Nebraska Advertiser.

FURNAS, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office—No. 74 McPherson's Block, up Stairs,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Terms, in Advance:
One copy, one year..... $2 00
One copy, six months..... 1 00

FOR AGRICULTURAL MATTER
SEE FOURTH PAGE.

Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856. Oldest Paper in the State.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870. VOL. 15.—NO. 2.

The Daily Advertiser.
Published every afternoon (Sundays excepted).
FURNAS, COLHAPP & CO.,
Office—No. 74, McPherson Block, up Stairs,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
TERMS:
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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
JOB PRINTING.
Of all kinds, done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

JARVIS S. CHURCH, Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor, Brownville, Neb. Practices in the Courts of Southern Nebraska.

HEWETT & NEWMAN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Brownville, Neb. Office No. 3, McPherson Block, up stairs.

FRENCH & ROGERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to their care. Office in Co[illegible] House Building, Brownville, Neb.

JOB A. DILLON, Attorney and Counselor at L[illegible] and Real Estate Agent, Tecumseh, John[illegible] County, Neb.

THOMAS & BROADY, Attorneys at Law [illegible] Solicitors in Chancery. Office in District C[illegible] Room, Brownville, Neb.

WM. H. McLENNAN, Attorney and Coun[illegible] at Law, Nebraska City, Neb.

B. F. PERKINS, Attorney and Counselor at [illegible] Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY, Attorneys and Coun[illegible] at Law, Pawnee City, Pawnee County, N[illegible]

N. K. GRIGGS, Attorney at Law and Land [illegible] Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

PHYSICIANS.

C. F. STEWART, M. D., Physician and S[illegible] Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 t[illegible] and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ p. m.

WM. M. DAILY, Physician and Surge[illegible] Nebraska, Neb. Graduate of Cincinnati College.

W. H. KIMBLIN, M. D., Physician and S[illegible] Office for the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infir[illegible] No. 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

H. C. THURMAN, Physician and Surgeo[illegible] 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Offic[illegible] from 6 to 9 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

H. L. MATTHEWS, Physician and Surgeon [illegible] in City Drug Store, No. 32 Main street, [illegible]ville, Neb.

GRAIN DEALERS.

EVAN WORTHING, Forwarding and Co[illegible] sion Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of [illegible] and Country Produce. Office and Warehou[illegible] 60 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

GEO. G. START & BRO., Dealers in Gra[illegible] duce, &c., Aspinwall, Neb. Highest [illegible] price paid for anything the farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the [illegible]

MERCHANDISE.

F. F. JOHNSON & CO., Dealers in General [illegible] andise, No. 72 Main street, Brownville.

WILLIAM T. DEN, Dealer in General [illegible] dise and Forwarding and Commission [illegible] ant, No. 26 Main street, Brownville, Ne[illegible] Planters' Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., al[illegible] hand. Highest market price paid for Hi[illegible] Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

NOTARIES.

E. E. KIRKIGHT, Notary Public and Com[illegible] No. 32 Main street, second floor, Br[illegible] Neb. Agent for the Equitable and Ame[illegible] Life Insurance companies.

DRUGGISTS.

MCEEERY & NICKELL, Dealers [illegible] Stationery, Etc., No. 32 Main stre[illegible] Brownville, Neb. Full assortment of Drugs, P[illegible] Books, Stationery, etc. on hand, and sold [illegible] wholesale or retail.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON, General Blacksmith, [illegible] Main street, Brownville, Neb. Is prepared to [illegible] all kinds of work in iron, on short notice, and a price [illegible] keeping with the times.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON, Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers, First street, between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb. Work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOTELS.

REYNOLDS HOUSE, J. N. Reynolds, Proprietor, No. 88 and 90 Main street, opposite Post Office. Newly furnished throughout; Rooms airy and neatly; ceiled from cellar to attic. First Class Table supplied [illegible] on first floor. Most convenient House to the business part of the city. Livery accommodations convenient. Stages for all points leave this House daily, making close connections with all railroad trains. 27y

AMERICAN HOUSE, L. D. Robb, Proprietor. A Front street, between Main and Water streets, Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with this House.

LAND AGENTS.

RICHARD V. HUGHES, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in Hughes & McFall's Furniture Store, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in Depot Ticket Room. Will give prompt attention to the purchase of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH, Real Estate Agent for the sale, purchase and sale of Real Estate in Iowa and Nebraska, Paying Taxes, Etc. Office east side of Twelfth street, near Farnham (upstairs), Omaha, Nebraska.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 38 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Men's, Lady's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

SHELLENBERGER BROS., Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmith Furnishings, Etc., No. 74 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

DEUSER & SHIRTS, Hardware Merchants, No. 79 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

JUSTICES.

A. W. MORGAN, Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace. Office in County Court Room, Court Building, Brownville, Neb.

TAILORING.

CHRIS. HAUBOLDT, Merchant Tailor, No. 62 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice, and at reasonable terms.

MUSIC.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM, Teacher of Music, Rooms [illegible] Main street, between Main and Water streets, Brownville. Mrs. Graham gives lessons on the Piano, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and is agent for the best Organs and Pianos in the country, such as those of Root & Cady, Chicago, Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, Stock, Chickering, Sohmer, Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, and Vespel. All warranted for five years, and will be sold at manufacturer's prices.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JULIUS GILBERT, County Surveyor. Postoffice address, Clifton, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

C. W. WHEELER, Bridge Builder and Contractor, Brownville Neb. Agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. Superintendent and best wooden bridge now in use.

SADDLERY.

J. H. BAUER, Harness, Saddles, Collars, Etc., No. 61 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

JOSEPH HUDDA, Peace and Quiet Saloon, No. 47 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors on hand.

RICHARD HAMM, Alhambra Billiard Saloon, No. 49 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors always on hand.

CONFECTIONERS.

ISRAEL S. NACHTIGAL, Bakery and Confectionery, No. 43 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries, constantly on hand.

SHERMAN HOUSE.
C. M. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR
46 Main street, Brownville.
This House has been recently remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is one of the best accommodations in the city to the travelling public. It is centrally located, and commands a fine view of the West, and Omnibuses for all trains leave the Sherman House. Fair rates. 15-tf

H. H. BRYANT,
House, Sign and Carriage PAINTER,
Graining & Paper Hanger,
MAIN STREET,
Brownville, Nebraska.

JOHN HAUSFIELD,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Is prepared to contract in his line, in city or country. All work done in the best of style. Also, will build Cisterns, and warrant them perfect. 25y

D. REMICK,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate in
Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.
PAYING TAXES, &c.
Will pay Taxes in above named States for sale on long time.
Office, 49 Main street.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
41-6m

Nebraska Advertiser.

WM. FURNAS. J. L. COLHAPP. T. C. HACKER.
FURNAS, COLHAPP & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Published Every Thursday Morning.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	Twelve Months
[illegible] inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$ 8.00
[illegible] inches	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00
[illegible] inches	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00
[illegible] inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
[illegible] inches	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	40.00
[illegible] inches	8.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	40.00	60.00
[illegible] column	10.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	100.00

[illegible] advertisements at legal rates: One square, [illegible] line of Agate space, or less,) first insertion, [illegible] each subsequent insertion, 50c.
[illegible] Cards of five lines or less, $8.00.
[illegible] notices, each head, $3.00.
[illegible] All transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bonapartist Conspiracy—Another Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Rumors of the conspiracy of the Bonapartists impede the national defense in France, and promote the triumph of the Prussians.

A dispatch from Versailles announces that General Pitsach, on the 12th, attacked and carried Creteuil, driving out over three thousand gardes mobiles.

General Vonwerder reports that the army recently in his front has retired to Belfort and Dijons.

Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

A dispatch received at the State Department to-night from a reliable source states that in London there is a report that peace is arranged, and is much believed, although not yet officially announced.

Official Statement of French Forces.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

A special at Boulogne sends an official statement from Lille, Rouen and Lyons, of the actual force now in the field to resist invasion. It consists of four hundred and seventy-five thousand men within the enclents of Paris, of ninety thousand men, for the most part regular troops, with Bazaine at Metz and Thionville, and of one hundred and seventy-five thousand regular troops outside of Paris and Metz. Besides these the Government has distributed arms to eight hundred and fifty-thousand men in the provinces.

Gen. Baurbaki, who is in full possession of the plans and intentions of Marshal Bazaine and of Gen. Trochu, has been appointed commander of all the forces in Northeastern France not under command of Bazaine, and he has left Tours for Lille to take command of his troops. He expresses the utmost confidence in the ability of the French armies to assume the offensive on a general scale within a very few weeks, and the inevitable defeat if not destruction of the German armies in France.

Strength of the Prussian Armies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

A special correspondent at Ostend sends, from a diplomatic foreign source at Berlin, the following authentic statement of the actual numbers of German forces available for war in France.

The entire strength of the German armies now in France, including all reinforcements sent forward up to the 10th of October amounts, on paper, to six hundred and fifty thousand men; of these there were actually fit for duty at that date 520,000 men.

These are divided into thirteen Prussian army corps, including the so-called Silesian corps, one Saxony army corps, two Bavarian army corps, one Wurtemburg division and one Baden dision united under one corps commander, and seven Landwehr divisions, there being in the whole of Germany, actually under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, to do coast guard duty and to maintain order throughout the country, no more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

The Fight at Chateau Dun.

TOURS, Oct. 20.

The following official news has been made public by the Minister of War:

VENDOME, Oct. 20.—Chateau Dun was captured last night by the Prussians, after a siege lasting from noon until ten o'clock at night. It was defended by troops of the national Guard, and nine hundred franc tereurs who retired disputing every inch of ground. The Prussian force was 8,000, and were well supplied with artillery.

No official news whatever has been received from the two armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood the French are slowly falling back and the Prussians seem to be falling back toward Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French General to draw them on. Tours is full of French troops just arrived. A band of Irish and American volunteers has just arrived here, and are marching through the streets carrying the American and French flags.

Fight of a Frinch Corps.

VERSAILLES, VIA BERLIN, Oct. 18.

Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French corps which arrived there a few day ago has fled, some of the troops went to Beliort, but by far the greater part went to Dijon by rail. The population freed from their presence show a conciliatory spirit. The Prussians occupy Vesroul, the capital of tee department of Harte, some twenty miles from Bisoncote.

Great Battle at Orleans—Prussian Victories.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A dispatch from Chateaux Dun, dated yesterday afternoon announces that the Prussians have just began to shell the town.

The expected battle at Orleanse has occurred. After six hours defence of the city thc French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they ha not time to blow up the bridge across the Loire, which they had already mine. The forces were about equal, but no further particulars were received.

At Etival yesterday a force of three thousand Germans encountered eight thousand French, mainly mobiles. After a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

The Germans are now fed on supplies captured from Normandy and Orleans.

Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are now coming forward from Germany.

Terms of the Capitulation of Metz.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated 9 o'clock last evening, says the terms of the capitulation of the fortresses and garrison of Metz have been agreed upon at Prussian headquarters at Versailles, between the French General Royer and King William.

The following are the conditions under which the capitulation is made: Marshal Bazaine to sign a treaty of peace between France and Prussia as the plenipotentiary of Emperor Napoleon; Marshal Bazaine's army is to be disarmed, but to remain at Metz. Napoleon's son, the Prince Imperial is to ascend the throne of France, and Marshal Bazaine to be nominated Regent.

The receipt of the terms of Metz, and the prospective return of peace, has produced a tremendous excitement in this city. The intensest feeling prevades all circles, particularly the Stock Exchange, where an unusually great business was transacted to-day.

Bourbaki's Refusal to Command the Army of the Loire.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Morning Telegraph has reason to believe that Bourbaki's refusal to command the beaten army of the Loire was due to a very natural feeling, that his offer to command the army of the North is considered a subterfuge, as that army is not likely to be formed at all. The conduct of the Germans in Orleans, according to Prussian accounts, is very different from that aseribed by the French. They were perfectly orderly and the occupation was unattended by any violence or exaction.

China Punishing those Guilty of Outraging the French.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Latter advices from China are much more pacific. A dispatch dated Tiensin, Sept. 30th, says the mandarins have been transported, and fifteen meen have been beheaded for being concerned in the outrages on the French residents, besides an embassy is preparing to go to France.

Trochu Wants Peace.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.

The Etoile Belge says it is believed that Trochu and some other members of the Provisional government are desirous of peace, while Gambetta is implacable.

The Prussians Returning to Paris.

TOURS, October 20.

The Prussians are returning toward Paris without saeking battle with the French forces on the right bank of the Loire. The Prussians are still in peaceful occupation of Orleans. Owing to their great losses at Chateau Dun the Prussians nearly destroyed that town by fire. At Chateau d' Neuf, where the Prussians attacked and were beaten off, they took revenge by exacting heavy contributions of money. The inhabitants paid the sum, heavy as it was, within fifty thousand franes, and the Germans then evacuated the place, but threatened to return soon and collect the balance or burn the town. The best answer to the Prussian dispatches, saying their loss was trifling before Paris on the 13th on the occasion of a sortie of the French, is found in the official military report just published showing that after the battle the Prussians demanded a truce of five hours in order to bury their dead.

Another Battle at Paris.

TOURS, October 20.

Dubost, delegate from the Government at Paris to Tours, who landed in a balloon at Rocroy, yesterday, brings the news of another engagement near Paris. It began in the morning at Hautes Bruyes and lasted three hours. It was resumed in the afternoon and terminated after three hours' more fighting. The Prussians, who attacked in both actions, were repulsed with heavy loss.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

General Butler was re-nominated for Congress, to-day in the Fifth District, with but one opposing vote. General Banks was nominated in the Sixth District.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

The Kansas Pacific has done itself the honor and Kansas editors the favor to give them a grand excursion to see the sights in the mountains and in California. We do not recollect that the Union Pacific has every done anything quite so handsome for the editorial fraternity of this State—*Omaha Republican.*

We, too, fail to recollect of hearing the matter suggested!

If reports are true from Richardson county, Judge Hewett has not been fairly dealt with by his own party in that county. It is reported that none of the Republican tickets had his name on them. Will the *Journal* furnish the desired information?—*Advertiser.*

There were three thousand five hundred straight Republican tickets printed at this office with Judge Hewett's name on every one of them. These tickets were sent to prominent and staunch Republicans in every precinct in the county.

On reaching home at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday evening, we found that four precincts in the extreme western portion of the county were not supplied with the straight ticket. We immediately employed two men to ride twenty-five miles that night with the tickets, and before the polls were open next morning those precincts had the regular tickets.

The report referred to by the *Advertiser* is entirely without foundation.—*Nemaha Valley Journal.*

The explanation of the *Journal* is quite satisfactory to us, and, we presume, will be to Judge Hewitt, and we with pleasure give it place in our columns.

The Nebraska City *Chronicle* of yesterday contains the following items:

Rev. J. M. Taggart and family left for Blair Nebraska, yesterday, where he will officiate as pastor of the Baptist Church at that place.

An old gentleman 88 years of age is in the city looking for land in Nebraska. He is a veteran in the war of 1812.

The enterprising Falls Cityians are already talking of arranging a Street Railway Company; held a meeting for that purpose on Saturday evening.

Richardson county, at the last election cast sixteen hundred add ninety-two votes.

RESULT OF OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Samuel J Randall*	13	U Mercur
2	J V. Creeley (I R)	14	*J B Storms*
3.	Leonard Meyers	15	*R J Haldeman*
4.	Wm D Kelley	16	*B F Meyers* [gn]
5.	A C Harmer (gn)	17	*R M Speer* [gn]
6.	*E. L. Acker*	18	*W H Sierwood*
7.	W Townsend	19	G W Scofield
8.	*J L Getz*	20	*Saml Griffith* [gn]
9.	C J Dickey	21	*H D Foster* [gn]
10.	J W Killinger	22	James S Negley
11.	J H Packer	23	J S McIunkin
12.	I D Shoemaker (gn)	24	—*McClellan* [gn]

OHIO.

Dist.		Dist	
1	Aaron L Perry [gn]	11	John T. Wilson
2	Job E Stevenson	12	*P Van Trump*
3	*L D Campbell* [gn]	13	*Geo W Morgan*
4	*J F McKinney* (gn)	14	James Monroe
5	*Chas L Lamison*	15	Wm P Sprague
6	John A Smith	16	John A Bingham
7	Sam'l Shellabarger	17	J A Ambler
8	John Beatty	18	Wm H Upson
9	C Foster [gn]	19	Jas A Garfield
10	E Peck		

INDIANA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	*Wm P Niblack*	7	*M D Mason* [gn]
2	*M C Kerr*	8	James N. Tiner
3	*W S Holman*	9	J P C Shanks
4	J T Wilson	10	W Williams
5	John Coburn	11	Jasper Packard
6	*D W Yorhees*		

IOWA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	G W McCrary	4	M M Walden
2	A R Colton	5	F W Palmer
3	W G Donnman	6	Jackson Orr

NEBRASKA.

John Taffe

Republicans in Roman · Democrats in *italics.*

Members elected in the five States: Republicans, 39; Democrats 21; Independent Republican 1.

MERRIMAN'S LIFE PRESERVER.

The Exhibition To-day.

Hundreds of People Assembled to Witness the Performance.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, as per published notice in the *Herald*, the R. R. Steamer "President" steamed out from her Main street landing, loaded with ladies and gentlemen, who desired to witness the experiment of Mr. Merriman with his new patent Life Preserver. The boat was filled with spectators, and hundreds were left upon the shore, unable to secure passage. The boat proceeded to her upper landing on the Iowa side, where Mr. Merriman proposed to enter the water. The deck was cleared front of the capstan, and Mr. M. proceeded to equip himself for the watery voyage. He divested himself of his great coat, hat and boots, and proceeded to put on his apparatus over his remaining clothing, The "life preserver," complete, consists of a suit of gum clothes joined at the waist so as to be water tight. The body is completely covered, the only aperture being an open space for the face, with close fitting rubber to prevent the water getting in. The apparatus is double and is inflated by means of rubber tubes. It takes about four minutes to put on the suit, and when all was complete Mr. Merriman lit his cigar, waved an adieu to the crowd, wished them a happy and safe voyage back to Plattsmouth, walked out on the projected gang plank over the turbid waters of the "old muddy," turned upon his back, gave his cigar a vigorous puff, and was floating off as leisurely as though he was lying on a feather bed at home. He has a pair of paddles with which to propel himself when desirable. He made the trip to the foot of Main street in just thirty-five minutes from the time he entered the water, a distance of full three miles. He can propel himself through the water at the rate of about two and a half or three miles an hour. Arriving at the foot of Main street he walked out on shore, pulled on his boots, hat and coat, without a single drop of the old muddy having penetrated his clothing. He came out not only dry but perfectly comfortable. All who witnessed the test were more than satisfied that Merriman's life preserver is the best thing of the kind in existence. We see no reason why a man could not live a week in the water with one of these suits, if he only had a supply of food and fresh water which can be carried in a water-proof knapsack.—*Plattsmouth Herald.*

The Omaha *Herald* of the 19th says:

Generals Augur and Ruggles returned from their western trip on Monday evening, after an absence of two weeks. The object of their visit was to inspect Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and ascertain from personal observation the condition of the troops in that section. They found everything in good order, and report that the soldiers have most excellent winter quarters. After reaching Cheyenne, they accompanied Generals Sherman and Schofield to Denver, and afterward returned to Cheyenne, and took an escort and proceeded over the plains to Fort Laramie. They reached this post just as the great council between the Commissioners and the chiefs of the Sioux had concluded. From Laramie the party continued their march to Fort Fetterman, where they were joined by another company of cavalry, returning by way of Medicine Bow. On this march a herd of 1,000 elk was seen, quite a number of which were killed by the "Boys in Blue." Another herd of about 200 was seen at a distance, and pursued, but the sagacious animals kept clear of rifle-range, and escaped unhurt. Among the conquests of the march, however, were numbered a grizzly bear and two cubs, and any quantity of deer and antelope. No buffaloes were seen, but the wolves howlod about the camps at night, evidently deeply regretting their inability to "chaw up" our generals and subordinates. Altogether, there were nearly 300 miles of marching, over plains and through the Black Hills. The trip was one of considerable excitement, and General Ruggles is enthusiastic over the grandeur of the scenery.

On Sunday morning last, several of our citizens residing on Shell Creek, who have been greatly annoyed of late by the depredations of a mountain lion, gave chase to the ravenous beast, running him for fourteen or fifteen miles, but doing him no injury other than putting two shots inconveniently close to the animal's hide.

It is said to have destroyed quite a number of calves on Shell Creek.

The animal, as described to us, is about six feet long, one foot wide, and in height equal to a very large dog. Our informant, Mr. Meyer, says that he is back again this morning (Monday) and that preparations are being made for another chase.—*Columbus Journal.*

A Pennsylvania paper tells of a "note shaver" whq keeps the trunk containing his securities near the head of his bed, and lies awake to hear them draw interest.

CHEMISTRY

Chemistry is the science of anatomy and originated in the 15th century with the renowned Paracelous. This man was more occupied in making onslaughts on the long-received doctrines of "Galen," rendering to us an intelligible idea of his extravagant hypothesis; which was based on the fact, that the human frame is governed by the same chemical laws as inanimate matter, and that all vital acts are explicable by these laws. In one disease the blood was said to be effervesing, in another too acid, again too alkaline, fermenting, putrecent, sulphurous, &c.

These doctrines were in a flourishing condition with a few variations, and improvements until late in the seventeenth century, and are graced by the names of Sylvins, Willis and Sydenham. These doctrines were superceeded by mathematical doctrines, which began with Borelli, and here continued by Bellini, of Pisa. He claimed that gravitation and chemical agencies were fully capable of explaining the phenomena of health and disease.

Von Helmont was educated in the Chemical school in the year 1620, from which there arose a sect of what was termed Vitalists. He could not divest himself entirely of the truth there imbibed, and thus the science of Chemistry suffered long, and yea it suffered many wrongs by a wrong perception of its fundamental principles and true base.

Chemistry does not only investigate the properties of atoms, but the relation which they sustain to each other, and the influence which certain forces have upon them, and here we have two capital divisions of the subject; the history and science of matter, and the power and influence of force. Matter is supposed to consist of minnimum particles or atoms, separated from each other by a medium called Ether, and possesses impenetrability, gravity, porosity and indestructability. While force, on the other hand, is convertible into the evolution of heat, light, electricity, or molecular disturbance. These depend to a great dogree upon the application of force.

Of the Chemical forces we know nothing, except by their action on matter, which will either attract or repel. The atom of the Chemist is the force surrounded by the atmosphere, or an envelope of ether, and is subjected to various actions. Years since the term impondorable was used to designate heat, light and electricity, but it has of late been abrogated. All matter has weight and exerts force or pressure. This pressure is termed gravity, it is developed to a great extent in bodies of large bulk or size, such as sun, earth and planets, and the specific gravity is the weight of the body as compared to its bulk. Water is taken as a standard in solids and liquids; air in gasses and vapors; the specific gravitation of water being one, and that of air being one also, from this we obtain the specific gravity of the various Chemical compounds.

The next subject which we will consider briefly is heat and calorie: these are terms which are often used indiscriminately, but they were used originally to designate things of different choracters; calorie being a name given to the agent producing the phenomena of heat, and heat to the effects so produced as the expansion of bodies, and the power and sensation of warmth. The heat produces an effect equal to 100° degrees of the thermometer, at one foot will produce, but ½ of this effect at 2 feet, ⅓ at 3 feet, 1-16 at 4 feet, and so on. This law is true for all central forces, or those which the effect lessons with the distance as light, heat, gravity, &c.

The interogative has often come up, which produces the most heat, green wood or dry wood. To this we would answer that dry wood undoubtedly produces the most heat; for the green must have the water evaporized before making much heat, and, therefore, absorbs 1000° of heat. Hicory produces the most heat, beach next, and then maple, and then coal. Solid bodies when heated to 900° produce light, whilst gasseous bodies may be heated even to a higher degree without producing the same result. The study of heat divides itself into four distinct divisions, namely: Expansion, radiation, specific heat and latent heat.

Expansion is the increment in size which elementary bodies undergo by additions of heat, and takes place with immense force; thus, by taking a bottle and filling it with water, then dropping in a drop of ether and apply boiling water, you will see the force of expansion, it will drive the water all out by expansion; it also effects the pendulem, causing it beat slower as it becomes heated. You see a beautiful illustration of expansion at the blacksmith shop. The tire being heated, when adjusted to the wheel, contracts upon the felloes as it is cooled, binding them firmly together. Alcohol expands by heat 1-9, iron expands, when heated, at the rate of 1 ton to the square inch, liquids expand more than solids or gasseous bodies.

More Anon,

S. W. McGREW, M. D.

Micheal Edwards, Sr., of Mounosville, Va., is the oldest fireman in the United States, being 104 years of age, 90 of which he "run with a machine."

There is a rumor that Gladstone and his cabinet will be forced to resign on account of the position taken of non-interference in the war.

OLD SETTLER'S SONG.

BY A. PIKE.

Air—"Twenty years ago."

'Tis nearly fifty years ago,
John Wood and William Keyes,
Could see in the New England States,
No chance for them to rise.
But full of hope and courage, too,
They both resolved to go,
Far out into the wilderness,
Where mighty rivers flow.

The wheel of fortune rolled them round
Until they chanced to strike,
Upon the Mississippi banks,
A country then called "*Pike.*"
They chose a lavely spot of ground,
Where hazel brush did grow,
And here it was they settled down,
Some fifty years ago.

Some invitations they sent out,
To people far and near,
Inviting one and all to come,
And settle down right here,
And soon they come from every land,
As all "*Old Settlers*" know,
And helped to fill the country up,
Since fifty years ago.

A cordial welcome they did give,
To every one that came,
And always tried to help him on,
No matter what his name,
'Tis true their living was quite plain,
But free to all—"You know,"
Corn bread and meat, is all they eat,
Here—fifty years ago.

The country now is altered so,
They scarcely know its face,
Log cabins they have disappeared,
And mansions take their place—
But still they love the old log house,
For in it they all know,
Is where they spent their happy days,
Some fifty years ago.

A health to the "Old Settlers" all,
Assembled at this place;
May each upon the other call,
And meet a smiling face,
And while we are together here,
And marching to and fro,
Let smiles and cheers—greet "pioneers,"
Of fifty years ago.

Brave "Boys in Blue," we welcome you,
We're glad to meet you here,
For while we have such patriots,
There's none can make us fear,
Should any dare molest or flag,
We're truly glad to know,
You'd do again just as you done,
A little white ago.

SCRAPS.

It is said Jim Fisk, Jr., wants New York re-named Fiskville.

Garibaldi will have a hundred thousand men under his command.

Russia contradicts the report that she is increasing her armament, but it is not credited.

A workman at Covington, Ky., while sorting old iron, yesterday, found a bomb shell, and playing with it, caused it to explode. At last accounts his head had not been found.

Generals Hancok and Terry, Colonels Smith of the 19th Infantry, McKenzie of the 24th, and Hatch of the 9th cavalry, have been appointed an army examining, and retiring board.

Superintendent Jourdan, of the New York Police, is dead. His death is said ta result from the failure to discover Nathan's murderer, and the attocks of the newspapers in consequence.

Mr. Nathan Hall, of Durham, N. H., in 1833 thanked God that he lived in a hilly country, where it was impossible to build railroads. To-day the cars of the Air Line Railroad run through the door-yard of his place, between his house and barn, and within five feet of his side door.

A gentleman having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work: "Oh, I am not afraid of a barrel of ale," said the bricklayer. "I presume not," said the gentleman; but I think that a barrel of ale would run at your approach."

A Scotch lunatic, of Middletown, N. Y., has lived in the same house with his sister for fifteen years without talking to her. He stations himself at the window of the Presbyterian church every Sunday morning, knocks at the window by way of warning, whenever the clergyman happens to diverge from the regular orthodox course.

A singular fatality occurred in England recently. A fly after having been upon poisoned paper, fly paper, alighted upon a lady's nose, upon a spot where there had been a slight scratch, leaving a fresh open wound. The wound almost instantly became inflamed, and in a short time the whole systam was affected, and the lady died in twenty-four hours.

In New York, recently, a German entered a car with a pipe in his mouth, taking the only vacant seat, proceeded to roll forth volumes of smoke. The conductor seeing this violation of the rules, stepped up to him and said, "No smoking allowed." The German taking his pipe from his mouth, thus replied to the polite conductor, "I don't make no noise when I schmokes."

The baby show, in connection with the Southern Wisconsin Fair is reported to have been a very great success. There were twenty-eight competitors for the prizes. The withers were Mrs. Nelson, of Janesville; Mrs. Burrr Sprague, of Broadhead; Mrs. Mrs. Russell, of Beloit. The prizes consisted of a silver tea set, a silver cruet stand, and a silver knife, fork, spoon and cup.

"Ticket, sir," said an inspector at a railway terminus in the city, to a gentleman, who, having been a season ticket holder so long, believed his face was so well known, that there was no need for him to show his ticket. "My face is my ticket," replied the gentleman somewhat annoyed. "Indeed!" said the inspector, rolling back his wristbands and displaying a most powerful fist, "well my orders are to punch all tickets passing on to this platform."

A fascinating youth of Louisville, was recently very badly "sold" by the matron of the Kentucky State prison, in whose daughter he seemed to evince a very strong interest while traveling in a railroad car. Thinking the flirtation had continued long enough she suddenly changed her seat to the side of the young man, and whispered in his ear: "Sir you are a total stranger to me; but I feel it my duty to warn you of an impending evil. That young lady is just out of the States Prison." A passenger got off at the next station.

It is estimated by rigid and careful analysis that every medium sized brick house has in its brick material, about $60 in gold, which cannot be extracted, as science, so far, has not suggested a cheap method by which the precious grains may be extracted. So, too, eminent chemists have demonstrated that silver abounds largely in the waters of the ocean, which might be utilized if means could be discovered to separate the metal from the liquid element. By elaborated, and carefully conducted measurement it is calculated by Field, that in the ocean, there is absolutely not less than 2,000,000 tons or 4,000,000,000 poudds of silver, worth $100,000,000,000.

RAT-CATCHERS.

There are professional destroyers of vermin who contract by the month or quarter to remove rats, mice, and roaches from hotels, restaurants, etc. Some hunters of small deer also furnish live rats in large numbers, within twenty-four hours from order, for the exhibitions of dog-pits. They do not keep the rats on hand, but catch them as required. It is generally believed, and is perhaps true, that they use some bait or attractive scent in trapping the vermin. Such is not, however, the explanation as the writer heard it from the lips of one of the most skilled in this vocation.

"I never use bait or drugs. I have studied the animal." Here he drew himself up in the conciousness of superior knowledge, and proceeded with a lofty air. "No man that understands the rats needs such things; nor are fancy rat-traps of any account. Look at a rat's nest! It is hid behind a wall. It is near a chimney or a heat-flue, so that it is kept warm. It is lined with soft stuff—rags, hair, lint, torn paper. Would you catch rats? Make a nest for them. Use a box having sliding door to a small aperture. Put rags in the box, or sawdust, or both, and leave it in the warmest part of a room that the rats frequent, covered with an old carpet, the aperture left open. No one must disturb the room; the longer things are thus left the better. There will be a time when you can walk in quietly, drop the sliding door, and carry off the box under your arm with every rat inside that was in the building."

"At what hour of the day or night do you find all the rats in?" we inquired.

"You would not ask the question if you had studied the rat," was the somewhat evasive reply.—*Harper's Magazine.*

FEEDING ON THE ROAD.

Many persons in traveling feed their horses too much, and too often, continually stuffing them, not allowing them time to rest and digest their feed; of course they suffer from overfullness, and carrying of unnecessary weight. Horses should be well fed in the evening and not stuffed too full in the morning, and the traveling should be moderate on starting with a horse having a full stomach. If a horse starts in good condition he can travel twenty or twenty-five miles without baiting. This is evident when we consider the time necessary to accomplish this distance with considerable speed. On the contrary, a horse with a heavy load and bad road would only go eight or ten miles in that time. Why cannot horses travel half a day without eating as well as to work that time on a farm? If there be more exertion on the road, it is a reason against frequent feeding at that time.—*American Veter.*

SALE OF THE EMPEROR'S HORSES

The *Sporting Life* says that among the lots sold at Albert Gate Sept. 19, were 14 carriages, horses and hacks, described as the property of a French nobleman, but really belonging to the Emperor Napoleon, which were got away in safety previous to the surrender of the Emperor at Sedan, and arrived at Tattersall's via Hastings on Friday last. The entire lot realized 454½ guineas, or an average of 32½ guineas. A travelling landau and luggage van, belonging to the Emperor, and used in the campaign were also put up, and were returned unsold, there being no adequate bid for them. The Imperial arms had been painted out of the carriages, and the crests had also been removed from the traveling harness, saddles, &c., six lots, of which made only 13½ guineas.

A CALIFORNIA