THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS, LYANNA & FISHER,

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

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Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion, -	$1
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - -	0 50
One square, one month, - - - - - - - -	2 00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year, -	5 00
One Column one year, - - - - - - - - -	60 00
One-half Column one year - - - - -	35 00
One fourth Column one year, - - - - -	20 00
One eighth Column one year, - - - - -	12 00
One column six months, - - - - - -	35 00
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One fourth Column six month - - - -	10 00
One eighth Column six months - - -	6 00
One Column three months, - - - -	1?00
One half Column three months, - - - - -	12 00
One fourth Column three months, - - - -	10 00
One eighth Column three months, - - - -	6 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,) -	5 00

VOL. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DEC, 26, 1861. NO. 25.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Augustus Schoenheit
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR 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, 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,
giving strict attention to his profession, to receive the continued patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription himself will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35.1y

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

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

Clocks Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHUTZ
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 sell low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

THOMAS DAVIS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
April 11, '61. n40-1y

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter;
GRAIZER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T. 11

The Newest and Best Music
Both Vocal and Instrumental—by the best American and European composers, appears regularly every week in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. Price Four Cents. A new song by Stephen Glover, appears in No. 1, Vol 2.

New Shoe Shop.
W. GRANT,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Respectfully informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has commenced the manufactory of boots and shoes in Brownville, and hopes by attention to merit a share of public patronage. His stock shall of the best quality, and his work all warranted to give satisfaction or no pay.
All styles of work, from a No. 1, fine calf skin boot, to a coarse brogan, and at prices so low that none can complain.
Give me a call at my shop, on First street, between Main and Water.
Brownville, May 9, 1861—1y

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY
AND
Counsellor at Law
General and Collecting Agent.
BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
Will practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. Particular attention given to location of Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.
September 25, '61. n12-yly

H. A. TERRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,
ALSO
GRAPE VINES, GOOSEBERRIES,
Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries,
Rose and Ornamental Shrubbery Generally.
CRESCENT CITY IOWA.

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

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
And corner of Main & Walnut Sts. St. Louis.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

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 7, 1859.-1

PREPARE IN TIME
AGAINST THE
THE FIRES OF FALL,
By Prime, A. No. 1 Insurance,
IN THE
PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD,
The Fruits of the Phœnix
Are manifest in the following statement of Facts and Figures, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the west and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a
Well Tried Corporation.

$1,167	00	NEBRASKA	$1,167 00
40,377	55	OHIO	40,377 55
27,622	94	INDIANA	27,622 94
69,174	56	ILLINOIS	69,174 56
32,670	08	MICAICAN	32,670 08
34,220	13	WISCONSIN	34,220 13
19,323	34	IOWA	19,323 34
8,663	10	MINNESOTA	8,653 10
9,765	00	KANSAS	9,765 00
34,034	36	KENTUCKY	34,034 36
43,054	90	TENNESSEE	43,054 90
20,832	55	MISSISSIPPI	10,832 55
27,698	83	MISSOURI	27,698 83
22,839	43	ARKANSAS	22,839 43
3,961	98	TEXAS	3,961 98
555	55	ALABAMA	555 55

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates by
E. W. THOMAS
Resident Agent.
Brownville, Sept. 5, 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. n18-yly

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,	" "
Geo. 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.	" "
Tarlor & Krisch, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, 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,	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, Alabama.

Nov 8, 1860-tf.
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

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 Capitolists, 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. 3, 1861. y1
"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

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102.
CAPITOL and SURPLUS
$932,302.98.
May 1st. 1861.

Cash and cash items - - - - -		$79,598 78
Loans well secured - - - - - -		56,253 20
Real Estate - - - - - - -		15,000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - - -		274,560 00
2425 " New York " " - - - -		193,350 00
1010 " Boston " " - - - -		100 750 00
507 " other " " - - - -		58,085 00
United State and State " " - - -		73 367 00
Hartid & N Haven R R. bonds "		38,700 00
Hartford City Bonds - - - -		36 750 00
Conn. River Co. & R.R. Co. Stock - -		4 600 00
Total Assets - - - - - -		$932 302 98
Total liabilities - - - - -		73 244 27

For details of investments, see small Cards and Circulars.
Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms.
Apply to
JOHN L. CARSON, Agt.
BROWNVILLE, N T.
Dwellings and Farm Property insured for a term of years at very low rates [1yno4]

Johns & Crosley,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTA 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.
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western states, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at trifling expense.
"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,
JOHNS & CROSLEY.
Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 6 mo

Furnitur 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 SAFES
DESKS TABLES
STANDS LOUNGES
CRIB CRADLES
ROCKING OFFICE
CHAIRS CHAIRS
WINDOW LOUNGES
CHAIRS &c. &c.
We are also prepared to furnish Coffins with the utmost dispatch. We have on hand well seasoned Black Walnut lumber for that purpose. We have the facilities of making furniture as cheap as it can be furnished in this country, when durability is taken into the account, as we warrant all of our work.
We solicit the patronage of the community.
We will take in exchange for furniture all kinds of farm produce. The highest prices for butter, eggs, and lard will be paid the entire hot season.
CHAMBERS & NOYES.
Brownville, May 30, 1y.

BROWNVILLE
Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,
announce to the traveling public that their splendid commodious Steam Ferry running across from
Brownville, Nebraska.
is one of the best in every respect on the Upper Missouri river. The Boat makes regular trips every hour so that no time will be lost in waiting.
The banks on both sides of the river are low and well graded which renders unloading unnecessary as is the case at most other ferries.
No fears need be entertained as to difficulties at or near this crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind.
Our charges too—an item these hard times—are lower than at any other crossing.
Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route in every respect.
THORN, COLEMAN & CO.
Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.
Electric Weather Indicator.
This neat and curious instrument foretells the weather from 12 to 24 hours in advance. Sent free by mail on receipt of 50 cents by the manufacturers, LEE & CO., Newark, N. J. Liberal discount to Agents.

Miscellaneous.

Compensation of Female Teachers

It is generally conceded that the compensation of female teachers is not commensurate to the amount of labor required of them; that while in many instances mental capacities equivalent to those of men are demanded, the pay even for the same duties is by no means equal; and yet, while considering all this, it is much easier to point out the wrong than to provide the remedy. The doctrine of compensation is not regulated by intrinsic values, but by the universal law of demand and supply. An overburdened market must, of necessity be one of depression; and the market for human labor is not exempt from the same conditions.

Even the pay of Male teachers, especially in times of mercantile depression, is not unfrequently affected by an active competion; young lawyers without clients, doctors without patients, engineers on suspended lines of unfinished railroads, with the thousand students, theological, medical, legal, and scientific, who must do something to aid them in their pecuniary embarrassments, and help themselves around a sharp angle in the rugged road they have chosen, come in competition with the professional teacher, and cut down his wages. School committees do not often enough inquire whether or not the applicant is a professional instructer predicating his success in life upon his merits in that direction, but rather who can be obtained to do the work for the least money.

If this is the case with men amid all the countless varieties of employment to which they are permitted to resort, how much more potent must be the depressing influences upon the narrow channels of female labor? Preach as we may about the dignity of labor, and the importance of domestic employment, even moderately educated American women will not submit to the drudgery and contumely of domestic service. As a consequence the ignorant, and too often vicious servant, is brought into disastrous conflict with our children in the most dangerous and impressible period of their lives; while the elder sister, or the maiden aunt withdraws herself from her own appropriate sphere, to pick up a livelihood in one to which she may be wretchedly adapted. She will declare in all seriousness, when free from restraint, that she 'hates school-teaching more than poison;' and that she 'had as lieve be in jail as a schoolroom any time;' but then what is she to do for a living if she does not teach? There is nothing else for her to turn her hand to unless it is to go into domestic service, and sooner than do that she would starve! Hence the rank of female teachers is filled to repletion with incompetent members, depressing compensation even of the better class to the minimum limit, and affecting disastrously all the substrata of our educational system.

One of the most painful duties imposed upon our Boards of Education is the selection of teachers from the throng of applicants pressing their claims for appointment often even with tears. Within the writer's own knowledge, during the present fall, for four vacancies in the public schools of a city there were over 90 candidates who filed papers of application. Nor is this by any meanssolitary instance. The same state of things exists everywhere throughout the States, and under such circumstances, resolving that "female teachers do not receive sufficient compensation," will accomplish about as much in remedying the evil, as the 9th resolution of the New York Democratic State Convention will aid in putting down rebellion.

We must draw off the surplus labor in other and appropriate channels. Woman must consent to fill the place of clerk, saleswoman, copyist, proof reader, telegraph operator, or any other occupation that is honorable, and fit themselves for it. She must not stop to inquire whether or not any woman has ever filled the place before, but whether she is competent to fill it herself; and if so, step boldly into the position; for she who opens a new field for female employment, is deserving a queenly crown. When a diminution of the supply of female teachers to the actual wants of the bommunity is effected by detailing the surplus to other equally respectable employments, then, and not before, will our female friends in the profession receive the adequate compensation.—*New York Teacher.*

With Jesus.

It is the privilege of believers to be with the Savior. Though it be true that He has been received up into glory, still he may be approached in His spiritual presence. Though He be invisible, yet is he accessible. And His people avail themselves of the blessed possibility of intercourse with Him. They are with Him as pupils to learn the lessons of His grace; as sheep for which he died, and whom he protects and preserves, and leads into green pastures; as soldiers whom, as the captain of their salvation, He is bringing into eternal glory; as servants with their master, and followers with their leader. They are with Him in the closet and sanctuary; with Him by prayer, praise, and meditation on His word, which reveals Him to their souls; with him in the gospel, of which He is the light and glory; and with Him in His ordinances, where He meets, banquets, and blesses His people.

The Art of Catching Horses.

A correspondent of the *Valley Farmer* truly remarks that there are few things more aggravating than to be in a hurry to go to some place, and have a great trouble to catch a horse. I have somemade the assertion that a horse that I raise will never be hard to catch unless some one spoils him. The way I manage is to keep them gentle from colts, handling them as often as convenient.—When young horses are running to grass, give them salt occasionally, and let them fondle about you, making as little show of *trying* to get hold of them as possible. There is nothing surer to spoil a horse forever than to run as if trying to hem him in, and yelling to him authoritatively, or scolding, when he can see, just as well as you know, that he is out of your reach. To put on the cap sheef, whip him severely for causing trouble, and my word for it, the next time you want to catch him he "will not listen to the voice of your charming, charm you never so wisely."

Horses learn a great deal by signs.—In beginning to teach them to be caught, go towards them on the near side, slowly and cautiously, making no demonstrations at all. If the animal begins to walk off, stop and whistle, or otherwise manifest indifference, until he becomes quiet again, then approach as before.—When you are so close as to be confident he will not escape you, speak kindly, and hold out one hand ready to touch him on the withers, and thence pass it along the neck until you can get gold of his head, but do not seize him with a grab, as this tends to excite fear afterwards. By practing this coure, using the sign, viz., holding up the hand when you are a little further away each time, a horse may be taught to stop and be caught, even when in a considerable glee (playing,) simply by holding up the hand and using some familiar phrase, such as whoa boy, &c.

By way of caution, however, watch his actions and *intentions* closely during his tutoring, and if at any time or from any cause you see that he is going to run, do not by any means say anything or hold up your hand, as the sign given and disobeyed a few times will almost inevitably prevent your making anything out of it in future.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Goats.

Their advantages are as follows:—A good she goat will give two quarts of milk daily, for nearly three months after kidding, when the quantity will gradually diminish, and should be permitted to cease altogether for six weeks before the birth of the next kid.

This milk is too rich to drink in a pure state, being nearly equal to ordinary cream. For tea and coffee it is unrivalled in quality. It possesses, moreover, the great advantage of not being affected by the food of the animal. If a cow gnaws a few cabbage stalks, the milk is disgusting. I have tried the experiment of giving a milch goat a half bushel of onion tops over night, and could not discover the least tast of the vegetable in the morning's milk.

The cost of keeping a goat is scarcely capable of being stated. The mere refuse of the garden, trimmings and cuttings of all kinds of plants, even those of a poisonous character, are eaten with avidity, and without any injurious effects. The disposition of the female goat is familiar and gentle in the extreme, provided that she is not irritated by being teased. She requires no expensive accommodations, the meanest shed serving for shelter from the greatest severity from winter. Moreover, the goat possesses a great advantage over the smallest cow, inasmuch as the dung of the former is dry and inoffensive, and does not disfigure the pasture nor require the aid of a man to clean out from the shed.

Such are the advantages of the milch goat; but, like all other things, there are two sides to the question, and the disadvantages have also to be stated. They are, chiefly, a predilection possessed by the animals for barking trees, eating up the hedges, and devouring all garden plants to which they can gain access.

If, therefore, goats are kept in a field enclosed by a hedge, it is absolutely requiset that they should be tethered; but if well fed, they afford, under these circumstances, even a larger amount of milk than when allowed their full liberty.

There are many districts of country where the goat would be really invaluble to every small family; and those persons who have kept them under such circumstances can testify to their quiet, domesticated habits, gentle and fond familiarity, and great advantage in an economical point of view.

There is more in the movements of the driver of an ox team and in carrying the whip, than most farmers think, says the Ohio *Farmer*. Oxen, however quick in their movements, or upright in their walk when in yoke, soon become dull, and get the practice of "snoving" or "hauling," in consequence of the driver lagging along, or as is often the practice, going ahead of his team, and from time to time stepping back and whipping them. A driver of an ox team should walk directly opposite the yoke, walk straight, and carry his whip upright as a soldier would his gun. Use a whipstock with a short lash, and touch the cattle only with the lash, and never strike them on the nose or over the eyes.

Have You an Ice-House.

It can be made very cheaply, and when the luxury of ice in Summer is once enjoyed, it will not be readily given up. If no better structure can be erected, build an ice room in one corner of the wood house, or any shed where room can be spared. The N. E. corner is the best. Set a row of upright posts one foot from the inner sides of a building, and two rows of posts a foot apart, for the other two sides of the room; make the enclosure say eight or ten feet square.—Cover these with rough boards or slabs and fill the space between with saw dust. Lay down a loose floor and cover a foot deep with straw. When ice is formed, select that which is pure, clear and hard, cut it into pieces of convenient size, and pack it closely in the room. Leave six inches space between the ice and the sides of the room, and fill this with sawdust. Also cover with sawdust a foot thick, and fill up to the roof with straw. Packed in this way, ice enough to supply a family of average size has been kept safely, the season through.—*Agriculturist.*

Our Own Faults.

Let us not be over-curious about the ailings of others, but take account of our own; let us bear in mind the excellencies of other men, while we reckon up our own faults, for then we shall be well pleased to God. For he who looks at the faults of others, and at his own excellencies, is injured in two ways; by the latter he is carried up to arrogance, through the former to listlessness. For when he perceives that such an one hath sinned, very easily he will sin himself; when he perceives he hath in aught excelled, very easily he becometh arrogant. He who consigns to oblivion his own excellencies, and looks at his failings only, while he is a curious engineer of the excellencies, not the sins, of others, is profitable in many ways. And how? I will tell you. When he sees that such an one hath done excellent, he is raised to emulate the same; when he sees that he himself hath sinned, he is rendered humble and modest. If we act thus, if we thus regulate ourselves, we shall be able to obtain the good things which we are promised through the loving kindness of our Lord Jesus Christ,—*St. Chrysostom.*

Substitutes for Indigo.

Owning to the scarcity and high price of indigo and the great demand for dying fast blue woolen cloth and flannel, a cotemporary states that the woolen dyers in Hampden county, Mass., are buying up carrot tops from the farmers, paying at the rate of twelve or fifteen dollars per acre, and using them for dying blue.—Carrot tops yields a species of indigo, the same as woad, and they are used in what is called the "pastel-vat." The color obtained from them is as durable, we think, as that of indigo, but it requires a great quantity of them to yield a small amount of coloring matter.

It appears to us that chemists will find what are called "the refuse products of petroleum oils," good subjects for experiments to obtain a rich coloring substitute for indigo. Scarlet, red, crimson, drab, green and blue colors have been obtained from compounds of the aniline, but these are not fast colors. What is wanted is some discovery to render aniline blue a permanent color, and when it is well known that, according to Dumas, a radical salt of indigo is *anyle*, which is composed of C 16 H 5 N, the manufacture of indigo from coal tar is not a hypothetical proposition.

An Illinois Farm.—The largest farm in Illinois is that of Isaac Funk, who resides near Bloomington, M'Lean county. The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 39,000—one firm of 27,000 acres, said to be worth $30 per acre, and three pasture fields containing, respectively, 8,000, 3,000 and 1,000 acres. His great crop is corn, all of which he consumes at home, and is thus able to market about $70,000 worth of cattle per year at New York. His stock on hand of horses, mules, hogs and fat cattle is said to be worth $1,000,000.

If you would add lustre too all your accomplishments, study a modest behavior. To excel in anything valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the divine bounty. If you have improved your understandin, and studied virtue, you have only done your duty.—And thus there seems little ground left for vanity.

No man need fear that he will exhaust his substance of thought, if he will only draw his inspiration from actual human life. There the inexhaustible God pours depths and endless varieties of truth; and the true thinker is but a short-hand writer endeavoring to report the discourse of God. Shall a child on the banks of the Amazon fear lest he should drink up the stream.

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

Which are the most Profitable Sheep?

Discussion at the Ohio Agricultural Convention.

Mr. Townshend, of Loraine, said he was not prepared to settle this question. It was not settled in his own mind. My father's flock of sheep were, formerly, Liecesters, but are now mostly Cotswolds Of late, however, we are getting back to Liecesters again. Land with us is too high to devote to wool growing, hence we raise meat and grain for market.—Our flock averages about six pounds of wool per head, and this sells at from twenty-five to forty cents per pound—perhaps averages thirty-three cents. We sell all our weathers at from two to three years old, and have received as much as $16 per head for those that would dress forty pounds to the duarter, when it is worth ten cents per pound in New York. We frequently sell for from five to ten dollars. The wool brings about as much per fleece as fine wool. Liecester sheep make excellent mutton. The Lincolns and Cotswolds are rather large and coarse fleshed. My opinion is, that for northern Ohio the Liecesters are better than any other. Southdowns give fine mutton, but less of it and less wool. No sheep keep well on hay alone, but all sheep pay for shelter and grain in winter.

Chester Palmer, of Geauga county, said he had an experience of twenty-seven years in wool growing. He commenced with the Spanish Merino, descended from the Wells and Dickinson flock. He goes on the principle of raising the sheep that will give the greatest yield of fine wool to the acre. I selected my first flock of ewes with particular reference to their constitutional vigor, and crossed them with pure Silesian bucks. The result was they yielded me four pounds and two ounces per head of clean wool. No other is raised by me. It is not fair to sell dirt for wool, and then say your sheep averaged so much wool. This year I sheared four hundred sheep, that yielded five pounds, worth fifty cents per pound Large sheep cannot be herded in such numbers as small ones, without deteriorating in size. His experience with the French Merino sheep has satisfied him that they are not the most profitable sheep His Spanish and Silesian sheep gave 25 per cent more profit than sheep raised from his largest ewes crossed with one of Mr Bingham's best French Merino bucks He is decidedly in favor of fine wool, and a cross between Silesian and Spanish Merinos.

Mr. Chamberlain of Clark county, said he had been breeding Spanish Merinos for a number of years, and claims they have more constitution, will bear more exposure, and flock together better than any other breed. He had flocked the Longwools and the French Merinos with the Spanish, and found the latter always the best. His sixty head averaged six and three-fourths pounds per head. He sowed rye to pasture his ewes on at the season of lambing, and likes the practice.

Mr. Quinn, of Columbiana. Very fine wool with him had proved a failure. He kept the Spanish and Cotswold breeds and the latter took on three pounds flesh to one of the former. They are very quiet, eat and lie down, while the fine wools roam about the fields to see what they can find, and the work off their food. Gets about twice as much for a Cotswold wether as for a Merino, and is not insulted when he takes them to market. At five months old his long wool lambs are heavier than fine wool sheep ever get to be. Mr. Palmer was asked if he can keep as many to the acre as of fine wool, to which he replied in the affimative.

Mr. P. thinks he can keep three fine wool sheep where he could keep but one coarse wool.

Mr. Quinn thinks coarse wool worth more than farmers usually get for it.—He usually sells his forr forty-five cents. He summed up by expressing the opinion that coarse wooled sheep are twice as profitable as fine.

Mr. Easton of Huron County, says that those who can make most by raising wool, should raise fine wooled sheep.—Those who can make the most by mutton should raise the coarse wool. This depends partly on nearness to market, and partly on the the character of the country. On hilly land, fine wool sheep do the best; but he thinks in a level country the coarse wool do the best.

Dr. Townshend remmarked that more fine wool sheep could be kept on an acre, but the difference was not in proportion to their weight. A wether that weighs two hundred or three hundred pounds, will eat more than a small one. The Spanish Merino sheep is very active in its hrbits, runs about a great deal, and needs more food than if it was quiet. The coarse breeds of sheep have good digestion, and hence convert a large portion of their food into fat. The Leicester has a splendid digestion. I think that three coarse wooled sheep will eat about the same as four of fine.

Unity results from compression; union from attraction. A barrel is a forced unity, and falls into pieces at the breaking of the hoops; a lake is a union from an inner life, and exists because every water drop loves every other. May our States be drawn into union, not forced into unity.

No man's soul is alone; Laocoon or Tobit, the serpent has it by the heart, or the angel by the hand.