The Nebraska Advertiser.

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

VOL. III. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1858. NO. 18.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

Second Story Hoadley & Muir's Building,
(Corner of Main and First Streets.)
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 (10 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,	12,00
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 " "	20,00
" eighth " "	16,00
One Column, six months,	20,00
" half Column, six months,	10,00
" fourth " " "	8,00
" eighth " " "	20,00
One Column three months,	13,00
" half Column, three months,	10,00
" fourth " " "	6,00
" eighth " " "	5,00

Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)

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

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

No Advertisement 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 not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All legal 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 Type 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, 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.

MISS MARY TURNER,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
Main Street, one door above Carsons Bank.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

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,	" " "
Charles F. Fowler,	" " "
R. W. Furnas,	Brownville, N. T.
O. F Lake,	" " "

May 7, 1857. 47-1y

E. MATHIEU,
Cabinet & Wagon-Maker
Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
All kinds of cabinet work neatly executed.
☞ Repairing of wagons' plows, etc., promptly done

JOHN McDONOUGH
House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter,
GLAZIER, &c.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
☞ Orders can be left at the City Drug Store. ☜

J. D. N. & B. B. THOMPSON
Real Estate & General Collecting Agents
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Agents for Iowa Ins. Co., Oskaloosa,
ALL business entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and warranted correct. Papers prepared for persons wishing to pre-empt, Declaratory statements made out, etc., etc.
☞ Office on First street, north of I. T. Whyte & Co. ☜

REFERRENCES:

J. W. Grimes, Ex-Governor	Iowa
T. L. Price do	Missouri
Austin A King do	
G. S. Hayre & Co.,	Glenwood, Iowa
G. Doughty	Council Bluffs, Iowa

April 8, 1858. v2n41-1y

JOHN F. TYSON. W. W. HACKNEY.
TYSON & HACKNEY,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS.
BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO., N. T.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold. Land entered on Time. Claims and Town Lots Bought and Sold. Loan Money, Make Investments and Locate Warrants on time, for Distant Dealers.
Pre-Emption Papers Prepared,
OFFICE—Next door to U. S. Land Office.
—REFERRECES—

Geo. H. Nixon, Register L. O.,	Brownville, N. T.
C. B. Smith, Receiver, "	" "
Snuck & Williams,	Lexington, Mo.
L. R. Tuttle,	Omaha City, N. T.
B. R. Pegram & Co., Bankers,	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Hon. G. W. Scofield,	Warren, Penn.
K. L. McGhee & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Tootle & Fairleigh,	St. Joseph, "

Oct. 1, '57

C. W. WHEELER,
Architect and Builder.
Brownville, N. T.

DANIEL L. McGARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and Northwest Missouri.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, " "	Do
Hon. John R. Sheply, " "	Do
Hon. James Craig, " "	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, " "	Do
Judge A. A. Bradford,	Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., "	Do

R. L. DODGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Land Warrants bought and sold. Pre-emption papers carefully and correctly prepared.
OFFICE on Main street, in Brown and Bennett's Banking House.

REFERENCES

Hon. Fenner Ferguson,	Bellevue, Nebraska.
" R. W. Furnas	Brownville, "
" R Brown	" "
Kinney & Holley	Nebraska City
Hon. James Craig,	St. Joseph Mo.
Nave, McCord & Co.	"
Clark & Conrad.	"

July 8, 1858.-v3n2-1y

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION HOUSE,
BY
J. H. MORRISON,
AT THE
Old Stand of M. F. CLARK,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Where can be found a full supply of Family Groceries—Ham and Bacon, Mackrel and Cod Fish, Teas, Sugar, Coffee Candies, Nuts, Wine Crackers and Cheese, Liquors and Wines, Sardines, Cigars and Tobacco, Oysters and Lobsters, Peaches, Prunes, Blackberries and Whortleberries and all articles usually kept in a Fancy Grocery Store which he will sell for cash or produce as cheap as the cheapest. Will you give me a share of your continued patronage.
Brownville, July 15th, 1858. v3n3

S. BELDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Will write deeds of every kind and contracts for every purpose, with warranted legal accuracy.
Office, in the Banking House of Lushbaugh & Carson.
REFER TO

Hon. John A. Bingham,	Cadiz, Ohio.
" W K Carter,	Cleveland, "
" R P Spalding,	" "
" B F Leiter,	Canton, "
" S Lahm,	" "
" Wm R Sapp,	Mt. Vernon, "
" S P Chase,	Columbus, "
" Thos. Ford,	Mansfield, "
" Jas. Craig,	St. Joseph, Mo.

Brownville, Oct. 22d, '57. v2n17-1y

O. B. HEWETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will attend to business in all departments of his profession.
Pre-emptors Rights Secured.
Land Warrants for Sale.
Office on First St., bet. Main and Water.
REFERRENCES:
Kinney & Holley, Nebraska City.
Cheever Sweet & Co., do
J. Sterling Morton do
Brown & Bennett, Brownville
R. W. Furnas do
Brownville, N. T. May 13, 1858. v2n46tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter lands on commission; invest in town property buy or sell the same and will always have on hand correct plats of townships, counties, &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

RANDALS, GOULEY & CO.
PRODUCE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Louis, Missouri,
Orders for merchandise solicited, and promptly filled, at the lowest rates. All kinds of produce bought or sold on commission.
September 23, 1858. 1y.

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.

LOUIS WALDTER,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
GLAZIER, GRAINER,
AND
PAPER HANGER,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Takes this method of informing the public that he has removed his paint shop from Nemaha City to this place He thinks himself qualified to undertake any work pertaining to his line of business, and respectfully invites the public to give him a call.
Please leave orders at the "Advertiser" office."
Nov. 19, 1857. n21-tf

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOT AND LAND AGENT,
Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

FENNER FERGUSON,
Attorney and Counsellor
At Law.
BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA.

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

ED. W. MOORE,
General Steamboat Agent,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Goods sold on Commission and prompt returns made. Particular attention given to receiving, Storing and Forwarding all kinds of freight and produce.
Office on the Levee.
Storekouse in the same block with Kearney Hotel.
Refer to the Merchants of Nebraska City;

Fife & Michael St Louis Mo;	Harper & Scuder St. Louis;
John A. Warden "	Joseph McIntyre "
Shakelford, Finney & Co."	Barclay, Hinkle & Co "

April 29, 1858 v2-11-1y

An Act

To amend Chapter 2d of the Laws of 1857 relative to District Courts.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That in all suits in law and chancery, in the District Courts of the Territory, when the return day of the process is after the passage of this act, the first term shall be the appearance term; and the second term shall be the trial term, and not before, all said cases are to be tried, unless the parties, by stipulation, shall otherwise agree, and the issue therein shall be made up, and the trial had under such general rules as the Supreme Court may prescribe.

SEC. 2. The above provisions shall not apply to those cases in which the defendants shall fail to appear in the cause, and answer, as required by Section 5, of Chapter 13, of the Civil Code, as approved February 13, 1857.

SEC. 3. That all laws authorizing the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement without judicial proceedings be and the same are hereby repealed; but such foreclosure shall be effected by the usual course in equity, in the Territory, *Provided*, That this repeal shall not impair any rights which have accrued under, or in virtue of proceedings already had or commenced, under laws authorizing foreclosure by advertisement; but when so commenced and not now terminated, the same may be terminated with like effect as though this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. In case of a sale of mortgaged premises under a decree for foreclosure, the mortgagee or his heirs or assigns may redeem the premises mortgaged, by paying to the purchaser or his heirs or assigns the amount paid with interests and costs at any time within one year from the time of sale under any final decree; and creditors of the mortgagor will be entitled to all the rights of redemption, as provided for by Section No. 43, Chapter 16, Third Session Laws, and in the mean time the mortgagor shall be entitled to the possession of the property.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

The above bill passed both branches of the Legislature.

To the Citizens of the Territories.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You are respectfully requested to sign and procure signatures to the following form of petition, and when as numerously signed as practicable, mail the same to your delegate or representative in Congress by or before the first week in December next, so that it may have the early attention its importance demands.

Form for Petition.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, citizens of _____ would respectfully ask your honorable body to modify the pre-emption laws so as to extend the time of entry five years to actual settlers who are cultivating one eighth part of their claims in timber.—And as duty bound, &c.

(Signed,)

Your committee, appointed for this purpose by a public meeting at Omaha, would express the conviction that by prompt and general action in forwarding your petition we will obtain the modification asked for.

Papers all over the country friendly to the object are requested to insrrt this card.

Omaha, N. T., Oct. 6, 1858.

Foote on Buchanan.

Gov. Foote, in a speech recently delivered in Bolivar county, Mississippi, said:

"Had Mr. Buchanan remained where he was in September last, in regard to the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas, before the new State should be admitted into the Union; had he even remained silent in this matter and contented himself, as he should have done, with awaiting the action of Congress on this subject, and then either approving or vetoing such legislation as Congress might adopt, as he might find to be right and expedient, he would have been able to keep his party united during the whole of the last Congressional session; no issue between himself and Mr. Douglas would necessarily have arisen; the Democratic party, with unbroken strength, in the Free States of the North upon the basis of popular sovereignty, would have been able to meet and overthrow the Republican fraction everywhere; the victories achieved last autumn over this pestilent faction would have been renewed and multiplied; and before the present moment there would have been an end of Free-Soilism and Black Republicanism forever. By pursuing a contrary course; by yielding to the silly and indecent menaces of the most shallow, self-sufficient and really impotent demagogues that the South has ever known—men who had only to be met with boldness and energy to be overthrown and put down—he had effectually broken up and destroyed his party in the north, throwing upon its leaders, his special supporters, the necessity of opposing a great principle of popular liberty, the negation or enfeeblement of whom in the public mind, would be inevitably fatal to our system of civic freedom, and had thus presented an opportunity to the black Republican faction of strengthening themselves by becoming the ostensible champions of a principle which has been always heretofore recognized as the most essential feature of the Democratic creed."

Death of E. Felix Foresti.

Professor E. Felix Foresti, for several years a well known resident of New York, and recently appointed United States Consul at Genoa, has just died in the latter city. Professor Foresti's history was remarkable. He was a fellow-prisoner with Sylvio Pelico, and suffered severe hardships for his devotion to the liberal cause in Italy. An interesting autobiography, published two years since in the *Watchman and Crusader*, entitled 'Twenty years in the Dungeons of Austria,' gives a narrative of the principal events of Professor Foresti's life. We copy:

"On the 4th of January, 1819, instigated by the Austrian Government, the Chief of Police of Venice, arrested many youthful adherents of Carbonarism, Foresti was among the number. He says: 'We were conducted to Venice—some were shut up in the prisons called The Piombi and some in the Monastery of the Island of San Michel of Murano—severe imprisonment, no correspondence, no intercourse with our families. While prisoners there the revolutions of Piedmond and Naples burst forth, as I before said, another cause of vexation and rigor towards us. The investigations of the Police were incessant, both by day and by night. A solitary prison and bread and water to those who refused to answer.'

"The Emperor appointed two special Courts to proceed against them, intrusting the prosecution to their worst enemies. 'The prosecution lasted more than a year, and it is impossible to describe the miseries and sufferings of the poor prosecuted ones. Those in the prisons of Venice had almost all lost their hair. The judges were adepts in the art of torture—the jailors severe, rough, and inflexible. Our families could not console us, even for one moment, by their presence. Among the prosecuted some were weak and confessed all; a few were traitors; the greater part remained firm, resisting and silent. There was more courage and virtue in the youths than in those of maturer years—more strength of soul and loyalty in those from the country than among those from the great cities. The sentence of the commission was concealed from us for a long time.'

In November 1821 the final decision of the Emperor arrived at Venice. Foresti at that time was in the prison of the Piombi. One midnight he was led out by six armed soldiers through the long line of magnificent rooms of the Ducal Palace to the Bridge of Sighs, which connects the criminal prisons with the palace, to one of the prisons of the State Inquisition. As soon as left alone, and feeling that, as a Judge and one of the first to introduce Carbonarism into the Imperial States, his punishment would be the most cruel, he attempted to commit suicide.—These are his words:

'I had for a long time kept a little penknife concealed in the collar of the coat that I wore in prison. I took out this little weapon; uncovered my bosom, and, after an aspiration of love, and a prayer for forgiveness to my Creator, I plunged the knife with force into my bosom. The blow was so powerful that the blade snapped in two, part only remained in the flesh, and the wound did not prove mortal, although I have yet the scar of it remaining. The blood flowed; I was in a fury of anger and desperation; and still wishing to put an end to my life, I hastily broke the glass bottle which contained the wine, and began swallowing the little sharp pieces of it, and trying to cut the arteries in the arm. The immense loss of bloop had exhausted my strength. I lay stretched as one dead upon my bed.'

The officers of the prison found him in this condition, and the physicians pronounced his wound dangerous, though not mortal. Cavalier endeavored to induce him to retract, promising him his life, though forfeited in the sentences of three legitimate tribunals, but Foresti remained immovable, The Secretary therefore reads his sentence:

'That all those accused of Carbonarism by the process of Venice, of the grade of Master and above it, were condemned to death. That still His Majesty granted life to all except the Judges Solera, Foresti, and Count Munari, who should be executed, with all the rigor and formalities of the law, in the Public Square of Venice.' Then was read a note under the own hand of the Emperor, in which he said that he would even give their lives to Solera, Foresti and Munari, if they should make any spontaneous revelation of importance to the great political views of His Majesty. 'I was sent back to my prison; two guards were placed to watch over me day and night. I was deprived of the use of the knife and fork, and obliged to eat with my hands. The doctor attended me with much kindness; my wounds took a favorable turn, and I was left there, condemned to death, and uncertain whether or not the sentence would be executed.

'On Christmas Eve, 1821, all the condemned were led, chained two by two, to a scaffold on the Square of St. Mark, in Venice. It was about 12 at noon. The square, the windows, the roofs were covered with people. The whole Austrian garrison of Venice was under arms, in bands, in the squares and streets. The cannons placed between the two columns Todere and St. Mark, The Viceroy, brother of the Emperor, was on the great balcony of the Imperial Palace. Unbroken silence prevailed; one of the judges read in a loud voice the sentence of condemnation; at the word *death*, there was a shudder of horror; at the word *life granted*, there was a cry of joy. All were saved from death, but all were condemned to irons (*carcere duro*) in the Spielberg and the Castle of Lubiana—some for 10, 15, some for 20 years. I was among the latter. They said that my youth saved me from death. Meanwhile we were conducted to the Island of San Michael. Ladies and gentlemen followed us in gondolas, waving white handkerchiefs and calling to us, 'Courage, courage, brave patriots.' At night a grand serenade was given us, from the Lagune, and pieces of poetry recited, which, from the great distance we could not understand. A few months afterwards, at Milan and Venice, were published similar sentences, and all under the title of high treason, and all condemned to Spielberg.'

Silvio Pellico was among his fellow-prisoners, many of whom died. On the 42th of January, 1822, the officers set out with their prisoners for Spielberg.—The journey lasted about a month—a terrible journey over the Alps of Corinthia and Syria, amid snows and intense winter cold—the prisoners chained together, two by two. Spielberg is a mountain which rises above the city of Brunn, the capital of Moravia. The vaults of a fortress, erected by the Emperor Charles V., were changed into a penitentiary, and here with assassins and highway robbers, incendiaries and villains of all kinds, numbering generally from 800 to 900 men and women, the Italians were left to drag out their miserable days.

'To each of us was assigned a prison, twelve feet in length and eight in breadth with a small window with double rows of iron bars. For a bed a plain wooden plank, straw mattrass and blanket, a long iron chair fastened in the wall, an earthen jug for water; this was all the furniture. We were allowed no knife and fork but only a wooden spoon. Morning and evening. broth of burnt flour and bacon put in warm water: at noon a dumpling and a little piece of meat, which produced vomiting and a small portion of bread. The food was given in a dirty, dusty iron vessel.'

The Emperor died in 1835, and his son Ferdinand ascended the throne, immediately passed a decree liberating the Italian patriots, but condemning them to a perpetual exile in America. On the first of August, 1836, Foresti, with the other prisoners, was transported by night to Trieste, whence, on the 3d, they sailed for America in the very same brig—the *Usello*—from which Koszta in Smyrna was dragged. Immediately upon their arrival here they were received with much consideration by prominent citizens, and a week later their fellow countrymen gave them a hanquet at Delmonico's.

"Occasional,' the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes to that paper:

There is no doubt that a movement will be made in the next Congress to investigate the profligate employment of the public funds in the late elections and especially the manner in which they have been used against the democracy of Illinois. A gentleman now here informs us that the extent to which this matter has been carried will, when it is exposed to the people, create such a sensation as has never been known in the United States. Gov. Brown of the Post Office Department, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Toucey, have gone to extremes in punishing men who have not agreed with them in opinion.

Jefferson Davis, in his late speech at Portland, announced a doctrine that will greatly exercise the *quid nunes* in Mississippi—being neither more nor less than the assertion that a Territorial Legislature can exclude slavery by refusing to protect it. This is no new idea of the distinguished Davis, though it will greatly surprise some of those who have been relying upon him to help them on in especial devotion to Southern rights. Nothing so clears the vision as for a Northerner to visit the South or a Southerner to visit the North.

Do not be surprised if, after Congress meets in December, a Southern Democrat shall rise in the Senate or House, and offer a bill repealing the English bill, so as to allow Kansas immediate admission or as soon as she has a Constitution ratified by the people. Stranger things than this have happened. When Congress adjourned last summer Douglas was ostracised by almost the entire South. Now he is lauded in many quarters. This was blow number one at the Administration. Look out for blow number two.

The Coming Winter in New York.

The N. Y. Tribune says:

Our last winter was undoubtedly a hard one. Charity was taxed to the utmost, yet many died, if not directly and absolutely of hunger and cold, yet really of disease engendered or rendered fatal by want.—The harrowing scenes of that season of distress we would gladly forget; but there is another winter at hand, and it is likely to prove even a severer trial than the last. Our city is poor. Her trade for the last year has been slender, precarious and unprofitable. Thousands have lost their all through the failure of their debtors. We have more houses, stores and ships than we need, so that building will be nearly suspended on the completion of structures now in progress. Our manufactures are unprofitable and stagnant. The country is generally poor and must buy but sparingly and pay up but partially. How, then, are the million people within a radius of five miles to be subsisted through the winter before us?

Never ridicule the unfortunate.

More Miracles.

The Rev. Mr. Marco, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, writes that while Father Weniger was officiating at the ceremony of dedicating the Cross of Holy Trinity Church, in the presence of an immense multitude, a solemn and extraordinary event occurred. He says: "As soon as the cross had been dedicated and was about being raised, there appeared on the blue sky, surrounded by a cluster of white clouds a regularly-formed large white and well-defined cross, which disappeared at the moment the missionary cross was sunk into the ground. The whole crowd present gazed with amazement at this striking appearance, and you could hear persons less credulous utter these words: 'This is more than natural!'"

Singular.

A few weeks since, says the New Orleans Crescent, we mentioned as a singular circumstance, the marriage of a German widow, in the Third district, to her fifth husband—no one of the previous four having outlived his wedding a year. Well, a few days since, the fifth husband took the yellow fever. He died, and on Friday he was buried.

Parson Brownlow has not enjoyed himself at the North. On his way home he stopped at Cincinnati, of which town he says:

"It is a city of great wealth, trade and commerce; but it is a fast city and as corrupt as the devil could wish it. It is full of rascals, swindlers and bogus stock-dealers. Even the beggars are thieves and impostors. In soliciting charities, in creating houses of worship, building orphan asylums, or whatever this mixed population go at, the thief and impostor stick out."

A gambling saloon, containing a deal table, on which was a lighted candle, an old pair of scissors, was recently discovered in a sewer at Columbus, Ga.

The cost of a thirteen inch shell, as it flies through the air, is from $10 to $12. The estimated cost of firing a thirty-six inch bomb is nearly $150. These figures afford some idea of the "shelling out" which is necessitated by war.

Capt. Townsend, of the slaver Echo, who has been undergoing examination at Boston, for some time, has been fully committed for piracy. His trial was to take place before the Circuit Court on the 15th of October. A new complaint has been entered against him, for misdemeanor, which subjects him to a fine of from $1000 to $5000, and imprisonment for from three to seven years.

A Precocious Forger.

A few days since the postmaster of New Orleans arrested Michael Hertz, a lad of sixteen, in the act of signing a receipt, for a valuable letter addressed John McMurdo of that city. Several valuable letters have been mysteriously taken from the post office since last May, and the police have been on the watch for the abstractor for some time. Receipts for most of these have been given in the boy's hand writing, and he has even forged endorsements of checks and drafts enclosed in these letters and got them cashed at the city banks. How the officers could be deceived by his bungling forgeries is a matter of wonder to everybody. On breaking open the boy's trunk at his father's house, a pocket-book was found containing $165 and two notes for $10,000 drawn by a merchant of Centreville, La., for acceptance on a firm in New Orleans, due 1st March 1859. He was committed for trial.

Swapping Wives.

The Danville (Va.) Transcript says: A friend informs us that an occurrence in Patrick county came to his knowledge a few days since, which we consider decidedly rich. Two of the citizens of that goa-head State, having each about half a dozen children, concluded to make a swap of an unheard-of character. One proposed to exchange wives, but the other, who was thinking his wife the most likely woman, said he must have something to boot. It was finally agreed that the one should give the other *two and a half bushels of potatoes*, and the swap was made.

The Queen of Portugal is——pretty well, thank you. Likewise Queen Victoria. Likewise the Empress Eugenie.

Kissing the Butcher.

"My dear," said an affectionate wife, "what shall we have for dinner to day?"

"One of your smiles," replied the husband, "I can dine on that every day."

"But I can't," replied the wife.

"Then, take this," and he gave her a kiss and went to his business.

He returned to dinner.

"This is excellent steak," said he,—"what did you pay for it?"

"Why, what you gave me this morning to be sure."

"You did!" exclaimed he, "then you shall have the money next time you go to market."

Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, has been converted.

The famous Col. Titus, of Kansas memory, has settled in Arizona.

Meyerbeer is at present residing in Baden.

A New Play.

A very good story is going the rounds, showing the manner in which the younger Dumas, famous by his "Dame aux Camelias" and his "Demi Monde," was lately induced to write another play, he being of rather an indolent disposition by nature. Shortly after Beaufort's assumption of management, he desired a play from Dumas and went to his hotel to see him. As soon as Dumas perceived him he knew the object of his visit and said to him:

"Sorry, my dear fellow, that I can't talk with you, but I am going out with Z. to take a long swim."

"Very well," replied the manager.—"I'm very fond of swimming myself, and will accompany you if you'll let me."

Hardly were they in the water when Beaufort placed his hands on Dumas' shoulders, and asked:

"Do you like to be ducked?"

"Like it? No, I hate it,"

"Well, I'm stronger than you, and I'll duck you three times if you don't write me a play."

"Nonsense."

"Not a bit of it. I'm in earnest."

"You're mad."

"Am I? We'll see. Duck No. 1."

And in goes Dumas.

"Stop! I agree."

"A long piece?"

"Yes. On my honor."

"You're a good fellow. *Au revoir.*

"How? Are you not going to take long swim?"

"What's the good of it? I only wanted to get a promise from you. I've got it and I'm going."

And that was the way Mr. Alexander Dumas came to write "The Prodigal Father."

Origin of Plants.

Madder came from the east,
Celery originated in Germany,
The chestnut came from Italy,
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia,
The nettle is a native of Europe,
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America,
The poppy originated in the east,
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye came, originally, from Siberia.
Parsely was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru,
The mulberry-tree originated in Persia.

The gourd is probably an eastern plant.

The walnut and peach came from Persia.

The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.

The cucumber came from the East Indies.

The quince came from the Island of Crete.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

The garden-beans came from the East Indies.

The garden-crest is from Egypt and the east.

Horse-radish came from the south of Europe.

The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The dyer's weed is peculiar to southern Germany.

The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The cranberry is a native of Europe and America.

The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.

The potato is a well-known native of Peru and Mexico.

The currant and gooseberry came from southern Europe.

Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Barley was found wild in the mountains of Himalaya.

Hops, mustard and carraway seed originated in Germany.

Anise was brought from Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago.

The cherry, plum, olive, and almond came from Asia Minor.

Linseed originally appeared as a weed in the ordinary grain crops of southern Europe.

Rice came from southern Africa, whence it was taken out to India, and thence to Europe and America.

Wheat was brought from the central table-lands of Thibet—where its representative yet exists as grass, with small grains.

Turnips and mangel wurzels came from the shores of the Mediterranean. The white turnip is supposed to be a native of Germany.

The carrot is supposed to have been brought from Asia; others, however, maintain it to be a native of the same country as the turnip.

The false impression that went abroad returned in the last steamer.

Why is a fop like a cinnamon tree?—Because the bark is worth more than the trunk.

Gold tries the man.