The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857. NO. 21.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second St. bet. Main and Water.

(Lake's Block,)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (12 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	10,00
Business Cards of six lines or less one year,	5,00
One Column, one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " " "	18,00
One-eighth " " "	10,00
Column, six months,	35,00
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	8,00
" Column, three months,	20,00
" half Column, three months,	12,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	6,00
Announcing candidates for office, (in advance,)	5,00

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.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Job Presses, New Types of the latest styles, Inks of all colors, Bronzes, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c.; we are now prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a Style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.

Particular attention will be given to orders from a distance—in having them promptly attended to.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

A. S. HOLLADAY,

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.

MISS MARY 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.

JAMES W. GIBSON,

BLACKSMITH

Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. I. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
Wm. Ferguson, Brownville, N. T.
O. F. Lake, " " "

May 7, 1857. 47-1y

R. PEERY, M. D.,

SURGEON, PHYSICIAN

And

OBSTETRICIAN,

ELDORADO, N. T.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county and adjoining counties, both in Nebraska and Missouri.

June 11th, 1857. 51-6m

I. T. Whyte & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

Stoves, Furniture,

Country Produce,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

G. W. HURN,

SURVEYOR,

NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend promptly to all business in his profession when called on: such as subdiving Claims, laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats etc., etc. 37-tf

OLIVER BENNET. WM. B. GARRIT.
JAMES P. FISKE. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.

OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Whalesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 87 Main Street.

(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WM. OSBORN.

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

☞ ENGRAVING and REPAIRING done on short notice and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. D. KIRK,

Attorney at Law,

Land Agent and Notary Public.

Archer, Richardson Co., 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, N. T.

WILL attend promptly to all buisness entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.

September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

W. P. LOAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LOT AND LAND AGENT,

Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

Notice to Pre-Emptors!!

J. S. HORBACH & CO.,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL give particular attention to preparing all the necessary papers for Pre-emptions, and rendering any assistance which may be required by Pre-emptors in proving up their Pre-emption rights at the U. S. Land Office. 41-6m

R. R. HARDING. C. C. KIMBOUGH. M. W. JOHNSON.

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.

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.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

GEORGE CLAYES. J. W. LEE.

Clayes & Lee.

Real Estate and General Agency,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

REFER TO

James Wright, Broker,	New York,
Wm. A. Woodward, Esq.	" "
Hon. R. Wood, Ex-Gov. of Ohio,	Cleveland,
Wicks, Otic and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Horton,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawforn and Sackett,	Chicago.

Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. T. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, R. R. HARDING

BENNET, MORTON & HARDING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Nebraska City, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Particular attention paid to obtaining, locating Land Warrants, and collection of debts.

REFERENCE:

Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit.	Michigan;
Julius D. Morton, "	"
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill	
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;	
B. P. Fifiled, St. Louis, Mo.;	
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo, Ohio;	
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska;	
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill;	
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	

T. B. CUMING. JOHN C. TURK.

CUMING & TURK,

Attorneys at Law & Real Estate Agents,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to them, in the Territorial or Iowa Courts, to the purchase of lots and lands, entrries and pre-emptions, collections, &c.

Office in the second story of Henry & Roots new building, nearly opposite the Western Exchange Bank, Farnham street.

Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

A. A. BRADFORD. D. L. MCGARY.
WM. MCLENNAN, Brownville, N. T.
Nebraska City, N. T.

BRADFORD, McLENNAN & McGARY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Brownville and Nebraska City, N. T.

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 Lands, 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.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 20.]

AN ACT

To repeal Part of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Safekeeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the safe-keeping of the acts, records, and seal of the United States, and for other purposes," as is embraced in the last clause of the sixth section of said act, and which reads in words as follows: "For authenticating a copy of a record or paper, under the seal of office, twenty-five cents" shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

[Public 21.]

AN ACT

Amendatory of an act entitled "An act to regulate the Fees and Costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes" approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as applies to the fees of jurors, be and the same is hereby made to embrace the jurors of the United States courts for the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

[Public 23.]

AN ACT

To alter and amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California," approved March third eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the United States for the districts of California shall hereafter hold four regular sessions in each year, two of which beginning respectively on the first Monday in January and July, shall be held at San Francisco, in and for the northern district of California; and the other two, beginning respectively on the first Monday of March and September, shall be held at Los Angeles in the southern district of California, and the circuit judge of California shall have the same powers in relation to his attendance on said sessions and the arrangement of business thereat as are vested in the other circuit judges of the United States by the second section of the act approved the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act concerning the Supreme Court of the United States;" Provided, That the term of said court herein provided to be held at San Francisco on the first Monday in January next, may be held in advance of that time under order of said circuit judge upon notice previously given in conformity with the provisions of the act of which this act is amendatory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court shall be presided over by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California, and by the judge of the district court for the district in which the court is holden, either of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said circuit court and the said circuit judge, and each of the said district judges within his separate district, when sitting as circuit judge, shall be, and they are hereby vested with all the authority, powers, and jurisdiction which are vested by existing laws in the several circuit courts of the United States, or the judges thereof. And all laws, and parts of laws, which now are or may hereafter be enacted, regulating the jurisdiction, process, and practice of the circuit courts of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby made applicable for the said circuit court for each of said districts of California. And the marshal of the United States for each district of California shall act as marshal for said circuit court for his district, and shall attend not only the regular sessions of said courts, but such special or extra terms as may be held in either district, which the said circuit judge is hereby authorized to order in conformity to the mode directed by the second section of the act of which this act is amendatory.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit court of the United States for the districts of California shall keep the records of said court in the city of San Francisco, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy or deputies, whose official acts, signatures, attestations and certificates shall be entitled to as full credit as those of the said clerk.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits or causes instituted in the district courts of California prior to the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and which remain pending in either of said courts, or in which final process has not been executed, and which are properly within the jurisdiction of circuit courts, and not of district courts of the United States, shall be removed for the district in which the cause is pending by a transfer and delivery to the clerk of the said circuit court of the original papers with an exemplification of the record or docket entries under the seal of the district court, for which exemplification the clerk of the said district court shall receive the same fees as are allowed for similar services in making the transcripts for appeals or writs of error, to be paid by the party applying for the same, and taxed as costs on final judgment; and all causes now pending in said circuit courts of the United States, against parties residing in the southern district of California, shall, on application of the parties defendant, made within three months from the date when this act shall take effect, be removed in like manner to the said circuit court held in the southern district of California, and all such causes shall take rank on the docket according to the date of removal; and all suits removed under the provisions of this section shall be proceeded in, and conducted in the same manner as if originally instituted in the court in which they may be removed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws, or parts of laws, contrary to or inconsistent with this act, shall be and remain repealed, from the date when this act shall take effect.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect in ninety days after the passing thereof, and not before that period.

Approved, April 30, 1856.

[Public 24.]

AN ACT

Creating Columbus, in Kentucky, a Port of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus, in the State of Kentucky, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall a surveyor of customs appointed for the said port, who shall perform the duties and shall receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places." Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish said port of delivery whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall no longer require a port of delivery at that place.

Approved, May 9, 1856.

[Public 25.]

AN ACT

To surrender to the State of Illinois the Cumberland Road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland Road as lies within the State of Illinois, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the stone, timber, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of the same, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road, in said State, be and the same are hereby transferred and surrendered to the said State of Illinois.

Approved, May 9, 1855.

[Public 26.]

AN ACT

To amend the act in addition to certain acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military service of the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acress, shall have been issued to any officer or soldier; or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or in case of his death of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of her death, of the identity of his minor child or children: Provided, nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions, shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence as well of the term as of the fact or service.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, the evidence upon which such pension was granted, shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which he shall be entitled; and in the case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled, if living, upon proof that she is such a widow, and in the case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: Provided, nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the third section of the "Act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires a party claiming a certificate or warrant, under the provision of said act, to establish his or her right thereto, by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be and the same is hereby repealed, and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the above mentioned act, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be construed to embrace officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval services of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and minor children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the said act shall extend to all persons who served as volunteers with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, for the space of fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That when any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States, and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service:—Provided, That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States, commanding an army or department, or the chief executive officer of the State or Territory by which such company, battalion, or regiment was called into service.

Approved, May 14, 1856.

[Public 28.]

AN ACT

Making a Grant of Lands to the State os Iowa; in alternate sections to aid in the construction of cerrain Railroads in the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House oy Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on the Missouri river, near the mouth of the Platte river; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa city and Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs; from Lyons city northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa, thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the said State to the Missouri river; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Dis Morts to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Iowa for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads: Provided, further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased rates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted; That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall hove power to determine the same.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

He went Down with Harness on.

We find in the National Intelligencer, a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, written by Lieut. Maury, giving in detail the order of events connected with the loss of the steamer "Central America." Lieut. Maury, who was a brother-in-law of the brave Herndon, in the introduction, says:

As a tribute to his (Herndon's) memory, as material for history, as an heirloom of the Navy, and a legacy to his country, I desire to place on record in the Department this simple writing and memorial of him.

The letter gives the history of the disaster as gleaned from the most authentic sources, and is thrillingly beautiful. We make one extract, which we know will draw tears from eyes unused to weeping. The letter says:

There were many touching incidents of the most heroic personal devotion to duty and to him during that dreadful storm.—Even after the ship had gone down, and her passengers were left in the water clinging by whatever they could lay hands on, offices of knightly courtesy were passed among them.

As one of the last boats was about to leave the ship, her commander gave his watch to a passenger, with a request that it might be delivered to his wife. He wished to charge him with a message for her also, but his utterance was choked.—"Tell her——." Unable to proceed, he bent down his head and buried his face in his hands for a moment, as if in prayer, for he was a devout man and true Christian."

In that moment, brief as it was, he endured the greatest agony. But it was over now. His crowded thoughts, no doubt, had been friends and home; its desolation; a beloved wife and lovely daughter dependent alone for support upon him. God and his country would care for them now. Honor and duty required him to stick to his ship, and he saw she must go down.

Calm and collected, he rose up from that short but mighty struggle with renewed vigor, and went with encouraging looks about the duties of the ship as before. He ordered the hurricane-deck to be cut away and rafts to be made. The life-preservers were also brought up and distributed to all who would wear them. Night was setting in, and he directed Frazer, the second officer, to take charge of the arm-chest, and send up a rocket every half hour.

Van Renssaleer, his first officer, was also by him. Herndon has spoken of him to me in terms of esteem and admiration, and Van Rensaleer proved himself worthy to the last of such commendations.—Side by side these two stood at their post, and perished together with their harness on.

After the boat which bore Mr. Payne, to whom Herndon entrusted his watch, had shoved off, the captain went to his state room and put on his uniform. The gold band around his cap was concealed by the oil-silk covering which he usually wore over it. He took the covering off and threw it on his cabin flour, then walking out he took his stand on the wheel-house, holding on to the iron railing with his left hand. A rocket was set off; the ship fetched her last lurch, and as she went down he uncovered.

A cry arose from the sea, but not from his lips. The waves had closed over him, and the curtain of the night was drawn over one of the most sublime moral spectacles that the sea ever saw.

Just before the steamer went down, a row-boat was heard approaching. Herndon hailed her. It was the boatswain's boat, rowed by 'hard hands and a gentle heart' returning on board from a brig to report her disabled condition. If she came alongside she would be engulphed by the sinking ship. Herndon ordered her to keep off. She did so, and was saved. This so far as I have been able to learn, was his last order. Forgetful of self, mindful of others, his life was beautiful to the last; and in his death he has added a new glory to the annals of the sea.

* * * * * * *

It does not appear certain that her commander was seen or heard, after she went down, by any of those who survived the wreck. Mr. Childs, one of the passengers, thinks he conversed with him in the water after midnight on Saturday, only a little while before he himself was picked up. But Herndon was small of stature, of delicate frame and constitution, and by no means in robust health. He was already suffering from the incessant labor and exposure of the last two days and that long Friday night. His fatigue must have been great, and when the waves closed over his ship he was, in all probability, too exhausted to struggle with the rest in that pool of drowning men for floats and life.

Everything that could be done by the best sea-captain to save his ship was done to save this one. Brave hearts, and strong arms, and willing mind were on board.—There was no lack of skill or courage.—Order and discipline were preserved to the last, and she went down under conduct that fills the heart with sentiments of unutterable admiration.

Herndon was in the 44th year of his age. He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 25th day of October, 1813. He was the son of the late Dabney Herndon, of that place, and was the fifth of seven children, five sons and two daughter, of whom Mrs. Maury is the elder. He was named after Captain William Lewis, of the Navy, who was lost at sea on board the U. S. brig Epervier. Lewis Herndon was left early an orphan; and entered the navy at the age of fifteen. Affectionate in disposition, soft and gentle in his manners, he was beloved of his own; he also won the love and esteem of his associates wherever he went, and he became a favorite throughout the service.

None knew him better, or loved him better than, respectfully, your obedient servant.

M. F. MAURY.
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

How to dispense with Paper Money.

Heretofore it has been attempted, by instrumentality of action in the several States to effect a currency reform. This has been impossible; for although some States might prohibit the circulation of bank notes, others would continue it, and still continue to deluge the prohibition States with their emissions.

The true plan is—and we invite the attention of the friends of a constitutional currency to it—for Congress to pass a law imposing a direct tax on the circulation of bank notes as currency. The power of Congress to do this is unquestionable. The constitution expressly gives Congress authority to levy direct taxes. In the case of 1813 it passed a law taxing banks in all their departments of circulation—deposit and exchange. The tax was about a cent on every dollar bill issued. This tax was continued until 1818. It was then taken off while an indirect tax was continued on sugar, salt, and other necessaries of life.

To comment upon this odious distinction is entirely unnecessary. Banks have special privileges granted to them, and ought to pay more taxes than those who have not these special privileges. We call for the reimposition of the tax, by Congress, on bank-paper issues. Let it be from the first so high as to prohibit all notes from circulation of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Gradually it could be increased upon the large bills, until the true constitutional currency of gold and silver was restored, It was never intended by the framers of the constitution that there should be any other money than gold and silver. They were hard-money men.—They had seen the evils of the old paper issues of the old Constitutional Congress in the days of the Revolution. The depreciation in value of those notes was so great that it beggared thousands, and brought financial ruin and distress upon the country. They inserted a provision in the present constitution making nothing but coin legal tender for debts, and they forbid States from issuing bills of credit. This they supposed would accomplish the purpose. But the States have evaded it, and have delegated to individuals the power to issue what they had no right to do themselves. The violation of the constitution, in the issue of notes, has so long been practiced and has become so interwoven into the business of the country, that the courts, in view of the immense consequences, have shunned a decision on the point and allowed the circulation to continue.

Let Congress now perform what the courts have omitted to do. The next Congress will be Democratic. We hope to see it, before it adjourns, impose the tax upon banks, and take off the tax upon salt. The tax on bank bills should be graduated; the smaller the denominatien the heavier should the tax be. None but large bills would then be issued by the banks, and large bills are more in the character of bills of exchange than a currency. By driving all bills under twenty or fifty dollars from circulation, the channels of trade and the common money transactions of every-day life will be filled with nothing but gold or silver. The Congress which restores to the people a sound metallic currency and drives from general circulation all banks promises-to-pay will render a greater service than any which has met since the constitution was formed, and will gain an immortal fame for itself in the archives of the future. The country is ripe for it. No measure could be more popular or meet with a more hearty approval from the Democratic masses. The ball for the constitutional currency ought to be immediately set in motion.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Well, Tom, how fare you about these times? Oh, quite comfortable just now, said Tom, rubbing his stomach. You hold your own, I see, said his neigbor. Yes, replied Tom, and a little of another man's too.

"The Schoolmaster Abroad."

ROGER GILES,

Surgon, Parish Clerk, and Skulemaster.

Reforms ladys and gentlemen that he drums teeth without watin a moment—blisters on the lowest tarms and physics for a penny a peace. He zells Godfathers Gordgel, kuts korns, and undertakes to keep every ladys nayles by the ear or so on. Young ladees and gentleman larned their grammars language in the purtiest manner. Also great kare taken off there morrels and spellin. Also sarm zinging, teeching the base pitch and an quer sorts of fancy work, Queer Quils, fashingable poker, and all other contrary dantes tort at home and abroad to perfekshun. Perfumery and snuff in all its branches. As times be crewel bad He bags to tell he is jist begin to zell all sorts of stashumary wares, blacking balls, hurd hurrings and coles, shrubing brushes, trackle, mouse traps, brick dust, and all sorts of sweetmeats, inkluding taters, sassages, and other garden stuff. Also phrute, huts, zongs, hoyl, latin, buckets, and other eutabtes. Korn and punkin sarve, and all hardware—He also performs the botomy, on the shortest notice, and Fathermore in particular he has laid in a large assortment of trype, chains, dogsmeat, lollypops, and other pickels, such as carrots, hoysters, windzer zoaps, &c.

Old rags bort and zold hear, and no place helse, and new laid eggs evety day by me, Mr. Roger Giles.

P. S.—I teeches joggrephy, Rumaticks, an them outlandish things.

N. B.—A ball on Wensdays, when our Mariar will perform on the Pi-annar.

Kirzum Zummerzettshir.

The Printer's Dollars.

The Printer's Dollars! Where are they? Well, suppose one of them is in somebody's pocket in Philapelphia, another in Boston, a third in New York, a fouth in Baltimore, while a fifth is resting securely in some city or town in the West; a dollar here and there scattered all over the country, mile upon mile apart; how shall they be gathered together?

The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer; the paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistants to him in carrying on business, have their demands, unfortunately hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered in and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never be obtained. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his distant and widely scattered dollars something like the following:

Dollars, halves, quarters, and all manners of fractions into which you are divided, collect yourselves and come home—you are wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become your proprietor, gather in such force and demand with such good reason your appearance at this counter, that nothing short of the sight of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuables as you are in the aggregate, single you will never repay the cost of gathering.—Come in here in silent single file, the printer may form you into battalions and send you rorth again, to battle for him and vindicate his credit.

A Noble Act.

The Milwaukee News of last week records as follows one of the bravest and noblest acts ever performed by a Railroad engineer.

On Wednesday last, as the train on the La Crosse Railroad was coming east, and when about a mile east of Cambria, the engineer saw a little boy about five years old on the track. He immediately whistled to "brake," and reversed the engine, but as it was on a down grade, he found he could not stop the train, which, when the child was first seen was under full motion. The engineer stationed himself on the forepart of the locomotive, and watching his chance, jumped ahead of the engine, snatching the boy from the track, and thus saving his life. The train passed on some distance before it stoped.—

The name of the engineer is L. T. Meade, who deserves unqualified praise for his noble act. There are few men that possess the courage and the nerve to perform such a feat. But he is rewarded, for the pleasures to such a man having saved "some ones little boy," is infinate. Take it altogether, it is the of best and noblest act of engineering we have eeard of.

A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of ladies, way down east last summer, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent social play, he carelessly placed his arm about the slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of when she started and exclaimed:

"Begone, sir! don't insult me!"

The gentleman instantly apologized for the seeming rudeness, and assured the half offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her.

"Well," she replied archly, "if you did not—you may do so again."

Sally, said a fellow to a girl that had red hair, keep away from me, or you will set me afire. No danger of that, was the prompt reply, you are too green to burn.