WEEKLY ADVERTISER

R. W. FURNAS. J. L. COLHAPP. T. C. HACKER.

FURNAS, COLHAPP & CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors.

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DAILY ADVERTISER.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Nebraska Advertiser.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

ANOTHER MAN INSULTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

The man occupying the position of Governor of this State, has perpetrated another outrage, and offered another deliberate insult to a highly respectable citizen of this State. Butler has invited Rev. J. B. Maxfield of Plattsmouth, one of the Regents of the State University, to resign his position. For this insult the Governor can offer no apology. Mr. Maxfield has in no wise been in the Governor's way. The only reason for this is that Mr. Maxfield is an honest man, and Butler wished to fill his place with some one of whom he can make a tool to aid him in rascally designs. The fact is this high-handed man has carried his corruption and vindictiveness to such a pitch, that it becomes the people of this State, irrespective of party, to rally, and show the base man who is abusing the confidence the people have reposed in him, that "there is a God in Israel." This insolent man should be taught that he cannot thus trifle with the educational interests of the State.

The same letter was received by Mr. Maxfield as by us. The following is his reply:

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., Oct. 2

Hon. David Butler:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 29th in which requesting my resignation as a member of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College and State University, is before me. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I most respectfully decline to comply with your polite request. The power that made can unmake, hence my refusal will not embarrass the action of the legislature or "injure the interest of education in the State." The ancient Romans thought it the highest nobility to commit suicide, and the Tycoon also permits officials who have offended him to perform *hari-kari*, but that I am neither a Roman or a Jap will appear when I inform your Excellency that I much prefer the ax of the headsman, or the noose of the thug, to the rope of the suicide.

I am, truly yours,

J. B. MAXFIELD, Regent.

Will Butler consider that a resignation?

The latest intelligence we have of David Butler, the great friend of education in Nebraska, he was discussing the question of the Board of Regents over a "flowing bowl." Beautiful guardian of the educational and agricultural interests of Nebraska!

We have been shown a petition for signatures, asking the Legislature to change the boundaries of Nemaha and Johnson counties, by taking a half township off the west side of Nemaha and ading it to the east side of Johnson. We do not know to what extent it has been circulated, or what success it has met with in obtaining signatures. We speak for ourself, however, and enter our protest against said such move. A half township was once taken from this county on the west, unjustly; and if the county lines are again to be disturbed, we shall insist on restoration in place of further depletion.

Sol. Miller, editor of the White Cloud (Ka.) *Chief*, has been nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for the State Senate. There is no more "level head" in Kansas than Sol's. He has had legislative experience, and, like all other Republican Editors, will make a number one Legislator. He lays down his platform in the *Chief*, and, among other things, says he is "not in favor of expending money to erect buildings, which the imaginative managers estimate will be necessary a couple of centuries from now."

A correspondent of the Newton (Iowa) *Republican*, writing from Fremont, in this State, says: "If a Fremonter wishes to go to Council Bluffs, he can take a train on the U. P. road and pay four dollars, or on the Sioux City road, go fifty miles further, and pay two dollars and ninety cents. We presume the difference exists in regard to the price of freight."

The ladies of the Congregational church at [illegible] are making arrangements for a fashioned New England dinner. A local of the Omaha *Republican* [illegible] Aunt Tabitha Perkins will be [illegible], and there will be "heaps of [illegible]s," and her daughters Polly Betsy Jane and Rhody will furnish guests with "chicken fixins."

A SECOND ANDREW JOHNSON.

It is [illegible] that Gov. Butler has a "*mandate*" and that he means to "remove every man who fails to endorse our policy"—of spending one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, when the law only provides for one hundred thousand!

We are credibly informed that Gov. Butler can, or will, invite all the University Regents to resign who oppose his scheme of violating the constitution and laws of the State for which he was acting Governor. If he had the power to dismiss all such, there would be no Board of Regents.

The Shell Creek lion is still running at large loose. The Platte *Journal* says it destroyed two calves for Mr. Dodd and two for Mr. Hoys. Sixty men were out on the hunt last Saturday but failed to catch him. They'll have to get our Brownville hunting club, W. T. Den, captain, after him.

Q. M. & P. R. R. Co.

[illegible] informed by A. P. Cogswell of this city, who is one of the directors of the Q. M. & P. R. R., that he has just returned from a visit of the Board at Quincy, that the Company are making arrangements to push the work from this end of the road. The grading is already completed from Brownville to Phelps, and will be put down, and the track laid on as soon as it can be done. A proposition will be submitted to the voters of Atchison County at the general election on Tuesday next, to make such changes in the county and township aid, as will enable the Company to go on grading and completing the road to Rockport, and still further east. The road from Brownville to Phelps will be in running order shortly, and it is not only desirable, but actually necessary, that regular trains be running to this place from Phelps; not only to the bank of the river opposite us, but that facilities may be afforded for crossing cars into the city. This must be done. The B. & K. & P. Co., and the Q. M. & P. must see to this.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

We could fill our paper with private letters we are constantly receiving in relation to Gov. Butler's course toward us in the Regency matter. We give one or two extracts, simply to show what the feeling is among the people. We omit, of course, names and dates in publication. The letters can be seen if desired.

A gentleman who has heretofore been a very warm friend of the Governor writes:

COL. R. W. FURNAS:—Your card received. The Governor has shown his ears. Turn to Job XX: 6 and 7, for consolation.

Yours,

Job XX:

6. "Though His Excellency mount up to the Heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds:

7. "Yet he shall perish forever, like his own dung; they who have seen him shall say, where is he?"

Our friend might, with propriety, have included in his reference, also the 5th, 8th and 9th verses of the same chapter.

Another gentleman of the first standing in the State, writes: "I was greatly astonished and grieved at the letter of Gov. Butler to you. Do not resign; don't surrender the place. The State and the people want your counsels there. I sincerely hope wise counsels will prevail with our Governor."

Another: "Gov. Butler, in my opinion has *cut his own throat* by his *request*."

It is intimated that *King David* will not wait for Tipton's shoes in the U. S. Senate. That is too far off; and the party will never live that long in Nebraska. Besides, he has no love for Omaha; and would as soon decapitate Thayer as Furnas. "Things is working"—we are not at liberty to state our discoveries. But that Senatorship is yet "*for sail!*"—*Nebraska City Times.*

We have it from pretty good authority that "King David" had arranged that one of his "fuglemen" should, on the first day of the next Legislature, introduce a Joint Resolution informing Senator Tipton, that he—*David*—would "be pleased to receive" his "resignation." Perhaps, however, as the Governor's resignation billet-doux have not been responded to "worth a cent," this idea may be abandoned, and the plan is now to "go for" Senator Thayer's "old shoes."

HOW THE PRESS AND PEOPLE LOOK AT IT.

Not a single paper in the State, nor individual, so far as we know, has offered a word sustaining Gov. Butler's course toward the Regents of the State University. All the State *Journal*, his personal organ, says is: "We will guarantee that when the proper time comes Gov. Butler can give good and sufficient reasons for his action in this matter."

The Pawnee *Tribune* his "next nearest friend," says:

"It seems that his *Excellency* considers the services of Col. Furnas in the office above mentioned as inefficient. We confess that we had learned to regard the Colonel as one of the foremost Agricultural men in the State. This might be, however, and yet he might not be an active and useful member of the board of Regents. The Governor is doubtless in possession of facts which enable him to see his duty clearly. Yet we are not sure but that, in this, he has made a mistake. We await further developments."

A. Schoenheit, the candidate who did'nt beat Judge Hewett for Dis't Att'y, writes a very sharp letter to the *Democrat* of this place, which that paper not publishing, appears in the Falls City *Journal*. He uses "unpurty" words and calls our neighbors down street "dirty liars and cowardly sneaks." Now, Augustus, keep cool; "don't fret the cattle."

Read Gov. Butler's "Thanksgiving Proclamation." It "covers *about* all the ground." The Gov. might have "spread himself" a little more, however, and added, with as much propriety as some points he inserts:

"That I have been re-elected Governor of Nebraska on my *personal popularity*."

"That State University Regents don't resign *worth a cent*."

The German Aid Society, of England, presided over by Queen Victoria, has so far collected more than $1,300,000 in gold for the German wounded.

A COLONY FOR THE WEST.

Next week Col. J. D. N. Thompson, his two sons, J. Ballard, J. Ellis, A. Burg and a number of others from the vicinity of Aspinwall, in this county, start West for the purpose of opening up a settlement in some one of the new counties west of us. Col. Tompson is an "old settler" in the true sense of the term. We found him here, when we come, fifteen years ago. It may be well said he has made "pioneering" a profession. Now he makes another "start for the West."

We are not in possession of the reasons that led Gov. Butler to ask the resignation of Col. Furnas and Rev. J. B. Maxfield as Regents of the State University. In the absence of information to the contrary, the act will be attributed to personal spite, and in that view will prove prejudicial to the Governor.—*Omaha Republican.*

We can put the *Republican* "in possession of the reasons that led Gov. Butler to ask the resignation of Col. Furnas and Rev. J. B. Maxfield, as Regents of the State University." We refused, and voted in the Board against an excess of expenditure to erect the building, beyond that made by law. Gov. Butler has given this as his reason, since invitations were sent to us to resign.

The Fremont *Tribune* copies the correspondence between His Excellency and ourself relative to the State University Regency, and says:

"From our knowledge of Col. Furnas he was one of the most active and competent Regents on the Board, and until we know more of the matter must believe that Gov. Butler is visiting the sins (?) of Tipton and Nemaha county on the head of Furnas. We do not believe in the right of any politician to use the power the people have placed in his hands for the purpose of rewarding only those who support his claims, or the oppression of those who oppose him in a manly, straight forward manner. If this is the way our State administration is to be run for the next two years, we suggest that a crown be woven of bull's horns and pig-tails, and that next winter the Legislature crown King David I."

OBTUSENESS INTENSIFIED.

The pseudo embodiment of the educational and agricultural interests of the State, claims, we understand, that his recent election was the result of his *personal popularity!* As Benton used to say: "Great God!"

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, under its new managament, is one of the largest and cheapest weeklies in the Union; fresh and spicy in its news; bold, honest and independent in its opinions, and full of reliable markets. Single copies $1.50; twenty copies or more, $1 per year. We have made arrangements to club it with the *Aavertiser*, and will furnish both papers for $3.

A storm in Kansas and Missouri on Saturday night last, caused a land slide on the St. Joe and St. Louis Railroad, near Plattsburg, Mo., which detained trains for several days. It also damaged the Kansas Pacific to some extent, and caused delays on the Missouri Pacific.

Hon. J. S. Morton, D. J. McCann and Robt. Lorton, of Nebraska City, have been appointed by the County Commissioners of Otoe county to confer with the Directors of the Omaha and Southwestern Railroad company, relative to running that road down to Nebraska City.

Sol. Miller of the White Cloud *Chief* says of Gov. Butler's invitation to the Editor of the *Advertiser* to resign his position as Regent of the State University:

This exhibition of spleen is unworthy of a man occupying his position; and the extent to which it is being carried, approaches the extreme degree of littleness.

Gov. Butler during the late campaign indulged in a sterotyped complaint that this State imposed on him the duties of from twelve to fifteen Governors. Will the next Legislature *relieve him* of some of those duties? *We believe it will!*

Who knows but that Gov. Butler may make invitations to "resign" so fashionable and popular that somebody's "chickens may come home to roost?" "You can't most always tell without you bet; and, sometimes, not then."

J. M. Washburn, formerly an employee at the Nemaha Indian Agency in this State, has been appointed agent for the Whetstone Agency Dacotah Territory. He is a deserving gentleman.

The New York *Herald* says that Senator Morton and Gen. Thayer dined with the President, by invitation, a few days since. It is thought the English mission was a topic as well as the dinner.

What a noble heart that must be that thumps against the vest of Gov. Butler! Educational fellow! Agricultural too! How it yearns for the dear people!

Coal has been discovered on Shell Creek, this State, south of Columbus, and a shaft is being sunk.

The Platte Valley *Independent* says work will begin on the bridge at Grand Island this week.

Polk county, in this State, has been organized.

THE NEBRASKA TRUNK RAILROAD.

There seems now to be a fair prospect of the early construction of the Trunk railroad, which will give eastern Nebraska a direct St. Louis connection. Joy and other capitalists have swallowed up the moneyless companies which have hitherto laid claim to the right of way over the route, and we are led to believe that anything like liberal aid on the part of Nebraska City will insure us the road. Every county along the line has signified its readiness to extend a helping hand, and all eyes are turned upon Otoe awaiting her decision in the premises. While it is true that we have been grossly swindled, in both city and county, it cannot be considered wise to shut our eyes and hands while more enterprising communities control public enterprise to our material disadvantage. If we expect much we must expect to do "our part toward securing it. "The gods help those who help themselves," was never more clearly proven than in railroad matters in western communities. With advantageous and numerous railroad connections, Nebraska City has a brilliant career before her, but a lethargy, at this particular juncture, may doom us to be in all future, what we are now. It is true we have a flourishing little city, but who is there among us so far gone as to be contented to sit down and look forward to nothing? We hope the number is small.

Where are Hawkes, Dillon, McCann, Ware, Sweet, Nuckolls, and a hundred other wealthy men, who can double the value of their long lists of real estate, by securing one or two additional railroads? Let them step to the front with their capital and enterprise and see that no opportunity is lost, whereby we can secure the building of any railroad to Nebraska City.

Many western towns have slept over good prospects until they vanished, and men accounted wealthy became poor thereby, and as there is a tide in the affairs of western towns and communities which taken at its flood leads on to greatness, we should be vigilant and watchful, turning to our advantage every circumstance, whether small or great, and the aggregate result will be eminent success.—*Nebraska City Chronicle.*

RAIL ROAD COMBINATION.

Consolidation of the Omaha and Southwestern, and the Nebraska Trunk Rail Road Lines.

Recently the authorities of the Omaha and Southwestern Rail Road Company have been in communication with Mayor Dillon and other citizens of Nebraska City upon the subject of bringing that road to Nebraska City, *via* the rich and fertile valley of the Weeping Water. The route, as proposed, would be from the Omaha junction on the B. & M. Road in Nebraska, Southwesternly through the central part of Cass county, and would enter the valley of North Weeping Water at or near its source. It is a practical and a profitable road. And then the Southwestern railroad being completed to Nebraska City during the next twelve months, could be continued to Brownville, Rulo and White Cloud, Kansas, forming at the junction with the St. Louis and Atchison railroad and thus giving to us a continuous unbroken line of railway to St. Louis. —*Nebraska City Chronicle.*

The story of an old French officer, coming to redeem a relic of his martial days, is thus told by a correspondent writing from Vaux:

We had just finished dinner, and were smoking the post-prandial cigar, when an orderly came in to say that a Frenchman desired to speak with the Commandant of Vaux. "Monsieur le Commandant," said he, "and Messieurs les officers, I beg of you to be seated; and if Monsieur le Colonel will grant me a few moments, I will not detain him long." A chair was immediately handed him, when he continued: "Monsieur le Colonel, I am, as you perceive, an old soldier of France, although I am sorry to say that my years and my hard service compelled me long since to relinquish my profession and to retire to this peaceful village of Lorraine, not too far off for me to hear the *reveille* and retreat borne to me morning and evening from Metz, and reminding me of days gone by, My poor country is in your hands. I am too much of a soldier not to respect orders. I had the proclamation brought to me that the inhabitants of Vaux. should at once bring all their arms to the guard-house. Mine consisted of a fowling-piece and a dagger. It is on the subject of this dagger shat I now come to disturb you Gentlemen, you all know how an old soldier prizes the relics of by gone glory, or the presents of some dear comrade who has fought and died by his side. I come to claim your forbearance and your kindness in such a cause. That dagger was given to my father by the Emperor Napoleon I. on the bloody field of Austerlitz. I have worn it at my side in many a hard-fought action, and now I seem to miss my old comrade from the nail where he used to hang, and I come to beg you to give the old soldier a memento that to you is useless, but that serves to remind him of comrades dead and gone, of hard fought fields, and lonely bivouacs. If I have asked too much, excuse the trouble I have given you in listening to my story; but if it is possible for you to grant my request, accept the thanks of an old soldier who, like you all, has fought and bled for his country." I need hardly add what was the sequel. An orderly was immediately dispatched for the much-prized dagger; the old French gentleman smoked a cigar and drank a glass of wine; and when his much-prized weapon was returned to him by the Colonel, a tear glittered in his eye, as he drew up his tall figure at the door, and with a "Dieu voue benisse, Messieurs!" he bowed and left us.

The Brownville *Advertiser* informs us that Nemaha county has voted a donation of $150,000 to the Trunk railroad. Why does not Nebraska City move in this matter? It is the most important interest we have at stake, as we have frequently said; and without this river line, we shall be "cabined, cribbed and confined" by railroads all around us, and rival towns and trades will spring up at our expense. Let our capitalists and business men look to it while they have friends up and down the river. We want connection with St. Louis as well as Chicago.—*Neb. City Times.*

Miss Pusey, a niece of Col. Pusey, of Council Bluffs, was among the number lost by the sinking of the Cambria.

Common Phrases in the far West.

In a mining camp in California, when a man tenders you a "smile," or invites you to take a "blister," it is etiquette to say: "here's hoping your dirt'll pan out gay." In Washoe, when you are requested to "put in a blast," or invited to take your "regular poison," etiquette admonishes you to touch glasses and say, "here's hoping you'l strike it rich in the lower level." And in Honolulu, when your friend the whaler asks you to take a "fid" with him, it is simply etiquette to say, "here's eighteen hundred barrels, old salt." But "brink hearty" is universal. This is the orthodox reply the world over. In San Francisco, sometimes, if you offend a man, he proposes to take off his coat, and inquires, "are you on it?" If you are, you Can take off your coat, too. In Virginia City, in former times, the insulted person, if he were a true man, would lay his hand gently on his six-shooter, "is he heeled?" But in Honolulu, if Smith offended Jones, Jones asks (with a rising inflection on the last word, which is excessively aggravating), "How much do you weigh?" "Sixteen hundred pounds—and you?" "Two tan to a dot; at a quarter past eleven this forenoon; peel yourself— you're my blubber." The sentimental method of asking a person to drink is in the formula, "suppose we shed a tear." The operation, strange as it seems, is indentical with "taking a smile." There is a frequent toast in some places which seems to contain considerable truth, viz.: "Well, here's another nail in my coffin." On the Mississippi river they take a very practical view of the ceremony, and say to their friends, "Won't you come and wood up?" Thus implying that strong potations supply the fuel of life. In cholera times, a false notion prevailed that imbibitiod would prevent one from taking that disease, and a popular style of invitation was, "Let's disinfect." This may as well be offset by a mention of the western bar-room salute, "Won't you hist in some pizen?" The last form, however, is almost too strictly correct and literal in its character to be appropriate in this article.

Useful Information.

How to lay off a square acre of ground: Measure 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre within an inch.

Contents of an acre.—An acre contains 3,840 square yards.

Measure of distances—A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in length.

A fathom is 6 feet.
A league is 3 miles.
A day's journey is 33⅓ miles.
A palm is 3 inches.
A span is 10½ inches.
A space is 3 feet.

Barrel measure—A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
A barrel of pork is 200 pounds.
A barrel of rice is 600 pounds.
A barrel of powder is 25 pounds.
A firkin of butter is 56 pounds.

Bushel measure—The following are sold by weight per bushel:

Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 pounds to the bushel.
Corn, Rye and flax seed, 56 pounds.
Buckwheat 52 pounds.
Barley, 48 pounds.

General Thayer, during his nearly four years service in the United States Senate has made for himself an enviable reputation. In the troublous times of Andrew Johnson's Administration his position as a Republican was never questioned, nor were there any doubts entertained as to his votes upon the leading issues of the hour. His labors for the people and the interests of his own State have been unremitting, and we are glad to see that they are properly appreciated. In earnest and cordial support of the Administration of President Grant he is not behind any of his compeers in the Senate, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add that Senator Thayer possesses the entire confidence of the President. In the great military campaigns of the West, which resulted in breaking the backbone of the rebel confederacy, General Thayer was among the ablest and most efficient commanders under Gen. Grant.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A PROMISING BOY.—A certain Judge while attending court in a shire town, was passing along a road when a boy was just letting down the bars to drive some cattle in.

His father stood in the door of his house, on the opposite side of the road, and seeing what his hopeful was doing, shouted out:

"John, don't you drive them cattle in there; I told you to put them in the pasture behind the house."

The boy took no notice whatever of the remonstrance, and his father repeated the order in a louder tone, without the least effect, and the third time gave positive orders not to drive the cattle in there.

The son didn't deign to look up, and disobeyed the parental injunction with a coolness which positively shocked the judge, who looked at the culprit, said, in a tone of official dignity:

"Boy, don't you hear your father speaking to you?"

"Oh, y-a-as," replied the boy, looking at the judge, "but I don't mind what he says. Mother don,t neither, and 'tween she and I we've about got the dog so he don't."

The "Macart" circus, [that showed in Brownville some weeks ago,] gave an extra performance at Humboldt, not set down in the bills. In the first act one circus man smashed another's jaw. Then appeared the City Marshal and was driven off by the circus folks. The entire army and navy of Humboldt was then ordered into action, and fourteen of the showmen were arrested. Six were fined, and, not having the sheckels wherewith to pay, were sent to jail, where, for all we know, they yet remain.—*Topeka Record.*

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—A negro who had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, he rubbed it, and swathed it, but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandage, he stuck it out, and with a shake of his fist over it, he exclaimed: "Ache away, den, ole feller, ache away; I shan't do nuffin more for yer; this chile can stan it as long as you ken."

Horace Greely lately visited a western town where swearing is punished by a fine of twenty-five cents for each offence. Some one stole his umbrella and put a litter of kittens in his old hat, and, by compromising the matter, the $200 he got for his lecture just paid for his swearing and four dollars over.

PAYING FARMING.

Two things are true of farmers as a class. But few of them ever come to actual want, and but few ever attain to great wealth. Probably no business affords so sure an avenue of support, and this is no small consideration in these days of fluctuations. The majority of farmers feel that farming is perpetual slavery, because that after hard steady work from one year's end to the other, they find themselves at the end of the year just where they started from. The price of farm products are high, the farmer is economical, sells the best of everything, denies himself and family is up early and late and just keeps his head above water. We think this is a truthful picture of the majority of farmers. A few like John Johnson, of Geneva, New York, rise gradually from this condition to one of abundant wealth. What makes the difference between these two classes? We answer that in every case the difference is *hard work.* The majority of farmers tread right on in the old paths regardless of the immense improvements that have been made in modern agriculture, improvements as important as the application of steam in mechanics or the loom in manufacturing. Suppose a manufacturer disregarding the fact of the loom should attempt to make cloth as our grandmothers made it? why he could not come into competition at all with other manufacturers and would lose ground. He would stand in just the position that thousands of farmers occupy, who ignore the modern improvements in the cultivation of the soil. We are aware that the information necessary to the farmer has been locked up in many costly volumes written in a scientific language that the farmer did not understand, but this difficulty has now been overcome and the whole subject has been reduced into one ordinary sized volume, written in the plainest most practical manner; (it is entitled "*How to make the Farm Pay.*" This volume treats of every subject in which the farmer is interested.

The first chapter treats of drainage as the foundation of all improved culture, and gives plain practical rules for all the operations of drainage.

The second chapter treats of plowing, showing when, where, how, and what to plow.

The third chapter is upon manures, and is one of the most interesting and valuable we have seen; it shows just how and where the manure goes to waste, and how at a very trifling expense the manure can be doubled in quantity, quality and value. There are also full directions for the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers *after* the most has been made of what every farmer has at hand. This chapter if read, and its directions followed, *would surely double the wealth of every farmer in ten years.* Chapter four treats of the purchase, use and care of all Farm Implements. Chapter five of the cultivation of grain. Chapter six of grasses and hay mrking. Chapter seven of root crops; and chapter eight on special crops and the rotation of crops. This chapter gives the latest information on the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, beets for sugar, &c., &c., Chapter nine to twelve incluzive, treat of domestic animals, breeding, raising, care, management, and feeding, and particularly of all diseases of domestic animals with plain, simple remedies. No man who owns a single animal can afford to be witnout the information contained in those four chapters. Chapters thirteen to eighteen treat of the cultivation of large and small fruits, showing how millions of acres of now almost profitable lands may be made to yield large and paying crops, how every farmer may make $200 to $600 per acre from apples or grapes. The young men who read these chapters and commence farming on these principles will not be the poor plodders their predecessors have been. Untold wealth is in store for those who catch the ideas and spirit of this book. Chapter nineteen treats of the planning and building of farm buildings. Chapter twenty of Market Gardening and Farmer's Gardens. Chapter twenty-one of various miscellaneous items, as fences, farm laborers, forest trees, &c., &c., Chapter twenty-two contains nearly three hundred choice receipts for cooking, preserving, &c., and the last chapter gives the symptoms and remedies for the ordinary diseases of children and adults, with directions for preserving the health, and other matters of interest. We think we are justified in saying that so much information of use to the farmer is not to be had for ten times the price anywhere else. The book, as the reader will notice from the description in our paper, has one hundred and forty illustrations, which we have neither time or space to describe.

We say buy this book if you wish to learn the secrets of Paying Farming.

See advertisement in another column.

The will of the late Miss Harriet Holland, lately admitted to probate at Philadelphia, makes the following charitable bequests: $15,000 to the Pennsylvania Bible Society; $15,000 for the use of disabled Presbyterian ministers; $20,000 to the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian church; $5,000 to the Old Men's Home, of West Philadelphia; $12,000 to the Tenth Street Presbyterian church; $4,500 to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey; $6,000 to the American Sunday School Union; $7,000 to the Board of Foreign, and $12,000 to the board of domestic missions of the Presbyterian church; $5,000 to the Philadelphia home for blind women; $15,000 to the Philadelphia branch of Women's Union Missionary Society of America, and a further $10,000 for the use of disabled ministers.

A SILVER CRADLE.—The Mayoress of Chester (England), Mrs. Dickson, has, in accordance with an old custom, been presented with a silver cradle, she having given birth to a boy during the mayoralty of her husband. The cradle was subscribed for by the citizens. Mr. Dickson's is the first mayoralty during which the old custom has been observed at Chester. The testimonial consisted of a silver center piece, with two side stands, on a plateau of silver gilt. The cost of the plate was £250. The cradle itself, which was no larger than a walnut, is suspended from the center piece, and is after the fashion of a nautilus shell.

Gen. Thayer, the staunch Republican Senator and patriot of Nebraska, is in town. He had an interview with the President yesterday, and subsequently transacted a great am't of business with the Departments.—*National Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

French Matters—How Long it will be till Paris Starves.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A deputation of two thousand persons called upon Gambetta yesterday to petition for the organization of scattered forces now operating independently in the various departments. Gambetta answered that the salvation of the people is in their own hands; the government could not even supply them with arms.

Latest advices from Paris represent the ardor of the people unabated, and no doubts of the ability to hold out for weeks. Fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last till December 15; salted provisions five weeks longer. Stores are not judiciously distributed, and on the 25th ult., a riot occurred in the market of Arrondessement Des Batiquelles. The populace rushed into the market en masse, clamoring to be supplied with meat.

Bazaine's Officers Arriving.

SAARBRUCK, Nov. 2.

Four trains with prisoners arrived here on Sunday and Monday. Seventy thousand prisoners are expected to pass through Saarlouis, and eighty thousand are now enroute to Triver. Marshal Bazaine, accompanied by Col. Violette, and eight other officers, arrived here Monday. Prince Murat, with 78 French officers, arrived last night. All resented their journey during the night. Marshal Conrobert is with the Emperor at Wimplemshop.

The Roman Question.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.

Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman question. She suggests, however, that a conference of European powers be asked to adjust the guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

The Congressional Election Law Sustained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

There was an immense crowd in the U. S. Circuit Court room this morning, awaiting the decision Judge Woodruff and Blatchford on points presented yesterday by the counsel for the defense, in the case of Timothy Quinn, indicted for false registration, on a demurrer involving the constitutionality of the new election law. When the court opened, Hon. Caleb Cushing was sworn in special assistant to the District Attorney. Judge Woodruff then delivered an elaborate opinion, sustaining the law as constitutional, and overruling the demerrer.

Parisians Discouraged.

LONDON, Nov 2.

Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are really greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country.

The Parisians Stupefied.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A balloon from Paris brings letters from the correspondent of the World to Oct. 30. The bells of the churches had been offered to the government but were refused. Intrigues for the restoration of the Bonapartists, which have been made known by foreign journals, had stupefied the Parisians. The journal Le Peuple Francaise alone defends the Emperor.

Fears of the Loss of Steamer Varuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Grave fears are entertained that the steamship Varuna, hence to Galveston, has been lost with all on board.

Demand for Prosecution of the War.

TOURS, Nov. 2.

Addresses to the government, demanding an energetic prosecution of war, continue to pour in from all parts of the country. At Marseilles the mayor gave in his resignation in order to be free to enlist in the ranks, and he declares women may well call cowards now able bodied men who do not join in the army.

Advices from Paris are to the 30th ult. Three hundred breech-loading cannon have been constructed and presented to the government by private citizens. It is claimed such formidable system of defence by barricades has been arranged, that it will be impossible to take Paris by assault.

A Napoleonic Intrigue—War News.

A special to the World says the Cabinet Council to-day resolved to grant pardon to O'Donovan, Rossa and other Fenian prisoners. It was also stated in the Council that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck, in favor of Napoleon, but that the Empress refused to assent to the intrigue, and had gone to Wilhelmshohe to protest against it.

Prussians Marching on Lyons.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The special correspondent of the Tribune at Metz telegraphs on the 2d:

"I am informed from a trustworthy source that the Prussians found in magazines, arsenals and forts, stores of all kinds, including provisions sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison until March."

A correspondent of the Tribune, at Garibaldi's headquarters, telegraphs on the 1st that the Prussians have made a demand on Dijon for half a million security and provisions for the maintenance of 80,000 men.

A strong body is now marching on Lyons. Fifteen hundred cavalry passed near Gaulois to-day, where we were yesterday reconnoitering. We hold our position.

Napoleon's Manifesto.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Figaro this dvening publishes a version of Napoleon's pamphlet on the campaign of 1870, and the causes which led to the capitulation of Sedan.

The Emperor recalls to mind his manifesto issued just after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry "on to Berlin."

He says his plan was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg and 50,000 at Chalons and to cross the Rhine near Haguena with a large force, in order to separate Southern Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first battle and secure the alliance of Austria and Italy with France, and in imposing neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg.

The defects in the French military system, and delay in bringing up men and material, defeated this plan. He enumerates the difficulties encountered, but acquits the War Office of blame.

The Germans having had ample time to bring their forces into the field, the French were outnumbered and put on the defensive. A new plan was necessary, involving retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved as discouraging to the public, and the Emperor was urged to resume the offensive. Yielding his convictions, McMahon's advice and plan was adopted.

He alludes to his situation after he had given up command of the army, and when his name and authority werr ignored at Paris, as exceedingly painful. He acquiesced in the march for the relief of Metz, though conscious of the danger of that enterprise. He describes the operations and analysis of the battles which preceded the surrender at Sedan, and gives an account of his interviews with Bismarck and the King of Prussia.

The pamphlet closes with the declaration that the German successes are due to the superiority of numbers, improved artillery, vigorous discipline, respect of authority and the military and patriotic spirit of the people which absorbs all other interests and opinions.

It censures the loose habits introduced by the African war, in which French regular troops had been engaged, which it enumerates as a want of discipline, lack of cohesion, absence of order, carelessness of preparing and excess of luggage carried by the infantry. The efficiency of the army was weakened, too, by the excesses of the opposition in the corps legislatif end the Republican press introducing into it a spirit of criticism and insubordination.

Gen Schenck to be Appointed to the English Mission.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

It is believed by those intimate with the President that he has determined to appoint Gen. Schenck Minister to England. It is also asserted that the position was offered by letter to that gentleman yesterday.

Senator Morton and Thayer had a long conference with the President yesterday in relation to impending elections. The President states that he does not, for the present, purpose to publish any correspondence in relation to the retirement of Gen Cox.

A Royal Order.

BERLIN, November 2.

The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

Soldiers of the Confederate Armies:—When, three months since, we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That the confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, Strasbourg—each a victory for our arms. To you belong the merits and the glory; you have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz, the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from the general to the soldier. Whatever the future, I look forward to it calmly, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail.

Signed, WILLIAM.

Spanish Rumors.

MADRID, November 3.

One hundred and eighty of the 345 deputies in the cortes are said to favor the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

Rumors are current here of [illegible] dance and fighting on the front near Perpignah.

An Armistice at Last.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.

In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by Thiers and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of 25 days to allow general elections to be held throughout France. The armistice to be based on the military status *in quo* existing on the day of signature.

New York Election—Revenue Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3

An order has been sent to the commanding officer at New York to use force, if necessesary, to carry out the election law.

In all Executive departments leaves are being granted to clerks to go home to vote.

Revenue collections for the year ending June 30, were $168,570,101 against $143,027,388 for the fiscal year. New York State paid the largest amount, $39,361,559; Ohio next $19,563,763; Illinois, $18,804,366; Pennsylvania, $16,718, 704; Massachusetts, $10,864,000. Other States paid less than ten millions each.

Steamer Varuna Sunk.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 3.

The steamship Varuna' Capt. Jas. Spencer, which sailed from New York on Oct. 15, for Galveston, Texas, foundered on the night of the 25th off Juniper Inlet, Fla. All on board except the second mate and four men were lost.

The Armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The conclusion of the armistice was first received by the Rothschilds. Great joy is manifested and hopes entertained, that ultimately peace may be the result. The conditions of the armistice are the same as were proposed by Granville—the Constituent Assembly to meet on the 15th. An exchange of signatures, ratifying the armistice, took place yesterday.

French Towns Offered aid by Frankfort Bankers.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The National Gardes and Garde Mobile, at Besancon, refuse to fight under Garibaldi, who is organizing Franc-tireurs.

Frankfort bankers have offered to advance money to several French towns which are unable to bea the burdens of the war. The Prussian government has approved the project.

Capture of Dijon Confirmed

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

The capture of Dijon is confirmed by official dispatches from Gen. Werder. A large part of the town was burned by the bombardment. The First Prussian Grenadiers had two hundred men placed hors du combat in the engagement and the Second Grenadiers five hundred. The French losses are unknown, but believed to be heavy.

On Wednesday there were twenty one generals and eighty-seven superior officers with Emperor Napoleo at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Murat and a few others have removed there and the rest proceeded to Berlin. The meeting of the Emperor and Canrbert was very cordial; they embrace and kissed each other several times.

Remember that Bell & Son, sell all kinds of Pine Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., at prices which cannot fail to suit any one.