THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Brickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one Year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " " " 12 " 3 00

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

Nebraska Advertiser.

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

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion, - - $1
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 0 50
One square, one month, - - - - - - - - 2 00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year, - 5 00
One Column one year, - - - - - - - - 80 00
One-half Column one year - - - - 35 00
One fourth Column one year, - - - - 20 00
One eighth Column one year, - - - - 12 0
One column six months, - - - - - 35 0
One half Column six months, - - - - 20 00
One fourth Column six month - - - - 10 00
One eighth Column six months - - 00
One Column three months, - - - - - r00
One half Column three months, - - - - - 12 00
One fourth Column three months, - - - - 10 00
One eighth Column three months, - - - - 6 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,) - 5 00

VOL. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOV, 7, 1861. NO. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Augustus Schoenheit
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Offers the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tender his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23:3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
Will give strict attention to his profession, to receive a share of public patronage. His office is at present at his residence, opposite the Nebraska House. Office at City Drug Store
Feb 21, '59. 35 1y

JAMES S. BEDFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master Commissioner In Chancery.
--BROWNVILLE, N. T.--

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

Clocks Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHUTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Iowa City, Ia., and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business which will sell for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches, and jewelry. All work warranted v3n18ly

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

THOMAS DAVIS.
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
ROCK BLUFFS, NEBRASKA
Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,
GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
The Newest and Best Music
Published monthly by the best American composers, receives regularly every number of the PUBLIC JOURNAL. Price Four Dollars per year. Song by Stephen Glover, appears in No. 1.

New Shoe Shop.
W. GRANT,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Respectfully informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has commenced the manufacture of good shoes in Brownville, and hopes by attention to merit a share of public patronage. His work will be of the best quality, and his work all warranted to give satisfaction or no pay.
All kinds of work from a No. 1 fine calf skin boot, to a brogan, and at prices so low that none can refuse.
Give me a call at my shop on First street, between Main and Water.
Brownville May 9 1861—1y

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY
AND
Counsellor at Law
General and Collecting Agent.
BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
Will practice in the seven adjoining Counties in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. ☞ Particular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.
December 25, '61. n12-ly

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

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
Oct 17 1860.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
110 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
Corner of Main & Walnut Sts. St. Louis.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

IRON.
A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Mill'ns, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond.
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
October 1, 1859.-1y.

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - - 6:30
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers are time and direct route during the route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J T D Haywood, Sup't., Hannibal.
D C Sawin, General Agent, St. Joe
P B Groat, G. Ticket Agent, Han'bal
Theo. Hill, G. T. Ag't, Brownville
November 24 1860

New Supply of Stoves
I have just received a new supply of
COOK STOVES
Of the latest and most improved patterns, which I propose to sell at such prices as cannot be complained off. The public are invited to call and examine.
A small lot of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware is large and of my own manufacture.
J. C. DUESER.
April 11, 1861. n40 ly

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 Rogers, and added thereto fine stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with
Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddles Horses
&c. &c.
THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.
BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS.
Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. n45-ly

JOHN L CARSON
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson)
BANKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING
AGENT
Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, Gold Silver, Uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust. Collections made on all accessible points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE.
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.
REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Hiser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Geo. Thompson Mason, C. J'r of Port,	Washington, D. C.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	" "
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jas. S. Gallaher, late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Tarbor & Kellogg, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland Page & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jno. O. Carson,	Mercersburg, Pa.
P. R. Smith, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law	" "
Gen. Sam Houston, Att'y at Law,	Boston, Mass.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md.
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama

Nov 8 1860-1f

Money Advanced on
PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
I will receive Pike's Peak Gold and advance money upon the same and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases I will exhibit the related returns of the United States Mint or Assay office.
JNO. L. CARSON.
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
n-20v4

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. 3f

"Pike's Peak, or Bust."
NEW
PROVISION STORE,
AND
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
No. 11, Main street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
J. BERRY & Co
Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, near the U. S. Land Office, in Brownville where they have opened out and are offering on the most favorable terms.
GROCERIES
Dry Goods, Provisions,
Of all Kinds,
FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
Choice Liquors, Cigars,
And a "thousand and one," other things everybody needs.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Brownville, April 26, 1y

THE OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED 1810 HARTFORD, CONN.
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102
CAPITOL and SURPLUS
$932,302.98.
May 1st. 1861.

Cash and cash items - - - - - - -	$70,588 78
Loans well secured - - - - - - -	66,253 20
Real Estate - - - - - - - -	15,000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - -	271,868 00
2125 " New York " " - - -	193,350 00
1014 " Boston " " - - -	100,750 00
567 " other " " - - -	58,065 00
United State and State " " - - -	73,367 00
Hartford & N. Haven R. R. bonds " - -	39,700 00
Hartford City Bonds - - - - -	36,750 00
Conn. River Co. & R. R. Co. Stock - -	4,600 00
Total Assets - - - - - - -	$932,302 98
Total liabilities - - - - - -	73,244 27

For details of investments, see small Card 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. ☜ [sym4]

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 is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and Will not crack in cold or Run in warm weather.
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western states, and we consider abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."
These materials are put up ready for use and for Shipping to all parts of the Country, with full printed directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, at our principal office,
510, BROADWAY,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.) NEW YORK.
JOHNS & CROSLEY.
Feb. 28 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 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 CHAIRS, OFFICE CHAIRS, WINDOW CHAIRS, LOUNGES &c. &c.
We are also prepared to furnish Coffins with the utmost dispatch. We have on hand well seasoned Black Walnut lumber for that purpose. We have the facilities of making furniture as cheap as it can be furnished in this country, when durability is taken into the account, as we warrant all of our work.
We solicit the patronage of the community.
We will take in exchange for furniture all kinds of farm produce. The highest prices for butter, eggs, and lard will be paid the entire hot season.
CHAMBERS & NOYES.
Brownville May 30. 1y.

BROWNVILLE
Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,
Announce to the traveling public that their splendid and commodious Steam Ferry running across from
Brownville, Nebraska.
is one of the best in every respect on the Upper Missouri river. The Boat makes regular trips every hour so that no time will be lost in waiting.
The banks on both sides of the river are low and well graded which renders unloading unnecessary as is the case at most other ferries.
No fears need be entertained as to difficulties at or near this crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind.
Our charges too—as then those hard times—are lower than at any other crossing.
Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route in every respect.
THORN, COLEMAN & CO.
Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st. 1861.

ROBT. W. FURNAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BROWVILLEN N. T

Miscellaneous.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

Objectionable English.

Aggravate, in the sense of irritate.—"He aggravated me so much that I at last struck him." The least reflection on the etymology of the word is sufficient to show how erroneously it is here used. A gentleman might say: His conduct towards me was very insolent; the offence was aggravated by my having never shown him anything but kindness." It is probable from its use in such a legitimate connection of ideas, that it has at length come, in loose common speech, to represent the words insult and irritate.

Some. "It took the counsel some two hours to cross-examine the witness."—The proper word to be used is "about." It is remarkable that Raleigh, Bacon, Milton, Addison, and Prior, use the word "some" in this objectionable way.

Progress, as a verb. "We are progressing favorably." This is a barbarism recently introduced from America. While such words as proceed and advance exist, it seems a pity to adopt a new one out of its old and accustomed sense.—Here, too, however, there is not wanting a certain classic sanction, for the word is used as a verb by Milton.

Antiquarian as a noun. Antiquarian being the adjective, it is surely best that we use antiquary as a noun, seeing that it is at our service. The language, by being varied, is enriched.

Talented. "Talents," in the sense of mental abilities, is itself a scarcely legitimate term being only adopted figuratively from the word in the scriptural parable. When used as above, it becomes unbearable. Our language, as it happens, exhibits a poverty of words for mental ability; yet "gifted" would be preferable to "talented."

"*You would wish me to invite you; but I am not going to.*" "*Mark caught the words he was not intended to.*" These sentences gives examples of an elision which has become very common in the familiar language of the middle classes, and is even creeping into print. Let it be condemned and avoided.

As well, in the sense of also. "He was very angry, and I was hot as well." This is another growing grammatical evil, much to be deprecated.

Directly, in the sense of when or as soon as. "Directly the pot is boiling take it off the fire." The word is here manifestly used in a wrong relation

"*The question lays in a* nutshell." This sentence occurred a few years ago in a daily journal of high repute. It is an example of a mistake very general in conversation among the middle classes of the English people (it is unknown in Scotland)—the active verb *lay* substituted for the neuter verb *lie*—and which most frequently occurs in the preterite, as "*I laid* down in bed," for I *lay* down." &c.; or "I had scarcely *laid* down in bed," for "I had scarcely *lain* down," &c.

Left, for departed. Thomas left this morning at six. In using the word "left" the mention of the place departed from is strictly necessary.

In this connection. "In this connection we may also advert to the shallow learning of the present age." Meaning, in connection with this fact, or proposition, or group of ideas. This is a piece of corrupt phraseology which seems to have taken its rise in the American pulpit, but is now spreading in England.

"*These sort of things*" The proper expression to use would be that sort of things, or things of that kind.

"*John, whom she said was looking another way.*" This is an example of a direct breach of grammar not unfrequently seen in books. The relative pronoun ought obviously to be in the nominative (who,) to govern the verb "was looking;" the words 'she said' being parenthetical.

Party, for person. "I asked Thomas if he had long known that party," referring to a gentleman formerly seen in Thomas' company. This vulgarism seems to have taken its rise in the counting house and exchange, being first used legitimately with regard to individuals in a bargain, it has at length come to be employed as a general term for an individual or person. It ought to be repressed.

To these specimens of improper English may be added a specimen of improper Scotch. The word "canna" is constantly used in English as a Scotch word, appropriate to a low prudence or roguish sagacity, which southern people are pleased to attribute to their northern kinsfolk. Now, if Englishmen feel themselves entitled to use terms of obloquy regarding the morals of their neighbors, let them do it in correct language. The word "canny," in reality, means gentle, innocent, propitious, and has no connection whatever with either cunning or prudence.

Keep the Farm Stock Thriving.

The change from a diet of roast beef and mutton chops with plenty of vegetables, to salt pork and hard crackers, such as was experienced and complained of by many volunteers in the war, is hardly less great than that to which animals in northern latitudes are annually subjected. In a few weeks the fresh, juicy herbage so grateful to bovine palates, will have felt the frost's sharp breath, and become withered and tasteless. Long before the cattle and sheep will cease to graze, if kept confined to the pasture, their food will be diminished in nutrive value.—Just at this point in the year, without proper care, stock will receive a severe check in their growth. There is danger, in the first place, that commencing to feed with an allowance from the winter stores may be delayed too long. The object in feeding should not be merely to keep animals alive, but to keep them gaining in weight, and to do this, as the quality of food gathered in the pasture decreases in value, amends must but be made from other sources. The value of root crops will now be appreciated. First, there will be a large quantity of the tops, which are highly relished by stock, ready to feed just when most needed. When these are exhausted, the roots themselves will be taken greedily along with the forkful of hay which the provident farmer will allow to cattle night and morning, as the grass begins to fail.

If there be no root raised, then supply the deficiency with a little corn or oats. The grain in this case will not be wasted, it will be found again in beef, mutton, or wool, and thus will only be taking a little longer route to market, while it will pay the farmer heavy toll by greatly increasing the value of the manure made. In this way the chance from summer to winter feeding may be made so gradual, that the animals, with their appetites stimulated by the increasing sharpness of the weather, will scarcely feel it; and by keeping up a variety of food, alternating with hay, cut straw, stalks, roots and grain, they may be kept in full vigor and growing during the whole winter, and start off vigorously in spring.

A Fact in Practical Education.

A parish schoolmaster in Scotland was, a few years ago, successful in attracting a considerable number of boarders to his establishment, for whom he constructed temporary buildings in connection with his small house allowed him by the parish authorities. He was extremely assiduous in pushing on the study of his boarders in the evenings, that they might always be well prepared for the lessons in school next day; yet, to his no small surprise, the children of the small farmers and cotters, who never had any preparations beyond what they could give themselves at the cottage firesides of their parents, usually made a better appearance in school than their genteel and "well-drilled competitors." On inquiring into this phenomenon he became satisfied that the cottage children were behindhand by the want of his evening tutorship, in other words, that the boarders were not the better of it. It appeared that they trusted too much to mechanically learning their lessons from him; while the cottage children, obliged to puzzle out everything had their natural faculties evoked and brightened up, and, in this process, became the superior scholars. Being remarkably free from prejudice, he readily adopted the expedient of merely assigning the boarders their lessons, with grammar and dictionary, leaving them to their own resources for the rest; and he soon found, in their ascending to the level of the cottage children, a proof of the advantage of a self dependent course of action in education, as in the affairs of the world generally.

Work Bulls.

All bulls might be made to do work enough to pay the expense of keeping them, and they would in every respect be the better for it. If they had any disposition to be turbulent, nothing will more effectually take the conceit out of them, and render them safe and manageable, than constant labor.

Mr. E. R. Andrews, of West Roxbury, owns the imported Ayrshire bull Albert, and for some time past has worked him almost daily. A yoke was made for him, and by means of a saddle and breeching, he was harnessed in the thills of a wagon or cart, and hauls any load of suitable weight for a horse. Indeed the men who have him in charge, state that he can pull more than any horse on the farm. They take him to the field, and carry from thence to the barn, a ton or more of grain or hay at once. He is very tractable and easily managed, but is quick in his action, generally walking faster than a horse commonly does. He has been used considerably hauling manure out of the barn-cellar, and there being considerable of a rise in the ground, he has been shod to assist him in getting a foothold, and to keep him from getting foot-sore. We were assured that he often takes a heavier load up this rise than two stout horses could. He is said to be handy anywhere. A man saddles him as he would a horse; gets on his back, and by lines attached to the ring in his nose guides him, and takes the road at a smart pace. In fact he is made generally useful about the premises.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Barley for Hogs.

We have received a communication in regard to the comparative value of corn and barley for the purpose of fattening hogs.—*Cultivator.*

"From what experience I have had, a hundred pounds of barley is worth about a hundred pounds of corn, but it must be clean barley, not half oats as barley generally is as raised by many of our farmers. I think barley better adapted to fattening hogs than any other grain I ever gave them, as it seems to make them quiet and sleepy, and this hogs require to fatten well."

If we had not within us the principle of bliss we could not become blest.

Planting Evergreens in the Fall.

The *Gardener's Monthly* makes the following notes about planting evergreens in the fall:

"The latter end of August is one of the best seasons of the year to transplant evergreens. The young growth of the past season has got pretty well hardened, so as to permit of but very little evaporation—and the earth being warm, new roots push with great rapidity, and the tree becomes established in the ground before cold autumn winds begin. The chief difficulty is that the soil is usually very dry, which prevents much speed with the operation; and the weather being generally very warm, the trees have to be planted in the ground almost as fast as taken up; so that it is not safe to bring them from a distance. It is as well, therefore, to make all ready in anticipation of rain, when no time may be lost in having the work pushed through. Should a spell of dry weather ensue—which in September or October is very likely—one good watering should be given, sufficient to soak well through the soil and well about the roots. A basin should be made to keep the water from running away from the spot, and to assist its soaking in. After being well watered the loose soil should be drawn in lightly over the watered soil, which will then aid in preventing the water from soon drying out again.

Cribbing Corn.

After the season's labor has been spent in raising a crop of corn, it seems a reckless waste to crib it in such a manner that the larger portion will be injured. There is nothing seems to us more wasteful than the careless and indifferent manner in which so much corn is put up, and with careless shellers, that which is otherwise good is often graded low for being in bad company, from the tops and bottoms of cribs. If a man is too lazy to cover his cribs, he should never construct them so they will come within at least a foot of the ground, having the bottom rails and the tops of cribs carefully rounded off. They should not be over eight or nine feet wide and about ten feet high. On an average, one-half of the corn passes as No. 2, or rejected simply from careless cribbing. Here is a chance for saving, and we hope it may be acted on by corn-growers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Scolding.

If laughter begets fat, it is no less true that scolding is the parent of meagerness. Who ever saw a plump termagant? The virago is scraggy—scragginess is the badge of all her tribe. It would seem that the attrition of a fierce exacting temper gives sharpness to the human frame as inevitably as a gritty grindstone puts a wire edge on a broadax. Artists understand this fact, and guide their pencils accordingly. They invariably represent ladies supposed to be given to "the rampage" as remarkably high in bone. Shrews are thus depicted in comic valentines, and all the illustrators of "Curtain Lecturers" have presented the "rib" of Mr. Caudle without a particle of fat.—Lavater, referring to female firebrands, says flatly to their faces that their noses are sharp. We have a dim idea that he mentions some exceptional cases of ladies with snub noses, who are given to snubbing their husbands; but these form a mild variety, and only a small portion of the genus scold.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The School in the House.

Every family is a school. All its members are teachers, all are scholars. Without text-books, all study, and by instinct all learn. Looks, smiles, frowns, caresses, reproaches, shrugs, words, deeds, make up daily household lessons, from which each learner derives first impressions, next convictions, and then character. What the school in the house *should be*, may oftimes be best known by noticing what *it is not*. If domestic courtesy, and family politeness, and mutual forbearance, and considerate patience, and benefiting love are not in the house, there will be, in their stead, rudeness and selfishness, and impatience and strife.—These last are scorpions whose deadly venom is sure destruction of domestic peace, concord, and happiness. Christian parents, you are teachers at home! Let your children learn what practical piety is, from the benignity of your tempers and the blamelessness of your examples.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Intellect Developed by Labor.

Are labor and self-culture irreconcilable to each other? In the first place, we have seen that man, in the midst of labor, may and ought to give himself to the most important improvements, that he may cultivate his sense of justice, his benevolence, and the desire of perfection. Toil is the school of these high principles; and we have a strong presumption that, in other respects, it does not necessarily blight the soul. Next, we have seen that the most fruitful sources of truth and wisdom are not books, precious as they are, but experience and observation; and that these belong to all conditions. It is another important consideration, that almost all labor demands intellectual activity, and is best carried on by those who invigorate their minds; so that the two interests, toil and self-culture, are friends to each other. It is mind after all, which does the work of the world; so that the more there is of mind, the more work will be accomplished. A man, in proportion as he is intelligent, makes a given force accomplish a greater task, makes skill take the place of muscles, and with less labor gives a better product. Make men intelligent, and they become inventive; they find shorter processes. Their knowledge of nature helps them to turn its laws to account, to understand the substance on which they work, and to seize on useful hints, which experience continually furnishes. It is among workmen that the most useful machines have been contrived. Spread education, and, as the history of the country shows, there will be no bounds to useful education.

A $40 Cure for Stammering.

A correspondent asks us, first: if there is any reliance to be placed in a certain "professor," who advertises "to cure the worst case of stammering, or "stuttering," for $40," and second, if we can advise any remedy, as she has a son badly afflicted. We will answer both questions by saying that the secret for which the "forty dollars" is asked, has long been known, though we have had no occasion to verify its utility; and further, that she secret from us for $1, viz: the $1 she has already paid for the Agriculturist this year. Here it is: Let the stammerer begin at once to beat time for every word he utters, either in talking or reading, just as if singing the words. If this does not stop the hesitancy, then try the beating time to every syllable, and afterwards gradually run into beating for words, and then for sentences. The beating can be done with the foot, or with a hand, or one finger of the hand, or by striking the finger and thumb together. Thus: "When (beat) in (beat) the (beet) course (beat) of (beat) etc."

A persistent course of measuring the words until the stammerer can read and talk straight forward, though slowly for an hour at a time, will doubtless overcome the habit of stammering. We do not say that this will always effect a perfect cure in the worst cases, where the stammering or habit has been long established, but from the nature of the defect it must be greatly modified if not cured. And at least, here is all you will get if you send your $40 to the "Professor," who has no more skill, and no more right to "secret" than we have.—*American Agriculturist.*

Business of the Country.

It is now estimated that the importations of merchandise to the United States for the year ending on the 21st of December next will be some $175,000,000, or fifty per cent. less than in 1860.—This leaves a heavy debt due us in specie, the import of which for this year will be over $50,000,000. Last year we exported $56,000,000 in specie over imports, to cancel the balance against us. Thus there is a single difference, in a single year, in the exchanges between our own and foreign countries, of more than $100,000,000 in specie in our favor.

The business panics that have afflicted us have hitherto been traced to a state of affairs directly the reverse of that thus shown. We have dispensed with the purchase of some $180,000,000 of goods from foreign shores, and are the richer for it. We are safe from panics—of the old and regular recurring kind, at least. The banks cannot now fear any drain of specie from the country, for the tide is setting heavily westward across the Atlantic at the rate of more than $1,000,000 each week. The country has proved stronger under its burden, by simply dispensing with superfluous weight. The diminution of importations has cost us no inconvenience that merits attention, but has rendered us more independence and self sustaining. We can find or make in our own country whatever is needed for health, comfort, or delectation, and this is the grand secret of our strength. For our exports go on with little diminution, and we have to be paid for them largely in specie. The exports from New York city are estimated at $94,000,000 for the current year, while those for the previous year were but $66,000,000.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A Long Line of Battle.—Few persons have reflected, perhaps, that Gen. McClellan is obliged to keep up a longer line of powerful offensive operations than any other man that ever lived. Not one of the Kings of England, not one of the heathen Emperors of antiquity was ever obliged to attack so extensive a line.—Including the sea and the land, our line of battle is no less than *forty thousand miles.*

We hear a great deal about the duty of filial obedience, but who says anything about parental obligation? Neglect of children is a common sin in these times, and not so much among the poor people as among the rich. It is not enough to bequeath money to children. Give them counsel, example, discipline—that is, give them a share of your time.

How to make horses shine is thus told in horse Latin. All the ingredients are warranted healthful, forming a panacea for all the ills that horses are *heir* to

Receipt.—Brushes et curricombus, ad libitum; elbow greases, quantum sufficus blanketisus, first ratus; stablus (in winter) warmus; fodderus, never say diecus, but mealus et oatus; exercisus, non compromisus.

The effect will be: Coatus shinus; appetitus wolfitus; muscularitus two-forty-ibus.

We are never satisfied by seeing.