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Nebraska Advertiser

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

VOL. VI.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862.

NO. 33.

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, tenable his professional services to the afflicted. Office on Main Street, no23r.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics, and hopes by attention to his profession, to receive the patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases of difficulty, he will be called upon at his residence, No. 1, State Street, Brownville, N. T., Feb. 20, '62, 20-ly.

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., tenable his professional services to the community. All jobs warranted.

Clocks Watches & Jewelry. J. SCHUTZ, World-renowned watchmaker and jeweler, and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, N. T., and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold for cash. Also repairing all kinds of watches, clocks, and jewelry. All work warranted. Edw. 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. Residence, Dr. D. Gwin's, Brownville, Neb. April 1862.

LEWIS WALDTEP, HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER. BROWNVILLE, N. T. 11

The Newest and Best Music. This 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.

Essentially informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has commenced the manufacture of shoes and shoes in Brownville, and hopes by attention and skill 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."

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. Special attention given to locating land warrants on lands carefully selected by himself. September 25, '61. n12-ly

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

PIONEER BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY AND BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. WILLIAM F. KITER, Mar 12, 1860.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 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 Staff. Third Street, between Felix and Edmond. SAINT JOSEPH, MO. Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash. Lightest Price Paid for Scrap Iron. December 1, 1861.

PREPARE IN TIME

THE FRUITS OF FALL, By Fines A. No. 1 Insurance, 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.

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Includes NEBRASKA \$1,167 00, OHIO \$40,377 45, INDIANA \$27,622 94, ILLINOIS \$69,174 56, MICHIGAN \$32,670 08, WISCONSIN \$34,220 13, ARKANSAS \$2,814 90, MISSOURI \$27,622 94, KANSAS \$9,765 00, MINNESOTA \$8,622 10, KENTUCKY \$34,084 36, TENNESSEE \$22,539 43, MISSISSIPPI \$10,832 55, ALABAMA \$555 56, TEXAS \$3,981 68, LOUISIANA \$2,981 68, MISSOURI \$27,622 94, ARKANSAS \$2,814 90, ALABAMA \$555 56, TEXAS \$3,981 68, LOUISIANA \$2,981 68.

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 Russell and Krueh, Bankers, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Saddles Horses &c. &c.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC Can find at this Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle. BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS, Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. n15-ly

JOHN L. CARSON, (Successor to Lusk and Carson, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.) LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT Dealer in Coins, 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 accounts, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates. Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.

OFFICE, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telephone and the U. S. Land Offices. REFERENCES: Philadelphia, Pa. J. W. Carson & Co., Hiser, Dick & Co., Young & Carson, Geo. Thompson Mason, Col' of Fort, Wm. E. Smith, Esq., Banker, J. T. Stevens, Esq., Atty at Law, J. S. Galtner, Late 3d and U. S. T. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. McMillan, P. & Co., Annapolis, Md. Secretary Pa. Col. Gen. Kearny, A. Y. at Law, Col. Sam. Hamilton, Atty at Law, Judge Tho. Purry, Prof. H. Twissler, Nov. 8, 1860-11.

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.

J. N. L. CARSON, BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. n20-ly

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.

"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.

CROCKERY AND DRY GOODS, 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 24, 17

Furniture! Furniture!! The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in this upper country just received by T. HILL, Brownville, April 26th, 1861.



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

Cash and Cash Items \$79,588 78, Loans well secured 69,353 50, Real Estate 15,000 00, 2629 shares Hartford Bank Stocks 274,859 00, 2125 " New York " 122,000 00, 1019 " Boston " 100,750 00, 807 " other " 85,000 00, United States and State " 73,367 00, Hartford & N. Haven R. R. bonds " 39,700 00, Hartford City Bonds " 26,750 00, Corp. River Co. A. R. R. Co. Stock " 4,400 00, Total Assets \$832,302 98, Total Liabilities 72,544 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. [17]no41

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 tin and other metal roofs of every description, from its great elasticity it 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 kinds of roofs have been made with them, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in our 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, & Co. 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, DESKS, TABLES, STANDS, LOUNGES, CRIB CRADLES, ROCKING 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 made 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 lot season. Brownville, May 30, 17. CHAMBERS & NOYES.

BROWNVILLE The Confessions and Experience of a Suferer. Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, who, by the use of the "Pain-Expeller," have been cured of the disease, and are now enjoying the most perfect health, and are able to perform the most arduous labor, and are the most successful in the profession of medicine, as prescribed by learned Doctors.

Simple cases may be cured by the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Green Hill, Long Island, by enclosing a note to each of the following addresses. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1862. n12-25

FLOWER SEEDS. We have pleasure in informing the public that we have selected from our own collection of native and Ten Week Stock, and of the most choice and brilliant colors, and will send to any address, postage free, one package of 10 seeds for 10 cents, or a choice collection of 10 seeds, comprising a most beautiful assortment of a lot, for \$1.

And for the trade we have prepared five sets of colored engravings, representing the flowers, and sent free with each set of seeds. For particulars address CHAMBER & NOYES, 47 Cortlandt Street, New York, N. Y. GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Agricultural and Seed Warehouse, 60 Courtlandt St. New York, 1862.

Apple Trees. For sale by Mason & Fisher, at the Brownville Nursery.

H. M. ATKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office corner of Main and First Sts. Brownville, N. T. Jan. 30, '72—no4-ly

GET THE BEST. CORNELL'S GEOGRAPHIES. Surpass all Others Before the Public. 1st. In philosophical arrangement. 2d. In the gradual progress of their steps. 3d. In the introduction into the maps of their intended grade of scholarship. 4th. In the adaptation of each part to its intended grade of scholarship. 5th. In the admirable mode they prescribe for memorizing the contents of a map. 6th. In their explanation and directions for describing the natural divisions of the earth. 7th. In the judicious selection of facts. 8th. In the appropriate and instructive character of their illustrations. 9th. In consistency between maps and text. 10th. In the introduction into the maps of such places only as are mentioned in the book. 11th. In the clear representation of every fact, and the analytical precision with which each branch of the subject is kept distinct. 12th. In being at once practical, systematic, and complete, philosophical in arrangement, and progressive in development of the subject.

Cornell's Geographies Are officially recommended for the use of the Public Schools of the State of Ohio. Cornell's Geographies are officially recommended for the use of the Public Schools of the State of Indiana. Cornell's Geographies are officially recommended for the use of the Public Schools of the State of Wisconsin. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Brooklyn. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of New York. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Philadelphia. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Baltimore. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Washington, D. C. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of St. Louis, Mo. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Cincinnati, O. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Columbus, O. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Hartford, Conn. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of New Haven, Conn. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Boston, Mass. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Providence, R. I. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Worcester, Mass. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Springfield, Mass. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Lowell, Mass. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Portland, Me. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Concord, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Manchester, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Nashua, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Keene, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Dover, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Portsmouth, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Concord, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Manchester, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Nashua, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Keene, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Dover, N. H. Cornell's Geographies are used in public schools of the City of Portsmouth, N. H.

The White Bean. Relative to the cultivation of the white bean the Country Gentleman says: The cultivation of the bean should be extended. The crop has this great advantage—if the price is low, the beans may be mixed with corn and other grain, ground, and fed to cows and sheep.—They are one of the very best kinds of food for milk cows. The crop does not impoverish the land, and when fed to domestic animals, the manure is rich and valuable.

Many suppose that poor and is necessary to raise white beans—only because they will grow better on poor land than other crops. Manuring the land for them has doubled the crop. Nothing is better for them than good rich corn land. If the soil is rather heavy, an excellent way is to turn over the sod late in the spring, roll and harrow it and plant the beans. There will be less hoeing needed, as fresh inverted sod is usually clean soil. When the soil is free from weeds the best way is to drill in the beans, so that the drills may be about two and a-half or three feet apart, and the seed 2 inches apart in the drills. If a drill can not be had, furrow out the land, and drop the beans by pulling or tying a small tin pail to the lower end of a rod about the size of a walking stick, make a hole in the bottom large enough for the beans to pass out, and walk along, shaking it over the furrow. The quantity or distance may be perfectly regulated by making the hole the right size from trial, by shaking more or less rapidly, and walking slow or fast.

If the soil is weedy, plant in hills a foot and a half apart in the row, and seven to a hill. The beans will be yellow in three months, and ready for harvesting which is done by pulling them. If the weather continues dry a few days, they will soon be dry enough, if placed in small stacks made around a pole driven into the ground, radiating from the center or pole, and with either roots or tops out—these stacks may be as high as a man can easily reach, and should be built on four small sticks at the bottom, the size of stove wood, laid across to keep the beans off the wet ground, and to allow the drying wind to blow under.—When quite dry, draw out the pole and draw them to the barn, and thrash during the winter.

As a single proof of the profits of bean raising, a gentleman of Geneva, New York recently informed us that he had planted small white beans in the vacancies of his extensive nursery, where trees had been dug last Spring—amounting to about 40 acres. The cultivation cost almost nothing, as they stood in rows of scattered trees; but he thinks if the beans stood alone, the whole cost of cultivation would not have been eight dollars an acre. They had 800 bushels of beans, which sold at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, for \$1,200. The cost of cultivation, estimated at the very highest at \$320, deducted from this sum, leaves a clear profit of \$880 for the use of the 40 acres of land. They have fine, rich, tile-drained land, but it had evidently been considerably exhausted by the previous growth of trees.

Iowa State Ag. Society. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes as follows of the Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Agricultural Society: "We re-elected Hon. George G. Wirt of Van Buren county President; Doctor Sprague of Butler Co., Vice President; J. H. Wallace of Muscatine, Secretary; Mark Miller of Dubuque, Treasurer. We had quite an interesting meeting. The subjects discussed were "fence for stock and no fence for crops." It was argued on both sides; against restraining stock, that this was greatly a stock country, and would tend to cripple the stock interest. For restraining stock that more farmers of small capital could make a beginning, and thus induce immigration, and be the means of adding very greatly to the number of acres in cultivation. It was generally agreed that this would eventually take place, and the more it was discussed, and the sooner it was understood by farmers, the better for them and for the State. A resolution to this effect was passed, with few dissenting voices.

"The second evening, 'Apples' were discussed. You have heard of the large, beautiful, and very excellent apples of the West. Well, they made their appearance again on this occasion, in all their excellence, which Mr. Barry saw at Burlington, at the exhibition of the 'Northwestern Fruit-Grower's Association,' 1855. He said, 'Who ever saw before such apples and such pears, as are here displayed at this exhibition? I never have in all my travels, either at home or abroad, and in this I only repeat the expression of Mr. Prince, and other gentlemen from the East who are present.' The number of exhibitors was quite small. Mr. Severs of Oskaloosa, had 52 varieties, besides several seedlings of considerable merit, and took the premium of \$30. Others had equally beautiful and good apples, but not as great a variety. Several lots were frozen and not exhibited.

The orchard, in our prairie country, should be upon dry rolling land, high and airy, and the wind broken off by a belt of trees—hardy varieties, and low heads; plow with a one-horse plow next

to the trees—then with a two-horse plow quite deep as you get away from the large trees, always turning the furrow to the tree—a great advantage in riding up this light soil, thus burying the roots deeper and deeper, modifying the effects of frost and drouth, and the center furrow answers for a surface drain.

Mr. James Smith, nurseryman at Des Moines, who I always take pleasure in quoting as good authority on the apple as adapted to our Western climate, gave us the following list of 13: Sweet June, Fall and Winter Janitan, Fulton, Snow Apple, Seek-no-further, Roman Stem, White Winter Parmain, Winesap, Janet, Willow Twig, Cole's Quince, and Townsend.

I would lack sweet apples to my taste. I would add Jersey Sweet, and Hartford sweet.

Grapes are recommended for every one to plant; especially the Concord. Sorghum Syrup or molasses, is of very great importance to our Prairie country. We had many samples on exhibition, not only of Syrups but of Sugar. We had also 'Refined Syrup,' made of Sorghum, at the Sugar Refinery of Belcher & Co., Chicago, and if Queen Victoria's people would prefer New Orleans, we shall soon give them a taste of our sweets, for we produce the article equal to any other. It is true, much of it made by our farmers, is miserable stuff. An intelligent farmer of this vicinity, said to me to-day, that he had discovered one error many fall into while manufacturing this Syrup. If put into a cask hot, as it usually is, and thus confined from the air in that condition, it usually has a raw unpleasant taste, which will be removed if put into an open tub or vat when done boiling and hot, and stirred till cool.

The United States Census for Iowa, reports nearly 1,200,000 gallons of this Syrup, the crop of '59. From the best information of men, gathered at the capital from all parts of the State, the crop of the past year was not far from 3,000,000. Next year I predict we shall have 1,000,000 gallons for export. We want Sugar Refineries. I apprehend our legislature, now in session, will do something to encourage them. Who will come among us and build such an establishment?

I had the pleasure of a two miles drive from Des Moines, with Gov. Kirkwood, who is a practical farmer, to visit Mr. James Smith's orchards and nursery.—He has a young orchard of 20 acres or more, the finest I ever saw. Trees seven years set, four inches through, smooth as turned posts, and producing fruit in abundance. His apples are as good as his trees looked. His hand cider mill produced excellent cider. He has a great many Concord grapes.

Sheep are receiving much attention in Iowa. The greatest difficulty is the dogs and they will receive attention this winter, from the hands of our legislators; who no doubt will declare them traitors to wool-growing, and condemn many of them to be shot.

Chemical Phenomena of Vegetation. The sap-carrying materials from without, contribute to the support of vegetation; but the plant besides this derives assistance from the elements of the atmosphere.

The action of the air on vegetation presents two distinct phases; the first has for result the germination of the grain; the second, the development of the plant, and the multiplication of the species.

Germination.—This cannot take place except under certain physical conditions. Thus the grain, or embryo, remains inert so long as it is kept dry, and the air and sufficient temperature are excluded from it; but under these influences the grain swells, its envelope breaks, the rootlet shoots into the soil, while the sprout develops, taking the direction of the stem, on which the leaves soon appear. It is not only the physical action of water and a suitable temperature that the phenomena of vegetation takes place; the air is not less indispensable than moisture and heat; in fact, the germination of moistened seeds will not take place in an atmosphere deprived of its oxygen.

The part which oxygen plays in germination has been settled by Th. de Saussure. This celebrated philosopher has shown, by a series of eudiometrical experiments, that oxygen converts a portion of the carbon of the grain into carbonic acid gas, which is disengaged. Th. de Saussure has explained the germination of seeds under water, which would seem to prove that oxygen is not indispensable to the development of the germ, by showing that submerged grains which germinate absorb the oxygen which the water holds in solution. In fact, seeds placed in water which has been deprived of its oxygen, do not germinate. In extending this investigation still farther, he has demonstrated that different grains require different quantities of oxygen for germination.

The carbonic acid produced during germination, being formed at the expense of the carbon of the seed, the seed loses in weight, but the weight of

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes One square (ten lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00; Each additional insertion, 50 cts; One square, one month, 3.00; Business Cards, per Line or less, one year, 6.00; One column one year, 25.00; One half column one year, 15.00; One fourth column one year, 10.00; One eighth column one year, 6.00; One square six months, 2.00; One square three months, 1.00; One square one month, 50 cts; One half column three months, 10.00; One half column one month, 5.00; One fourth column three months, 7.50; One fourth column one month, 3.75; One eighth column three months, 4.50; Advertising Circulars for office (printed by advertiser), 6.00.

carbon of the carbonic acid, which has been enveloped during the process, is not sufficient to account for the loss of weight sustained by the seed; this Th. de Saussure ascribes to a loss of water, and concludes that during germination there is a loss both of carbon and water.

The development or growth of plants.—After the root and the stem are sufficiently developed, the cotyledons, which furnished them with their first nourishment, dry up and cease to act. The plant, however, continues to grow, and its weight augments to such a degree that a best seed, for example, weighing but a part of a grain weight, will produce a plant weighing, with its roots and leaves, twenty pounds.

What, then, are the elements which plants assimilate during the period of their growth? When a plant is analyzed, it is found to contain carbon, hydrogen, azote, oxygen, and certain inorganic substances.—Excluding these last, which are obtained by the plant from the soil, it may be that the principal constituents of the plant are obtained from the air and from water. Experiment has shown that seed, properly moistened with distilled water, and placed in pounded flint or brick, and not containing the slightest trace of organic matter, have, without the aid of oils, passed through all the phases of vegetation, from germination to fructification; this proves that they must have obtained their carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, necessary to their organization, from the atmosphere.—Evans' Rural Economist.

Growth of Several Kinds of Trees. As timber is scarce in Nebraska, and the time approaching when its cultivation will be essential to sustaining a dense population, we give the following experiment, showing the degree of rapidity in the growth of various kinds of trees. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says he planted seeds of several varieties of trees in the Spring of 1840—22 years ago:

Walnuts—the three largest now measure in girth, respectively, 3 feet 3 inches, 3 feet 2 inches, and 3 feet one inch. Cottonwoods—the three largest measure 6 feet three inches, 4 feet 9, and 4 3 Cedars—2 feet 7, 2 6 and 2 4. Silver Poplars—3 10, 3 2, and 3 1. Black Locust—3 11, 3 9 and 3 6. Apple trees—three largest respectively, 3 1, 2 9, 2 7. Catalpa—3 2, 3 1, 2 10. Chestnuts—2 11, 2 11, 2 6. Sycamores—4 4, (have but one tree, it is over thirty without a single limb.

The Loyal Indians of Kansas. The Leavenworth Correspondent says that Opotheyoholo Chief of the loyal Indians who have fled to Kansas from the Southern Territory, to organize and prepare to accompany Lane's expedition, had an interview Gen'l Hunter the other day in which he detailed the sufferings of his people their present wants and hopes. He said they numbered about 2,000 and that they have been grossly betrayed by John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees who in league with the Confederates had lured them to a spot where they might have been slaughtered. They were first attacked by 3,000 Indians and Texans and repulsed their driving them five miles. Next day the rebels came upon them in a stronger force and were again repulsed.—Opotheyoholo and his tribe thought it was time for them to leave and they started for Kansas but on the way had another engagement and a third time came off victorious. They reached the border however very much reduced having suffered severely for the want of provisions and clothing. They are now only anxious to be taken into the service of the United States and to go back with such numbers as to complete revenge for their wrongs. Opotheyoholo is described as a splendid fellow full of determination and fire.

Besides him there are 3,000 other Indians in Kansas ready to join the column making 6,000 in all. To keep rabbits from gnawing young fruit trees, rub the trees two or three times during the winter with a good raw one. It is a sure preventive with us.—If it should rain often, more frequent rubbings might be necessary.

A resident of Jefferson County, N. Y., desiring to ascertain the value milk cows selected seven of his best cows, and had their milk churned for one year. The result was 1,750 pounds and one ounce of butter.