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Nebraska Advertiser.

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

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1862.

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VOL. VI.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Augustus Schoenheit, ATTORNEY 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 professional services to the afflicted. Office on Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Speciality in diseases of the eye, and in all cases of eye disease, to receive the greatest benefit, and to preserve the sight, he will use the most delicate and successful 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 give 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 is engaged in the business of repairing and cleaning watches, jewelry, and all kinds of gold and silver work. He will also do all kinds of repairs on clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted.

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

THOMAS DAVIS, CLECTIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA. References, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville. April 7, '61.

LEWIS WALDTER, HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZER AND PAPER HANGER. BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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 No. 1, Vol. 2.

New Shoe Shop. W. Grant, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

J. WILSON BOLLINGER, ATTO NEY and Counsellor at Law. General and Collecting Agent. BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.

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

PIONEER BOOK MANUFACTORY and BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. WILLIAM F. KIPER. May 17, 1860.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. And corner of Main and 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 Sts. Third Street, between Felix and Belmont. SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

PREPARE IN TIME THE FIRES OF FALL, By Firms, A. N. I. Insurance, in THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD.

The Fruits of the Phoenix. 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 54	OHIO	40,377 54
27,922 94	INDIANA	27,922 94
69,174 56	ILLINOIS	69,174 56
32,670 08	MICHIGAN	32,670 08
34,329 13	WISCONSIN	34,329 13
19,823 80	IOWA	19,823 80
8,663 10	MINNESOTA	8,663 10
9,765 00	KANSAS	9,765 00
34,024 36	KENTUCKY	34,024 36
43,984 90	LOUISIANA	43,984 90
20,832 55	MISSISSIPPI	20,832 55
27,698 83	MISSOURI	27,698 83
22,839 43	ARKANSAS	22,839 43
3,961 68	TEXAS	3,961 68
555 56	ALABAMA	555 56

Insurance 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.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC. Can find at this Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or oxen. BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS. Brownville, Oct. 16, 1860.

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

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.

REAL ESTATE AND Collection Office. T. W. Bedford, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Main, Between Love 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 Stracans, Timber, etc., forwarded with the Certificate of Location. Brownville, N. T., Jan. 3, 1861. "Pike's Peak, or Bust."

PROVISION STORE, AND DRY GOODS HOUSE. No. 11, Main street. BROWNVILLE, N. T. J. BERRY & CO.

GROCERIES Dry Goods, Provisions, or all kinds. FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, Choice Liquors, Cigars, and a "thousand and one" other things everybody calls. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Brownville, April 30, '61.



SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102. CAPITOL and SURPLUS \$932,302.98.

May 1st, 1861.	Cash and cash items	679,556 28
	Loans well secured	66,253 20
	Real Estate	18,000 00
	2000 shares Hartford Bank Stocks	274,589 00
	2425 New York	190,500 00
	9410 Boston	109,750 00
	507 other	68,000 00
	United States and State	75,307 00
	Hartford & Haven R. Bonds	29,700 00
	Hartford City Bonds	36,200 00
	Can. River Co. & R. R. Co. Stock	4,600 00
	Total Assets	\$932,302 98
	Total Liabilities	79,244 77

For details of investments, see small Card and Circular. Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN L. CARSON, Agent. BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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 any building of all kinds, and to absorb roofs, without removing the shingles. The cost is only one-third of Tin, and is twice as durable.

Gutta Percha Cement. For preserving and retaining tin and other metal roofs of every description, from the 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, Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 6mo

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 SAFES TABLES DESKS 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 land will be paid the entire lot season. Brownville, May 20, '61. CHAMBERS & NOTES.

BROWNVILLE Steam Ferry, THORN, COLEMAN, CO., 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 unobscured unnecessary as in the case of all other ferries.

No fear need be entertained as to difficulties in crossing, as every body in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind. Our charges too—on a steam boat—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 every respect. THORN, COLEMAN & CO. Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.

Furniture! Furniture!! The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in this upper country just received by T. BELL. Brownville, April 30th, 1861.

For the Nebraska Advertiser.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

BY ABEL. Faith in futurity, through His command, Holy security, solemnly is said; We must have ample Faith in Heaven's powers, Inevitable death prostrates all cars.

On immortality Hope oft bestows Seemingly frailty, soothing our woes; Hope loves prosperity's pleasures to share, Leaving adversity's night to despair.

Heaven-born Charity, all must adore, Scorn'st its disparity 'twixt rich and poor; Gem of superior ray, it then 'tis given, To wait through eternal day in cease to live.

Faith, that they work have been found true and just—Hope for salvation when dust turns to dust—Theseing, in truth combined, bliss from above.

From the Country Gent's and Cultivator. The Close of the Year. The year 1861—so full of startling and important incidents—so fraught with mourning and desolation in many sections of our once united and happy country, is drawing to a close.

Within the last nine months the unwanted note of war has sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land, and everywhere has been heard the clash and clangor of deadly weapons as our neighbors and friends have armed themselves for fight.

Treason has reared its black front, and brother against brother, until our country, from being at once the glory and the envy of the other nations of the earth, has become a thing to be pointed at with jibes and jeers by "cold world despots"—to be looked upon with grief and consternation by those whose large sympathies and noble hearts have led them to admire and reverence her free institutions, her unexampled prosperity.

The end of these things is not yet; but we believe that God will prosper the right, and though the furnace may be "seven times heated" that shall purge away our country's dross, she will come forth unharmed from the fiery trial. But, notwithstanding the deplorable state of our country politically, we have unbounded cause for gratitude to the Giver of all good for the bestowment of the bountiful farm products of the year now just closing upon us; and it seems appropriate that we should, upon this occasion, take a retrospective glance at the agricultural results of the past season, which, in many respects, has been one of bountiful harvest, and of unprecedented demand for breadstuffs for shipments to foreign countries.

The corn crop has been good in nearly every section of the country; the mild and favorable weather of autumn, ripening it in nearly all sections, where from early frost the two preceding years, it failed to mature. The indigenous corn of our country is the most important farm product of the United States. "In fact, the two next greatest in the union, wheat and hay, do not equal it in money value."

By the census return for 1850, our corn crop was over 590,000,000 bushels, and in 1860, it was estimated at 900,000,000, thus equaling the wheat crop of the whole earth, and undoubtedly the "golden corn" of 1861, exceeded that of any previous year. The sales of corn for export at New York from the 5th of October to 27th of November, exceeded one and a quarter millions of bushels.

At the first glance it would seem to be prosperous times for the corn-growing farmers of the west, whose crops have been so bountiful and the foreign demand so large. Immense quantities of corn have been sold by western farmers at ten cents a bushel, freight, commissions, insurance, &c., making the cost 90 cents per bushel in Liverpool. "When the demand comes so suddenly from foreign markets for breadstuffs, a large portion of the profits of the business falls to the share of the inland and ocean carriers."

Time, we trust, will soon regulate these matters, so that the producer shall share a fair proportion of the profits. The yield of wheat per acre the past season, over large districts of the country, fell far short of that of 1860; the yield of that year being unprecedentedly large. Yet in the aggregate the last crop was enormous, which, while the old stock on hand the 1st of January, has enabled us to supply France, England, and other foreign markets, almost fabulous amounts of wheat and flour. The actual sales of flour in the city of New York from the 27th of November amounted to 795,000 barrels, and \$998,000 bushels of wheat. The total of wheat exported from New York from January 1st to November 13th, was 22,364,963 bushels. During the same period there were exported 2,484,079 bushels of flour. The above figures give but a faint idea of the vast agricultural resources of our country. Had the cereal crops of the United States the past season, had been as deficient as in France and England, it would seem as if a famine, such as we read of in history, must have followed. England and France at the present time can do better without American cotton than they can without our breadstuffs.

The oat crop, in large districts of the country, was greatly deficient both in yield and weight, contrasted with the extra crop of 1860. Backward and early sowing, which is an important item in oat culture, the late snow being more liable to rust, smut, and injury from birds, insects, &c. Thousands of fields of late sown oats were badly injured by legions of aphides, or plant lice. Where the myriads of lice, over such extensive districts of the country, came from, is a question not so easily answered by entomologists. Whether our grain crops are to be annually sapped by these pests in future, is at present a matter of conjecture. Early sown grain mostly escaped their depredations, while the late ripening, especially oats, were greatly injured, the sap of the plants filling out the lice instead of the grain. Some sections of the country were visited with whole brigades of the army worm. These, and the plant lice, were new to most farmers, who will be very happy to discontinue all future acquaintances with them.

The potato disease has extensively prevailed in Ireland, Scotland, and in some portions of England. So in this country, in some sections the rot has prevailed to a ruinous extent; while in other sections, particularly in many portions of New England, the rot has scarcely been noticed, and so plenty are they in many places where they have cheap freight by railroad to large markets, that good sound potato tubers will sell at 25 cents per bushel, "store pay." Various theories continue to be put forth as to the cause of the rot. Practically, they do not amount to much.

A general scarcity of apples and other fruits, has prevailed in most of the northern and eastern states. The favorable weather of the present autumn has ripened the wood and blossom buds of the various fruit trees, putting them in good condition for withstanding the cold of the coming winter, from which many predict that the next will be a great fruit year.

The cattle disease (pleuro-pneumonia) that prevailed so extensively, and caused so much alarm in Massachusetts and elsewhere, in 1860, by the energetic action of the Legislature and Board of Agriculture, was "entirely exterminated." The disease known at the west as Hog Cholera, "is effectually exterminated," it would ultimately save millions of dollars to the corn and pork raising farmers of the fertile west.

The hay crop of the past season, especially in the New England States, was generally much greater than that of the previous year, while the average price of beef and store cattle is less than that of the past several years. The mania for wool-growing, at the present time, is quite prevalent in many sections of the country; so much so that store sheep have been selling at high prices, the supply falling short of the demand. There are now in the country a number of well established and different varieties of sheep. Some breeds are kept mostly for wool; others are known as mutton or meat producing breeds. The farmer, about investing money in sheep, should make himself well acquainted with all the bearings in the case, and carefully ascertained the variety best adapted to his summer feed and winter keeping. "The Merinos yield the best wool, the Cotswolds the most wool and mutton, and the South-Downs mutton of the best quality."

The Riches of the West. The West is sharing in the activity manifest in the manufacturing districts. The surplus of farm products, essential to sustain a large army, in the hands of the producers at the commencement of the troubles, was immense. The wheat crop of the present year, though not so large as heretofore, and in some cases seriously injured by the late rains, will yield a fair amount for shipment, and the world can draw on the West for any amount of corn without any fear of having the drafts dishonored. Beef, pork, and provisions of all kinds are in full supply, and no fear should be entertained that the Government will need supplies, even for a million of men, should that number be needed to put down the rebellion. Our armies will consume most of the produce from the West which in former years has gone to a Southern market. In addition to what the Eastern States and the grand army will require of the products of the West, it is now certain that both England and France will be large purchasers of our cereals. Prices here, stimulated by this foreign demand, would be satisfactory and highly remunerative, were it not for the enormous freights caused by a scarcity of vessels and the clogging of railways by the immense shipments which have been pressing on to the seaboard.

But, like all other evils of this class, by another season it will have cured itself, and the charges for freight will no longer consume nearly all the profits of the farmers. So far, therefore, as the present prospects will warrant an opinion, the West can cheerfully wait the progress of current events. She has an abundance of food, and our own country and Europe are likely to require all she can spare. The money for our surplus is rapidly placing the West in an independent position, and with the economy and the energy practiced by our people for the past few years, they have every reason to hope for substantial prosperity. Let the Government vigorously prosecute the war against the traitors. The West is ready and most willing to do her part of the fighting, and to bear her share of the burdens. Let the rebellion be put down, cost whatever it may of blood and treasure.—Chicago Tribune.

Written for the Nebraska Farmer.

Some Things About Corn.

It may seem of little use for one brought up in a country where good farmers would raise a whole acre of corn in a season, and sometimes more, to talk to me about corn in a prairie country about corn! But remembering that many of your readers have had no more experience in prairie farming than the writer, these lines are penned with the hope that they may be of advantage to somebody.

Whatever may be said about anything else as a staple, corn must long continue to be one of the chief products of Nebraska. It is idle to talk about raising hogs, or cattle, or sheep even, to profit, without something besides prairie hay. I believe there is nothing can be raised for food so cheaply, profitably, and surely, as corn. How to raise the most with the least expense, becomes an important inquiry.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND. Corn may be raised in this country in considerable quantities with very little care in preparation or after culture. Indeed I have seen corn raised in this country without any other plowing than a rough furrow in which to plant the corn, and a little plowing between the rows while the corn was growing; but no man that calls himself a farmer ought to be satisfied with anything short of the most thorough system of culture that can be made profitable in his circumstances.

The most important part of preparation is the plowing. Experience has proved that the true policy is to let the plow run deep. The common practice is shallow plowing, probably because it can be done quicker and with less team; but it is far better to plow one acre per day in such a way as to raise fifty bushels per acre, than to run over two acres and get only thirty per acre. If the ground has been plowed shallow previously, the best way is to go down an inch or two at a time.

There is no fear of stirring the ground too deep. If the season is wet, it serves to drain off the surplus water quickly, and if dry, the roots can strike below the scorching, parching influence of the sun. Perhaps many of your readers will think it folly to talk about plowing with a double team in old ground, but when they put the plow down about ten or twelve inches, they will find a good team necessary.

Quite a difference of opinion exists among farmers as to the best manner of planting. Some prefer a shallow furrow and light covering, while others like to "have it deeper." In many places in the East, corn buried as we plant it here would never see the light. I have often seen the ground thrown up in ridges, and the corn planted on the ridge with about an inch in depth of covering. I have seen it planted in different ways in this country; but after five years experience and observation, a good furrow to drop the corn in, and two good handfuls of dirt to the hill for corn, suits me about as well as any way.

THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Here, too, farmers differ. Some prefer the last of April, and some the last of May. If the season be favorable throughout, corn will do well planted anytime from the middle of April to the middle of June; but if August and September be dry, two weeks difference in the time of planting will often make an important difference in the crop.

Last year, owing to the drought in this part of the Territory, the best time to plant was April 15th. This year the 25th was about the right time to begin; and I think as a general rule, from the 20th of April to the 4th of May is the best time to plant.

AFTER CULTURE. This should be commenced as soon as the corn will do, and finished before the roots of the corn have spread so as to be broken much by the plow. Corn should run both ways, and if you have nothing better than a shovel plow, two furrows in a row each way, and the third time through three in a row will do very well. If the ground is clean it will not require much work with a hoe. If the weeds spring up after the third plowing, it may be well to run through lightly with a cultivator, so as not to break the roots of the corn. If the ground has sufficient moisture, the corn will send out new roots; but if it is dry, breaking the roots will materially injure the crop.

If this management fails to bring good corn in ordinary seasons, some one else must prescribe. G. L. GRAYSON, Table Rock, N. T.

Written for the Nebraska Farmer.

Can the Grape be Profitably Grown in Nebraska?

The question heading this article we will answer for ourselves, and hope to hear from others who have been growing the grape here, that we may, by comparison and close observation, get at the true resources of the soil, the advantages of climate and favorable season for ripening the grape in Nebraska. For myself, I pass upon it in this wise:

There never was a country under the sun where the vine grows with such vigor, health and soundness as in this country. In this statement we do not except any country, not even Italy, the land of the vine, or Germany or France. In all these countries, disease of blights a promising crop; mildew fastens upon the foliage, and the fruit is a failure; while insects prey upon the vine in one way and another, which leaves the grape growing interest subject to the same losses of that of any other pursuit. Not so, we of the land of the Otce, Sioux and Pawnee. Ours is literally the Axis of the vine, where almost every tree and shrub, is bound together, until the whole seems like one vast old vine that has thrown out his netting and encompassed a whole forest in his tenacious embrace. Here ripen yearly grapes that produce a better wine than can be made from any foreign fruit that ever grew. Go out from the timber into the prairie, and here you find the vine struggling through the tough sod, and spreading out its branches upon the earth. Wild grapes are certainly very abundant along all our streams and woodlands, and many of them are far superior in flavor and size, to a Clinton or Catawba.

Then again the cultivated varieties, Anna, Diana, Delaware, Herbeumont, Hartford Prolific, Louisa, Rebecca, To-Kalon, Taylor's Belle, Ontario, Hyde's Eliza, Franklin, and over thirty other popular kinds, all ripen their wood finely with me, and do not kill. From nearly all these I expect forth the coming season. Such a growth as many of them have made of good, sound, well-ripened wood, I never before witnessed, except those intended for fruiting next summer, which were severely pruned back when growing.

The soil of Nebraska, so porous, rich and prolific in "forcing," is well adapted to the grape without any manure. It needs none here, and not one half the cultivation that it does in sections of country farther East. Grapes that ripen in New York in September, in Nebraska are ripe in July and August.

More anon. R. O. THORNTON.

Cotton Growing in Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives interesting facts concerning cotton and cotton growing in that State. It seems that 20 or 25 years ago cotton was grown to a considerable extent in the central and southern part of the State, being cultivated on nearly every farm and worked up by hand into various fabrics for family use. As late as 1840, thousands of yards of it were sold in Chicago, brought by farmers, whose daughters and wives had carded, spun and wove it. The cheapening of the rates of transportation, by which the demand for other products of the soil was increased, and the low price of cotton and cotton goods, operated to substitute other staples which were more profitable, and the culture of cotton gradually ceased.

During the present season the attention of the people has been called to the great profit which might result from the cultivation of this staple at the present time, and those conversant with the matter assert that in all parts of the State south of 40 degrees of latitude the cotton plant will flourish, and is as certain of a good crop as corn or wheat. A field of ten acres in Christian county was planted in June last, and notwithstanding the planting was a month later than the usual time, it has made a yield of three hundred pounds to the acre, and the owner is so well satisfied that next year he will plant two thousand acres. Other parties have also determined to engage in it, and if seed can be had it will be planted extensively in that and other counties. Arrangements are making for the ginning and baling of the cotton, and a large crop is anticipated this year. An old Tennessee cotton-planter, who has resided and cultivated cotton in Christian county for the last twenty-seven years, says that during that time he has not failed with a single crop of cotton, though he has with both corn and wheat.