The Fun of the Thing.

MOSQUITO SONG.

In a Summer's night, I take my flight
To where the maidens repose,
And while they are slumbering sweet and sound,
I bite them on the nose.
The warm, red blood that tints their cheek,
To me is precious dear;
And 'tis my delight to buzz and bite,
In this season of the year.

On the chamber wall about I crawl,
Till the landlord goes to bed;
Then my bugle I blow, and down I go,
To light upon his head.
Oh, I love to see the fellow slap,
And I laugh to hear him swear;
For 'tis my delight to buzz and bite,
In this season of the year.

"Te Liddle Plack Bony."—"Chon, you recklemember dat liddle plack bony I pyed mit de bellar next week?"

"Yah, vot of him?"

"Notings, only I gits sheated burdy pad."

"So?"

"Yah. You see, in de vurst blace, he ish blint mit bote legs, unt ferry lame mit von eye. Den ven you gits on him to rite, he rares up pehint unt kicks up pefore, so vursur as a chacmule. I dinks I dakes him a liddle rite yestertay, unt so sooner I gits strattle his pack, he gonsmence dat way, shust so like a vakin poam on a poatsteam; unt ven he gits tone, I vas so mixed up mit eferydinks, I vints myzelf zittin arount packvarts, mit his dail in mine hants vor de pritle."

"Vell, vot you going to do mit him?"

"Oh, I vixed him petter as cham up. I hitch him in de cart, mit his dail vere his heat ought to pe; den I gife him apout so a dozen cuts mit a hitecow; he starts to go, put so soon he see de cart before him, he makes packvarts. Burdy soon he stumples pehint, unt zits town on his hanches, unt looks like he veel burdy shamped mit himzelf. Den I dakes him out, hitches him de right vay, unt he goes right off, shust so goot as anypody's bony."

"There was Mrs. F.,
So very deaf,
She might have worn a percussion cap,
And been knocked on the head, without hearing it snap."

Hood say this. But the pedlar sold her an "ear-trumpet," says the legend,

"And the very next day,
She heard from her husband, at Botany Bay."

We believe it was the same old lady—at all events, it was one equally deaf—for says the story:

"She was deaf as a stone—say one of the stones
Demosthenes sucked to improve his tones;
And surely deafness no further could reach,
Than to be in his mouth without hearing his speech."

Young America at School.—A little incident occurred in one of the schools in West Lynn, Mass., which is, perhaps, worth relating. One of the classes was reciting, and the teacher asked a little American girl who the first man was.

She answered that she did not know. The question was put to the next scholar, an Irish child, who answered, "Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction.

"La," said the first scholar, "you needn't feel so grand about it; *he wasn't an Irishman!*"

At an association dinner, a debate arose as to the benefit of whipping in bringing up children. Old Dr. Morse took the affirmative; his opponent, a young minister whose reputation for veracity was not very high, affirmed that parents often did harm to their children by punishment, from not knowing the facts of the case. "Why," said he, "the only time my father whipped me, was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the Dr., "it cured you, didn't it?" The Dr. beat.

Long speeches, before a jury that have become restive and jaded by a long trial, like long sermons on a Summer afternoon, before a sleepy congregation, don't set a cause forward much, sometimes. A "Philadelphia lawyer," and of course not a know-nothing, once remarked on this subject:—"I either have a good case or a bad one. If a good one, it don't need a long speech—if a bad one, the less I say about it the better."

Young America.—[Two boys, one ten, the other twelve, standing near a corner grocery.]

John—"Say, Jim, do you twig my cigar?"

Jim—"Ugh, that's only a penny grab."

John—"I tell you it ain't. It cost a five striker, you can tell by the long ashes on the end of't; penny grabs don't have ashes on the end."

Behaviour at Sale.—Never nod to an acquaintance at an auction. We did so once, and when the sale closed, we found four broken chairs, six cracked flower-pots, and a knock-kneed bed-stead, knocked down to us. What we had intended as nods to friends, had been taken by the auctioneer as bids for the kitchen furniture.

A boy at a "crossing," had begged something of a gentleman: the latter told him he would give him something as he came back. The boy replied: "Your honor would be surprised, if you knew how much money I lose by giving credit in that way."

A candidate for County Clerk, in Texas, offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and throw a cradle in. His opponent rejoined, and promised a baby-jumper.

A very absent-minded individual, being upset from a boat in the river, sank twice before he remembered that he could swim. He fortunately remembered it just before he sank the third and last time. A great invention is memory.

"Mynheer, do you know, what for we call our boy Hans?"

"I do not, really."

"Well, I will tell you. Der reason we call our boy Hans, it ish his name."

In a late speech, Lucy Stone said, "We know that there is cotton in the ears of men. Let us look for hope in the bosom of woman." May you not find some cotton there too, Miss Lucy?

Never give a boy a shilling to hold your shadow, while you climb a tree and look into the middle of next week—it is money thrown away.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that ducks enter the water for *divers* reasons, and come out for *sun-dry* motives.

For the Farmer.

Sowing Yellow Locust Seed.

As timber for posts is becoming scarce, it may be well to sow a few quarts of locust seed, to raise plants for the formation of a grove. The ground to be selected should be deep, well exposed loam; it should be manured, plowed deep and harrowed, and the seed sown thinly in drills two inches deep, and four feet apart. Before being sowed, the seed should be soaked in hot water for twenty-four hours—all the seed which float to be cast aside. The plants when they come up, should be kept clean. At one and two years old the young trees will be ready to be transplanted. They should then be set out in a deep, warm soil, which has been well manured, plowed and harrowed, in rows twelve feet apart, four feet asunder in the row, which will give to each acre 366 trees. In twelve years they will be large enough for posts; and we all know that they make durable ones. A grove once set, will, after being cut down, renew itself, and furnish a new supply of post timber every twelve or fifteen years. We have stated that these trees might be cut over every twelve or fifteen years for the purposes of fencing; and we will add that such of those as remained from twenty to twenty-five years, if fair, vigorously grown healthy trees, would be worth three dollars apiece for ship building—would at all times command ready sale to ship-wrights, as also with railroad companies, for use on the tracks. What an acre of land would bring for such purposes, if sold, can easily be calculated. As a matter of convenience and profit, it is with the owners of land to determine whether their interest would be subserved by setting out a grove of a few acres in extent; the number, of course, to be determined by the size of their respective farms.

Labor The Creator of Wealth.

A novice in reflection would naturally consider the possession of inexhaustible money, gold and silver, as the greatest sign of wealth, national or individual.—The false position money has been permitted to assume as a supplier of the necessities and luxurious tastes of society, has begotten the impression that money is the chief wealth. But truly considered, how far this conclusion is from fact.—Gold and silver bear but a mean relation to those wants of man upon which life depends; intrinsically they are, as an application to his temporal necessities, less valuable than the simplest weeds by the way side. Can a man eat or drink or wear gold? But for the fictitious value allowed to it, what pleasurable impression would it produce on any of the senses more than any other shining substance?

The greatest wealth of a nation, or an individual, does not lie in temporal association or estate; but the greatest wealth of temporal association or estate, to both nations and individuals, consists in those elements by which the necessities of human life are most surely satisfied. To the wanderer famishing in the desert, the greatest treasure would have been food and drink; he cast pearls aside with disgust, praying that they had been dates. The great temporal wants of men and nations are food and raiment, and especially food—deprive them of these, and all other possessions would be useless. The capacity to supply these wants, in spite of exigency, is a wealth and power which gold or silver never possessed. Real capital lies in labor, and labor brought in contact with the earth, in its various capacities, is the creator, as it should be the distributor and enjoyer of the most substantial of all temporal wealth.

Salting Hay.—We frequently find notices of salting hay, and also of the injurious effects, in many instances resulting from it. We give from the farm report of L. D. Clift, of Putnam county, N. Y., in one volume of Transactions of the N. Y. State Society for 1855, a preparation that has proved highly beneficial, and obviates the difficulties attending the use of salt:

Preparation for Hay in the Mow.—I have used, for several years, the following preparation for my hay: Two parts of slacked or quick lime to one of salt. The salt to be mixed with the lime, until entirely dissolved, and the mass becomes a powder. Upon a load or ton of hay, at intervals in mowing or stacking, use from ten to fifteen quarts, dusted evenly over the hay. I formerly used salt alone, but the men would often use too much, so that it was injurious to the stock. The above mixture obviates this—it corrects the acidity and sourness of hay, and I do not remember a sick animal since I commenced its use. Horses troubled with the heaves, are greatly relieved by feeding upon hay thus prepared, and I satisfied it is a preventive of the heaves. My horses are kept in the stable the year round, well groomed, and they do far more work and wear longer, than when suffered to run during the summer.

Measuring Hay.—The editor of the New Jersey Farmer gives his rule, based on a large experience, for measuring hay. He formerly weighed his hay, but repeated trials taught him that it was unnecessary. Take a mow which has lain through the winter, and ascertain its amount in cubic feet, (multiplying its width by its depth, and that product by its length) and then divide by 700, and the quotient gives the number of tons. The upper third takes 806 feet to the ton, the lower 600 feet. If the mow is only five or six feet deep, however it takes an average of 800 feet to the ton.

A Relic of Barbarism.—Blinds on the bridle of a horse! Why not teach your cows to have a blind bridle put on them when you milk them? You could soon teach one so that you could not milk her without, and it is just as easy to teach a colt to be gentle without a blinder, and when once broke, are less given to frights and sheerings from the road.

Fruit when eaten should be perfectly ripe; it is then healthful. Fruit should constitute a much larger portion of our food than it does. Every farmer should raise all the finer kinds of fruits for the daily food of his family, it would greatly add to their health. Fruit has more beneficial effects when eaten in the middle or earlier part of the day.—*Valley Farmer.*

"Home is where the heart can bloom."

Useful and Curious.

Transposition of Figures—*The figure Nine.*—The numeral nine has a certain peculiar property, a knowledge of which will be of importance to accountants and cash keepers. It is this: When an error has arisen from any transposition of figures, the difference between such transposed number of figures is uniformly a multiple of the numeral nine. For instance, suppose an error occurs in bringing out a trial balance or cash settlement of the amount in question, or that the sum short or over can be divided by nine, without any remainder, there is a strong probability that the mistake has been made by transposing figures; at any rate, if such mistake takes place by reason of transposition the sum in question will divide by nine without any remainder. To illustrate this further: If 97 has been put down 79, the error will be 18, or twice 9 exactly; if 322 be set down 223, the error will be 99, or eleven times 9, and so on between any transposed numbers. This class of errors is very common.—*Boston Courier.*

Origin of the Navy.—During the Revolutionary War, this country had several very efficient ships in the Navy, and some questions have been raised to its origin, which have recently been settled by Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. Its origin may be traced to the period when the command of the army had devolved upon Washington, and to that important juncture of the war of the Revolution, in which supplies were transported from England, Nova Scotia and the West Indies, as well as other places, for the British troops in Boston, who from their insulated position, were dependent upon transportation by sea for their materials of war, as well as for their provisions. During the year 1775, and on the 1st of March, he ordered two schooners to be equipped in Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, for the service, and other vessels were soon fitted out. The small naval force thus created by Washington, was thus organized into a squadron of four schooners. This was the beginning of the United States Navy.

Who Blue Beard Was.—The original Blue Beard was Giles de Luvel, Lord of Raiz, who was made Marshal of France, in the reigns of Charles VI. and VII., distinguished himself by his courage against the English when they invaded France. The services that he rendered his country might have immortalized his name, had he not forever blotted his glory by murder, impieties and debaucheries. Mezoray says that he encouraged and maintained sorcerers to discover hidden treasures, and corrupt young persons of both sexes, that he might attach them to him, and afterwards kill them for the sake of their blood for charms and incantations. At length, for some State crimes against the Duke of Brittany, he was sentenced to be burned alive in a field at Nantenez, in 1343.

Best way to Make Candles.—For 12 lbs. of lard, take 1lb. of alum and 1 lb. of saltpetre, mix them and pulverize them; dissolve the saltpetre and alum, with a gill of boiling hot water; pour compound into the lard before it is quite all melted; stir the whole until it boils; skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is all boiled out. Take off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run, you may commence immediately; if to be dipped, let the lard cool first to a cake, and then treat it as you would tallow.

Pure air.—In about two and a half minutes all the blood contained in the human system, amounting to nearly three gallons, traverses the respiratory surface. Every one, then, who breathes an impure atmosphere two and a half minutes, has every particle of his blood acted on by the vitiating air. Every particle has become less vital, less capable of repairing strictures, or of carrying on functions; and the longer such air is respired, the more impure does it become, and the blood becomes more corrupt.—*Life Illustrated.*

The best horsemen say—feed a horse as you do yourself. Give him his breakfast, dinner and supper, with nothing between meals. It is a mistaken kindness that keeps hay continually before a horse. When he has more hay before him than he can eat up clean, he wastes it, or eats more than his system requires.

A horse should have enough to eat, and then, if not in use, should stand three or four hours with nothing before him. Such a course of treatment keeps the appetite keen, and he relishes his dinner.

Diarrhœa.—The following recipe for the diarrhœa, was lately communicated by a correspondent of the Augusta Evening Dispatch:

"Take a handful of strawberry leaves, and pour on them a half a pint of boiling water; let it remain one hour and drink the tea. If you cannot get the boiling water, chew and swallow the juice. This is a most valuable and efficient remedy. It rarely fails to give immediate relief, and performs a permanent cure."

Blackberry Jelly.—Blackberry Jelly or jam, is an excellent medicine in summer complaints or dysentery; to make it, crush a quart of fully ripe blackberries with a pound of the best loaf sugar, put it over a gentle fire, and soak it until thick, then put to it a gill of the best fourth proof brandy, stir it awhile over the fire, then put it in pots.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says, that while travelling in Iowa, a favorite dog was bitten by a rattlesnake. In the course of five minutes he could not travel. Some vinegar, in which gunpowder was mixed, was applied to the wound. It swelled no more, and in fifteen minutes he was able to travel.

Apple Pudding, (*delicious!*).—One pound of apples stewed and strained; one pound of sugar; six eggs; one pint of cream; six ounces of butter; a glass of wine and a little nutmeg. Paste on the bottom of a dish, and bake like a pie.

To Restore Color in Prints.—A little alum dissolved in rinse-water will restore green or black. A little vinegar added to rinse-water will restore red.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Our Scrap Book.

Thou Hast Learned to Love Another.

Thou hast learned to love another—
Thou hast broken every vow;
We are parted from each other;
And my heart is lonely now.
I have taught my looks to shun thee,
When coldly we have met;
For another's smile hath won thee,
And thy voice I must forget.
Oh, is it well to sever
This heart from thine forever?
Can I forget thee? Never!
Farewell, farewell, forever!

We have met in scenes of pleasure—
We have met in halls of pride,
I have seen thy new found treasure;
I have gazed upon thy bride!
I have marked the timid lustre
Of thy downcast, happy eye;
I have seen thee gaze upon her,
Forgetting I was by.
I grieve that e'er I met thee!
Fain, fain would I forget thee!
'Twere folly to regret thee!
Farewell, farewell, forever!

We have met, and we have parted;
But I uttered scarce a word—
Like a guilty thing I started,
When thy well-known voice I heard.
Thy looks were stern and altered,
And thy words were cold and high;
How my traitor courage faltered,
When I dared to meet thine eye.
Oh! woman's love will grieve her,
And woman's pride will leave her;
Life has fled when love deceives her—
When she loves, she loves forever!

The crowning grace of high and low,
And old and young,
Consists in knowing when and how
To hold one's tongue.

You can't fill a man as you fill up a pitcher;
He always will hold
A little more gold,
And never's so rich, that he wouldn't be richer.

The Nitre Lakes of Egypt.

Tischendorf, in his Travels, gives the following account of the Nitre Lakes which supply a large portion of the world with an article of commerce and consumption of no small importance:

"In the midst of this sandy waste, where uniformity is scarcely interrupted by grass or shrubs, there are extensive districts where nitre springs from the earth like crystallized fruits. One thinks he sees a wild overgrown with moss, weeds and shrubs, thickly covered with hoar frost. And to imagine this wintry scene, beneath the fervent heat of an Egyptian sun, will give some idea of the strangeness of its aspect. The existence of this nitre upon the sandy surface is caused by the evaporation of the lake. According to the quantity of nitre left behind by the lake, do these fantastic shapes assume either a dazzling white color, or are more or less tinted with the sober hue of the sand. The nitre lakes themselves, six in number, situated in a spacious valley between two rows of low sand-hills, presented—at least the three which we visited—a pleasing contrast, in the dark blue and red colors, to the dull hues of the sand. The nitre, which forms a thick crystallized crust upon these shallow lakes, is broken off in large square plates, which are either of a dirty white or of a flesh color, or of a deep, dark red. The fellahs employed upon this labor stand quite naked in the water, furnished with iron rods. The part which is removed being speedily renewed, the riches of its produce are inexhaustible. It is hence that nearly the whole of Europe is exclusively supplied with nitre, and this has probably been the case for ages; Sicard mentions at the commencement of the last century, that then 36,000 cwt. of nitre were broken annually for the grand signor, to whom it yields 36 purses. By the side of one of the lakes, piled in large layers, was heaped the product of last week's labors. My companion had occasion to find fault with the result of the work of the villagers—the sheikh of the village stood before us—he sharply rebuked him, and to give the greater effect to his words he crossed his naked shoulders two or three times with his whip of elephant skin. The sheikh sprang as nimbly as a gazelle into the shallow lake, and received his further instruction beyond arm's length. Such was the impressive discipline which even the Italian, who was a man of gentle manners, considered it necessary to adopt towards these fellahs. The plates of nitre, after undergoing a preliminary cleaning upon the banks of the Lake, are carried to the castle, where, by various processes, they become dazzling white powder, and in this state it is carried in large quantities to Terranneth."

Appearances.—Upon the subject of dress and appearances the N. Y. Times thus remarks:

"A coat that has the marks of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth a nap, and too high a lustre, is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers, and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on the ladies indicate to eyes that are well open, the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in a suit of plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations, and a husband who can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes men suspicious, that the binding is the most important point."

How to Resuscitate Persons Struck by Lightning.—Mr. E. Merriam says, that persons struck by lightning, should not be given up as dead for at least three hours. During the first two hours they should be drenched freely with cold water, and if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt, and continue the drenching for another hour.

It is the invariable practice throughout Holland, to bid down instead of up at an auction. An article is set up at any price the auctioneer pleases; if nobody bids, he lowers until some person cries "Mine," and that person who so claims it, is then entitled to it; a practice congenial to Dutch taciturnity.

Ancient but Good.—At thy first entrance upon thy estate keep a low sail, that thou mayest rise with honor; thou canst not decline without shame; he that begins where his father ends, will end where his father began.

WANTED,
2,000 Cords Wood!
I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 CORDS WOOD, at or near White Cloud, Kansas.
june 4, '57, tf. J. H. UTT.

WANTED,
2,000 Saw-Logs.
I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 SAW-LOGS, delivered at White Cloud, Kansas.
june 4, '57, tf. J. H. UTT.

H. W. PETER. JNO. W. A. McGARVEY.
PETER & McGARVEY,
Real Estate Agents,
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS TERRITORY,
Will attend promptly to the Purchase or Sale of Land or Town Property, and the Location of Land Warrants in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa or Missouri.
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David Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; E. M. Samuels, Liberty, Mo.;
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PETER, FRAZER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,
QUEENSWARE, IRON, NAILS, CUTLERY,
DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES,
OREGON, MISSOURI,
ARE now in receipt of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers, and all others wanting cheap and serviceable Goods. We make Iron, Hardware, Edge and all kinds of Carpenters' Tools, a leading feature in our business. Persons desiring these kinds of goods, will find ours the largest and most complete assortment above the Nodaway. Drugs and Patent Medicines are also a leading feature in our business, to which we invite the especial attention of persons wanting any thing in that line.
We take all kinds of Country Produce at the highest market price, in exchange for Goods.
We are determined to sell our Goods at as low figures as any house in the West. Call and see for yourselves. june 4, '57, tf.

Look Out for the Mammoth Blue Mortar!

PETER, FRAZER & CO.,
OREGON, MO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
Glass and Glassware,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PAINT BRUSHES,
Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles,
Fine Liquors for Medical Purposes, &c.
june 4, '57, tf.

ALL ye who are thirsty, call at the Drug Store of PETER, FRAZER & CO., and get a glass of cool, sparkling SODA WATER.
Oregon, Mo., june 4, '57, tf.

WINDOW GLASS, 8X10, 10X12, 10X14, 10X15, 12X18, 18X22, 18X24, 20X30, 24X36, for sale very low, by
PETER, FRAZER & CO.
Oregon, Mo., june 4, '57, tf.

H. T. BLOW'S PURE WHITE LEAD, for sale at reduced price, by
PETER, FRAZER & CO.
Oregon, Mo., june 4, '57, tf.

A LARGE lot of PURE FRENCH QUININE, for sale very low, by
PETER, FRAZER & CO.
Oregon, Mo., june 4, '57, tf.

PERSONS wishing to buy GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, would do well to purchase of the undersigned, as they have the exclusive Agency for this place, of all the most popular ones in use.
PETER, FRAZER & CO.
Oregon, Mo., june 4, '57, tf.

J. J. RULEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
And Every Variety of Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Buff, Plain & Fancy Envelopes & Cards,
PLAIN AND FANCY LETTER PAPER,
School Paper, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.,
North-East Corner Public Square,
OREGON, MO.
june 4, '57, tf.

GEORGE P. LUCKHARDT,
Watchmaker, and Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
OREGON, HOLT CO., MO.,
TAKES the liberty to inform the citizens of White Cloud and vicinity, that he has opened a Watch, Clock and Jewelry Store in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where he will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, a good assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell extremely low, for Cash. Also, a fine lot of Violins, Accordeons, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Extension Cases, Silver Thimbles, &c., &c.
He is prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
Every article bought in his establishment, is warranted to be what they are represented to be. Watch repairing warranted for one year.
june 4, '57, tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DR. G. B. NUZUM,
THANKFUL to the citizens of Iowa Point and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, in his profession, would solicit a continuance of their favors. He will promptly and faithfully attend to all calls in the various branches of his profession, and will always, when not professionally engaged, be found in his office, at the Store of Leach & Patterson.
Iowa Point, Doniphan County, Kansas.
July 9, 57, 3m.*

J. A. DOLMAN. F. A. WEST.
DOLMAN & WEST,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.,
East Side Market Square,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
MONEY invested in Lands and Loans; Land Warrants located in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; Taxes of non-residents paid; Collections made and promptly remitted; Inquiries promptly answered; Particular attention paid to the sub-division of Lands, and Sales at Auction. We are prepared to receive and store Goods on Consignment. une 4, '57, tf.

LAW AND AGENCY.
AFTER the month of June, the undersigned will give his attention to business generally in the *Court of Claims*, and in the other *Courts* held in the District of Columbia—also, to matters pending in *Congress* and in the several *Departments*, in which claimants may require counsel. He will not be prepared before the 1st of July to enter into correspondence on such business, as his time will be wholly engrossed until July in closing up his affairs connected with the *American Organ*.
The undersigned, having obtained, during the twenty odd years which he devoted mainly to Revolutionary Claims, at Washington, a large amount of facts and proofs connected with the services of officers of the Revolution, and having a *complete list* of all those Continental Officers who were promised half-pay by the several resolves of Congress, and of those also whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 24th August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the *bill reported* to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different times, shall become a law; and of this but little doubt is entertained.
The undersigned will also give his especial attention to those Virginia *Bounty Land* Claims and Virginia *half-pay* Claims, which remain unadjusted, and also to any and all other classes of demands upon the Government, which may be of sufficient magnitude to afford a reasonable compensation.
Prompt attention will be given to the collection of individual debts, and to all professional business in the Courts of the District.
The undersigned will be prepared by the 1st of July, to furnish Circulars to all correspondents, giving them such information as they may require before engaging his services, and which Circulars will save much time and labor in correspondence. They will be sent to all who may desire them.
He will also be prepared to furnish to those who may require them (and for a reasonable compensation) full and complete lists of the *Officers* of the *Continental Army* whose cases are embraced in the bills which have been pending in Congress for the last two or three years, and on which, as before stated, favorable action has been had in each House at different sessions of Congress.
Desirous of placing within the reach of all the descendants of Revolutionary *Officers* the means of ascertaining *whether or not* the names of their ancestors are found upon the authentic rolls of the Army, among those embraced in the bills referred to, the undersigned will furnish *for publication*, to all publishers of newspapers who will give this advertisement *three* insertions in their papers respectively (and send a copy thereof to him) *full lists of the officers aforesaid for the thirteen original States.* The publication of these lists will effectually remove one main objection to the proposed bill which has been raised by some members of Congress, to-wit: that these claims were *known only to agents*, who would charge exorbitant commissions for the prosecution and recovery of them, leaving but little to the claimants
If claimants, with a full knowledge of their rights, think proper to give *one-half*, or any other portion of their claims to their attorneys, the government has no right to complain. If members of Congress, instead of fulminating their wrath against *agents*, would procure the publication of the lists of claims embraced in every law they enact, (so far as the records of the government furnish the names of parties entitled,) they would render a far more valuable service to their constituents, than by *opposing* a law to pay just claims on the pretext that agents will receive large fees for their services.
It is not, however, the purpose of the undersigned to interfere, in any manner, with members of Congress, in the discharge of their *duties*, nor with agents in the recovery of their *commissions*, whether high or low. The publication of the *lists* in the newspapers, is, in his judgment, a simple act of justice to claimants—and it is but just to himself, and cannot possibly be complained of by others when he states, that for the prosecution and recovery of the claims of *Officers* of the *Continental Army*, whose names are on the lists referred to, his commissions will uniformly be *five per cent.* on the amount recovered. His commissions in other cases will be a matter of special contract.
To save all unnecessary correspondence, the undersigned states, that he *cannot* attend to claims of *soldiers* for pensions under the act of 1832, nor can he make investigations into any pension cases "*suspended*" by the Pension Office, without the pre-payment of a fee. The cases of widows, under the act of 3d of February, 1853, who are entitled to arrears from 1848, will be prosecuted in the Court of Claims for a commission of ten per cent. on the arrears.
Letters making inquiries about claims of various descriptions, cannot be answered, unless a fee accompanies the application. The *time* required to *examine* cases, and the necessary expense of correspondence, in time, postages, &c., &c., forbid such examinations, without *some* compensation therefor.
Persons who may wish to know on what *terms* generally, the undersigned will investigate and prosecute claims, may learn, by addressing him a letter enclosing a postage stamp and asking for his "*Circular to correspondents.*"
VESPASIAN ELLIS,
aug. 6, 1857. Washington City, D. C.

C. E. BALDWIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
GERMAN SILVER & PLATED WARE, LAMPS,
Pocket Cutlery, Port Monies,
FANCY ARTICLES, PIANOS, MELODEONS,
And Musical Instruments of Every Description,
SECOND STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
june 4, '57, tf.

SHAPLEIGH, DAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery & Guns
103, Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
june 4, '57, tf.

Nebraska City Insurance Company.
CAPITAL STOCK, $50,000.
Nebraska City, N. T.
THIS Company, under a liberal Charter, is now fully organized, and their entire Capital Stock of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, paid in and secured. They are prepared, from this date, to grant open policies, and take risks, upon equal terms with the most favored Insurance Company any where. Having adopted the mutual principle, its patrons, without incurring any liability, will share in the profits of the Company.
The operations of the Company will be confined, for the present, to Marine or Cargo risks, with a maximum liability of $12,500 on any one bottom.
Being the only Insurance Office, on the above popular plan, West of the Missouri, it confidently expects a generous support from Western Merchants.
They respectfully invite the Missouri River patronage.
DIRECTORS:
S. F. Nuckolls, Chas. F. Holly,
H. P. Bennet, J. L. Armstrong,
W. N. Hinchman, Miles W. Brown,
A. A. Bradford.
OFFICERS:
CHAS. F. HOLLY, *President.*
J. GARSIDE, *Secretary.*
St. Louis Agent—Col. W. P. Howard.
june 4, '57, 4m.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE—Young's Great Physiological Work: The Pocket Æsculapius, or every one his own Doctor, by Wm. Young, M. D. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still, it is a book that must be kept locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Adress DR. WM. YOUNG, 152 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa. June 4, '57, 1y.

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.
INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:
"I am happy to say of your Cathartic Pills, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."
The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:
"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which *cure*: and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."
JOHN F BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:
"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*
"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."
The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:
"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Pectoral as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."
"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*
"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.
"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.
"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.
"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,
MARIA RICKER."
"I have known the above named Maria Rickee from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.
ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."
Capt. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:
"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."
Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.
"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*
"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your Cherry Pectoral, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your Cathartic Pills have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for many years—indeed, the cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.
"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,
LEAVITT THAXTER."
"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*
"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the Cathartic Pills, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your Cathartic Pills Yours with great respect,
LUCIUS B. METCALF."
The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY
Shreve & Macy, White Cloud, Kansas;
Reed & Sturges, Iowa Point, "
Jas. N. York, Doniphan, "
J. H. Mann & Co., Brownville, Nebraska;
Peter, Frazer & Co., Oregon, Mo.;
Barnard, Adams & Co., St. Louis;
Van Lear & Brittan, St Joseph;
And by all Druggists. july 2, 57, 1y.

Howard Association, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!
TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self Abuse, &c., &c.
The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name, to give Medical Advice Gratis, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to furnish Medicines Free of Charge.
The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick