THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS, LYANNA & FISHER,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

EBOWNVILLE, 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

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

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

THE ADVERTISER

Rates of Advertising.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion - - - - -	50
One square, one month - - - - -	2 00
Business Cards, ten 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 - - -	15 00
One column six months - - - -	35 00
One half column six months - - -	20 00
One fourth column six months - -	10 00
One eighth of a column six months - -	5 00
One column three months - - - -	20 00
One half column three months - - -	12 00
One fourth column three months - -	10 00
One eighth column three months - -	8 00
Announcing Candidates for office (payment in advance) - - - - - -	5 00

VOL. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEB., 13, 1862. NO 32

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, 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,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 25.1y

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

Clocks Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHUTZ
Would announce to the citisens 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 be sold 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;
GLAIZER 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 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 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 locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself. ☞
September 25, '61. n12-ytf

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
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 1, 1859. 1y.

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 45
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	8,053 10
9,765 00	KANSAS	9,765 00
34,054 36	KENTUCKY	34,054 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 68	TEXAS	3,961 98
555 56	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. n18-1y

JOHN L CARSON
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,
BANKER,
AND
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 2d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Tarlor & Kriegh, 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, A'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.
no20

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 25, 1y

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

Cash and cash items - - - - - -	$79,588 78
Loans well secured - - - - - -	56,253 20
Real Estate - - - - - - -	15,000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - -	274,859 00
2435 " New York " " - - -	193,350 00
1010 " Boston " " - - -	100 750 00
507 " other " " - - -	58,685 00
United State and State " " - - -	73,267 00
Hartfd & N Haven R.R. bonds " - - -	39,700 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 ☜ [1ym04]

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

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
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.,
nnounce 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.

Furniture! Furniture!!
The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in this upper country just received by T. HILL
Brownville, April 25th, 1861.

AN ACT

Providing for the Election of Judges and Clerks of Election, and defining their duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska:* That at the General Election to be held on the Second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1862, there shall be elected in each precinct of this Territory, and from the qualified electors therein, three persons to be designated "Judges of Election," and two other persons having like qualification, to be designated "Clerks of Election."—One of said judges shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and one of said Clerks shall be elected for one year and one for two years—the length of time for which each Judge and Clerk so elected shall serve to be designated on the ballot; and annually thereafter there shall be elected one such person to serve as judge and one to serve as Clerk of Election, each of whom shall serve for one year and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. Each judge and clerk of election provided for in the preceding section, shall, within ten days after his election, present himself at the office of the County Clerk of the proper county and take and subscribe an oath or affirmation in manner and form following, to-wit: "I, (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Organic Act of this Territory, and that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of Judge (or clerk) of elections according to law and the best of my ability," which oath or affirmation may be administered by the County Clerk, and by him placed on file in his office.

SEC. 3. If any person or persons elected under the provisions of this Act shall, by reason of death, resignation, being a candidate for office, or otherwise, be incapacitated to serve at any election, the electors present, previous to the opening of the polls, shall, *viva voce*, proceed to elect one of their number to fill such vacancy for that election, and the person or persons thus chosen shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed in Section 2 of this Act, which oath or affirmation may be administered by either of the regular Judges or Clerks, or by any person duly authorized to administer oaths, and shall be returned with the poll books to the County Clerk and there placed on file.

SEC. 4. On the morning of an election provided for by the laws of this Territory, the aforesaid Judges and Clerks shall proceed to the place of holding elections, and in the presence of the electors present, immediately before the opening of the polls, shall open the ballot box for inspection, and see that no ballots are therein contained, after which said box shall be again closed, and one of the Judges shall make proclamation that the polls of that election are open, and they shall proceed immediately to take such ballots as may be offered them in accordance with the laws of the Territory, and without examining the same, shall immediately deposit them in the ballot box.

SEC. 5. The said Judges shall possess full power and authority to maintain due regularity and order during any election, or the canvass of votes after closing the polls; and in order to maintain the same, they are hereby empowered to call upon the Sheriff, or any Constable of the County, or to appoint some competent person who shall carry out the orders of the said Board of Judges, and he may, by virtue of an order specifying the offence, duly made in writing and signed by them, arrest any person for disorderly or boisterous conduct, or for a violation of the election laws of this Territory, and confine such person within the common jail of the county, or in some secure place, during such time as said order may specify, not exceeding twenty-four hours, which said order shall be in manner and form following, to-wit:

Territory of Nebraska,
——— County, ss.

To the Sheriff, or any Constable of said County, (or to A. B.)

Whereas, C. D. has been guilty of (here name the offence,) You are therefore commanded to arrest the said C. D. and convey him to the common jail of the said county of ———, and there confine him for the period of ——— hours, or until he may be otherwise discharged by due process of law.

E. F.
G. H.
J. K.
Judges of Election.

Given under our hands this ——— day of ——— 18—.

But such order shall not prohibit the person so arrested (if of sane mind and not intoxicated) from voting at such elections.

SEC. 6. The Clerks of Elections, previous to the opening of the polls, shall prepare duplicate poll books, in manner and form following, to-wit:

"Poll book of an election held in——— precint, in ——— county, on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—, at which time and place A. B., C. D., and E. F., were Judges, and G. H. and J. K. were Clerks of said election—the following named persons voting thereat:

1. A. B.
2. C. D.
3. E. F., &c.

We do hereby certify that the above is a true list of the persons voting at the above named election.

Attest, A. B.
G. H. C. D.
J. K. E. F.
Clerks. Judges of Election.

And each Clerk shall take one of said duplicates and enter thereon the name of each person voting; immediately after his vote shall be deposited in the ballot box; and immediately after the close of the election, the above certificate, signed as therein specified, shall be appended to each duplicate poll book.

SEC. 7. One of the Judges of Election shall receive each ballot from the person offering to vote, at the same time announcing the name of such person in a clear, distinct voice; and, unless the vote be challenged, shall immediately deposit the same in the ballot box.

SEC. 8. After the polls are opened, on the morning of the day of election, the ballot box shall not be removed from the view of the electors present until the polls are closed, and all the votes shall have been counted or canvassed; nor shall two of the judges be absent from the room or building in which the election is held, at the same time, during such voting and canvassing; and at the opening of the polls the ballot box shall be locked, and shall not be again unlocked until after the time of closing the polls.

SEC. 9. Immediately after the closing of the polls the Judges shall commence to count and canvass the votes, one of the Judges taking them singly from the box and reading with a clear and distinct voice the name of each person voted for on such ballot with the office such person is designed to fill; and one of the other Judges shall look over and inspect each ballot during the reading thereof, and immediately thereafter it shall be handed to the third, who shall place it in its order on a string provided for that purpose.

SEC. 10. During the canvassing of the votes, each of the clerks shall keep a tally list, having thereon the names of the different offices to be filled, and the name of each person voted for in connection with each office; and as each name is announced by the judge, they shall place opposite such name on their tally list a distinct mark, is such a manner as that the same shall be conveniently counted.

SEC. 11. When all the votes shall have been examined and counted, the clerks shall set down on their tally list, or on some paper attached thereto, the name of every person voted for written at full length, the office for which such person received such vote or votes, and the number of votes he received, which number shall be expressed in words at full length; such entry to be made in the following manner and form as nearly as may be, to-wit:

"At an election held in ——— precinct in ——— county, and Territory of Nebraska, on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described office, to-wit:

A. B. had one hundred votes for Delegate to Congress.

G. H. had seventy votes for Delegate to Congress.

C. D. had sixty-five votes for Territorial Treasurer.

E. F. had ninety-two votes for Territorial Treasurer.

J. K. had fifty votes for County Commissioner.

L. M. had eighty-one votes for County Commissioner.

(And in the same manner for any other person or persons voted for.)

Certified by us this ——— day of——— A. D. 18—.

Attest, A. B.
G. H. C. D.
I. J. E. F.
Clerks. Judges of Election.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the Election shall then close one of the Poll-books and tally lists in an envelope or cover, and seal the same and direct it to the Clerk of the County in which the election is held; and the packet thus sealed shall be conveyed to the said Clerk by one of the Judges or Clerks of Election within four days from the close of the polls; and the other poll book and tally list shall be deposited with the senior Judge of Election, and shall be subject to the inspection of any elector who may wish to examine it.

SEC. 13. The ballot-box and ballots, at the close of each election, shall be deposited with the senior Judge of Election, who shall take charge of the same, be responsible for its safe keeping, and shall convey it or cause it to be conveyed to the place of holding elections, at all elections while he acts as such Judge; and the County Commissioners of each County are hereby required to furnish each Precinct with a substantial ballot box, unless such an one has already been furnished.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the senior Judge of Election, to preserve the poll-books and tally lists, and hand them over to his successor; and he shall carefully preserve the ballots or tickets of each election for six months after such election shall have been held.

SEC. 15. Whenever the Judges of Election shall find two or more ballots rolled or folded together they shall reject the whole of such votes as fraudulent; and whenever a ballot shall contain a greater number of names for any office than the number of persons required to fill that office, it shall be deemed fraudulent as to the whole of the names for that office, but no further; and no ballot shall be deemed fraudulent because it contains a less number of names than are authorized to be inserted.

SEC. 16. In case of unforseen causes, rendering it absolutely necessary for the convenience of the Electors, the Judges of Election may adjourn from the place appointed to another place in the same precinct as near to the place appointed as may be.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of each Judge and Clerk of Election, to challenge the vote of every person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SEC. 18. The Judes of Election shall, if requested, permit the respective candidates and their friends, not exceeding three in number, to be present in the room during the time of receiving and counting out the ballots.

SEC. 19. The Judges and Clerks of Election shall be each entitled to two dollars per day for their services at each election, and the Judge or Clerk who shall be selected to carry the returns to the County Clerk shall be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, going and returning, for such service, to be paid out of the County Treasury; but if such Judge or Clerk should fail to carry the returns of any election to the County Clerk, within the time specified by law, said Clerk shall send a special messenger for the same who shall be entitled to receive the same amount of mileage, the same to be deducted from the pay of such Judge or Clerk, so failing to perform his duty.

SEC. 20. All acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved January 10th, 1862.

Low-Headed Fruit-Trees.

In trimming fruit trees we should always be careful to secure the trunk from the rays of the summer sun.—Solar heat, by being long permitted to come in contact with the bark, is said to scald the circulating fluids, and thus cause many of the diseases which affect fruit trees in this climate. The foliage only should be fully exposed to the influences of heat, for that is capable of bearing it unharmed, and even to profit by it, when most intense. It has been asserted by distinguished terraculturists that trees which are permitted to branch out low—say three or four feet from the ground—are rarely attacked by "fire blight," "frozen sap blight," black spots, or other diseases of the bark or limbs.

There is, also, another advantage attending this practice. The soil is kept lighter, looser, and more free from weeds, and there is no necessity of mulching. The high winds pass, also, almost harmless over the trees, and have not power to twist, rack, and break the branches, or to detach the fruit, as they do where the branches aspire and are exposed. A writer on this subject says: "The trees will be much longer lived, more prolific, beautiful, and profitable. They are most easily rid of destructive insects, and fruit is much less damaged by falling and the facilities for gathering it are much greater; there is less danger in climbing, and less danger in breaking the limbs. The trees require less pruning, scraping, and washing, if the two latter are thought necessary; and the roots are protected from the scourge of the plow, which is too often allowed to tear and mutilate them."

The proper shape for a fruit tree is that of an umbrella reversed. When this shape is communicated by pruning, the foliage is more freely exposed to the action of the solar rays and to the air, which ought always to have a free circulation among the foliage and fruit. By communicating a conform to any tree, although it may be rather more graceful and elegant in its effects upon a landscape, we certainly injure it in many ways, if looked upon as an object of profit. The fruit of apple treet which grows on the interior limbs, where the surrounding foliage and branches prevent the sun's rays from penetrating, and where the direct influences of the heat are never felt, is, to a certain extent, insipid; it does not mature thoroughly, and will not keep so long or so perfectly as that which grows on the outside branches, exposed to the sun and wind. It also varies so much in shape, and especially in color, that we have known two plates of apples selected from the same Baldwin tree, one of which was pronounced by a skilful fruit grower to be the Baldwin, and the other plate another variety.—*N. E. Farmer.*

How We Teach Our Cattle Bad Habits.

We are too apt to understand the intelligence of the domestic animals under our charge—and yet a moment's reflection should teach every farmer that cows, horses, sheep and pigs are very apt pupils; and most farmers and farmers' boys are quite proficient in teaching them to do mischief.—Thus we find many persons, when turning stock into or out of pasture, instead of letting down all the bars, leave two or three of the lower rails in their place, and then, by shouting or beating, perhaps force the animals to leap over. This is capital training, the results of which are seen in the after disposition of the animals to try their powers of jumping, when a top rail happens to be off, and this accomplished, to set all fences at defiance, and make a descent upon the corn or grain field, as their inclination, ability or hunger may prompt them. Another good lesson is to open a gate but a little way, and then, as in the case of the bars, force the cattle forward, and by threats and blows, compel them to press through it. The result of this teaching is shown in the determined spirit manifested by some cattle to make a forcible entry into stables, yards, where fields, or, in fact, to almost every place where a gate or door may, by accident, be left slightly open.

It may be set down as a fixed rule, that the most troublesome cattle in the country, are those which belong to careless farmers. We attribute this partly to the facts above referred to, but more particularly to the more striking one still, that they are not properly fed. If you want to make good jumpers of your cattle, half-starve them, and your object will be most effectually accomplished,—especially if, in connection with the starving process, you compel them to jump three of the bar-rails, or force them through a half-open gateway or door. We think ourselves perfectly safe in saying that the jumping proclivities of cattle are, in nine cases out of ten, the results of the causes we have named; and the most effectual and certain remedy for this bad habit, is first to feed them so well, that they will not be tempted to jump into your corn or grain field. *Second.* When you wish them to pass through bars, put down all the *lower* rails, and leave the top one in its place, provided the cattle can pass under it without injury to their backs. *Third.* Always make it a point to open the gates or door through which they are to pass to their full width, or at least so much that the animals can get through without difficulty or danger of having the skin torn. These simple rules observed, you need fear no jumping cattle. If, in spite of them, you find, as is sometimes the case, that an unruly member of your flock or herd will still jump, your best and only plan is to send it to the butcher's, for as "one fool makes many," so one jumping animal on a farm will make jumpers of many others, who, but for the bad example, would have remained peaceable and well disposed.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Decay of Roofs.

There is nothing more unpleasant to the eye of an order-loving farmer than moss on his roof. Some folks, it is true, esteem it an ornament, but they are those who see wondrous beauty in moss-covered ruins, &c., (see last new novel,) but not so with the man who loves not only neatness, but who is desirous, on economical grounds, of preserving his roof to the longest possible period. Our excellent neighbor, of the *Working Farmer*, has the following on the subject, which we commend to the attention of those who are about putting on new roofs:

"There is a barn near our farm with a shingle roof fifty years old, and the shingles appear quite as bright, and in as good order as most shingle roofs at the end of the first year. When built, it was coated with a lime wash tinted with ochre, and fully charged with glue and salt. This formed an agreeable color, and lasted many years; the lime present entirely preventing the growth of moss, and, also the development of acetic acid from any sappy portion of the shingles.—About twenty years since, it was again recoated, with the lime-wash tinted with umber. This is now pretty generally removed, still leaving an even color to the shingles, a surprising freshness of appearance.

"We suppose that lime alone put on as a whitewash, would have answered all these purposes, though not so agreeable to the eye, while the wash tinted to resemble the color of the shingle, can never be unsightly."

The Concord Grape.

At the vinery of Mr. Seymour near St. Louis, the Concord has proved itself superior to all others, and this will be the leading variety he will cultivate. He says the Concord will produce at least three pounds to the Diana, Isabella, and Catawba one pound, the second year after bearing. We are satisfied that the introduction of the Concord Grape in the South-West will prove to be of inestimable advantage to fruit growers. For hardiness, productiveness, and freedom from mildew.

Cotton has been raised as far north as 40 deg. north latitude.