutions overflow in heavy rains. On one of the finest country seats in Baltimore county may be seen a line of box border more than one hundred feet in length of plants eight or ten years old, entirely dead from the use of salt on a walk.

One quart to the square yard, or one one hundred and thirty bushels per acre, may be applied on asparagus with benefit where none has been applied before, and where asparagus beds have become overgrown with grass, especially with blue grass or couch grass, these grasses may be destroyed by applying twelve or fifteen inches in depth of light sandy fertile soil on the bed, and top-dressing the whole with the quantity of salt above mentioned. Old strong asparagus plants may even be covered with light fertile soil to the depth of twenty inches without injury, and with ultimate benefit, although it would be preferable to add three or four inches every autumn until this depth is attained; than which no plan can be adopted that will prove more successful in growing this most delicious vegetable.

J. WILKINSON,
Rural Architect, &c., Baltimore.

A traveler says that Mount Vesuvius never sleeps. That can hardly be, as it is continually yawning.

Rancid Butter—How Obviated.

I saw in the last number of the *Prairie Farmer*, the question asked how to reclaim rancid butter? As I have had considerable experience in handling and repacking butter, I will give a recipe that I have used with good success:

For 100 lbs rancid butter take 2lbs fine white powdered sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre finely pulverised, and as much fine dairy salt as you wish to add to the butter to make it to your taste.

The butter has to be thoroughly washed in cold water, before working in the above ingredients. The amount used should be in proportion to the strongness of the butter.

Feb. 18th, 1861. H. T. J.

On the same subject H. V. Brown writes:

"I will tell a young wife what I did a few weeks since. Having bought some eighty pounds of rancid butter, I packed it closely in a barrel, and covered it with a brine made with a handful of saltpetre and a handful of saleratus added. Subsequently my family ate the butter and pronounced it good. Any young wife can do the *same thing*."

We have still another mode: "Take two parts of the best dairy salt, one part sugar and one part saltpetre; beat them up and blend the whole together. Take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass and close it up for use. Butter cured in this way appears of a rich marrowy consistenc and fine color, and acquires a brittle hardness, and does not taste salt.

It will taste good three years, only observing that it must stand three days or a week before it is used.

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Firmness and Decision.

Is firmess a quality indispensable to the teacher? Before we answer this question fully, let us look around us and see what effect this trait of character, or its opposite, has upon others.

In the common walks of life we behold the merchant, the mechanic, the professional man, busily engaged in their different pursuits, prosecuting with vigor, energy and enterprise their daily avocations. Yet even among these we observe that some excel and become noted for their business capacities, while others remain in comparative obscurity.

But, is the cause less apparent than the effect? Behold the merchant who habitually cheats and deceives his customers; is it a wonder to you that he meets with ill success in life? The farmer who makes believe at farming, only does it by halves; the carpenter who slights his work to save time; the doctor who deceives his patient, although almost at the point of death; should these meet with success, even though they *could* excel? Certainly not. They are wanting in principle, they fail in firmness and decision of character they care not to stand up for the right, but heedlessly adopt the wrong.

Is not this effect produced by the same cause among us teachers? Look now at the teacher who hesitates in the path of duty, whose brow with many cares grows fretted, and who is upon the point of violating some rule of right. As a well-read book, so the children read his countenance; every gesture, every word, every look, are carefully watched, and woe be to that man who hath not his members in subjection. Need we than ask, are firmness of principle and decision of character indispensable qualifications of the teacher? Try well, Oh, Teacher, the gifts God has given thee; ascertain whether or not thou art lacking here, for he who attempts to teach without these, leans upon a broken staff, which shall deceive him in the hour of trouble; which shall pierce his hand, and be to him a source of distress.

But mark, do not imagine that when we talk of firmness, we mean obstinacy, far be it from us to recommend such a trait. The obstinate person sticks to his theory, or favorite idea, in face of right and wrong, even when he knows he is wrong, still clings to it with the tenacity of a paracite. How foolish, how detestable such a mind. Nor would we be understood to recommend that humility which causes its possessor to be trampled upon and underrated by his pupils, this, indeed, is not humility, but unworthy self-abasement, which we confess to be as dangerous as its extreme.

Choose, then, a happy mean; a mean which is neither found in stern obstinacy, nor in weak humility, but which lies in that firmness which lays its hands upon both. To speak in plainer words, let us remark, 1st, Have few rules, but have *them* well observed; 2d, Never uphold a rule which you know to be wrong in its principle; 3d, Never give up a good rule simply because your pupils so desire.

A. J. W.

An Eccentric Millionaire.

Among the subscribers to Audubon's magnificent work on Ornithology, the subscription price of which was $1,000 a copy, appeared the name of John Jacob Astor. During the process of the work, the prosecution of which was exceedingly expensive, Mr. Audubon, of course, called upon several of his subscribers for payment. It so happened that Mr. Astor (probably that he might not be troubled about small matters) was not applied to before the delivery of the letterpress and plates. Then, however, Audubon asked for his thousand dollars, but he was put off with one excuse after another.

"Ah, M. Audubon," would the owner of millions observe," "you have come at a bad time; money is very scarce; I've nothing in bank; I have invested all my funds."

At length, for the sixth time, Audubon called on Astor for his thousand dollars. As he was ushered into the presence, he found William B. Astor the son, conversing with his father. No sooner did the rich man see the man of art, than he began:

"Ah, M. Audubon, so you have come again after your money. Hard times, M. Audubon; money very scarce." But just then, catching an inquiring look from his son, he changed his tone, "However, M. Audubon, I suppose we must contrive to let you have some of your money, if possible. William," he added, calling to his son, who had walked into an adjoining parlor, "have we any money at all in bank?"

"Yes, father," replied the son, supposing that he was asking an earnest question, pertinent to what they had been talking about when the Ornithologist at first came in, "we have two hundred and seventy thousand dollars in the Book of New York, seventy thousand dollars in the City Bank, ninety thousand dollars in the Merchants', ninety-eight thousand in the Mechanics', eighty-three thou—"

"That'll do, that'll do," exclaimed John Jacob, interrupting him: "it seems that William can give you a cheque for your money."

Why did not South Carolina have the honor of furnishing the first president to the new Confederacy?

She contended against a Quad-wrangle of States, and they out Jeffed her.