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Nebraska Advertiser.

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"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861. NO. 49.

BUSINESS CARDS. Johnson & Schoenheit ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Corner First and Main Streets, Brownville, Nebraska. DR. D. GWIN, Having permanently located in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, ten- der his professional services to the afflicted. Office on Main Street, no. 233

T. W. TIPTON Attorney at Law, BROWNVILLE, N. T. J. D. N. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

JOHN L. CARSON BANKER LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT, Dealer in Cash, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange and Gold Dust. MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

PEASE & FOWLER, BLACKSMITHS, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Water Street, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

IRON. D. A. CONSTABLE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES, BELLOWS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS. Also, Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO. Money Advanced on PIKE'S PEAK GOLD! I will receive Pike's Peak Gold and advance money on the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as it returns and in all cases, I will return the money to the United States Mint, or any other office.

J. M. TALBOTT, DENTAL SURGEON, Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., ten- der his professional services to the community. All work warranted.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry. J. SCHITZ, Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and is keeping a full assortment of watches, jewelry, and all kinds of repairs for clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted.

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

FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 122 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, And corner of Main & Walnut Sts. St. Louis. Send for ONLY THE BEST.

CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut. Capital Stock \$200,000. With largest and increasing surplus, security, and the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: JAMES C. WALKLEY, President. JOHN L. TUCKER, Vice President. ELIAS GILL, Secretary. E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent. DIRECTORS: Alfred Gill, Daniel Phillips, John L. Tucker, E. D. Dickerman, N. Wheaton, James C. Walkley, Sam. C. Walker.

Johns & Crosley, Sole Manufacturers of the Improved GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, is the Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use. IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF. It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and to shingle roofs, without removing the shingles. The cost is only one-third of Tin, and is twice as durable. Gutta Percha Cement For preserving and repairing tin and other metal roofs of every description, from its great elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED." These materials are put up ready for use and for shipping to all parts of the Country, with full printed directions for application. Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, at our principal office, 510, BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel) NEW YORK. JOHN S. CROSLY, Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 6mo

SPRING FASHIONS. To which special particular attention. Her goods are of the very latest styles and are offered at unusually low prices. April 4, 1860. New shoe shop.

MRS. HEWETT, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Announces to the ladies of Brownville and vicinity that she has just received her

SPRING STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS, To which she calls particular attention. Her goods are of the very latest styles and are offered at unusually low prices. April 4, 1860.

W. GRANT, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Respectfully informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has commenced the manufacture of Boots and shoes in Brownville, and hopes by attention and care to merit a share of public patronage. His stock is all of the best quality, and his work all warranted to give satisfaction on any pair.

A CARD. John Garnett, William Jennings, and James P. Blanton, (the latter, long a seaman in the employ of Messrs Landreth & Son), have united under the firm of JOHN GARNETT & CO. FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE Agricultural Implement AND SEED BUSINESS.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle. BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS, Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. nls-by

PROVISION STORE, 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, or 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

THOMAS DAVIS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA. References, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville. April 11, 61. nls-ly

A Double-page Map of the World, ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION. Will be given free along with the first number of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, now ready

1859. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at 8:00 Evening Train leaves do do 6:40 St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line - Passengers, baggage and express, stopping by this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Western and Southern Railroads and Packets. J. T. D. HAYWOOD, Sup't., Hannibal. D. C. SNAPE, General Agent, St. Joe P. B. GROUT, G. Ticket Agent, Hannibal THEO. HILL, G. T. Ag't., Brownville November 24, 1859.

REAL ESTATE AND Collection Office OF T. W. BEDFORD, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Main, Between Levee and First Streets. Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Making Collections and Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents. LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE, for cash and on time. LAND WARRANTS LOCATED for Eastern Capitalists, on lands selected from personal examination, and a complete Township Map, showing Streams, Timber, &c., forwarded with the Certificate of location. Brownville, N. T., Jan. 2, 1861. yl



New Eating Saloon. BENJ. WHYTE, Has opened a new Eating House on Main street, next door to the U. S. Land Office in Brownville, where

Warm Meals CAN BE HAD AT ALL HOURS. All kinds of game served up as desired, at the shortest notice. Oysters, Quails, Prairie Chickens, Fish, Venison, Pies, Cakes, Hot Coffee, Sweet and Butter Milk, Mush and Milk, and all such. Come and See Me!! Feb. 7, 1861. nsl

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 Rogers and sold therein the 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. nls-by

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Miscellaneous. A Talk to Parents. Parents are often guilty, unconsciously I doubt not, of causing much injury to schools by manifesting an interest in all the little antipathies which their children may have contracted, and by sympathizing with them in all their little wrongs, real or imaginary, to which they have been subjected. Probably there is no individual whose motives and actions are so grossly misconceived and misrepresented as are those of the school teacher. This we may readily see from the nature of his employment; he has to do with the mind and passions in all their various workings, and that at an age when reason and prudence have but a very limited sway. As his pupils differ in disposition and understanding, so his efforts to secure order and obedience, and his incentives to exertion must vary; to one a mere look or word of reproach will be as effectual as the most severe discipline to another, and yet is not the faithful, prudent and skillful teacher, sometimes severely censured and accused of partiality, while endeavoring to adapt his mode of discipline to the peculiar disposition and temperament of the offender? A conscientious and wise instructor will consider it an important part of his duty, so to study the character and peculiar disposition of each pupil, as shall enable him to pursue that course of discipline which shall most readily and effectually secure the reform or best good of all.

But from the want of proper consideration on the part of many parents and guardians, this becomes a fruitful source of complaints and fault-finding. A teacher may pursue that course which experience and observation dictate as the best, and which an interest in the welfare and improvement of his pupils prompts him to pursue, and while thus acting, he is represented by one as being "too severe," by another "too lax," and by many as "partial in his discipline;" this parent complains that his children have not studies enough, and that, because his have too many. And when comes all this complaint with parents? Does it proceed from frequent visits to the school-room, and from actual observation while there? By no means; but from the distorted statements of interested and ex parte witnesses—the pupils themselves. Many a poor teacher is tried, found guilty, condemned and almost executed, without being afforded the least opportunity for self-defense; and perchance being all the time unconscious of the crime or deviations for which he is under sentence.

But says one, shall parents always submit to what the teacher does? Is he always in the right and children in the wrong? Certainly not! The teacher is not infallible; but does he not, or ought he not to understand his own business best? At all events, will it always answer to rely on the pupil's judgment? I do not intend to assert that most children design to make false statements, but they are so easily biased and prejudiced, that they very frequently imagine things which exist only in excited fancy. A wrong word on the part of the teacher—an improper emphasis, a slight omission or addition, or even an altered look or tone, often very materially prejudices his reputation. Parents, probably are not always aware of the nature and extent of their influence, directly or indirectly, upon their children, who are prone to like or dislike, and endeavor to express the same sentiments which they hear expressed at the fireside, though not always correctly. Few realize how many notions and prejudices children form, under the influence of those with whom they spend most of their time.

If any parties should labor with united heart and hand, surely parents and teachers should; their one object and aim should be to so train up and instruct those in their care, that they shall become useful, intelligent and moral members of society.—The deleterious effects of complaints and fault-finding, so common in some communities, should never reach the teacher unless on grounds of the strongest reason; for how often, like an iceberg, do they chill his ardor, and literally freeze up all his kindliest emotions! He needs sympathy and encouragement and with them properly and reasonably bestowed, if he possess many feelings and a noble heart, he will almost be strengthened to outdo himself. It has been said, with much truth, that "as is the teacher, so will be the school." It may with equal truth be said, "as is the parent, so will be the child." Intelligent and sympathetic parents, will exert a most powerful and happy influence upon the instructor of their children; while on the other hand negligent and fault-finding parents will almost paralyze the energies of the best of teachers, and render well directed and otherwise successful efforts powerless. How important then, that parents strive by every word and look to beget in their children's feeling of confidence in, and respect for, their teacher!

[From the Iowa School Journal.] Duties of Sub-Directors. In all our journals much is said, very properly, in relation to the duties and obligations of teachers, while an almost universal silence prevails as to the corresponding duties of school officers. Under the present school law of Iowa, the office of sub-director is in most respects the chief. He is the direct guardian of his sub-district and ought to know and provide for every want. It becomes his duty to see that the house is in suitable condition for the opening of a school, and that every thing is provided at the proper time.

This duty he should by no means neglect. To put a qualified teacher into a rickety, filthy school house is an open insult. It could hardly be expected that in such a place habits of good order, neatness, or correct taste could be cultivated; yet in very many of our public schools we find this important duty entirely neglected. There are a noble exception to be put in most cases the teacher is expected to put his own house in order, and sometimes, cut his own wood.

Employing Teachers.—This is one of the most important steps in the preparation for opening school. In counties where no insinuates have been held and where the County Superintendent has no other means than an oral examination to know the qualifications of teachers, it becomes a question not easily determined, who is best qualified to teach and who has his work nearest his affections.

But after this question, come others of no less moment. Has the candidate any professional knowledge or has he ever taught? If so, with what success? Does he take and read any school journal? Has he read any approved work on teaching. These are all questions that the intelligent sub-director will not fail to ask a stranger who may apply to him for a situation as teacher.

The director should also put certain questions to himself. Is the school house in good repair and thoroughly cleaned? Is there a sufficient amount of good dry fuel ready for use? Do all in the district understand the day school is to begin? Are the out-houses in proper condition, one for each sex? If not they should be provided at once. It is time we had plain talk on this subject. The total lack of attention to this important provision calls loudly for reform. It is a disgrace to the districts that neglect it. Even if we pay no regard to the physical evils and sufferings occasioned by it, the disregard of decency and delicacy on the part of children which must result from this neglect, is an evil which can but bring a terrible blight on the character of the young.—In the same, then, of our common humanity, and in behalf of the moral excellence of virtue in the young, I appeal to directors to regard this important preparation.

Then, see that every pupil is regular in attendance at school. Encourage patrons to carry out this regulation, and you will have better schools, and of course more satisfactory, because better results. The school ought also to be visited once or twice each week by some of the patrons, and teacher thus encouraged in the great work in which he is engaged. Let all labor in the common work of educating and the intellectual harvest will be great.

Saving Clover Seed. As clover forms such an important element in farm economy, both as fodder and a green manure, it is important that our cultivators should more generally raise their own seed. What need of any one paying from five to eight dollars a bushel to others, when he can raise an abundance at only a trifling outlay? A farmer might as well buy his seed corn, wheat, oats, etc. Our climate and soil are favorable for the growth of the seed. All that is need, is to lay off a certain portion of the field where the yield is clean and good; and, having cut the first crop of fodder and cured it, allow the second, which is most productive, to grow and ripen its seed. The yield will range from four to eight bushels of seed to the acre, according to the strength of the land. The first crop of fodder should be harvested (or it may be eaten off by sheep or cattle,) by the middle of May or the first of June, so as to give the second crop a sufficient time to mature its seed; for if not ripe before hard frosts come, it will be injured. Of course, if the land is poor, it should be well manured in the Spring or Fall previous.

Of the several machines now in use for gathering and cleaning the seed, we need no express any decided preference. Wagener's is an excellent harvester, and Crawford's is a good huller, and there may be others equally good in market. Farmers who have only a little seed to thresh, can get along by using the ordinary threshing machine, modifying the run of it a little for the purpose; the work, however, has to be done over with several times in order to get the seed perfectly clean. But if the farmer wishes only to save enough for his own use, he need not be careful to clean it nicely; it will vegetate very well if sown in the chaff. Still again, for small farmers who wish to raise a little seed, but not take the trouble to clean it, a home-made machine can be got up at little cost. A Kentucky farmer with a Yankee genius, thus describes one in the Louisville Journal: "Make a box, say three feet wide, four feet long, and one foot deep, with the forward end left out. This should be placed on runners about nine inches wide, forming a kind of sled; twice made of hard wood, about fifteen inches long, one inch thick, and one inch wide at the top, and half an inch wide on the under side. These should be placed about a quarter of an inch apart, forming a kind of comb by which the heads are gathered."

Cultivation of Pears. The Fruit Committee of the Mass. Horticultural Society, gives the following directions for growing fine specimen pears: 1st. Deep, generous tillage—by which is meant a trenching and manuring of the soil from one and a half to three feet deep. In other countries, where labor is cheaper, and fruits dearer than they are here, this work is often extended to a depth of four feet, receiving a profitable return, even from so small a fruit-bearing plant as the strawberry. It is from a want of such cultivation that the finest pear trees taken from our nurseries often die, or come to nothing. They have no deepness of earth, "no root"—and, as a natural consequence, they share the fate of the wasted seed of the parable.

2d. Cultivating or mulching of the surface around the trees, for a distance equal, at least, to the drip of their branches. But especial care should be taken to avoid the slightest bruising of roots, and the mulch must not be so thick and heavy as to smother them.

3d. Underdrainage, whenever the sub-soil is of a retentive nature. But all covered drains, whether of tiles or of stones, should not be less than three feet deep, nor less than six or eight feet distant from the trunks of the trees; for many a fine tree set out directly over a shallow underground conduit has been poisoned to death by the foul air therein contained.

4th. Thinning the fruit, especially of the class of trees known as "great bearers." Pruning may be performed at any season of the year; but the best time is believed to be about the longest days of summer, while the worst effects that happen arise from using the saw or knife during the full flow of sap in the Spring. An exception, however, must be made in cases where it is considered necessary to head in a newly planted tree.

Replace Weak Plants. If every beet, carrot, melon vine, and other plant in the garden were of strong growth, the yield would be often nearly doubled. Owing to defective seeds, improper planting, injury from insects and other hindrances, from one-fourth to one third or more of the plants in the garden often fall below the normal standard. This can be partially remedied while you are thinning the plants. First, always be careful to leave the plants of the most vigorous growth, even though they stand a little outside of the prescribed distance apart. Then remove spindling specimens, select the best from those that are to be removed, and transplant them so carefully, that they may go on growing without check. This will often prove profitable, especially with melons and other vines, where a large produce is yielded from a single seed. In some cases it would pay to make over a whole bed, and plant new seeds to take the place of the stunted plants which had been started too early. Where the first roots of a plant have been developed under unfavorable circumstances, as coldness or wetness of the soil, etc., they are weak, and poorly fitted to nourish the plant, which will, in consequence, remain dwarfed for a considerable time. For this reason late planted vegetables often yield better than those sown at the opening of Spring.—American Agriculturist.

Importance of Salt to Animals. The wild buffalo frequents the salt licks of Northwestern America; the wild animals in the central parts of South America are a sure prey to the hunter who conceals himself behind a salt spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From time immemorial it has been known that without salt man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such suffering arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt—why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood consists of common salt, and as this is particularly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile, also, contains soda as a special indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor allow the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.

When you find a person a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in his statement by his facts, a little larger in deed than in speech, you recognize a kind of eloquence in that person's utterance, not laid down in Blair or in Campbell.

The papers are bragging of an invention by which hides can be tanned in five minutes. Our Schoolmaster used to do it occasionally in two.

Potato Planting. For the main crop of potatoes, the best time for planting in this climate, is the middle of June. We know that the generally received opinion is that they should be planted early. We have planted for many years at both seasons, and when a crop is to be kept over winter, we decidedly prefer to plant in June. The late rains of summer generally insure a crop, and as they mature at a much later period, and in cool weather, they keep better.

The potatoes should be cut a couple of weeks before being planted, as a coating of starchy matter will form over the wounds and prevent the seed from so suddenly decaying in case of wet weather after planting.

The seed should be dropped in the furrow immediately after it is made, while the earth is cool. The potatoes should be covered as speedily as possible, before the sun burns the potatoes or dries the moisture in the furrow. As soon as the potatoes begin to sprout, go over the field with the harrow, reversed—the upper part of the teeth protruding a couple of inches. By this means the weeds are destroyed, and the plants will speedily appear, and get the start of the weeds.

Raspberry Plants. The crop of fruit next year will depend much upon the number and vigor of the new shoots grown this season. Persons ignorant of their nature have hoed up all young canes, as so many trespassers. Of course they get no fruit the following season, as they die in the fall. Others, again, allow too many canes to make a weakly growth, with not enough vigor to produce a full crop of fruit. Avoid both extremes, leaving just sufficient good strong shoots to keep the patch in a vigorous condition. The oldest planted raspberry roots in the writer's grounds, were set 15 years ago, and they are now the best, yielding large strong canes which bear abundantly.

Cob Meal. Most farmers heretofore use cob meal, and I think, with favor, especially for certain purposes. On our light soils, we raise mostly corn and rye. These are the staples for feeding. The rye being sticky when wet or scalded, is not convenient to feed alone; hence I generally have it ground with corn, well mixed in the hopper, one-fourth rye; This gives more nutriment than the cob-meal alone, at the same time is convenient to use. This mixture I regard superior for mick cows, especially given with well copped roots or pumpkins. For growing shoats, too, it may be better than clean corn meal. It should, however, be scalded and salted. The best way of feeding meal to horses that I have found, is to sprinkle it over hay, previously wet with a watering pot—stir it gently, and the whole will mix and adhere to the hay. Be sure that the manger is tight. Scalded cob meal is excellent for fowls, but for fattening either hogs or cattle, I do not think it good economy.

T. J. Dighton. When should Wheat be Cut? This is an important inquiry. Most farmers think it must be ripe before the reaper or cradle enters the field. This is a great mistake. A great deal is lost every year, by too long deferring to cut grain. Many thoroughly tried experiments have been made with grain cut at different stages of maturity, and they have unanimously resulted in a greater yield when grain is cut in a soft or doughy state. The straw just below the head should have turned somewhat yellow, but the lower part of the stalk should still be green.

All kinds of grain, when cut in this state will weigh more to the bushel, produce a larger yield to the same quantity of land, and wheat will make more and better flour. The straw is more nutritious, and is better relished by stock. We hope the incredulous will try our recommendation, particularly for oats and wheat, and we feel certain that it will induce them to cut their grain before the kernel has turned hard and dry and the straw yellow, as is now generally the case.

Dead Animals for Manure. In Spring and early Summer, farmers not seldom have carcasses of dead animals to dispose of, and which are often thrown away and wasted. Rightly managed, they would make excellent manure. The expediency of the common practice of burying them in a crude state among the roots of grape-vines and other gross feeding trees, may be questioned. Rather let them be cut up in small pieces, then stacked in the corner of some field or back-yard, scattering on a little lime and muck, or charcoal if at hand, as the pile goes up, filling all the spaces between with some absorbent material, and covering each piece before another is thrown on. The offal will slowly decompose, and the gases, instead of passing into the air, a nuisance to all the neighborhood, will be absorbed and saved. In the Autumn, this heap may be broken down, shovelled over and mixed; it will then be a very valuable fertilizer.—Am. Agriculturist.

Grief murmurs; anger roars; impatience frets; but happiness, like a calm river, flows on in quiet sunlight, without a ripple or a fall to mark the rushing on of time toward eternity.