

Nebraska Advertiser

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

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JAN., 9, 1862.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One square (10 lines or less) per insertion, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, .75. One square, one month, \$10.00. Business Cards of six lines per square, 50c. One column one year, \$20.00. One fourth Column one year, \$10.00. One eighth Column one year, \$5.00. One column six months, \$7.00. One half Column six months, \$4.00. One eighth Column six months, \$2.00. One column three months, \$3.00. One fourth Column three months, \$1.50. One eighth Column three months, .75. Advertising card one year, \$5.00.

VOL. VI.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Augustus Schoenheit, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND 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, tenderly professional services to the afflicted. Office on Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Specially informs his friends in Brownville and vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to receive the generous patronage of his friends. He will also be in attendance at all kinds of surgical operations. Office at City Drug Store.

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., to render professional services to the community. All jobs warranted.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.

J. SCHUTZ, World-renowned watchmaker of Brownville and vicinity. He has located himself in Brownville, N. T., and is keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices. All work warranted. Main Street.

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.

LEWIS WALDTER, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL Painter, GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER. BROWNVILLE, N. T. 41

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 Five 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 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 or to 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-ly

J. WILSON BOLLINGER, ATTO NEY 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. Special attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself. September 25, '61. n12-7ly

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

PIONEER BLANK BOOK Manufactory BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. WILLIAM P. 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, WHEELS, BELLOWS, AND BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS. Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Staff. Third Street, between Felix and Edmund. SAINT JOSEPH, MO. Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash. Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron. December 1, 1860-ly.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST THE FIRES OF FALL, IN THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD.

The Fruits of the Phoenix Are mentioned 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.

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. NEBRASKA \$1,107 00, OHIO \$1,377 23, INDIANA \$2,722 94, ILLINOIS \$6,174 56, MISSOURI \$32,670 08, WISCONSIN \$4,250 13, IOWA \$19,232 34, MINNESOTA \$8,533 10, KANSAS \$9,765 00, KENTUCKY \$4,034 26, TENNESSEE \$43,051 90, MISSISSIPPI \$10,832 55, ARKANSAS \$27,698 83, TEXAS \$3,961 98, ALABAMA \$555 56.

E. W. THOMAS, Resident Agent. Brownville, Sept. 5, 1860.

CITY LIBRARY STABLE AND Feed Store BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. ROGERS & BROTHER, ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the Library Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Roswell 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. LEWIS AMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS, Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. n15-7ly

JOHN L. CARSON, (Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson, LAND OFFICE, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. BANNER LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust. MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

I will give special attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessible points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates. Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits. OFFICE, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE, REFERENCES: Lind & Brother Philadelphia, Pa. J. W. Carson & Co. Baltimore, Md. Hiler, Dick & Co. Washington, D. C. J. T. Stevens, Esq. Atty at Law, Wash. D. C. Jno. S. Gallaher, Esq. Atty. at Law, Wash. D. C. Taylor & Knickerbocker, Chicago, Ill. McClelland, Fry & Co., St. Louis, Mo. H. Thomas, Esq. Attorney, Md. Hon. Jas. O. Garrison, Mercersburg, Pa. P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank, Col. Geo. Schley, Atty at Law, Wash. D. C. Sam. Hamilton Atty at Law, Wash. D. C. Judge Thos. Perry, Cumberlnd, Md. Prof. H. Cutwiler, Nov 9, 1860-4t.

Money Advanced on PIKE'S 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. n020-4

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. 3, 1861. y1 "Pike's Peak, or Bust."

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 "Hundred and one" other things everybody calls for. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK Brownville, April 25, 1861.

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 LUNGES STANDS CRIB CRADLES ROCKING CHAIRS OFFICE CHAIRS WINDOW CHAIRS LOUNGES &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. BROWNVILLE, CHAMBERS & NOYES. Brownville, May 30, 1y.

Steam Ferry, THORN, COLEMAN, CO., announce to the travelling 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 most 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 in or near the crossing, as everywhere in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest link. Our charges too—an hour there three hours time—are lower than at any other crossing. Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route to every point. 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.



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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Cash and cash items \$75,599 78, Loans well secured \$6,253 30, Real Estate \$15,000 00, 2826 shares Hartford Bank Stocks \$21,500 00, 2625 " New York " \$182,500 00, 1000 " Boston " \$100 000 00, 507 " other " \$5,000 00, United States and State " \$7,307 00, Hartford & N. Haven R. R. bonds " \$8,700 00, Hartford City Bonds " \$6,750 00, Conn. River Co. & R. R. Co. Stock \$4,800 00, Total Assets \$932,302 98, Total liabilities \$74,044 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. [1860]

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 roofs 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. JOHN'S & CROSLY, AGENTS WANTED. 6mo

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 DESKS TABLES LUNGES STANDS CRIB CRADLES ROCKING CHAIRS OFFICE CHAIRS WINDOW CHAIRS LOUNGES &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. BROWNVILLE, CHAMBERS & NOYES. Brownville, May 30, 1y.

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CORN ON THE PRAIRIE.

By W. J. F. The arching sky is wide and high, The sea is deep and grand; But fair to eye as sea and sky, Is open prairie land.

Above behold I in blue and gold, The wealth of heaven is seen; Within the deep the jewels sleep Of ocean's treasured hoard.

But on the plain a wealth of grain Amid the clouds of sky; He thinks he sees the western breeze Heave ocean waves below.

The sea bird white above his flight, Amid the clouds of sky; He thinks he sees the western breeze Heave ocean waves below.

Thou ocean waves are 'mid leaves, Moved by the breathing west; And silken sprays of rainbow rays Are flashing on each crest.

The sacks of grain in rain above, Their plumes tremble and wave; And now, again, each gleaming grain Is turning into gold.

Hath ever an since time begun Such wild abundance met? In boundless corn he rose at morn— In boundless corn will set.

The mirage now its misty show In forming in the air; Against the skies great clouds rise, Mid fields as gardens fair.

More plain and near they now appear— Distinctly seen the whole; A paradise delights the eyes— A wonder fills the soul!

The fairest dream did ever beam Upon the prophet's sight; The golden show that rose to glow Amid the miser's night.

The brightest hope did ever epe The poet's eye of trance, Are here beheld—are here excelled In one bewildered glance.

In barren sands the spell stands That mocks the Arab's pain; In clouds and fears, too, disappears The mirage of the main.

And this to-day must pass away, But not its promise true; It all shall be a verity Beneath these skies of blue.

The Rifle Question. As the present War creates an interest for nearly everything that is connected directly or indirectly with the struggle, our readers will pardon us for the following article from a correspondent of the Scientific American, although it is a little out of the line of agriculture.

The rifle is pre-eminently the American arm. To the skill and efficiency of our forefathers in its use, more than to any other means, are we indebted for our success in the revolution.—Who has not read of the marvelous skill of Marion's men—it being asserted that one of them, a mere lad of 14, could invariably snuff a candle at 100 yards off hand. Such skill in the use of the rifle was no exception, but the general rule. The skill of Western and southern men in its use has long been proverbial. Target shooting is one of the pastimes of those regions as I can testify from long residence there; and that together with its constant use in hunting, is what has given them their skill and proficiency in the use of the rifle. All that however has been done with the old fashioned muzzle loading rifles, of small bore and a range far inferior to the improved rifle of the present day.—In the old portions of our country, where game has become scarce, rifle shooting is now sadly deficient; the only practice of that kind now prevailing being mostly confined to what are termed "sporting men," who shoot at targets with sporting rifles, often with telescopic sights, and almost always at a rest. By these means they are enabled to make some very fine shooting; but for practical purposes such shooting is of very little account. Not one time in ten does a man in hunting or fighting get a chance to shoot at a rest, and hence it is that those fancy shots almost invariably fail in bagging as much game as the rough western hunter, when the two hunt together. To render shooting practically useful, a man must be ready to fire at a moment's warning, anywhere and at any time. Of course, this necessitates his shooting off-hand, which is the only true way to shoot for all practical purposes. You doubtless recollect the statement which went the rounds of the press some time since, about Queen Victoria hitting the bull's eye, and how amused were all when told that she did it by having the rifle screwed fast in a vise, then standing at a distance, and pulling a string attached to the trigger! Now, shooting from a rest always partakes of that character. I cannot see in it any great exhibition of skill. Of course, if the range of the rifle is sufficient, and the sighting accurate, and the gun held or laid solid on the rest, the ball will hit the mark—provided it is not varied by the wind from its course; but what skill is there in that? Any child may pull the trigger in such a case, and prove itself as good a shot as the best of them. But to hold the rifle without any rest—and plant the ball exactly where it is desired, is a different affair. In that there is skill, a skill so applied as to produce a practical and beneficial result, which can be obtained in no other way, or by any other means. To do this is not so difficult as most persons imagine. All that is required is constant practice and care. The more a man shoots at a rest, the more unskillful does he become in off-hand shooting; that is, unless he also keeps up the practice of the latter. To become a good rifle shot, a man should be constantly practicing. He should not only shoot at marks set up for the purpose, but he should take aim, and all fire at objects of various kinds all around him, and at different distances. To be a good marksman, he must also be a good judge of distances, so as to know whether to aim high or low, and also to take into account the force and direction of the wind and its effect upon the ball. Above all he must know his gun. He should have practiced with it so constantly as to know exactly how and where it carries, its range and peculiarities, if it has any. In short, the one great rule in rifle shooting more than in almost any other art, is that "practice makes perfect." I was this which gave to our fathers, and which now gives to our frontiersmen, their skill and proficiency in the use of the rifle. They seldom go from home without it. It accompanies them in their travels and in their rambles, whether for pleasure or business, through forest and field, over mountain and prairie. It is their constant companion, and on its operation they place implicit reliance. No man can use the rifle successfully, either in hunting or in fighting, without that reliance on it and that can only be acquired by practice. An experienced shot can almost always tell at the instant of firing, whether or not he has been successful; at least there is nearly always an impression on the mind which is generally correct.

In the older settled portions of our country, this constant practice with the rifle has greatly fallen off, and the result is plainly visible among the regiments now here in Washington.—In many of the regiments from the cities and towns of the Eastern and Middle States, there is a terrible deficiency in the use of the rifle. Many of the men probably never fired one dozen times in their lives before; and the consequence is that almost any western youth can beat nine out of ten of them in an off-hand rifle practice. How can such men have confidence in themselves? And, if not, how can they be relied upon in the battle? As well might we send women to battle, as men who don't know how to use the arms placed in their hands—who, in all probability, shut their eyes when they shoot, and are as likely to send their balls flying over the heads of the enemy, or into the ground not twenty rods off, as into the ranks of the adversaries.

These remarks are not intended as reflecting at all upon the men; but only to show how important it is that we keep up our practice in all parts of the country. The men are really as competent and brave as any; but they lack the practice necessary to make them efficient. When it is borne in mind that it is now an established fact a given weight of projectiles fired by competent men from improved long range rifles, is more destructive to an enemy, than the same weight fired from artillery, a person will see at a glance, that rifle shooting is a very important art, even in a national sense. Why is it that there is not more target practice among our troops here I am at a loss to understand, unless it is that they expect or desire to see the war carried and "nobody hurt" on the rebel side. The cost of the ammunition used is the only excuse I have heard given; but it strikes me that the lives of our soldiers, to say nothing of the success of our army, is of quite as much value as the ammunition that would be used in practicing.

It strikes me as a very important matter, that the practice of rifle shooting should be revived throughout the country, and especially so at the present time. I was much pleased with your remarks about a national rifle association. We ought to have not only a national, but county, town and neighborhood associations of the kind. Frequent trials should be had and prizes offered, to stimulate the people everywhere to participate. A system of prizes, similar to that adopted in the English army, might be adopted in ours with much usefulness.

RIFLEMAN.

Cass County Farmer's Club.

We extract the following from the proceedings of the Cass County farmer's club, which met at Plattsmouth Dec. 7. We hope the Secretary will furnish the proceedings regularly for the Farmer's. The same invitation is extended to Farmers of other clubs in Nebraska and Kansas:

"The President, in a few appropriate remarks, called the attention of the club, to the condition of the Agricultural interest in the county. We have been blessed with bountiful crops of wheat and corn, heretofore the greatest staples of the county; but we cannot sell for cash, or at prices that will remunerate the Farmer for his labor and capital.—Under these circumstances he would inquire, whether there was not some other crop which could be successfully raised, that would bring money into the county. He would suggest Tobacco, Hemp and Sheep, and called for any information which members present might be able to give in regard to either of the above named products.

J. E. Doom, stated that although from a tobacco producing State, he had never been engaged in raising the article there, and consequently his knowledge of the crop was only such as he could obtain from observation, and conversation with those engaged in the business; but that he had tried a small experiment here this year; he put out some plants about the middle of June, which in several weeks later than they should have been. The plants took root quickly, and grew very rapidly, although very much neglected. The tobacco ripening well before frost. The tobacco raised, would compare favorably with any tobacco he had ever seen in Tennessee or Kentucky. He was decidedly of the opinion, that tobacco could be profitably raised in this country, if handled properly after maturing.

Mr. Mutz stated, that tobacco was a profitable crop at five cents per pound, which is far below the price it is now bringing, which price he thinks will continue in consequence of the civil war that is now raging in the tobacco raising States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. Mr. M. is confident that we can raise tobacco, equal to Indiana and Ohio. Storms and suckers not being as bad here as in those States. The transportation of tobacco is light, when compared with wheat of the same value.

On motion of J. E. Doom, tobacco raising was made the special order of the day, for discussion at the next meeting, the first Saturday in Jan., 1862, and that all persons having practical experience in raising tobacco, be earnestly requested to attend that meeting; also that the Secretary be requested to ascertain when, and on what terms tobacco seed could be obtained.

The President called for information on the subject of Hemp raising. Mr. Mutz stated that he had been informed that the Farmers of Nemaha county were turning their attention to that subject. In his opinion Hemp could be profitably produced here.

The attention of farmers was called to that crop with a view of eliciting information at some future meeting.

The subject of sheep raising was next taken up. Mr. Richardson stated that sheep done remarkably well here. It costs almost nothing to keep them. His flock increases fully forty per cent., although subject to the ravages of wolves. Fleece weighing four pounds per head.

Mr. G. W. Jeffers has been accustomed to sheep from childhood, they are remarkably healthy here, he has lost but one or two in three years. Last year he sold his wool in St. Joseph, at 35 cents. Weight of fleece four lbs per head.

Mr. Beaver corroborated the statements of Messrs. R. and J, concerning health &c. Sold his wool at 40 cents per pound, is confident it will pay to engage extensively in the raising of sheep.

Mr. Parcel stated that sheep were very little expense, can keep ten sheep on what will support one cow. Flock will double in two years. Transportation being so much less on wool than on grain of same value, is a strong argument in favor of wool growing.

Esq. Carmichael stated that sheep was the easiest stock raised and far more profitable. Beans and oats are good food for corn fodder is the best feed for sheep. Sheep should be kept on dry ground, as wet marshy land induced many diseases. He considers the old notion that corn will cause the sheep to lose their wool erroneous.

Esq. C stated a fact not generally known that lambs are frequently born with their teeth uncut, and in that event they cannot suck, and consequently die. The remedy for this is simple, and effectual; take a piece of charcoal and rub the gum the teeth will come through, and they will suck.

Sheriff Kelly fully agreed with gentlemen who preceded him, and considered this decidedly the best county for sheep he had ever seen. The climate and soil being peculiarly adapted to that business.

Judge Clark corroborated statements of gentlemen who preceded him as to health and profit. Thinks sheep do better to run on pasture in the winter, turning off more wool than those sheltered and fed.

Mr. Austin says sheep, properly managed will double every year. Mr. Maxwell thinks that early lambs cause the ewes to lose too much wool; lambs should come about the first of May. He is satisfied that wool growing is profitable. Mr. Stocking has had considerable experience in sheep raising, regards this as the finest sheep country in the United States. He is decidedly in favor of fine blooded sheep. He brought a flock of sheep here from Michigan; the same sheep yielded the pound more wool here, than there. Sheep, if protected from wolves and dogs, are certainly the most profitable stock a man can have. After a few well timed remarks from the president urging the members to come prepared to give information on the subjects discussed, also inviting practical Farmers, whether members or not, to attend, the Club adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in January. SAM'L MAXWELL, Pres't. J. E. Doom, Sec'y.

American Saltpeter.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia United States Gazette states that saltpeter may be manufactured in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Arkansas, from the nitrous deposits collected in caves. The crude material of which it is made is a greasy, tough yellow clay, having a saline taste. The caves in which it is found are very irregular, and those who gather the earth carry torches to light up the rocky passages. The best deposits are found in narrow crevices, and dry localities among the rocks where there are strong currents of air. There are also large banks of carbonate of lime deposits in these caves which are entirely destitute of niter; it therefore requires considerable practice in selecting the crude material. There is one establishment on the White river, near Batesville, Ark., which was erected by parties from New York, in which 1,000 pounds of saltpeter are stated to be produced daily. During the Revolution saltpeter was manufactured in considerable quantities at the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. Most of our saltpeter is obtained from the East Indies.

Nothing can convey more consolation and support to a high-minded, virtuous woman, in the midst of sorrow and misfortune, than the recollection of the conduct of her sex under similar circumstances. When encompassed by dangers, difficulties, or death, women have continued to adhere with fidelity to their husband's fortunes under every vicissitude.

Lead Poison. A physician informs that several cases have recently come under his notice, in which persons who had been residing in the country and who had moved into the city, had been poisoned by drinking hydrant water. In each instance, he states that the house had been unoccupied for several months previously, so that the water had been lying in the leaden pipes. On making a chemical analysis of it he found, as he had suspected, that it was largely impregnated with lead, than which there is no more certain poison.—He recommends that, upon drawing water from hydrants that have not been used for some time, and before using it, housekeepers should filter it through powdered charcoal, which is the most efficacious and simple method of removing all impurities.—Philadelphia Press.

A USEFUL DISCOVERY.—It is known that turpentine is a contraband article—the product of North Carolina mainly. It has been considered an essential article in mixing paints, and since the rebellion, has advanced from thirty cents per gallon to \$1.25, or even higher at retail. The supply in the East has become nearly exhausted. It is now stated by painters who have tried it, that the naphtha or benzole, as it is generally called, taken from the Petroleum oil, is equally as good, and on some accounts better than the turpentine, and we observe the Pennsylvania and Ohio papers say it is in general use among all painters. In the car works at Cleveland and Pittsburgh it is entirely used.—Albany Argus.

A life well spent, a character uprightly sustained, is no slight legacy to leave to one's children, and to the world; for it is the most eloquent lesson of virtue, and the averser proof of vice, while it continues an enduring source of the best kind of riches. Well for those who can say as Pope did, in rejoinder to the sarcasms of Lord Henry—"I think it of my parents, such as they were, never cost me a blush, and that their son, such as he is, never cost them a tear."—Smile's Self-Help.

Home can never be transferred, never be repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated on parental love by the innocence and sports of childhood is the only home of the human heart.

Adversity brings forth purity of character, as the purest water flows from the hardest rock.