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, DECEMBER 31, 1857. NO. 27.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second St. bet. Main and Water.

(Lake's Block,)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

If one year is 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 year, provided the cash accompanies the order, 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
Half Column, one year,	35,00
Quarth " " "	18,00
Eighth " " "	10,00
One Column, six months.	35,00
Half Column, six months,	20,00
Fourth " " "	10,00
Eighth " " "	8,00
One Column, three months,	20,00
Half Column, three months,	13,00
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.

Small 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 strictly to their own business; and all advertisements 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!

Foster's Job Press.

2,500 per hour.

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.

WITH H. H. MAIN AND WATER STS.

Brownville, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,

BLACKSMITH

Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

AND

Real Estate Agent,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. McAllister, " " "
John Cr Miller. " " "
Charles N. Fowler, " " "
R. W. 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 Nebraskn, 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. 45-6m

R. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. F. TOOMER.

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. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, R. H. 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;
Aulius D. Morton, " }
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;
R. P. Fifield, 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, entries and pre-emptions, collections, &c.

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

Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

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

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 29.]

AN ACT

To alter the time for holding the District Court in South Carolina 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 of Congress passed the twenty-fifth May eighteen hundred and twenty-four as provides for holding the district court of the United States in Laurens court house South Carolina on the Tuesday next ensuing after the adjournment of the circuit court of the United States at Columbia, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that in place thereof the said court shall be holden at Greenville court house, South Carolina, on the first Monday in August in each year

Seb 2 *And be it further enacted:* That the jurors for the said court, grand as well as petit, be drawn from the inhabitants of Greenville district South Carolina, to do jury duty in the courts of law in the said State; and that the jurors to be drawn for the first term of the said court shall be drawn at the term of the district court to be holden in the city of Charleston: Provided that they shall be drawn at least ninety days previous to the time appointed for holding the said court at Greenville; but from and after the holding of the first term of said court all jurors for the next succeding term shall be drawn at Greenville during the sitting of the said court.

Sec 3 *And be it further enacted.* That the said district court for Greenville, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall have jurisdiction of all causes (except appeals and writs of error) which now are or may hereafter made cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed in the same manner as in a circuit court.

Approved August 16, 1856.

[Public 129.]

AN ACT

To Reimburse the State of Vermont the Expense incurred by her in paying the Militia called out in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to preserve the neutrality of the country.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Vermont out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand and nine dollars and eighteen cents, the same being the amount expended by the said State in paying and subsisting her militia called out to preserve the neutrality of the United States then involved in the troubles on the Canada frontier.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Public 121.]

AN ACT

For the Improvement of the Navigation of the Potapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the War Steamers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in deepening the channel of the Patapsco River, and in rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to the steam frigates and other war vessels of the United States.

In the Senate of the United States, August 15th, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originatee, the bill entitled 'An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Potapsco River, and to render the port o Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, August 16th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act far the improvement of the uovigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States" had been returned by President with his objections to the Sehate, in which it originated and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

Resolved, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
Clerk House of Reps.

[Public 122.]

AN ACT

Making Appropriations for Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars.

For provisions for the commission, warrant and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and forty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspaper, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing-teams, carts, timber, wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles, for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to, and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores in foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, traveling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attening courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges-advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures uner the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pubish the charts of the explorations of La Plata River, and the charts of the surveys of the Bherings Straits Expedition, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars.

That each purser attached to a sloop-of-war, or other vessel smaller than a frigate, shall be authorized to appoint a clerk in lieu of the steward heretofore allowed, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of such vessel; and such clerk shall have the privilege allowed to the clerk of the commanding officer, and his yearly compensation shall be four hundred dollars, and one ration per day.

Marine Corps.—For the pay of the officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty-thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer, for accoutrements, ordinance stores, flags drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, ninety-six thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage, compensation to judge-advocates, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of enquiry, for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased Marines, printing, stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay or matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters, and for the building of two cisterns at head-quarters, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY YARDS.

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

Portsmouth New Hampshire.—For completing launching ways of ship house number four, pitch house, tools for machinists and smiths, timber slip, dredging, fences, completing the extension of ship house number four, repairs of all kinds, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Boston.—For stone wall and filling around machine shop, battery, and ordnance quay, paving, pile wharf, gas pipes and burners for yard and officers' quarters, cleaning out timber dock, braiding machine, fittings for hide cutter, bobbins for ropewalk, and step gauging machine for block shop, dry dock engines, (deficiency,) completing shear wharf, engine for gun carriage shop, steam pump for watering ships, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.—For building and completing storehouse, building and completing coal house, extending quay wall, launching ways in ship houses D and E, dredging channels, repairs of cob wharf, dry dock paving and flagging, permanent fixtures for heating saw mill, improvement of new purchase for site of marine barracks, and piling for the same, stable for commandant's horse, and for repairs of all kinds, four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For deficiency for castings for engine house, one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifeight cents.

Philadelphia.—For steam house and stoves, dredging channels, repairs of dock, basin, and railway building and completing guard houses, building and completing offices, and repairs of all kinds, sixty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Washington.—For completing extension of boiler shop, completing conversion of old ordnance to machine shop, timber shed, pavements, drains, and gutters, grading and filling dredging, extension of iron foundry, machinery and tools, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-one thousand and eighty-eight dollars.

For completing repairs of brass foundry, destroyed by fire, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Norfolk.—For grading and draining, iron railway and cars, dredging, continuing quay wall, timber landing, and slip at saw mill, mastering shears, engines, tools, cranes, and lighters, completing and extending saw mill, and for repairs of all kines, two hundred and six thousand gve hundred dollars.

Pensacola.—For completing permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging completing rail tracks, completing removal of sunken caisson, completing extension of granite wharf, dreging and piers in front of basin, mast shears, kitchen to ordinary quarters, repairs of dock, basin and railway, completing wharves, paint shop, lightning conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars.

San Francisco.—For four houses for officers, steam box, pitch kettles, wharf, with stone wall, saw mill, artesian well, grading, completing smithery, joiner's shop and timber shed, storehouse, and wharf, three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

HOSPITALS.

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs of the several naval hospitals.

Boston—For building and completing surgeon's house, and for repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fity dollars.

New York.—For brick, building, machinery, and fixtures for warming and ventilating hospital, for for filling and grading cemetery, repairf of labratory buildings, repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand six kundred and fifty dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—For painting and repairing main building, governer's and surgeon's houses, iron railing for southwyst wall, repairs of furnace, grates, furniture, cleaning and white-washing, gas, water rent, and miscellaneous repairs, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Norfolk.—For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars.

Pensacola.—For wall around burial ground, steam-boiler, pump and reservoir, draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

MAGAZINES.

For the construction aind completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several magazines:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For ordnance building, shell house for loaded shells, gun skids and shot beds, forty thousand dollars.

Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

New York.—For altering gunnor's to store house, shot beds, skids, powder boat, dredging and repairs os all kinds, sixteen thousand dollars.

Washington.—For building and cemple ing iron shed for ordnance purposes, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Norfolk.—For repoirs of wall at Norfolk, shot beds, gun skids and crane, new machinery and tools, eleven thousand dollars.

Pensacola.—For brick wall around shell house, and for current repairs, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also for astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For Printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographic surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollas: *Provided*, That the charts shall be sold when completed, and the instruments used be of American manufacture.

For continuing the publication of the wind and currant charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, and copying postage, freight, and transportation, for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographic office, thelve thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographic office, viz: One lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For erection, improvement and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Navol Academy at Anapolis, Maryland, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

For preparing the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-four cents.

For Steven's war steamer, eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-four cents.

For completing basin and railway at the navy yard at San Francisco, three hundred and five thousand dollars,

For completing coal depot at Key West, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the sum of thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by "Act making appropriations for naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five "For Contingencies of the Marine Corps," there be allowed and paid any expenses which have been incurred for the purpose of introducing gas into the quarters and hospital head-quarter, and for lighting the same.

Approved August 16, 1856.

Fun and Fancy.

A Good One.

A Boston lady who had a somewhat Bacchanian spouse, resolved to frighten him into temperance. She therefore engaged a watchman for a stipulated reward to carry 'Philander' to the watchhouse, while yet in a state of insensibility and to frighten him a little when he recovered.

It consequence of this arrangement he was waked up about eleven o'clock at night and found himself lying on a pine bench in a strange and dim apartment. Raising himself on his elbow he looked around until his eyes rested on a man sitting by a stove and smoking a cigar.

'Where am I?' asked Philander.

'In a medical college!' said the cigar smoker.

'What a doing there?'

'Going to be cut up!'

'Cut up!—how comes that?'

'Why, you died yesterday while you were drunk, and we have brought your body here to make a 'natomy.'

'It's a lie—I ain't dead!'

'No matter; we bought your carcass any how from your wife, who had a right to sell it, for it's all the good she could ever make out of you. If you're not dead, it's no fault of the doctors, and they will cut you up dead or alive.'

'You will do it, eh?' asked the old sot.

'To be sure we will—now—immediately,' was the resolute answer.

'Wall, look o'here, can't you let us have something to drink before you begin?'

A Tennessee editor says: 'We hear it said that the reason the ladies wear the necks of their dresses so very low, is to disprove the charge that they indulge in cotton breastwork which the young men have been so ungallant to assert. From our own observation we can afirm that the charge is false.'

'Have you a fellow feeling in your bosom for the poor women of Utah?' asked a speaker of the sister of Mrs. Partington. 'Get you, you insulting rascal!' said she. 'I'll have you to know I don't allow fellows to be feeling in my bosom. Oh, dear!'

Two Irishmen were in prison—one for stealing a cow, the other for stealing a watch. 'Hallo, Mike, and what o'clock is it?' said the cow stealer to the other. 'And sure, Pat, I haven't my time-piece handy, but think it is about milking time.

A lawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined to perplex her, and said —'Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty!' The young lady very promptly replied: 'I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath.

A Western correspondent says: 'I attended a wedding a few days since, and wishing to say something becoming the occasion, I approached the fair young bride in the course of the evening, and after congratulating her on her departure from the state of single blessedness, I wished her a pleasant voyage down the river of life. She said she hoped so, but she heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now—she hoped they wouldn't catch it on the way down.

Old Roger was visiting a friend who had a remarkably fine little girl, about three years old, famous for smart sayings. As usual, she was shown off before our esteemed friend.

'What is papa?' said the parent in order to draw out the precocious reply.

'Papa's a humbug?' said the juvenile.

'I declare,' said old Roger, 'I never in my life saw so young a child with so mature a judgment.'

A letter was advertised in the post-office list and addressed "To the prettiest Lady in New York." No less than seven hundred and sixteen ladies are said to have applied in one day for the golden letter, and the gallant dispenser of *billets doux* at the ladies' window was removed to the New York Hospital in a state of mind bordering on derangement, produced by the combination of loveliness to which he was exposed.

It is the height of folly for a half dozen brothers, four uncles, and a gray-headed father trying to stop a young girl from getting married to the man she loves and who loves her—just as if rope ladders were out of date, and all the horses in the world spavined.

Rev. E. H. Chapin says:—"Take a plebeian rascal, and half a million of dollars; let them simmer together, and you will make an aristocrat."

Parisian Sketch.

From our own Correspondent.

The Temple.

(Concluded.)

TRAVELS IN ZIG-ZAG.

Certain objects of toilette have no value in the Temple, a black coat for instance; because it is very seldom asked for by persons of the working-class. A very nice black coat can easily be obtained for eighty cents and even less.

The old mother Coupry—a good woman always found on her stool in the Carreau—has the speciality of white vests. Ten cents is their usual price.

The actors very well know the stall of Lelievre, in which persons are crowded like sardines in their cans. The wig varies from one to twenty dollars.

A new corset is worth between thirty and forty cents.

Women stockings are generally sold at fifteen, twelve and even six cents a pair.

Those prices, thrown at random, prove the cheapness of articles in this grotesque Parisian bazar. But side by side with the calico dress of fifteen cents is found the silk dress worth forty dollars, laces of two hundred dollars, and the Cashmere shawl, representing several thousand francs.

Step in the stall of Wail to buy a modest pair of curtains worth one dollar, and he will accompany you through his vast stores of Dupetit-Thouars street, in which, your means permitting, you can expend ten or twelve thousand dollars in a very short time. I wish you could.

There you would see all that luxury has given birth to; the most splendid clocks, sumptuous carpets, enormous mirrors, and the finest furniture. The major part of the furniture coming from the sale of the chateaux belonging to the Orleans family was bought by Wail.

The Temple has its matadores; Wail, the upholster, ranking first among them; and then Servieres the tailor. The latter employs a hundred hands, occupies six stands on the market, buys ten or fifteen thousand dollars worth of cloth at once, and furnishes almost every one of his fellow-dealers with ready-made clothing.

There are also Beaumont, a wholesale dealer in useful articles to travellers, Madame Gillet, Damar, Lebel, and Beguin, merchants of ribbons, shawls, laces, &c.; the latter occupying alone seventeen stands, he is the last grand monopolizer.

Again, there are Desnazures, among the merchants of family utensils; Adenet the prominent shoemaker, Nody, dealer in watchmakers and cabinet-makers tools, and Madame Letellier, an artificial flower dealer of whom the actresses acknowledge the elegance and good taste.

THE ROTONDE.

The Rotonde is a large oval building, ornamented with pillars. It is a veritable barrack, with twelve staircases, and containing more than one thousand tenants, mostly shoemakers, cobblers, and tailors.

There dwells the high-priests of the god Occasion. Almost every shop bears this inscription, "Make expeditions in the provinces and in foreign countries." The sign does not lie. Such a merchant, Mr. Giroux, for instance, furnishes the national guards uniforms in a great many small localities of France. He carries on an extensive business, gives enormous credits, and is not afraid of any rival in his line. It was the merchants of the Rotonde who furnished Don Pedro, Don Miguel and other Spanish pretenders with the uniforms of their troops.

FAUSTIN I.

Soulouque had favored the Temple with the entire equipment of a batallion of his imperial guard. He was furnished immediately with blue coats with white plastrons, white trowsers, spatterdashes, and shakos ornamented with feathers and copper plates, according to the ordnance regulating the uniform of the first imperial French guard.

This uniform obtained marked success at the black court of Faustin the First.

Without losing time a grand review of the troops was prepared, and several French dignitaries, who happened to travel in the country, were invited to admire the new uniform of Soulouque's soldiers.

The review begins, the troops commence to manoeuvre and defile. So far our Frenchmen were but little amused at the aspect of these enregimented black fellows. Suddenly a warlike music announce the arrival of the famous batallion dressed in the French fashion. The monarch glances at the Frenchmen with interrogating eyes. They chance to observe the shakos, and suddenly, all together, such a violent roar of laughter seized them that Soulouque became pale with rage under his black skin.

What then had the Frenchmen seen? Here it is: On the small copper plates that ornamented the shakos were inscribed these words, "*Sardines a l'huile, Martin, a la Rochelle.*"

It was with plates used for sardines cans the furnisher had decorated the shakos of the army of His Majesty Faustin I.

Not willing to incur new expenses, the monarch allowed his imperial guard to remain under the invocation of sardines, but his relations with the Temple were not continued further.

THE TEMPLE SUPPLIED.

The Temple is supplied by everybody and from everywhere; by the rich and the poor, from the sewers and the palaces, from the mansions of bankers and the hospitals, by my neighbor and myself.

The overcoat I give to my servant will pass through the hands of some clothing merchant before it adorns the back of some rag-picker in his Sunday clothes.

The pretty shoes that fit so well the delicate feet of the lady just passing by will be worn by some girl of the street. Without burning them she cannot avoid the sad fate. Throwing them at the corner of the street will not save them, for it is the great highway to the Temple. If thrown in the river, they will be fished up again; if lost designedly in some town two hundred miles distant, they will be brought back, for the Temple has its travelling agents.

A hundred sideways convey ragged clothes to the Temple. They are brought by chambermaids, porters, rag-pickers, waiters, heirs, and by the poor who pick them up in the street and trade them for a crust of bread or a drink of brandy.

Thieves of profession, indirectly sell their plunder in the Temple,—never directly. Police agents keep too active a watch for that, and only green pickpockets and assassins who do not know how to manage their business get into such a mouse-trap.

Every day carts loaded with old shoes bought from the hospitals or La Morgue are brought in. It is curious to witness, in the less frequented part of the Rotonde some Rottschild Cobbler matching together thousands of old shoes. Every lonely one is coupled to an unknown companion, like the galley-slave to his chain-fellow. The boot of the hanged beside that of the drowned; the buskin of the girl died at St. Lazare beside that of a general's daughter. The classification made, all are carefully stored, till by a species of metempsychose the thin soled shoes of dandies are worn by street sweepers, and the buskins of aristocratic ladies suit the feet of street girls.

If I did not fear to darken this picture, I could speak of certain garments spotted with blood coming from the scaffold. But let us turn aside our eyes from this lugubrious view, and state that in this market where artifice is the order of the day, robbery and bankruptcy are unknown.

THE TEMPLE OUTSIDE.

The Temple is not only within the Temple, but "everywhere over which its glory spreads itself."

The neighborhood of the market is occupied by myriads of people living by it.

There are the restaurant-keepers, coffee-house keepers, and the merchants of bread and cakes. For one cent, Caillol supplies every one with a large cup of coffee with milk and sugar.

From twelve to three o'clock in the afternoon, old mother Cadet makes her appearance at the Carreau, with a stove and frying-pan. She retails for any price, double-tripes, sausages and black-pudding, accompanying them with insult or flattery, according to her caprice of the moment.

Again, there are Protat and Dumoutier, two well-known paltry-victuallers, retailing soup and rice cakes for three, two, and even one cent. It is true, however, that according to the marketwomen talk, it would require a first-rate eye to detect any appearance of beef in their broth.

To resume, the quantity of people living by the Temple is incalculable. A part of Paris, and neighborhood, to a distance of eighty miles, get their supplies from it.

CONCLUSION.

If ever you come to Paris, remember the following piece of advice:

Do not buy new goods in the Temple, and hold in suspicion what is sold as old.

Purchase, you will be right.

Do not purchase, you will not be wrong.

Whether mistrusting or not, the result for you will be exactly identical.

NAVILLE.