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COOK STOVES, I have just received a new supply of the latest and most improved patterns, which I propose to sell at such prices as cannot be complained of.

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510 BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel) NEW YORK, JOHN S. CROSLY, AGENTS WANTED.

SPRING FASHIONS. To which she calls particular attention. Her goods are the very latest styles and are offered at unusually low prices.

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JOHN GARNETT & CO. FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE Agricultural Implement and SEED BUSINESS.

They will constantly keep on hand a full supply of Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, all fresh, and of the last year's growth.

ANNOUNCEMENT to the public that he has purchased the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Russell and added thereto his stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC. Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle. BENJAMIN J. ROGERS, Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860.

1859. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at 6:00.

J. D. HAYWOOD, Sup't. Hannibal, D. C. SAWIN, General Agent, St. Joe. P. B. GROUT, G. Ticket Agent, Hannibal. THEO. HILL, G. T. Ag't, Brownville, November 24, 1860.

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REAL ESTATE Collection Office of T. W. Bedford, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Matched Horses. We well recollect the reply of an intelligent farmer, when asked if his horses were well matched. "Yes," said he, "they are matched first rate. One of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing to be should." This is not what would be considered well matched, especially by a person who has a proper regard for his own comfort and safety.

Wool. The following suggestions in reference to the wool trade of the West are made in Walter Brown's New York Circular of the 1st instant:

For our numerous friends in the West, who may be interested in the new clip, we would remark that the prospect for a home demand for their wool seems very discouraging, owing to the great scarcity of money among manufacturers, and with the Bank both East and West.

Nebraska Advertiser.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861. NO. 1.



LIVERY STABLE AND FEED STORE. JOHN A. SMALL, Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity, that he has just opened a new LIVERY STABLE, where he will always be ready to furnish gentlemen with Saddle Horses, Buggies, Carriages, etc., etc. CHARGES REASONABLE.

Brownville, June 19th, 1861. (n50-1y) JOHN A. SMALL.

"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 "thousand and one," other things everybody needs.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. THOMAS DAVIS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA.

Furniture Manufactory. The Undersigned having opened a shop at the BROWNVILLE STEAM MILL, Are prepared to put up all kinds of

CABINET WORK. To order, at short notice. We will manufacture BUREAUS, DESKS, TABLES, STANDS, LOUNGES, ROCKING CHAIRS, CRIB CRADLES, OFFICE CHAIRS, WINDOW CHAIRS, &c. &c.

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Watering Pot Flowers. In the operation of watering potted plants persons not familiar with plant culture are apt to make serious mistakes. Cultivators find by experience that an excess of water at the roots is very injurious to almost all plants, and hence it is usual to direct that great caution be used in the application of water, especially in the winter.

Kill the Fleas. Cleanliness, and frequent sprinkling of the room with a simple decoction of wormwood or sassafras, will soon extirpate the whole breed of these troublesome vermin; and the best remedy to expel them from bed-clothes, is a bag filled with dry moss, the odor of which is to them extremely offensive.

Miscellaneous.

Try Mulching. By mulching, the inexperienced reader will understand that we mean the placing of leaves, straw, refuse hay, grass, or other material, upon the surface of the soil, around the base of fruit trees, and various other plants.

It is possible, doubtless, to over-rate the importance of the practice, but there is little danger of it. To our view, it is one of the most useful processes in orchard and garden culture.

Of course, it is not to be employed without regard to time and season. Its value appears chiefly in times of drouth, preserving a healthy moisture of the surface of the soil.

It also saves boe-labor in keeping down weeds and scuffling the earth about trees and plants.

If a fruit-garden is not carefully tilled in mid-summer, the ground becomes hard and dry, and an army of weeds invade it, which by the evaporation from their leaves pump the soil drier than it would be if bare of vegetation.

But cover the ground between and around the trees with a few inches thick of forest-leaves, or straw, or tan-bark, and the soil will continue moist, and few weeds will appear.

The trees, too, will make a better growth. Yet mulching should be applied with some care and discrimination.

For instance; it should seldom be used in early Summer, except in the case of newly planted trees. From April to June, it would be better to keep the soil clean and loose with the cultivator and hoe; for, if covered earlier, it would keep out the genial heat of the sun, and so retard the growth of both leaves and roots.

Wait until the ground gets well warmed and vivified, until the manures have been well worked into the soil by the hoe, and until the ordinary rains and dews of early Summer seem insufficient to keep the ground properly moist; then put on the blanket of leaves, or straw, or refuse hay, or cut weeds.

So treated, it will matter little whether it rains or not, for several weeks at a time, for the mulch will arrest the moisture always rising from the sub-soil and prevent its evaporation.

The hoe, too, may cease its fight of the weeds for a long time. Again; the mulch should, in most cases, be removed before the close of the season.

If kept on late into Autumn, it will serve to keep the ground about the roots of the trees warm and moist, and so excite continued growth at a time when it should have ceased, and the forces of the tree spent in ripening off its wood preparatory to Winter.

The neglect of this precaution may account, in part, for the winter-killing of many fine dwarf and other pear trees. There is another reason, too, for this; if the mulch of hay or straw be left around young trees in Winter, it will be quite sure to afford a nesting-place for mice.

Let it then be removed, say about the middle of September, or first of October. Early in November, supply its place with a hill of common soil around the trunk, to repel vermin.

As already intimated, mulching is very important in the case of newly planted trees, shrubs, and vines. The mangled roots very soon send off all the moisture they possess, or can gather from the surrounding soil, and it is very important to supply their lack artificially, until they get re-established, and in a condition to gather water for themselves.

This can be done, either by watering the roots frequently, or by mulching them. The first method every experienced planter knows is open to many objections; it is an unattractive remedy, it usually packs the ground too much, it is laborious, and is not always successful.

The latter has every thing to recommend it; it is nature's plan for protecting roots, it is easily and quickly done, and is generally successful.

Water may perhaps be wisely applied once, at the time of replanting, but it will seldom be needed again. Among deciduous trees, there is none that demands this treatment more than the cherry.

From neglect of it, many fine collections perish every year. And if deciduous trees require mulching, much more do evergreens. Their foliage always fully expanded, serves to evaporate the moisture of the roots very fast.

At the time of re-setting, their foliage should be plentifully watered, and then the soil over the roots should be covered with leaves and flat stones to keep them down, or with spent tan-bark.

With this little care, even the fastidious Hemlock will accommodate itself to new soils and exposures. For shading ground about newly planted shrubs, grape-vines, strawberries, cuttings and the like, nothing is better than chopped straw, or (which looks better) newly mown grass.

If water is applied soon from a watering pot, it will make the mulch lie flat upon the ground, and it will remain there all Summer.—American Agriculturist.

Matched Horses. We well recollect the reply of an intelligent farmer, when asked if his horses were well matched. "Yes," said he, "they are matched first rate. One of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing to be should." This is not what would be considered well matched, especially by a person who has a proper regard for his own comfort and safety.

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worked together which are matched about in this same way. It is not an easy matter to find a pair of horses well—not to say perfectly—matched in every respect; and we regard the thing as impossible, unless they are of the same blood on both sides.

In market it is essential to a good price that horses offered in pairs should be of equal size, similarity of build, and colored alike to a shade. These qualities are of importance as affecting the market value of horses offered for sale as matched pairs, but there are, in our opinion, other considerations of vastly more importance as affecting the real value of matched horses.

They should have the same temperament; that is, one should not be quick and nervous, always ready to start at the first signal, and the other slow and phlegmatic, never ready to move until started by the whip; and a pair of horses perfectly matched in size and color, but of different actions, are ill matched.

Therefore a span of well matched horses should have the same spirit, action, temperament, gait and disposition, as well as color, form and size.

Then again matched horses should be gaited alike when they walk or trot. Many horses that well together cannot walk together, because one may naturally walk faster and the other slow, and the fast walker takes more than his share of the load, while the other is greatly worried to keep pace with his mate, and ambition and courage never can make up for a natural slow walking gait; and although a pair of horses may move along together when upon a walk because the slow walker has the disposition to keep up with his mate, yet he is worried in performing what his mate does with the most perfect ease.

In matching, or selecting a pair of matched horses, there are many things to be taken into account, besides color, size, &c. As we have said above, it is a difficult thing to get a pair of horses well matched unless they are the same blood on both sides.

A spirited, sprightly ambitious nervous Morgan never will work well with a dead merled dunghill. Through bred of the same stock have a similarity of temperament, disposition and gait, if not of size and color; and when they are found to match in color and size, the same discrepancies do not exist between them as between dunghills.

Take the different families of Morgans, and if kept pure, they will be found to possess the same general leading characteristics, and when got together make valuable pairs. In this view of the subject of horse raising, who can doubt that the wisest, cheapest and best to bestow great care upon the stock used for breeders?—American Stock Journal.

Character is Power. Benjamin Franklin attributed his success as a public man, not alone to his talents, nor to his power of speaking—which was but moderate but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was," he says, "that I had so much weight with my fellow citizens. I was but a bad speaker, never eloquent, subject to much hesitation in the choice of my words, hardly correct in my language, and yet I generally carried my point."

Character creates confidence in men in high stations, as well as in human life. It was said of the first Alexander of Russia, that his personal character was equal to a constitution. During the wars of the Fronde, Montague was the only man among the French gentry who kept his castle gate unbarred; and it is said of him that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of horse.

That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers, if they may be powers, only for mischief. We may be instructed or amused by them; but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them, as it would be to admire the dexterity of a highwayman. Truthfulness, integrity, and goodness—qualities that hang out on any man's breath—from the essence of manly character, or, as one of our writers has it, "that inherent loyalty into virtue, that can serve her without irony." When Stephen Colton fell into the hands of his false assailants, and they asked him in derision, "Where is your fortress?" "Here," was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misfortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest lustre, and when all else fails, he takes his stand upon his integrity and courage.

Preserving Strawberries. The Rural New Yorker, in reply to an inquiry, says: "Strawberries require more heating to preserve them than any other fruit we have put, and more sugar. If only scalded, or just brought to a boiling point, like our fruit, they will not spoil, but lose their color, and look, when they come upon the table, as though they had been soaked in water, and quite deficient in flavor. After some trials, we found that, when slowly boiled for about five minutes, with, say about a quart of a pound of sugar to the quart, if well sealed, they preserved both color and flavor, with the slightest change after being put up. Last year we preserved two bushels and now have them in perfection, and not a bottle injured. Those who have been selling class jars the past two years, have furnished miserable corks, entirely unfit for the purpose, being full of large holes. See that every cork is good before you purchase jars, and reject all old corks that are not perfect."

To Galle Rhubarb Wine. One gallon of water add four pounds of ripe rhubarb, thoroughly bruised; let it stand in the tub four days; strain it frequently, then strain it; to one gallon of liquor, put four pounds of good coffee sugar, the juice of one, and the peel of one half a lemon; to every ten gallons, one ounce of isinglass and one pint of brandy; put it in a cask; after the fermentation is over, bung it tight, let it stand one year or more, and then bottle it for use. If kept three or four years, it will sparkle like champagne.—Germantown Telegraph.

Hay Required to Keep a Horse. A correspondent of the Wisconsin Farmer, who has given careful attention to the subject, says that five pounds of hay at a feed, or fifteen pounds per day, with twelve quarts of oatmeal, or its equivalent in shorts, will keep a good sized horse in fine condition for a full year or more, and is amply sufficient. Some will keep on considerably less.