AGRICULTURAL.

Irish Potatoes—Hot Beds—Early Peas.

Prepare fresh poultry under strict manure the ground well and plant it deeply; men forty-seven feet apart, and drop the hill of a peck to the acre. Cut up the tubers, carry in two or three baskets with earth, and then cover the whole bed two feet deep with leaves or straw. The rains will beat down the leaves and straw, and no matter how dry the season, the ground will never become entirely dry. We made in the dry season last year, by planting potatoes in this way, the finest and largest potatoes we ever saw anywhere. Those who are willing to a trifling expense, may start the early cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower in a hot bed. A frost proof hot bed may be made after the following manner: Excavate a piece of ground as large as the frame is to be, twelve inches deep, in this put six inches of good cotton seed, fill up with garden soil, and put on the frame.—The frame may be made of common rough plank, facing and sloping south, with a common window sash to cover it. In this, plant the seeds; the heat of the cotton seed will force the plant into a quick growth. In mild weather, take off the sash that the plants may have air. When cotton seed cannot be had, stable manure will answer. Have convenient some old matting, loose straw or hay, to place over the sash, in very cold weather. A crop of very early English peas may be obtained by planting in the following manner: Open a trench as long as the row is to be, eight or ten inches deep; in the bottom of the trench dig in some well rotted manure; the trench should be about twelve inches wide. In the bottom of the trench plant a double row of English peas (the early varieties.) It will take a very severe frost to freeze down to the bottom of the trench; but should the weather prove very cold, some planks placed over the trench will protect the plants. By the time the peas are up to the top of the trench, they will be safe from frost.—The sides of the trench may be dug down, the peas stuck with brush, and very early green peas may be had for the table. Soup beans and okra may be started in this way. The okra will not require as deep a trench, as it is slower growth. It may be well to caution our readers that there are three requisites for a good vegetable garden—good soil, good culture and good seed. Never purchase garden seeds from any but reliable dealers. Cheap garden seeds are generally the *dearest*.—*Soil of the South.*

Examining Bottoms of Wells and Cisterns.

It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water by the use of a common mirror (looking glass). When the sun shines brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottom of wells fifty to eighty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw, or other small object can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. It is well on cisterns under cover, or shaded by buildings, so that the sun light will not fall near the opening; it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then reflected downward. We have used the mirrors with success to reflect the light around a field to a shaded spot, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms, and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of the light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will find it not only useful, but a pleasing experiment. It will perhaps reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well, which has been little thought of, but which would have been a fruitful source of disease, by its decay in the water.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Delay Blossoms.

Any fruit tree may be made to bloom sufficiently late in the season to prevent its fruit from being injured by the frost, and consequently present a fine heavy crop, by the following judicious treatment:

In the middle of the winter, when the ground is most severely frozen, put a large pile of wheat straw, or oak leaves around the roots, letting it extend for some distance in every direction, so as to cover the extended roots that approach the surface of the earth. Cover this pile with planks or boards, so that no rain can fall upon the pile. Let this cover remain until all danger from frost has passed. Then remove the cover and straw, and look for a splendid crop to follow soon.

The rationale of this is: the frozen earth will not thaw until late in the spring if the pile remains, and while the earth is frozen the tree cannot bloom; but when the danger is past, remove the covering, and the tree will bloom forth speedily. Try it, farmer friends. *New Yorker.*

Cheap Soap.

A correspondent of the "Southern Banner," gives the following receipt for soap making and adds that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person; but here it is free, gratis:

Take six pounds of potash, - - 75 cents.
" four pounds of lard, - - - 50 "
" one-fourth of a pound of rosin 25 "

Amounting to - - - $1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for $1 50.

To Prevent Cows from Kicking.

Mr. Smith, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., says he subdues refractory cows thus: "Take a rope or leather strap, 18 inches long, and fasten the two ends firmly together. Raise the fore leg of the animal upon the side of the milker, and bending the foot back upon the leg, slip the strap of rope over the knee joint, so that the animal cannot get her foot to the ground.—This will prevent the possibility of the cow's kicking, for to raise either hind foot she must stand upon *both fore feet*. When properly adjusted the pail is safe."—*American Agriculturist.*

[illegible] TALLOW CANDLES.—Take one [illegible] dissolved to one pint of water [illegible] of tallow; place them in an [illegible] at the mixture sufficiently for [illegible] freely; after carefully skimming [illegible] one time, then put it away [illegible] when it is hard, remove the bottom of it, [illegible] into candles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alex. Simon,

North East Corner of the Public Square

DALLAS, TEXAS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Crockery, Wood and Glass Ware, Paints, Oils &c. &c.

NOW OPENING, a large and complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, **Cheaper than the Cheapest!**

Dallas, Texas, May 8, 1858—4y.

E. B. Wheelock & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

48 *Magazine Street, Opposite the Lafayette Hotel,*

NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS. [illegible]

William G. Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Staple and Fancy Goods,

194 BROADWAY,

E. W. CONGER. NEW-YORK.

Jan. 12, 1858—59.1y.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER.

A COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

Patented Nov. 25, 1853, and June 30, 1857.

MANUFACTURED BY

MILLER, WINGATE & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVING been agent for the above firm for the last two years, I am prepared to take orders for

Two hundred of these Machines for the Harvest of 1859.

Doubtless a few words of the many testimonials I have received from users of the Kentucky Harvester, from citizens of Texas:

Pleasant Retreat, Fannin county, June 5, 1858.

I have cut 100 acres of wheat, the greater portion of it in three days; have had a wheat field of 30 days, and mowed eight (three were an area of country 8 miles in extent. I am highly pleased with the Harvester. It truly is the full harvest of the South. They are just the machine for our prairie country.

Yours, &c. JAMES WATSON.

Lone Oak Post, Tarrant county, Aug. 26, 1858.

Dear Sir—My Harvester did good work. I took a premium several times with it on the Grounds. Very respectfully, NAPH. TERRY.

Fairfield, Freestone county, Texas, Oct. 22, 1858.

Sir—I consider the Harvester I bought of you the best I ever saw or used. I am well pleased with its performance, and think every farmer ought to have one. Yours, &c. H. STANFIELD.

Palestine, Anderson county, Texas, July 9, 1857.

Messrs. Miller, Wingate & Co.:

Gentlemen—In reference to the performance of the Kentucky Harvester, I have only to say, that I have cut with it this season about 150 acres of wheat and oats, and that I am well satisfied with the Harvester. I have used other different kinds of Reapers in my work, but find the Kentucky Harvester, and am satisfied that it has advantages over any other. I have seen the principal of which are its lightness of draft, ease and convenience of raising and leaving the grain in an unbagged condition for the binder. There are three others of them in the neighborhood immediately around me, and I hear their owners and others speak of them, and they express the same favorable opinion that I have given. There will be considerable inquiry for them in this country another season. Yours respectfully, JAMES A. SMITH.

Waxahachie, Ellis county, Texas, Aug. 10, 1857.

Messrs. Miller, Wingate & Co.:

Gentlemen—I purchased of you recently, one of your Kentucky Harvesters, for me on my plantation. Your Harvesters greatly excel any thing I have seen in this country. There are a great many of my neighbors who want your Reapers, and I wish to know at what price you will furnish them machines for next harvest. Let me hear as early as possible, as it is at the instigation of many of my neighbors that I write. I am engaged, too, large crops of my neighbors, that I write. I am engaged, too, large crops in forty eight hours after hearing from you.

I have had from ten to twenty visitors each day to examine my machine at work in the field. This county needs at least from 50 Reapers. Yours respectfully, DAVID P. FRAZIER.

Kaufman, Nov. 1, 1858.

We, the undersigned, have bought and used the Kentucky Harvester, are well pleased with its performance, consider it the best Reaper we have ever seen, and would recommend it to the farming community.

J. S. CHRISTIAN, Kaufman County.
GOLD & DONALDSON,
J. M. MCREYNOLDS,
JAMES D JACKSON,
W. T. WEST,
GEORGE R. WEST,
A. G. JACKSON,
JAMES O. CRUTSFIELD,
TARTLE S. JONES.

November 1st, 1858.

I have just returned from a tour to the State Fairs of Illinois and Kentucky; have made the acquaintance of many manufacturers of agricultural implements, have examined a large variety of Reapers, and am fully of the opinion that the Kentucky Harvester is the best adapted to the wants of all parts of the country, and the best machine ever invented or used, and the opinion of the farmers with whom I have become acquainted in my travels expresses the same opinion.

As only 1000 of these Harvesters were sold in Texas during the season of 1858, and they have given universal satisfaction, as far as I have heard.

The Harvesters will be ready for delivery at Jefferson on the 1st of April, and at Milwood on the 1st of May.

Orders addressed to J. M. & J. C. MURPHY, Jefferson, Texas, or to the undersigned at Millwood, Texas, will receive prompt attention.

Price $150, at Louisville, Kentucky.

To which will be added the freight to Jefferson, Texas.

☞ Circulars fully describing this machine, will be forwarded free of charge, on application.

Address JEREMIAH SHERWOOD,
Millwood, Texas.

I am also agent for

Miller, Wingate & Co.'s Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers, AND SUGAR MILLS.

The latter particularly adapted to grinding Mission Sugar Cane. Any of these will be exchanged for persons who have them.

JEREMIAH SHERWOOD.

Millwood, Nov. 1, 1858.—19tf

Sign of the Big Mortar.

SAYRE & THOMAS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

ONE DOOR EAST OF W. CARUTH & BRO.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK of DRUGS, comprising a complete assortment of Foreign and American chemicals, essential oils and extracts, Shakers' herbs and extracts, surgical and dental instruments, medicine chests medical saddle-bags, Druggists' shop furniture of every description, patent medicines, paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil, window glass, varnish, wall and shoe brushes, fancy goods, cologne water, fancy soaps of every grade, tooth, nail, shaving and hair brushes, etc. Black, blue and red ink, in bottles from quart to one ounce, dye woods of all kinds, acids, indigo, nadder; spices, etc.

Having paid special attention to the purity of all drugs sold by us, and to the manner of putting them up and packing goods, we feel confident that we will be able to fill any orders with which we are favored, in a satisfactory manner.

Orders by letter shall receive prompt and careful attention. SAYRE & THOMAS.

January 26, 1856—40.tf

Money to Loan.

ALL those that are indebted to us for the years of 1856 and 7, come up and settle. Money we want and money we must have.—or close the same. SAYRE & THOMAS.

—14

HOUSTON CARDS.

Brick-Warehouse—Houston.

(Washer's old Stand.)

R. D. Taylor and T. H. Bagby, have established themselves under the style of

TAYLOR & BAGBY,

COTTON factors and general commission merchants. Our personal and personal attention to business, will be found, confident in a reasonable patronage. July 15, 1857.—1.1y.

A. L. ALLEN. W. FULTON.

Allen & Fulton,

(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

High and Commerce Streets,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Will [illegible] to them as heretofore. [illegible]—7y.

S. E. SKIFF & Co., Cotton Factors and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Shaving, Tobacco, &c., Main Street, Houston Texas. O. K. Hall—Agent.

Wm. H. Wilson,

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Mechanics' Tools, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Sheet Iron Ware, Cut Nails, Spikes, Cotton, Grain and Mill Scales, Paints and Oils, Iron and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Materials, Saw Gumming and Mill Files, Belting, Packing and Gum Packing. Agent for Hoe's, Disston's & Rickewell's Circular Saws. March 20, 1858—26.1y.

A. N. JORDAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Houston, Texas.

16—tf

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE!—No Cure no Pay.

DR. ROBERT KELLY, Houston, Texas, Cures Cancer, Tumour, Wen, Scrofula, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Tetter, Ulcers and Chronic Sores in every description.

NOTE—Cancers have been cured without the use of the knife or the knife. This may be verified by the Rev. Robert Kelly of Houston, by the testimonial of which, with a number of his patients, extracts are given in the pamphlet of Dr. Kelly. Cancer is a malignant general constitutional disease, which the following diagnosis exhibits: A cancerous mass around the base 10-14 inches, around the centre, 10-12 inches, length 3-3-4 inches, diameter 3 inches.

The cancerous mass imparts its cancerous health to the adjacent constitution, which undergoes treatment. It is during the Dr. Cancer to say that his skill in the treatment of Cancers is worthy the confidence of the public; and the permanency of all persons who were so afflicted with the dread disease, Dr. Kelly's remedies in all who may be afflicted with Cancer.

REV. R. GARRETT.

Chapel Hill, Texas, July, 1858.

We, the undersigned, acquaintances of Mrs. Mary Garrett, can corroborate the above testimonial as true.

CHAPPELL BUSTER, C. J. W. Co.
W. S. ROGERS, M. D.
S. M. BUSTER,
J. W. L. GERHART, M. D.
G. R. P. GARRETT,
MAJOR JOSEPH WALLIS,
W. E. BEAUCHAMP, M. D.

N. B.—The case referred to in the above or letter testimonial more than a year ago by Hodge & Sale, who advertise to cure cancer, in the neighborhood of Palestine, Cherokee County, Texas.

If any further proof is required of my ability to cure Cancer, I can produce testimonials in my office in this city, Cancer Tumors and Wens which I have extirpated from many of the companions, and seen cured after every remedy, in addition I hold their certificates for medicine from publication them, on account of their sickness. Accounts and letters of my cancerous cures, cutaneous diseases, Scrofula, Wens, Scrofula, Tetter and chronic sores of every description. I have kept by me my medicine. The law, every day, is a guide to be spoken of when they come to me, to do good. I do not publish to be spoken of when they come to me, to do good. I do not publish to be spoken of when they come to me, to do good. I do not publish