# 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, NOVEMBER 4, 1858. NO. 19.



**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:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, otherwise.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| | |
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| 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 |
| One Fourth " " | 20,00 |
| One Eighth " " | 16,00 |
| One Column, six months, | 20,00 |
| One Half Column, six months, | 10,00 |
| One Fourth " " " | 8,00 |
| One Eighth " " " | 20,00 |
| One Column three months, | 13,00 |
| One Half Column, three months, | 10,00 |
| One Fourth " " " | 6,00 |
| One Eighth " " " | 5,00 |
| Announcing candidates for office (in advance,) | 5,00 |

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

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

An 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.

Letter matter on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.



BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

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 Carson's 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.
R. 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.

D. 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.'s.
REFERENCES:
J. W. Grimes, Ex-Governor Iowa
T. L. Price " do Missouri
Austin A King " do do
G. S. Sayre & Co., Glenwood, Iowa
G. Doughty Council Bluffs, Iowa
April 8, 1858. v2n41-1y

JOHN F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n33-6m

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. McLENNAN Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

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.
REFERENCES:
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.
Storehouse 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 v2-44-1y


## An Act

*To amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Brownville, approved Feb. 9, 1857.*

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That hereafter the annual election of officers for the city of Brownville as provided for in an act approved February 9, 1857, shall be held in the same manner as therein provided, on the first Monday in April in each year. The officers elected at such election shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. The officers elected at the election next preceding the passage of this act are hereby made to serve until the next annual election as provided for in section 1st of this act.

SEC. 3. The city council of said city of Brownville are hereby further empowered with exclusive authority to provide for the license and prohibition of all ball alleys or other bowling or billiard saloons also for the sale of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors. *Provided*, That no license for the sale of spirituous liquors shall be granted for a less sum than twenty-five dollars. *And provided further*, That the applicant shall give bonds to the amount required by the Council in any sum not less than one thousand dollars; all moneys arising under the provisions of this section, shall belong exclusively to the school fund of the district in which said city of Brownville is or may be located.

SEC. 4. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Oct. 18, 1858.

## Stay Law.

In approving this bill, Governor RICHARDSON sent to the Council the following communication:

After a careful examination of the law, I have signed and approved a bill to ameng chapter 2d of the laws of 1857, relatnd to District Courts. The power of the Legislature to decide everything in reference to the remedy on contracts is undoubted, and I depart from the usual course in approving bills in this case, and state the reasons why I have approved of this act.

The power of the Legislature to enact sections 1, 2 and 3 is undoubted.

If section 4 applied to past contracts by positive enactment, or clear legal implication, I could not approve it, because it would impair the validity of contracts, and thus be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. As that section, in my judgment, does not apply to past contracts, and having no doubt about the power of the Legislature to enact such a law to apply to future contracts, I have this day signed and approved this bill.

## Singular Impulse.

A little son, thirteen years old, of Brack of Wheeling, Va., having witnessed the execution of Burns, had an uncontrollable desire aroused to know what sort of a sensation hanging produced. The other day he procured a rope, made a noose, and adjusting it around his neck, threw the weight of his body on it. He was discovered in time to save his life, but not before he had become insensible. He afterwards tried it on a younger brother, but the boy was rescued ere life had entirely departed.

## More Big Lumps.

We were shown, says the editor of the Columbia (Cal.) Courier, two fine specimens of pure gold, taken out of a claim—weight fifteen ounces. A larger piece of pure gold was found on this claim two or three months since, and several large lumps have been taken out every season. This claim has taken out upwards of eighty thousand dollars in one year, of which sum the expense of working has been some thirty thousand.

## Effects of Comets—Look Out.

Forty years ago the people of London beheld a great comet. An article appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, a London periodical, on the supposed influence of that comet. The following were the influences summed up by the writer:—"Wasps were few, flies became blind and disappeared early; many women brought forth twins, and the wife of a shoemaker had four children at a birth.

## Why he Killed her.

Michael Elk, who murdered his wife a few days ago, by plunging a knife into her bosom, gave as a reason for the bloody deed that she had the phtisic, and had kept him awake all night by her hard breathing. He would, he said, kill anybody who would disturb his rest. Michael must be blessed with an exceedingly sweet and amiable disposition.

James Boon, aged eighty-five years, an inmate of the poor-house at Kingston, Lenoir county, North Carolina, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, has inherited a handsome estate amounting to $150,000, and no mistake.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, sailed on the 14th ult, with two of his daughters, in the steamer Arago, for Havre, intending to pass a year or two abroad.

It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.

Some of the ladies of New York are adopting the profession of dentistry.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

## The Platte Gold Region.

A Reliable Account of the Gold Country and the Prospects for Mining.

### NO GOLD AT PIKE'S PEAK.

*Explanation of unfavorable Reports that have reached us.*

### The Mines as they really are.

About the Route, the Scenes, the several Companies, the Time to go, &c.

*Lawrence, K. T.*, Oct. 19, 1858.

Having just returned from the gold mines of Western Kansas, and having seen a few and heard many contradictory reports in regard to them, I make haste on the very hour of my arrival to give you the *truth* in relation to the whole matter. I left Eastern Kansas on the 25th of May last, with the company familiarly known on the plains as the "Lawrence Company," for the express purpose of finding the gold that we have for several years heard was deposited in the mountains.

THE ROUTE.

We took the route by the Santa Fe trail up the Arkansas, and on the 13th of June reached Walnut Creek, at Allison's ranch. At that place we learned that there were two companies in advance of us bound on the same errand. One of these companies was composed of men from the Cherokee Nation, and Western Arkansas, called the "Cherokee Company," and commanded by Col. Beck; the other was composed of men from Ray and Bates counties, Missouri, and was called, I think, the "Ray County Company," and commanded by Capt. Doke. I speak of these two companies thus particularly for reasons which the latter part of this communication will disclose. We followed after these companies, passing Bent's Fort on the 28th of June, and arriving at the *Fontaine qui bouille* on the 4th of July, meanwhile hearing nothing of the companies in advance of us. On the next morning, July 5th, we met two wagons which had been a part of the Cherokee Company. They reported that disaffection had arisen among the Cherokees;—that they were angry with Capt. Beck because they could not make $20 per day as they alleged he had told them; that they thought he would be killed; that they "had worked hard, prospecting the Platte and Cherry Creek *five whole days*;" that they could not make more than "two bits" per day; that they "had farms and niggers at home, and home they were going." We passed them not very much discouraged, notwithstanding their very thorough prospecting of the country.

NO GOLD AT PIKE'S PEAK.

On the 9th of July, we arrived at the base of Pike's Peak, and on the next day commenced prospecting. We remained there five days, and did not find a trace of gold, and at the end of that time our old miners said they were satisfied there was no gold there, as there was no quartz, no bed rock, except the surface rock, with the old red sandstone and miraceous granite, and no indications of gold about the soil.

THE PLATTE GOLD REGION.

On the morning of July 13, we "rolled out" for the Platte, and at noon arrived at "Jim's Camp," fifteen miles from Pike's Peak. There we were met by Capt. Doke, of the Ray county company, and a few of his men. He reported that he had been prospecting the South Platte for two or three weeks; that they "found gold everywhere," that he thought "it might be made to pay, if his men would only stick to it, but that they were discouraged and were returning home;" and he added, "When I can get a party of men that will stick I shall return." We camped together at noon, and then it was agreed that we should join our forces and send a party over the mountains into the South Park. We did so, and sent the party under the command of Capt. Doke, and the guidance of a Mexican. That party returned after an absence of eight days, having accomplished nothing. After this unsuccessful effort, the enthusiasm of the combined remnants of the "Cherokee" and "Ray county" companies, was at a low point; and as they sat around the camp-fires telling their stories and singing the songs of home, it soon became evident that their days of gold-hunting were nearly over, and sure enough, for on the morning of the 25th of July ten of the twelve wagons composing their train "pulled out" for the States.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

Among the members of the company who left, was a Mr. Smedley, who had made a fortune in California. After he was in the saddle, ready to start, I heard him say that "he was not by any means satisfied with the prospecting that had been done, and that he thought the mines on the South Platte might be made to pay;" and yet I understand that this same Mr. Smedley has published a letter, in which he says the mines are a humbug. (I have not seen the letter, and but very few newspaper articles on the subject—having arrived but a few hours since.) Capt. Beck said on the same morning, that "he believed if his men were obliged to dig for money to take them home, they could take out ten dollars per day to the man," and then I have within twenty-four hours, been referred to him that the mines were a humbug. But more of this soon.

We remained near Pike's Peak for two weeks longer, and then went to New Mexico; at which time (12th of August) six men who had gone out with the Lawrence company, and two who had gone out with the Ray county company, left for the States, by way of Bent's Fort. About the same time, two men of the latter company left, by way of the Republican, making in all about sixty men that left for the States before any considerable amount of gold had been taken from the mines. I have been thus particular in describing our movements, in order that I might explain the reports that have been recently published, giving discouraging accounts of the mines.

Of Mr. Smedley's report I have already spoken. He admitted when he left that the work had not been half done. I have also spoken of Capt. Beck. Now, I suppose that you, Mr. Editor, might ask any one of those sixty men about the mines, and in every case they would tell you that "the thing was all a humbug, that they had just returned from there, and that they could not make day wages," and with a few exceptions they would be honest in what they tell you, and you would honestly publish their report; when a few facts would explain the whole matter. A copy of the Weekly Democrat, of Oct. 12th, is before me, in which I find a letter from some Kansas City gold hunters, dated Council Grove, in which they speak of meeting men returning from Pike's Peak, who brought discouraging reports of the mines. You will notice that I have spoken above of eight or ten men leaving us on August 12th, and this letter from Council Grove is dated Sept. 25th, which would be about the time they would arrive at that point, and well they might give discouraging accounts of the mines for they had but $1 or $2 worth of gold, not as they said "the product of a summer's hard labor," but the product of a summer's folly, in running after Mexican stories, combined with less than one hour's washing with a pan. Let those men who wrote that letter from Council Grove "push on," as they say they are "determined to do," and they are "all right."

Again I see among the news by the Salt Lake mail that "at Laramie a gentleman was seen just from the mines—who said that the mines were a humbug—that while a man was making $1.50 he would spend $2.00. Now I happen to know the gentleman spoken of, because between the 1st and 20th of September only one man went from the mines to Laramie, and I know that he never worked a day in the mines; he belonged to a class that live without work, and went to Laramie at the invitation of the miners, presented in the shape of a resolution adopted at a public meeting, and in the words of the resolution he "departed in two hours." But I see that I am prolonging this communication to an unreasonable length, and the express is about to leave. My object in writing thus far has been to contradict the discouraging reports of the last few days. Now a word about the

MINES AS THEY REALLY ARE.

No work has yet been done there—no claims to any extent have been made—the time has been spent in prospecting with pans—a half-day here and a half-day there. No man has found a piece 'twenty-three ounces,' one ounce, or (to my knowledge) one pennyweight. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, no man made sixteen dollars in one day. The men who were there when I left were working with pans, carried their dirt from four to seventy rods, and made from $2.50 to $5.00 per day.

The better way for your readers to judge of the yield of the mines, is to know the "prospect of the pan." I have seen $1.50 in a single pan a few times—40 to 60 cents frequently, and hardly less than 8 to 10 cents. Californians will tell you that with three cents to the panful they can make good wages. The Californians in our party say, that when they can get sluices arranged, they can make every day they work $15. There, then, you have the whole story. Unless some new "diggings" have been discovered since Sept. 20th, you can put it down all reports of wages higher than $10 as extravagant, and receive them with a "*leetle* grain of allowance." If your readers are satisfied with wages under that sum, let them go there, and they will make it. There is room enough for twenty thousand mining claims. The gold is "wash gold," and is in the opinion of the wisest heads in the mountains, but the beginning of next year's discoveries. Every man there that has had any experience in mining is satisfied with the prospect for the next season, and some of them extremely enthusiastic.

THE TIME TO GO TO THE MINES.

I would advise no person to start for the mines after this date until spring. I think some have gone two or three weeks too late to escape hardships, but this will do for the present. I will soon furnish your readers with further information in regard to the mines, routes, &c. I may be permitted to remark that I have heard that some of those who have come in from the mines have received hundreds of letters daily in regard to details, camping places, &c. No person can afford to answer all the inquiries of that kind for nothing, however much he may wish to accommodate the public, for it would take all his own time and two or three assistants besides. I have kept an accurate journal of the route up the Arkansas, along the mountains and down the Platte creeks, camping-places, &c., and shall be happy to accommodate any person to a reasonable extent with the information in my possession, if they will address me at Lawrence, K. T. W. B. PARSONS.

## Miscellaneous.

### Mrs. Kelly is asked for her Name.

Among the arrests made recently, was that of Mrs. Kelly for intoxication. Mrs. Kelly is a talkative little body, and shockingly given to one idea. We give her examination:

"What's your name?"

"As dacint a woman as the sun iver shone upon. I've lived in Albany twelve years come next Michaelmas—I know it by the token, that the Sunday before we waked O'Neil."

"What is your name?"

"My char-ac-ther is as good as any woman's in the State. If you think I'm lyin' call on Mrs. Manning—a devil a nicer woman than Mrs. Manning ever flirted a house-cloth or peeled a pratie."

"Stop that rigmarole, and give me your name."

"Stop what! my rigmarole? And what's my rigmarole done that you should throw slurs on a dacint woman? Would ye take advantage of my wakeness, ye gray-headed old coon, ye?"

"Will you give me your name?"

"Me what?"

"Your name."

"And perhaps you think I have not got one. Bedad, I've as good a name as iver came to Ameriky, and I'm not ashamed of it."

"Will you give it to me?"

"I'd see you to the devil first! I'd not bemean the Kellys to that degree as to tell yees I'm one of 'em."

"Then your name is Kelly?"

"And who slathered that out? Show me the blackguard, and I'll dust his coat with a poker."

"Never mind all that. Mrs. Kelly you were found intoxicated."

"And who paid for the rum? Not you, ye ould vilyan, ye."

"It matters not who paid for the rum. You drank it, and then committed a breach of the peace, for doing which I sentence you to jail for ten days."

"And dare you send a Kelly to jail for takin' a little wake gin, to get the wind from her heart?"

"Certainly, a Kelly or any other person, if they violate the laws. Clinton, take her off."

"Clinton undertook to do so, but got so entangled with Mrs. Kelly's legs, that the pair fell down the stairs, breaking officer Clinton's watch knee-pan and suspenders. Mrs. Kelly is now in jail, but threatens to take it out of the "ould vilyan's skin," the first time she meets him, with a mop-handle.

### A Somnambulic Excentricity.

A short time since a wealthy lady, who has an only son, called on Professor Pencoast. The latter, it should be remembered, rarely visits patients, but receives them in the office. On this occasion, however, Prof. P. complied with this request, and was ushered into the presence of Mrs. Smith. After the usual compliments, Mrs. Smith opened the following conversation:

"I wish to consult you, doctor concerning my son—George, you know."

"Oh! yes, madam," said the Professor, "but he is surely not sick?"

"Why, sir, there are no acute symptoms, but for a month past he has been afflicted with somnambulism, and we fear that unless the tendency is corrected, the most serious consequences may arise."

"Ah, indeed! You say he has walked in his sleep for a month past?"

"Yes, sir."

"And never did previous to that?"

"No, sir."

The doctor mused.

"Of what does your family consist?" he asked.

"Myself and my son, the two kitchen servants, and Celeste, the chambermaid, who only came last month.

Just at this moment the last named person entered. She was a plump, rosy lipped girl, who waited upon Mrs. Smith.

When she had left the room, Mrs. S. remarked:

"That's my new chambermaid, doctor; interesting girl, is she not?"

"Yes, madam, particularly so. I think you said she had been with you about a month, did you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, madam," said the doctor, rising and taking his hat, "allow me to assure you that any apprehensions of your son's health would be superfluous. As long as that young woman's room is accessible to George, I fancy his somnambulic habits will continue. And, madam," continued the doctor, "under the present circumstances, I really don't wonder at it."

We rather imagine that that took the old lady.

### Gone up under the Hoop.

The West Point (Ga.) Citizen tells the following of a married man at the commencement exercises of a certain college in Georgia this summer:

He started up the stairway at a swift pace, not noticing any further until he came nearly to the top of the steps, when he says a strange sensation came over him, and suddenly he found himself enveloped in darkness, as though the lights had been extinguished. He was astonished and bewildered. But the mystery was soon explained, and it appeared that a lady, wearing a very large hoop, had met him at the top of the stairs, and was just in the act of descending the stairs, when our friend, being a small man, had, without noticing, actually *gone up under the hoop.*

### Random Gems.

Govern well your household.

We do well to conceal our domestic evils.

We should stop the mouth of slander by prudence.

We should be cautious not to say all that we know.

He who has learned to obey, will know how to command.

The prudent man avoids evil, the courageous one sustains it.

Visit your friend in misfortune, rather than in prosperity.

Be mild towards those who are thy dependant; be not arrogant.

Speak no ill of thy neighbor, if thou wouldst not hear what will trouble thee.

Make no display of thy good fortune; but, in avoiding envy, do not excite pity.

The first office of prudence is to see impending evils, and prevent them.

Take pains to correct the blemishes of the mind rather than those of the face.

Such as are careless of themselves, will hardly be attentive to another's concerns.

If we considered all that others suffer, our own complaints would be more moderate.

Trust not the officious man who is always busying himself about the affairs of others.

The sentence you pronounce on another, be willing to abide by yourself, in a similar case.

In order to live justly and be respected, we must abstain from doing that we blame in others.

We should not be hasty in forming new friendships, nor in terminating those of long standing.

Let thy mildness excuse thy power; dread to be feared, "We may the mean not fear nor great despise."

I am pleased with the abode which exhibits nothing superfluous, and where I find everything that is necessary.

Parents may expect from their children the same degree of dutiful behavior as they themselves paid to their own parents.

Counsel—You have said that while walking with an umbrella over your head, you fell into the reservoir, and was badly injured. Did you break any bones, sir, at that time?

Witness—I did, sir.

Counsel—What bones?

Witness—Whalebones, sir.

Counsel looked funny and ordered the witness down.

At the "Dress Reform Convention," in Syracuse, Dr. Johnson told the audience that "he had seen fifteen hundred women take off the long skirts, and put on the short skirts." A modest man, that Dr. Johnson, to stand by and see women put on "short skirts." Fie, for shame.—Wonder if the women knew it?

The following correspondence is said to have taken place between a New Haven merchant and one of his customers.—

Sir—Your account has been standing for two years, I must have it settled immediately.

To which in reply—

Sir—Things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been *standing* too long, suppose you let it *run* a little while.

It is said that hundreds of greenhorns who bought stock in copper mines, on the strength of being told that great amounts of copper had been *smelt* there, will never get a *scent* for their money. The labors of miners there are said to be in *vein.*

A brilliant auditory, among which were many elegantly-dressed ladies, recently attended a lecture on chemistry in Berlin. After the lecture was over, the lady portion of the audience presented a very singular appearance. Some of the gentle fair ones, who had manufactured for themselves ivory complexions, rosy cheeks, coral lips and ebony eye-brows, had been so transformed, (in consequence of the chemical decomposition occasioned by the gas the professor had employed in making his experiments,) that they would have excited the envy of a peacock, their cheeks having turned yellow, blue, black, violet, and various other colors! Moral: Painted dolls should not attend chemical lectures,

Clem used to sweep out the schoolhouse and so picked up much useful learning; so he said to Cæsar:

"Which do you tink is de mose useful ob de comets—de sun or de moon?"

"Well, Clem, I don't tink I should be able to anser dat question, seein as how I neber hab much book larnin."

"Well, I spect de moon orto to take de fust rank in dat ticlar."

"Why so?"

"Kase de moon shines in de night when we need de light, and de sun shines in de day time when de light am ob no consequence."

Pride breakfasted with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and supped with Infamy.

Punch teaches book-keeping in three words—"Never lend them."

Pay the Printer.