Nebraska Herald.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—John A. Dix.

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BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
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We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work on short notice, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

Business Directory.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

WILLITT POTTENGER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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D. H. WHEELER.
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—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Fire and Life Ins, Ag't,

Agent for collection of claims against Government, for soldiers, their widows and minor heirs. Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands and city property, Leasing of Tenements, Payment of Taxes in all parts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Attends to all business pertaining to a General Land, Insurance, Tax Paying and Collection Agency.

Refers to all business men in Nebraska.
Plattsmouth, N. T., May 15, 1865.

E. C. Lewis,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
CONVEYANCER.

Real Estate Agent, Tax Payer for Iowa and Nebraska. Titles of Land investigated, &c.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Plattsmouth, N. T., April 29th, tf

National Claim Agency.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. M. DORRINGTON,
SUB AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

Is prepared to prevent and prosecute claims before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments. Patents, Pensions, Bounties, and Bounty Lands secured. Charges moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON.
April 10, '65.

JOSEPH SCHLATER.
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Pens, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Violins and Violin Trimmings always on hand. All work committed to his care will be warranted.
April 10, 1865.

Diseases of the Eye.
DR. W. E. LAWRENCE,
Oculist,

Treats all Diseases of the Eye. He warrants a cure in every case taken in hand.

Office at the Nebraska House.
Plattsmouth, April 10, 1865.

PLATTE VALLEY
HOUSE,

G. W. CROW, - - PROP.

I am prepared to furnish all who may favor me with their patronage, with lodging, single meals or board by the week. G. W. CROW.
Plattsmouth, April 18.

TO FREIGHTERS and FARMERS!

Blacksmith, Outfitting,
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.

We have opened a Blacksmith, Outfitting and Machine Shop on
Main Street, South Side,
where you can get any kind of work done in our line. We have a
Wagon Shop
in connection, where all kinds of wood-work will be done on short notice. All work warranted.
W. D. GRIFFIN & CO.
Plattsmouth, April 10, '65.

TOOTLE, HANNA & CO.
Have for sale
M'CORMICK'S REAPERS,
McCORMICK'S
2 WHEELED MOWERS,
BROWN'S
Illinois Corn Planters,
—AND—
MOLINE PLOWS,
—AT—
Manufacturers' Prices,
Freight Added.
TOOTLE, HANNA & CO.
April 10—m8

Miscellaneous.

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is no modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV, was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burded which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macauly says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate, but when war again broke out and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macauly, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stout-heart, firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation—to say nothing of her vast colonial posessions—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12 1 2 per cent against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do and more with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United States' Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren who shipped their gold to London and invested in Consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss—and serves them right.—*Ex.*

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

A movement of considerable magnitude, at the head of which is Hon. George W. Julian, is in progress having for its purpose a substitution of the pacification for the annihilation policy in dealing with the North-Western Indians. These gentleman are urging upon the President and Secretary Harlan, the appointment of some intelligent and competent member of the Society of Friends as Commisioner of Indian Affairs in place of Mr. Dole. The systematic robberies of which the Indians have been victims for a term of years and the consequent massacres of which the frontier settlers have in turn been victims, are instance in proof of the utter failure of the coercion policy. It is understood that Secretary Harlan is decidedly favorable to the reforms urged by Mr. Julian and others. On the other hand ex-Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota claims the appointment if the Government concludes to maintain the present hostile relations. Two prominent and active Quakers have been named by Mr. Julian and his friends, one from Indiana and the other from Pennsylvania.

☞All the duties of religion are eminently solemn and venerable in the eyes of children. But none will so strongly prove the sincerity of the parent; none so powerfully awaken the reverance of the child; none so happily recommend the instruction he receives, as family devotions, particularly those in which petitions for the children occupy a distinguished place.

☞The Adams Express Company offers five hundred dollars for each and every person, who may be convicted of crime in connection with the throwing off the track the Ohio and Mississippi railroad train, and robbing the express car and passengers. The United States bonds stolen are also described, and the public warned against negotiating them.

HIGH PRICES.

Our exchanges complain, far and near, of the tenacity with which provision dealers cling to high prices.— They appear to have a strong aversion to the moderate and fair charges of past times, and exhibit a total obliviousness of the process and reason that led to such enormous advances. A little while ago these dealers were thoroughly educated in the financial perplexities of the country, present and prospective, and were able to point out the exact per cent. to which the market was liable to be affected by a further issue of greenbacks. If a customer, somewhat slow in such calculations, expressed a little surprise by a mild look or the elevation of his brows at an additional ten cents on his coffee, sugar, molasses, butter, or beans, he was instantly informed of the gold market, and made to undersand that the mysteries of trade were beyond the scope of his comprehension. "Gold has gone up," he was pleased to say to the laboring man or the laboring women, "and we are obliged to rise with it."

There was a little truth mixed with the dealer's statement, it must be admitted; but the advance price was greater in prodortion than the fact.— Somehow the gold market always favored the seller. And now, when the premium is reduced to 30, the laboring man and woman are no better off.— Their financial friend and instructor seems to be as ignorant as they ever were about the gold market. He has ignored his theory that the prices of provisions must go up with the price of gold, by failing to mark his articles down with the decline of gold; and thus the "lower tendom" of society are excluded from the benefits of a fine opportunity to become practically acquainted with the matter.

The explanation, made with so much complacency and wise look, "gold is up," furnishes a rare opportunity to retailers. It is doubtful if they will be in any readiness to relax their embrace of it for some time to come—not until a rigid economy, at least, in our households compels a deeper study of the laws of finance.—*Mo. Dem.*

The Death that Booth Died.—The wound from the effects of which Booth died, was of the spinal cord, and its immediate effect was complete paralysis of the arms, legs and lower portion of the trunk, while respiration and the heat would continue, as the nerves which proceed to those organs pass off from the cranium and not from the spinal cord. The mind was clear and undisturbed, save from the shock of the wound and pain; but the brain was uninjured. It was a living, active mind, with a dead, helpless body, with the most excrutiating, agonizing pain that a human body can be subject to. Says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*: "From the moment the ball struck him he was dead and helpless, with a mind clear, intense suffering, a living witness of his own just punishment for his atrocious deed. Was there not the avenging hand of God upon him from the moment he exclaimed, upon the stage of Ford's theater, 'I am avenged?" In the leap upon the stage the fibule, the small bone of the leg, was fractured. For ten days and nights the forest and swamps were his home, with pain, and dread, and anguish. When discovered the barn was fired; before him a sea of flame ready to engulf him; beyond the grave a still greater flame awaiting him; and at that instant he received his peculiar wound, which we have described. Could the end of such a life have been more painful, more dreadful, more appalling? Was there not in it all the hands of an overruling Providence?

☞It seems but yesterday, when the storm of war was raging about Richmond, where Davis sat a President To-day he is brought back, a reclaimed fugitive and an acknowledged felon. Thus punishment has overtaken the guilty, and good men everywhere exult with profoundest joy.

The important question of what will be done with the criminal now forces itself upon the public attention. We conceive of but one answer to it. If Jefferson Davis is not tried, sentenced and executed, we can imagine no object in having laws among men. If he can, by any legal or moral possibility, escape the highest penalty known to law, the whole machinery of legislation becomes a farce, and the moral support of the State will be fatally weakened. We need, above all things, an example which will proclaim for all time that treason is an odious crime. Unless we are wholly mistaken in the man now at the head of the Government, that example will be promptly supplied.—*Mo. Dem.*

☞In the siege of Mobile our forces used wooden mortars, made of the gum tree, and according to rebel statement they were very destructive. One hundred shells were fired from one of them, and one of these shells killed and wounded eleven Confederate soldiers. Two of these "new-fangled" guns are to be sent to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, to see how much they will bring in aid of the soldiers.

The Man Who Killed Booth.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

Corbett, who shot Booth, is well known in this city. He was a constant attendant at the Fulton Street Meeting, and greatly amoyed it by what was considered his fanaticism.— He took part frequently, and in his prayers was in the habit of adding 'er' to all his words, as "Oh Lord-er, hear-er our pray-er." When anything pleased him he would shout "Amen," "Glory to God," in a sharp shrill voice, to the great horror of the Dutchman who controls the meeting. All remonstrance was in vain, and he shouted to the very last. He enlisted in the 12th regiment, and made conscience his guide there. He was perpetually in hot water because he would follow the order of his conscience rather than the military order. He prayed in his tent regularly night and morning, nor could the taunts and jeers of his associates turn him aside. I have seen him often in the guard-house with his knapsack full of bricks as a punishment, with his Testament in his hand, lifting up his voice against swearing, preaching temperance, and calling upon his wild companions to "seek the Lord." One day at a dress parade, in Franklin square, Butterfield cursed and damned the regiment for something he did not like. Corbett stepped out of the ranks and reproved the Colonel for breaking God's law. He was of course put under arrest. He made up his mind that the time for which he enlisted expired at twelve o'clock at night on a certain day. He gave notice that he should go home when his time was out. He was put on picket duty, and as the hour of midnight was sounded, he laid his gun down on the line and marched off. He was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The order was not executed, but he was drummed out of the regiment. Nothing daunted, he enlisted again. He was in a detachment of the New York 16th, who were hemmed in by Mosby near Culpepper. He stood out manfully with his revolver and breach-loading rifle. He killed *seven* men before he surrendered. He brought his man down every time he fired, and as each rebel fell he shouted: "Amen! Glory to God!" just as he used at the Fulton Street Meeting.— Mosby liked his pluck, and ordered his men not to shoot him. He was a prisoner at Andersonville. He now passes down to history as the avenger of the President.

Buchanan a Traitor.

The New York *Evening Post* makes the distinct, unqualified charge that in the Democratic National Convention of 1856, held in Cincinnati, James Buchanan was nominated for President because of Pledges made secretly and afterwards publicly in his behalf that if elected, and the South should wish to break up the Union on the choice of a Republican successor, he would offer no obssacle to dissolution, but would aid it. The *Evening Post* says:

"The Convention was at a dead lock; Mr. Douglas had autherized his friends to withdraw his name; Mr. Pierce had done the same; and the Convention adjourned one day with a fair prospect that in the morning it would meet only to adjourn *sine die*. About 9 o'clock p. m. it was whispered about the Burnett House that next morning Buchanan would be nominated. By midnight it was said that negotiations were perfecting which would insure his nomination the next day. By 4 o'clock a. m. it was thoroughly understood that he would be nominated on the first ballot. The Convention met. Mr. Buchanan was nominated on the first ballot, and as usual, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation rose in his place, and in a few words thanking the Convention, pledged the State for the nominee, and took his seat. A silence ensued for a few moments, as if the Convention was anticipating something already prepared, when Judge Black of Pennsylvania (afterward Attorney-General under Buchanan) rose in his place and made a set speech, in which he proceeded to denounce 'Abolitionism' and 'Republicanism' very fiercely, and to argue that the States possessed, under the Constitution, the right of Secession. He went further, and told the Convention that if the nominee was elected, and a 'Black Republican' should be elected as his successor, Mr. Buchanan would recognize that right of the States to secede, and would do nothing to interfere with the exercise of it. The pledge was ample, and was accepted by the Southern leaders. The Convention proceeded to nominate Mr. Breckinridge for Vice-President, and adjourned harmoniously."

☞Knowledge alone is not sufficient. It is, indeed, power; but if unsanctified; power for evil. Knowledge did not teach Charlemagne to sacrifice his own desires to the happiness of any living creature. It did not make Augustus respect the life of Cicero, nor the pupil of Aristotle to restrain his passions. If undirected by virtue, knowledge is but the servant of vice, and tends only to evil.

Was it Profane?—A gentleman from the interior of the States relates to us the following incident, to which he was an eye witness:

At the village of Afton, Union country, Iowa, when the news of the assassination of the President was received, a meeting of the citizens of that place was called, and, after a stirring sermon by a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, a Methodist clergyman offered a patriotic and thrilling prayer, in the course of which he prayed that "the assassins might be detected and punished in this world, or if they escaped capture here, that they might be punished in the world to come. A good brother in the body of the church, responded to this sentiment by a hearty "amen." Kneeling by the last personage (for the entire congregation were on their knees,) was a famous cattle dealer, who occasionally indulges in the tallest kind of "cuss words." Carried away by the fervor of the prayer and the excitement of the occasion, the cattle dealer capped the brother's amen by the unconscious exclamation "give 'em Hell!" It was not until after the meeting was dispersed, and he had been taken to task for his profanity, that he was aware of having uttered a single word. The minister afterwards said that "prayers had offien been responded to in various ways but never before in quite that style."—*Pella Blade.*

☞The Burlington Vt. Daily *Times*, of May 14th, says that eight hundred cavalrymen with their horses and equipments, (filling twenty-three cars,) passed through that city on Saturday last, en route for Ogdensburgh. Where they could have come from we cannot even conjecture, as we have seen no notice of their movement thro' other places, and what they are to do on the border at this time is a matter equally mysterious. General Rosecrans is up in eermont somewhere, but his business is shrouded in mystery.

Perhaps they are after George Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jake Thompson and the St. Alban raiders. It is about time to place a corps of observation on the border to look after the doings of our "neutral" Canuck friends.

A Bit of Oily Gammon.—In Franklin, Pa., there was a well which pumped one hundred barrels of petroleum a day, "right straight along."— The proprietors were, after much persuasion, induced to part with it for $70,000, when they at once departed to other fields of usefulness. When the new owners took possession they found a pipe leading from the tank to a plug in the well, so that when the engino start'd the oil ran from the tank into the well, and was pumped thence into the tank again, thus keeping up an inexhaustible supply.

☞Mr. Lincoln's gaandfather, also named Abraham Lincoln, was murdered by an Indian in 1774, while at work on his farm, near the Kentucky river. He had three sons, the eldest of whom was Thomas, the father of the President. Thomas married in 1806 Nancy Hanks, a native of Virginia, and settled in Harden Co., where the President was born February 12, 1809. In 1816 the family removed to Indiana. The great-grandfather of the President emigrated from Berks county, Pa., to Rockingham coonty, in the Shenandoah valley, Va., about 1750.

The "Desirable' Pew.—A pew in a Congregational meeting-house is thus advertised for sale in the Amherst (Mass.) Express:

"A pew in the meeting house of the first parish in Amherst. The man that owns the pew owns the right of a space juft as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting-houre to the top or roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get· If any man will buy my pew and sit in it on Sunday, and repent and be a good man, he will go to Heaven, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting-house."

☞On the day of the President's funeral, a bronzed and weather-beaten soldier, anxious to obtain a better view of the procession, happened to step before a party of ladies and gentlemen. One of the gentlemen nudged him on the elbow, at the same time observing, "Excuse me, sir, but you are right in front of us." Bowing handsomely in return, the soldier replied: "That is nothing remarkable for me, sir, for I have been in front of you for three years." So these iron men, marching with the nonchalance of veterans, are the men who have stood in "front of us for three years."

☞There is a peculiarly forcible kind of whiskey lately come in vogue in London, branded L. L., and when a cockney says, "come and 'ave a dram of double hell," he undoubtedly gives the right title to it.

☞General Wallace has prohibited the sale of Booth's pictures in Baltimore.

CULTIVATING CORN DEEPLY.

Eds. Prairie Farmer:—As there seems to be quite a difference of opinion among farmers, in regard to the "modus operandi" in growing corn, allow me to give the results of my experience in that line·

The fact of its being a crop so generally cultivated, would seem to indicate that its culture is well understood by all that raise it to any extent; but such is not the case.

H. B S. from Kankakee county, is no doubt a thrifty farmer, but he "don't know it all." He pitched into N. C. (in No 15, April, 22th) like a "thousand o' brick." Now I will wager that N. C. can do the crop as much justice, and raise as much corn to the acre, according to the soil, &c., in his region, as H. B. S. can in his, for all his "ten or twelve years experience." The fact of a man's being successful in raising a crop of corn in one part of the state, under a certain mode of cultivation, is no reason why another man in a different locality should not raise as good a crop though he persues a plan altogether different in raising it. Soil and climate have such influence, that what may do in one locality will not do in another. Here in Southern Illinois, the soil is of good quality, but has a strong tendency to settle and become hard after being plowed awhile, so that it is necessary to "get right down among the roots,' as N. C. says, to loosen the soil, so as to give the roots a chance to spread, and also to retain the moisture. But H. B. S. will say, "why Sir, you will break and tear the roots, which is as bad as to break and tear the roots of an orchard." Your are quite mistaken, sir, if you injure the roots of an apple or peach tree to any extent, it will take it months or years to recover; while you may destroy more than half the roots of a corn plant just before tasseling, and loosen the soil around it to a good depth, and when earing time comes, you will find that the new roots are more extensive and better than the old ones would have been if "let alone." and this remark applies only to this locality or others like it. It is in the best of the growing season and they grow very quickly.

In places where the soil will remain light through the season, as it does in some sections, about all that in necessary is to keep the weeds and grass down I suppose; but here, if you follow that plan your crop will be light. I have seen the two plans tried in fields side by side the same season, and "getting right down among the roots" found favor in the shape of ten bushels per acre over shallow cultivation. The cultivation of both crops was alike, from the beginning, except that one was plowed deeply at the last plowing; cultivators were used altogether except in this field at the last plowing, when a common bar plow was used, throwing the soil to the corn. Old Jake.

Sorghum.—A Connecticut Sorghum grower made an interesting experiment in growing the cane last season. He planted nine rows with the hills four feet apart, and the hills two feet asunder in the row, thus giving a less number of hills by the latter than by the former planting, and yet he got fifteen gallons of molasses from the former and forty gallons from the latter; and in addition he raised a row of potatoes between the rows of the latter. The sorghum needs light, and hence the great gain in the wide rows.

BLACK LEG IN CALVES.

Blacksmith Bill writes to the Prairie Farmer that the following method of treatment for Black Leg, which he got from an Ohio farmer, has proved very successful with him:

Take beef brine and vinegar, (cider vinegar preferred) equal parts, and boil together and rub on the legs, breast and back while hot with woolen cloths. B. B. says he has not lost a case in five or six years. He fails to state how many applications are necessary, but farmers can use their own judgement. It is at any rate a harmless medicine.

Chinch bugs.—Already we have rumors of the appearance of these pests. The Bureau Co. Republican says the air was full of them on Friday last. The hot sun had warmed them into life, and they left the corn stalks and rubbish that had served them for winter quarters.—*P. F.*

To Soften Old Putty.—Take a common poker at a dull red heat, and move it slowly over the old putty, say at the rate of two feet per minute, and you can easily cut it off with a pocket-knife.

The Weight of Ten Millions.—The Scientific American, commenting on the story stated some weeks since, but since proved untrue, that Jeff Davis started off with seven to thirteen millions of money in gold, says: "One million of dollars would weigh 3,700 pounds—a good load on a smooth road for four horses; or sixteen tons for $10,000,000. Considering the condition of Southern roads and horses, the likelihood of getting away with so great a sum diminishes every time you think of it."

What Sized Potatoes are best to Plant.

Mr. George Maw, an English experimenter, has made some careful trials of the effect of planting seed potatoes of different sizes. He planted in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row. In one experiment 20 potatoes 2 ounces, and the same number weighing 4 and 8 ounces each were tried. The yield was as follows:

The 20 of 2 oz. each (2 1-2 lbs) yielded 21 pounds 5 1-2 oz. The 20 of 4 oz. each (5 lbs) yielded 20 pounds 1-4 oz. The 20 of 8 oz. each (10 lbs) yielded 35 lbs 3 1-2 ounces.

Extending these experiments to an acre, shows after deducting the weight of the seed, that there is a gain of 5069 pounds in using the four in preference to the two oz. sets, and in using 8 oz. sets the gain over the 2 oz. was 6942 pounds. Experiments with the above different sorts show even a larger gain than this, from using large seed. Mr. Maw is of the opinion that the use of larger sets produces larger potatoes, and believes that not only the quantity but the quality of the crop may be improved by always planting the largest and best and that the potatoe producing power of land may be increased one-third by using the large seed.

☞It is proposed to commemorate the next 4th of July by laying the corner-stone of the monument over the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. This grand mausoleum, dedicated to the brave men who fell in the conflict which was so decisive of the fortunes of the rebellion, is to be constructed by the eighteen States represented by their gallant sons on that bloody field. Gettysburg was the only battle fought in a free State, and the fund to prepare and perfect the Cemetery, raised by the commonwealths alluded to, is being carefully and intelligently expended. There is now nearly $90,000 in the hands of the trustees.

☞A Cincinnati audience was recently favored with a novel performance not in the bills. The play, a new one, proving a failure, the author and manager appeared at the footlights, alleging that the actors had not followed the text. Next an actress appeared, and declared some portions of the text too vulgar to be used. The author retorted, reinforcements came to the support of the actress, and the manager rang down the curtain. In the midst of the excitement, the gas was turned off, and the audience finally groped its way out in darkness.

☞A young lady, who was at the ball recently given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, fell during a round dance, and knocked out three of her front teeth.

☞Booth's diary mentions everything that occurred from the time that he fired the fatal shot until his capture. He gives the names of the parties who harbored him and of those who refused to do so, the latter of whom he had marked for his vengence.

☞There is a suit before the supreme court of New York involving the title to a guano island worth $10,000,000.

Musk.—The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and, above all, of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison mas filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the walls of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint, has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good Empress's musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

☞The Houston *Telegraph* of April 25th, publishes a speech of Gen. Magruder's at a war meeting the day previous. Magruder said he saw nothing discouraging in Lee's surrender if the people of the trans-Mississippi would keep up the determination to fight.

He closed by saying: Come what may, I shall stand by my country, and never be a slave to Yankee power. I had rather be a Comanche Indian chief than bow the knee to Yankeedom. I will only add that we have neighbors near at hand I don't feel at liberty to say anything further concerning the matter at present, but it may be that we may have aid from a source unexpeced, and at the time when we least dreamed of it; therefore, let us stand by our leaders and all will yet be well.

Embalming.—M. Falconi, in a paper read to the French Academy, states that after a series of experiments made with different salts, he finds that sulphate of zinc, prepared of different degrees of strength, is the best material. An injection of about a galion would perfectly well preserve a dead body, as is proved by the preparations belonging to the anatomical cabinet at Genoa Bodies so prepared preserve all their inflexibility for forty days. It is only after that period they begin to dry up, still preserving, however, their natural color.— Chlorid of zinc and sulphate of soda are sometimes used.

☞In the warehouse of Haxall & Co., Richmond, was discovered a lot of blankets, from 500 to 1000, marked U. S., which it was confessed were stolen from our men imprisoned there, not one of whom last winter had a blanket.