The Nebraska Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

VOLUME I. BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1856. NUMBER 21.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

Second Street, bet. Main and Water,
(Lake's Block,)
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year (invariably in advance), - $2,00
" six months, - - - 1,50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1,00
Each subsequent insertion,	1,50
One square, one month,	3,00
" " three months,	6,00
" " six months,	10,00
" " one year,	20,00
Business Cards of six lines and under one year,	60,00
One Column, one year,	35,00
One-half Column, one year,	15,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
One-eighth " " "	35,00
" Column, six months,	20,00
" half Column, six months,	10,00
" fourth " " "	8,00
" eighth " " "	20,00
" Column, three months,	13,00
" half Column, three months,	10,00
" fourth " " "	6,00
" eighth " " "	5,00

Announcing candidates for office, Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change be added to the above rates.

Standing Business Cards of five lines or less, for one year, $5,00.

No advertisements will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their own business; and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Posters, Blanks, Show Bills Bill Heads Checks, Labels, Catalogues Circulars, Bills of Lading.

SHIPPING BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

and every other kind of work that may be called for. Having purchased, in connection with the "Reflector" Office, an extensive and excellent variety of

JOB TYPE

of the latest styles, we are prepared to do any kind of work mentioned in the above Catalogue, with neatness and dispatch.

The Proprietor, who, having had an extensive experience, will give his personal attention to this branch of business, and hopes, in his endeavors to please, both in the excellence of his work, and reasonable charges, to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

OSCAR F. LAKE & CO.,
GENERAL
LAND AND LOT AGENTS,
OFFICE on Main, bet. 1st and 2d Sts
Brownville, N. T.

A. S. HOLLIDAY, M. D.
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Obstetrician.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.;
Solicits a share of public patronage, in the various branches of his profession, from the citizens of Brownville and vicinity.

B. B. & J. D. N. THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Country Produce.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

W. HOBLITZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

MISS MARY W. TURNER,
MILLINER
And Dress Maker.
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
FIRST BET. MAIN AND WATER STS.
Brownville, N. T.

T. L. RICKETTS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
BROWNVILLE,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

JOHN S. HOYT,
County Surveyor and Land Agent,
OF Richardson county, N. T., will attend promptly to all business in his profession, when called on: such as Paying Taxes, Recording Claims, Subdividing Land, Laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats &c.
Residence and address
ARCHER, Richardson co., N. T.

J. HART & SON
SADDLE & HARNESS
MAKERS,
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.
Keep constantly on hand all description of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.
N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

J. D. N. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LOT AND LAND AGENT;
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Will attend the Courts of Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Western Iowa.

E. M. M'COMAS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND OBSTETRICIAN,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county.

E. HARDING. G. M. KIMBOUGH. E. F. TOUZEY.
HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

A. L. COATE,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO.
Nebraska Territory.

C. V. SNOW,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Accoucheur,
ROCKPORT, MO,

R. W. FURNAS,
LAND AND LOT AGENT,
INSURANCE AGENT.
AND AGENT FOR
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

A. A. BRADFORD, WM. McLENNAN, Nebraska City, N. T. D. L. McGARY, Brownville, N. T.
BRADFORD, McLENNAN & McGARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITERS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville and Nebraska City,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
BEING permanently located in the Territory, we will give our entire time and attention to the practice of our profession, in all its branches. Matters in Litigation, Collections of Debts, Sales and Purchases of Real Estate, Selections of Land, Locating of Land Warrants, and all other business entrusted to our management, will receive prompt and faithful attention.
REFERENCES.

S. F. Nuckolls,	Nebraska City,
Richard Brown,	Brownville,
Wm. Hoblitzell & Co.,	"
Hon. James Craig,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Hon. James M. Hughes,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Hon. John R. Shepley,	" " "
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.	" " "
Messrs. S. G. Hubbard & Co.,	Cincinnati O.
Hon. J. M. Love,	Keokuk, Iowa,

v1-n1 June 7, 1856.

NUCKOLLS, RUSSELL, & CO.
Rockport, Mo.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
Saddlery, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STOVES, PLOWS &c.
Also Furniture of all kinds, Window Sash, &c

A. D. KIRK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Land Agent and Notary Public,
Archer, Richardson county, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.
And Notary Public.
Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory.
WILL attend promptly to all buisness entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

SPRIGMAN & BROWN,
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT
AGENTS.
And General Commission Merchants.
No. 46, Public Landing.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

M. W. RIDEN. J. D. WHITE.
RIDEN & WHITE,
LAND AGENTS.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
HAVING made arrangements by which we will receive accurate copies of all the Townships embraced in the Eastern portion of Nebraska, we are now prepared to offer our services to the "SQUATTERS OF THE TERRITTORY,"
In Filing Declaratory Statements of Intention to Pre-empt. Securing Pre-emptions, Locating Land Warrants and
ENTERING LAND.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT & SOLD.
Land Entered on Time, &c.,
Particular attention paid to Buying and Selling Property on commission: Also, to making Collections and forwarding remittances to any part of the Union.
Blanks of all kinds always on hand.
RIDEN & WHITE.
REFERENCES.

Hon. A. L. Bradford,	Nebraska City.
S. F. Nuckolls,	"
Messrs. Dolman & West,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller,	Washington City,
Thomas Lonspkin,	"

June 28, 1856. v1-n4

OLIVER BENNET, JAMES P. FISKE. WM. E. GARRIT. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.
OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 87 MAIN STREET,
(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. J. POPPLETON. WM. N. BYERS.
POPPLETON & BYERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
And General Land Agents,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.
Large Warrants Bought and Sold.
LANDS DELIVERED ON TIME.
Strict attention given to the selection and entry of Lands for Settlers, and all others desiring choice locations.
Land Claims, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate, bought and sold and investments made for distant Dealers.

E. F. SEARS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
And Solicitor in Chancery.
SIDNEY, IOWA.
Will practice in the District Courts of Western Iowa.
Office at the Court House, up stairs.

A. MUDD, B. T. MUDD, G. L. HUGHES, J. J. MUDD, S. O. GRUBB.
MUDD & HUGHES.
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
No. 33 Levee and 66 Commercial Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOSEPH MURPHY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
And Solicitor in Chancery.
SIDNEY, FREMONT COUNTY, IOWA.
Office in the Court House, up stairs.

O. P. MASON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
And General Land Agents,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
WILL promptly attend to Land Agencies, collections, investing money, locating and selling land warrants, and all other business pertaining to their profession, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.

A. C. FORD, L. L. BOWEN.
FORD & BOWEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Office—at the corner of Broadway and Madison streets, up stairs.

D. H. SOLOMON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GLENWOOD, IOWA.
Will practice in the Sixth and Seventh Judicial Districts of Iowa.

J. M. MARSHIN & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
No. 28 Levee, and 56 Commercial street,
St. Louis, Mo.
Especial attention given to sales of HEMP, ROPE, Provisions, Flour, Grain, &c. Consignments solicited, and promptly disposed of.

THOMAS H. LARKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 30, Levee, Corner of Olive street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Special attention given to sales of HEMP, GRAIN and TOBACCO. No orders taken for the purchase of Hemp, under any circumstances.

A. D. JONES,
THE WESTERN PIONEER LAND HUNTER,
AND
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
Lands carefully located, and entered for customers. Lots and Lands bought and sold.

H. WHITTEMORE. R. B. WHITTEMORE. J. F. CARTER
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Hats, Caps,
BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS.
NO. 143 MAIN STREET,
(First door above the Bank of Missouri.)
St. Louis, Mo.
Cash paid for Furs and Deer Skins.

H. D. JOHNSON. J. P. CASSADY. J. D. TEST.
JOHNSON, CASSADY & TEST,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
And General Land Agents,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILL promptly attend to Land Agencies, Investing Money, Locating and selling Land Warrants, and all other business pertaining to their profession, in Western Iowa and Nebraska.

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LAND AND LOT AGENT.
ARCHER, RICHARDSON COUNTY, N. T.

CHARLES WEST. N. J. M'ASHEN.
WEST & McASHEN.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
Grocers and Steamboat Agents,
Corner Second and Francis Streets,
(Opposite A. Beatie's Banking House.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.
AN assortment of Boat Stores, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Meal, Flour, &c., kept constantly on hand. July 26, 1856. v1-n8

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 183 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
CINCINNATI, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO.
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description.
STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

SHAW, BUEL & BARBOUR,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
Dry Goods
55 Pearl Street, Cincinnati.
L. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, L. C. BUEL, G. H. BARBOUR.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.]

YONDER.

BY ELIZABETH RICHMOND.

Here the tempests rage and wrestle,
Whirlwinds toss the quivering vessel,
Night upon the ocean bear,
Comes with neither sail or star,
But above the rocky shore
Where the billows rush and roar,
Beyond [illegible]

[illegible]
Where no sunny bank that toward
'Mid the foaming floods is lost,
When the hurricanes rush on,
Let thy wing be o'er us thrown,
Till we reach that heaven home,
Yonder.

APPLETON, WIS., August, 1856.

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

Washington Irving, in his Life of Washington, gives the following spirited account of the battle of Bennington:

In the mean time the more alert and active Americans had been mustering from all quarters to Stark's assistance, with such weapons as they had at hand. During the night of the 15th, Colonel Symonds arrived with a body of Berkshire millitia. Among them was a belligerent parson, full of fight, Allen by name, possibly of the bellicose family of the hero of Ticonderago.—"General," cried he, "the people of Berkshire have been often called out to no purpose; if you don't give them a chance to fight now, they will never turn out again." "You would not turn out now, while it is dark and raining, would you?" demanded Stark. "Not just now," was the reply. "Well, if the Lord should once more give us sunshine, and I don't give you fighting enough," rejoined the veteran, "I'll never ask you to turn out again."

On the following morning the sun shone bright, and Stark prepared to attack Baum in his intrenchments; though he had no artillery, and his men, for the most part, had only their ordinary brown bradoons without bayonets. [illegible] under Colonel Nichols, were detached to the rear of the enemy's left; these hundred, under Colonel Herrick, to the rear of his right; they were to join their forces and attack him in the rear, while Colonels Hubbard and Stickney, with two hundred men, diverted his attention in front.

Colonel Skene and the royalists, when they saw the Americans issuing out of the woods on different sides, persuaded themselves, and endeavored to persuade Baum, that these were the loyal people of the country flocking to his standard. The Indians were the first to discover the truth. "The woods are full of Yankees." cried they, and retreated in single file between the troops of Nichols and Harrick, yelling like demons and jingling cow bells.—Several of them, however, were killed or wounded as they thus ran the gauntlet.

At the first sound of fire-arms, Stark, who had remained with the main body in camp, mounted his horse and gave the word, *forward!* He had promised his men the plunder of the British camp. The homely speech made by him when in sight of the enemy, has often been cited: "Now, my men, there are the redcoats! Before night they must be ours, or Molly Stark will be a widow!"

Baum soon found himself assailed on every side, but he defended his works bravely. His two pieces of artillery, advantageously planted, were very effective, and his troops, if slow in march, were steady in action. For two hours the discharge of fire-arms was said to have been like the constant rattling of the drum. Stark, in his dispatches, compared it to a "continued clap of thunder." It was the hottest fight he had ever seen. He inspired his men with his own impetuosity.—They drove the royalist troops upon Hessians, and pressing after them stormed the works with irresistible fury. A Hessian eye witness declares that this time the rebels fought with desperation, pressing within eight paces of the loaded cannon to take sure aim at the artillerists. The latter were slain; the cannon captured. The rayalists and Canadians took to flight, and escaped to the woods. The Germans still kept their ground, and fought bravely, till there was not a cartridge left. Baum and his dragoons then took to their broadswords and the infantry to their bayonets, and endeavored to cut their way to a road in the woods, but in vain; many were killed, more wounded, Baum among the number, all who survived were taken prisoners.

To find out whether a woman is vain—don't look at her.

A SORROWFUL BALLAD.

She wore a flashy bonnet, with brilliant flowers upon it, while a dingy veil thereon it lent a dazzle to her cheek; and a watered silk mantilla, with ear-rings of chinchilla, and a smile a sure man-killer, with dimples that bespeak attractions and a power to take men's hearts by storm, and eyes that in their softness betrayed affections warm. A foot with instep arching, a waist of slender shape, and [illegible] to get them into [illegible] and more attractive [illegible] woman, were gathered parcel of that maltreated Mary Anna Stone. Oh! Mary Anna was beautiful—yea, beautiful and vain; but Mary Anna, like other *men*, had been upon a train; and on that train poor Mary Ann allowed herself to steal, a pair of ear-rings (and perhaps a ring and seal;) but scarce had got possession of these articles of gold, and tried to sell them—when alas! she found herself was sold. And Mary Stone was brought before the Justice bold and grim,—no mercy nor a hope for thieves was ever found in him;—and women swore that Mary stole, and Mary wept and cried, but murmured not her sorrow that the law she had defied; and then the Judge with pomp and power, with circumstance and pride, found Mary guilty of the crime, and thus did he decide: Oh! Mary Stone thou'rt going, to wreck, vileness and to ruin, and in the distance I perceive, much sorrow to you brewin'; and so to keep you out of scrapes, from tempting and from sin, three months at work and labor, doth the law confine you in—the workhouse where the men are sober, and the women chaste, and let your crime induce the hope of virtuous thoughts at last. Moral—No matter girls how beautiful, or how well dressed you are, you can't escape the law dear girls, if you're not pure as fair; and though a thousand beauties around your form may linger, if you steal ear-rings, you'll "go-up" for having such long fingers.—*Buffalo Republic.*

A CHILD WITH TWO MOTHERS.

A strange dispute (requiring the judgment of a Solomon?) as to the maternity of a child is related by the *Durham Chronicle*. A young woman came before the magistrate to make a complaint. Her counsel stated that in December, 1852, she became *enciente*, and entered the Sunderland workhouse, where she gave birth to a fine, healthy female child. Mrs. Davison who was acquainted with her, called to see her at the workhouse. Mrs. Davison then appeared as if in a state of pregnancy, caused, as it afterwards turned out, by pillows and padding. Mrs. Davison then stated to the young girl that she lived unhappily with her husband, owing to her not having any children, and he frequently beat her for no other reason. She asked the girl if she would let her have the child, which was then about a week old, and she would bring it carefully up, and also make her husband believe that she had been delivered of it in his absence. She would consider it a particular favor, as it would cause her to live more happily with her husband. The child, she said, could be seen by its mother whenever she thought proper to visit it. To this proposition the girl agreed, and gave Mrs. Davidson the child. Mr. Davison returned home, and was quite delighted with the "young stranger." For a time all went smoothly on; the mother frequently saw the child, which was treated with every kindness. Ultimately, however, the young mother got married to a shipwright (Fenwick,) who, when he learnt the story, expressed a great desire to have the child brought home. Mrs. Davison, after the mother's marriage, refused to allow her to see the child, and, therefore, Mrs. Fenwick went to Mrs. Davison's house, and during her temporary absence ran off with the child. When Mrs. Davison returned she was greatly alarmed at her loss, and went to Mrs. Fenwick's house and took away the child. The mother, being determined not to be outdone, went again to the other woman's house and stole the child a second time.—She was afterwards followed by Mrs. Davison and her husband, who claimed the child, but this time the mother had the child safe. From violent words they came to blows. Mrs. Davison gave Mrs. Fenwick a severe beating; the parties had several battles during the day about this mysterious child, and at length the police were called in, and both parties were taken to the police station. Mrs. Fenwick, who had the child in her arms, stoutly maintained that she gave birth to it in 1853. Mrs. Davison as stoutly asserted that she gave birth to the child in 1852, and that the child was now four years of age. Mrs. Fenwick declared that this statement was entirely false. The ladies looked daggers at each other, and exchanged strange compliments. The child had a strong resemblance to Mrs. Fenwick, was respectably dressed, and had a healthy appearance. The magistrate said that it was quite impossible to decide who was the mother of the child, and therefore they advised Mrs. Davison to allow Mrs. Fenwick to keep the child, and not to interfere with her in future. This singular case was then dismissed, and Mrs. Fenwick walked off in triumph with the child.—*English paper.*

THE DIVINE'S CHILD.

The following fact, communicated by a foreign correspondent, shows alike the blessings of Sunday schools to children and the influence which even these "little ones" may exert upon others for good:

In the city of London, there lived a little girl, who attended for three years, and by stealth, the teachings of a Sunday school. Coming under the saving influence of truth, she became concerned for her father—a noted infidel, and active opposer to Christianity. She obtained a Bible, but knew not how to put it into his hands; for she feared his displeasure, and dreaded any prohibition which might deprive her of the prized advantages of the Sunday school. She retired, to seek divine guidance. Her father, passing the door of the apartment, heard the voice of his child; it was the voice of prayer—she prayed for him. He became affected, agitated, distressed.—After a little, the family assembled at the tea-table: the beverage was handed round, but he could not partake.

"Is there a Bible in the house?" he said.

"My dear," replied his wife, apprehensive of the purposed repitition of the act, "did you not burn every Bible that we had, not leaving even one?" "Is there a good book, then?" he inquired. His little daughter, thinking that God might be answering her prayer, arose, took him by the hand, asked him to go with her, and when they had left the room, looking into his face, said, "Father, sure you won't be angry with me! I know you won't be angry with me; come with me and I will get you one." And she brought him and gave him the Bible, which for this very purpose she had procured. He felt deeply, and, trembling while he handed it back to her, said, "My child, I can not read this book, will you read it for me?" She did so, and then taking her in his arms, he kissed her, and said, "Tell me, my child, where did you get this book, and how did you obtain the knowledge of it?"

She told him all, how she attended the Sunday school, the effect upon herself, and how she became concerned for his salvation. That very evening he accompanied her to the chapel. As they entered the minister was engaged in prayer: his manner and address made a powerful impression on the father's mind, for he seemed to walk with God; the sermon aided in deepening the impression; it was an interesting sight when, two or three Sundays afterwards, that father appeared in that chapel, with his wife and nine children, and openly renounced his infidelity. That was the Weigh House Chapel, the minister, Thomas Binney; and that infidel, reclaimed through the influence of Sunday school instruction on the heart of his child, was the celebrated author of "The Every-Day Book."

TAKING UP THE CROSS.—A good old lady who has lived past her threescore years and ten, said to me a few days since: "The reason why professing Christians cannot take up their daily cross is, because they do not deny themselves. If they would *first* deny themselves then they would be ready to take up their every cross and perform every known duty. We must attend to all our duties in the order in which they are placed in the Bible.—'If any man will come after me, let him *deny himself*, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.' Luke ix, 23."

CURE AND KILL.—The late Lord Gardestone, himself a valetudinarian, took the pains to inquire for those persons who had actually attested marvelous cures, and found that more than two-thirds of the number died very shortly *after they had been cured*. Sir Robert Walpole, Lords Bolingbroke and Winnington, were killed by cure-mongers.

The Dutchman who refused to take a one dollar bill because it might be altered from a ten, prefers stage traveling to railroads. The former, he says, rides him eight hours for a dollar, while the latter only rides him one. "Der beples can't sheat me."

EDUCATION BETTER THAN WEALTH.

Experience has often taught the lesson that the children of wealthy parents are ruined by their wealth, while children reared in abject poverty, by the stern discipline of their early years, acquire habits of application and energy and self control, which qualify them for eminent success in the stern struggles of life. The following incident, referring probably to Judge Collamare of Vermont, and late Postmaster-General of the United States, is in point:

I remember the first time I visited Burlington, Vt., as Judge of the Supreme Court. I had left many years before, a poor boy. At the time I left Colege were two families of wealth [illegible] a son about my own age. I was very poor, and these boys were very rich. During the long years of hard toil which passed before my return, I had almost forgotten them.—They had long ago forgotten me.

Approaching the court-house the first time in company with several gentlemen of the bench and bar, I noticed in the court-house yard a pile of old furniture about to be sold at auction. The scenes of early childhood with which I was surrounded, prompted me to ask whose it was. I was told it belonged to Mr. J. "Mr. J.? I remember a family of that name, very wealthy; there is a son, too; can it be he?"

I was told that it was even so. He was the son of one of the families already alluded to. He had inherited more than I had earned, and spent it all; and now his own family was reduced to real want, and his furniture was that day to be sold for debt. I went into the court-house suddenly, yet almost glad that I was born poor. I was soon absorbed in the business before me. One of the first cases called, originated in a low drunken quarrel between M. H. and Mr. A. Mr. H., thought I, that is a familiar name. Can it be? In short, I found this was the son of the other wealthy man referred to. I was overwhelmed alike with astonishment and thanksgiving; astonishment at the change in our relative standing, and thanksgiving that I was not born to inherit wealth without toil.

Those fathers provide best for their children who leave them with the highest education, the purest morals, and—the least money.

WHY NOT SUCCESSFUL.—The young mechanic or clerk marries and takes a house which he proceeds to furnish [illegible] kindly, as he can afford, and then [illegible] instead of taking hold to help [illegible] livelihood, by doing her own work, [illegible] a hired servant to help her spend his limited earnings. Ten years afterwards you will find him struggling under a double load of debts and children, wondering why the luck was always against him, while his friends regard his unhappy destitution of financial ability. Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky. The world is full of people who can't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbors, when the real obstacle is not in banks or tariffs, in bad public policy nor hard times, but in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation.

THE DO-AS-YOU-LIKE PRINCIPLE.—The Independent, in an article on the physical degeneracy of the American people, speaks as follows:

"The child's will governs too much. If they do not choose to go to bed, they sit up; if they choose certain articles of food, they must have them, parents forgetting that instinct is no safe guide in a child, whatever it may be in an animal. So we see them in their delicate organization, keeping late hours when they should go to bed with the birds; sleeping often in warm and lighted rooms, when the sleeping room should be cool and dark; and eating hot bread, pudding and cakes, and drinking tea and coffee to the infinite detriment of nerves and stomach. The injury thus early done can never be repaired; as a machine imperfectly constructed at first can never be made to run faultlessly.

"This is the secret. Parents should know that instinct is no safe guide to a child, particularly when the child is surrounded on all sides with poisonous delicacies. To ask a child seated at a modern table, what it will have, and give it what it asks for, merely because it asks for it, is a very common practice. But it is as cruel as it is common. Have mercy on the children."

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN GIRLS.—The English girl spends more than one half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop, and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life.—Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better combination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cool, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. "There is no deception in a bull-dog." It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.