

# Nebraska Herald.



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

VOL. 1.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1865.

NO. 20.

**THE HERALD**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
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BY  
**H. D. HATHAWAY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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vey & Co's.  
Terms:—\$2.50 per annum, invariably  
in advance.

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All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

### Business Directory.

**R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Residence in Platte Valley, La. 10 miles, corner of  
Main and 10th streets, Platte Valley, Neb.  
**WILLIAM POTTENGER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., NEBRASKA.  
**T. M. MARQUETTE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., NEBRASKA.  
**National Claim Agency.**  
WASHINGTON D. C.  
**F. M. DORRINGTON,**  
Sole Agent,  
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., NEBRASKA.  
I am prepared to furnish all the machinery and  
implements of the mill, and to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same.

**E. C. LEWIS,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
AND  
CONVEYANCER.  
Residence in Platte Valley, La. 10 miles, corner of  
Main and 10th streets, Platte Valley, Neb.  
**D. H. WHEELER,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
AND  
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS  
Fire and Life Ins. Ag't.  
I am prepared to furnish all the machinery and  
implements of the mill, and to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same.

**PLATTE VALLEY**  
RESERVE  
G. W. CROW,  
PROP.  
I am prepared to furnish all the machinery and  
implements of the mill, and to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same. I have a large stock of  
mills, and am prepared to furnish all the  
materials and labor necessary to erect and  
run the same.

**MRS. L. GOLDING,**  
PRACTICAL  
MID-WIFE.  
Has practiced successfully of several years in  
Linn and Leavenworth counties. Has a  
residence in the north-west part of town.  
July 15—17

**JOSEPH SCHLATER,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.  
A good assortment of Watches, Jewelry and  
Gold and Silver Ware, Patent Locks, and  
all kinds of repairs done in the best  
manner. His store will be warranted.  
April 10, 1865.

**FOR SALE!**  
Thirty desirable business and resi-  
dence  
LOTS IN PLATTSMOUTH.  
Ten thousand acres of prairie and tim-  
ber  
LAND IN CASS COUNTY.  
Terms to suit cash purchasers.  
D. H. WHEELER,  
Court House, Platte Valley, Neb.

**NATIONAL MILLS,**  
DENVER, C. T.,  
WHITMORE & CO., Proprietors.

Buy all kinds of grain at lowest market rates. The  
attention of the wheat growers of Nebraska is called  
to the superior facilities afforded them by these mills  
in converting into cash the wheat produced for the  
Colorado market. Jan. 5, 1865

**Probate Notice.**  
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,  
County of Cass.  
Present in an order of the Probate Court of said  
county, made on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1865,  
John H. Greely, gives notice that all claims against the  
estate of Wm. Jones, late of Cass county, deceased,  
must be on file in the office of said Court, on or  
before the 8th day of February, A. D. 1866,  
on which day said Court will be held in open  
session in all such claims.  
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court,  
this 7th day of August, A. D. 1865.  
J. W. MARSHALL,  
Clerk.

### Robbers in Texas and Mexico.

One of the returned rebels commu-  
nicates to the Missouri Republican the  
following information of the fugitive  
rebels, some of whom are from Missou-  
ri. The writer says:  
"Having seen various reports as to  
the names and number of those offi-  
cers of the Confederate army who went  
to Mexico, I submit the following hav-  
ing been one of the party, and return-  
ing to this city yesterday from Montre-  
rey."

Gen. Magrader, upon whose staff I  
was when the war closed, determined  
to take his parole and join his family  
in Europe. With this in view he went  
to Galveston with his staff, June 9th,  
where he met President Johnson's pro-  
clamation, and being exempted from  
the amnesty, from having been a gradu-  
ate of West Point, he at once deter-  
mined to leave the country by the way  
of Mexico. We left Houston on the  
11th on horseback, having with us  
three pack mules, and reached San  
Antonio on the 18th, where we met  
Gen. Sibley with a force of about 300  
men, also Gens. E. K. Smith, Price,  
Wilcox of Mississippi, Hays, Frank  
Gordon, Jackson, Gens. Allen and  
Moore of Louisiana, and Gov. Mirra of  
Texas. The whole party left San  
Antonio on the 20th, and traveled with-  
out interruption, reaching Eagle Pass  
on the 25th. We were treated civilly,  
yet were closely watched by the Lib-  
eral party, who were in possession of  
Piedras Negras. From here we push-  
ed on rapidly to Monterrey. Some of  
the party report having been stopped  
by robbers, though I saw none.

We reached Monterrey July 3d, and  
found the place occupied by the French  
1,000 strong; the Liberal General hav-  
ing fallen back upon Monclova with  
5,000 men. He was in possession of  
one of the strongest passes in the moun-  
tains, and made every preparation for  
a fight, but upon the approach of the  
French he fled rapidly to Monclova.  
The French treated us with great kind-  
ness, and they seem to look upon their  
trip up to the mountains as a summer  
excursion. They keep no pickets nor  
guard in the city. Every other night  
the Grand band plays in the Plaza till  
midnight, where Monterrey assembles  
and enjoys itself. The odd nights the  
theatre is opened and again all Montre-  
rey is present.

At Monterrey we found General  
Preston of Ky., General Hindman,  
General Hardiman, of Texas, T. C.  
Reynolds of Missouri, Col. Broadwell  
of the Cotton Bureau, besides many  
Colonels and officers of lesser note.  
At this place the party dissolved. Gen.  
Smith went to Havana, Gen. Metzger  
to Germany, where his family is.  
Gen. Price to Rio, all by the way of  
the City of Mexico, as the roads to  
Tampico and Matamoros were in the  
possession of robbers. Besides there  
is a weekly line of steamers from Ve-  
ra Cruz to Liverpool, by the way of  
Havana.

Ex-Gov. Thurston Polk left San Antonio  
on the 25th of June, and I heard of  
his reaching Eagle Pass in safety—  
Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., in company  
with an ex-Senator from Louisiana al-  
so passed through San Antonio a few  
days after Gov. Polk.

"An ice factory in New Orleans  
is turning out two hundred pounds of  
crystal ice per hour. The process of  
manufacture is quite simple. A large  
retort contains concentrated aqua am-  
monia, which, being moderately heated,  
passes in the form of gas, through a  
worm surrounded by a bath of water,  
the temperature of the atmosphere,  
and there by pressure it is liquified.—  
This liquified gas is then passed in ve-  
ry small quantities through a worm in  
a bath of highly concentrated salt,  
where it is volatilized. To acquire that  
state it is obliged to deprive the  
bath of all its caloric. By constant  
passage through the worm the tem-  
perature of the bath is reduced from 15  
to 25 degrees below zero—centigrade.—  
The ice is formed in moulds.

"Tom Moore, the poet, used to  
tell a good story of a gentleman, who,  
when he was short of money and his  
relatives were stingy and refractory,  
used to threaten his family with the  
publication of his poems. The invari-  
able and immediate result was, as much  
cash as he wanted.

### THE NEGROES.

The negroes are to a man loyal to  
the Republic and faithful to the Gov-  
ernment; therefore, don't let us allow  
them to vote.

The negroes have freely hastened  
to fight our battles, and have poured  
out their blood on scores of battle fields  
that we might be a great and indepen-  
dent people; therefore, don't let us allow  
them to vote.

The negroes, at the risk of their  
lives, have helped hundreds of our  
Union soldiers—our fathers, brothers and  
sons—to escape from the dreadful tor-  
tures of rebel prisons; therefore, don't let  
us allow them to vote.

The negroes, without the privilege  
of the suffrage, are helpless in the  
hands of the Southern whites, their  
former masters and bitter foes; there-  
fore, don't let us allow them to vote.

The negroes, with the right of suf-  
frage, would at once give us, in every  
State of the South, a clear and power-  
ful majority, pledged to support the  
Government and maintain free insti-  
tutions; therefore, don't let us allow them  
to vote.

The negroes have black faces and  
curly hair, but their hearts are un-  
stained by treason, and their hands are  
guiltless of Union blood; therefore, don't  
let us allow them to vote.

The negroes, if they were to exer-  
cise the elective franchise, might want  
some of the offices, and everybody  
knows that Providence, in creating hu-  
man beings, limited the office-holding  
facilities to the white race; therefore,  
don't let us allow them to vote.

The negroes, if they are able-bod-  
ied, must fight in time of war; if they  
are rich they must pay taxes; if they  
are called upon to aid the Government  
they must do it; therefore, don't let us  
allow them to vote.

The negroes in general cannot read  
nor write, any more than thousands upon  
thousands of white citizens through-  
out the South, most of whom have been  
fighting against the Union for the last  
four years in the ranks of the rebel  
armies; therefore, don't let us allow them  
to vote.

The negroes, through many genera-  
tions, have endured, at the hands of  
the white race, the greatest cruelties,  
indignities and outrages that one class  
can inflict upon another. The weight  
of power is on our side, and nothing  
but justice, humanity and religion de-  
mands that we should now endeavor to  
atone for the wrongs which we have  
done them; therefore, don't let us allow  
them to vote.

The negroes have been held in bon-  
dage for two centuries. To expiate  
that act of injustice, we have just been  
compelled to sacrifice a host of price-  
less lives and to expend an enormous  
amount of treasure. Why should we  
draw any lessons of wisdom from our  
bitter experience? Why should we  
not continue to be unjust to the race  
which Providence has thrown together  
with ourselves upon this great con-  
tinent, even when we know the pen-  
alty which may attach to such a course?  
Why should we not have another twen-  
ty years of perilous political agitation  
about this subject, followed perhaps  
by another devastating civil war,  
when the whole question might be  
peacefully, rightly and honorably set-  
tled at once? Oh, by all means, don't  
let us allow the negroes to vote.—Syracuse  
(N. Y.) Journal.

Orpheus C. Kerr, in his most  
erratic moods, will break into a bit  
of pathos that relieves a whole column  
of sarcasm. In the last Leader he says,  
regarding political discord at such times  
as these: "Look with me along that  
hillside yonder, where the gentle sun  
casts her tenderest beams upon the new  
spring grass. You see there are irreg-  
ular mounds scattered all the way up  
the slope—hundreds! Beneath them  
sleep the brave, the wept  
of the patriot homes. Their loyal  
blood, poured in a fervid river to the  
twilight ocean of eternity, has washed  
a pollution from our flag; a blot from  
our escutcheon; and oh! that it had al-  
so borne hence upon its purifying cur-  
rent that unholy, shifting beacon of po-  
litical discord which ever lures our ship  
of State toward the breakers."

It is announced that Horace  
Greely no longer "controls" the  
Tribune.

### Andy Johnson's Pluck.

The New York correspondent of the  
Boston Journal gives the following an-  
ecdote illustrating the pluck of Presi-  
dent Johnson:

The day before the execution of the  
assassins, a company of gentlemen  
were at the Astor House, most of whom  
agreed that Mrs. Surratt would not be  
executed, some assigning the reason  
that the President would not have pluck  
enough to brave public sentiment and  
allow a woman to be hung. A well-  
known merchant of New York who  
was present coolly remarked, "A man  
who talks about Andy Johnson's want  
of pluck evidently don't know the man.  
If Andy Johnson has signed the death  
warrant of Mrs. Surratt, she will die.  
If he had intended to reprove her, he  
would not have signed it." He added,  
"Let me tell you what I know. I was  
shut up in Nashville when the city was  
surrounded by 20,000 rebel troops, who  
demanded its surrender. Gen. Buell was  
in the city in command of 10,000  
men. He determined on the surren-  
der of the city to the rebel forces.—  
He came to Gov. Johnson and an-  
nounced to him that he could not de-  
fend the city, and that Nashville must  
be surrendered. The Governor heard  
him quietly through, and then replied,  
"You are in command of the United  
States troops, and can do as you will  
with these. But two of the regiments  
belong to the State of Tennessee.—  
Over those I have control. In the cen-  
tre of the city is a powder magazine.—  
I have trenches dug connecting the  
magazine with every prominent build-  
ing in Nashville, and the trains are  
laid. Now you march out with your  
troops. I'll defend the city as long as  
I can with my two regiments. When  
I can do no more, I will fire the city  
and blow it to the heavens, for by—  
Nashville shall never be surrendered  
while I am alive." Buell did not  
march out, and Nashville was not sur-  
rendered. "What I tell you," said the  
merchant, "I heard. But the moral  
grandeur and heroism of those utter-  
ances cannot be told. And that," quie-  
ly remarked the merchant, "is Andy  
Johnson, and so all will find him who  
have to do with him."

A few days since, a well dress-  
ed gentleman stopped at the Weddell  
House, Cleveland. After depositing  
\$2,000 in the safe he proceeded to im-  
bibe several times, getting boozey, he  
addressed several of the guests, none  
of whom answered him. Finally,  
proceeding up to one of the large mir-  
rors, and seeing himself therein, com-  
menced a conversation: "See here,  
stranger, do you belong to this house?  
if you do, talk to me; for they are d-d  
unseeable hereabouts."

The armies of the United States  
during the last year of the war, were  
numerically much larger than the pop-  
ular estimate of them. At the recent  
festivities of Yale College, in honor  
of the students and graduates of that in-  
stitution who had seen active service  
during the war, Gen. Parsons, of Saint  
Louis, who was fresh from an inter-  
view with Secretary Stanton, stated that  
782,642 men had then been discharged  
and sent home, and that another 100,  
000 would be sent home in a few days.  
He further stated that, at the time Lee  
surrendered, there were in the service  
within two or three thousand of a round  
million of men.

As an instance of the gratitude  
and modesty of the chivalry, we give  
the following: A gentleman in Wash-  
ington City, having obtained a promise  
of the release from prison of his rebel  
nephew, as soon as he should take the  
oath of allegiance; apprised the F. F.  
V. mother of the youth of his success;  
in reply to which he received from the  
grateful lady a note, in which she said:  
"I think it the least you could do for  
your brother's child to get him paroled  
and obtain for him a Government  
clerkship in Washington."

A good story is told of a gallant  
Brigadier, who made a visit to the Asy-  
lum of the Deaf and Dumb at Raleigh,  
N. C., he being so much delighted that  
he sent his band over the same evening  
to serenade the inmates. The fact  
becoming known, he was importuned  
to invite the inmates of the Blind Asylum  
to see his next parade.

Hiram Fuller, once editor of  
the New York Mirror talks of starting  
a newspaper in Paris. Hiram is rather  
a poor devil. A Yankee by birth,  
he lived long on the charity of a Cop-  
perhead Hotel keeper in New York,  
turned rebel, left his wife and his coun-  
try, went to Europe as the companion  
of an Italian songstress, was a Confed-  
erate agent in England and elsewhere,  
but probably got no pay, which was all  
he earned; and now at the age of sixty  
or sixty-five, is in Paris, looking for  
something to turn up. He has the  
ability to make as worthless a newspa-  
per as any in the world.

Revenge is longer lived than  
gratitude. Indorse Mr. Smith's note  
to keep him from failing and he will  
forget all about it in a month. Full  
Mr. Smith's nose and he will cherish a  
secret desire to burn your house down,  
for the remainder of his life. Revenge  
is a passion. Gratitude only appears  
to be only a sentiment. We can all  
hate; but it is not one man in a hun-  
dred that possesses principle enough to  
be thankful.

A curious volume which has  
been a long time in preparation, is now  
approaching completion. Its title is  
"The History of Signboard, Ancient  
and Modern, with Anecdotes of Fa-  
mous Taverns and Remarkable Char-  
acters." Upward of four hundred  
pages of interesting particulars and an-  
ecdotes have already been printed, and  
a great many drawings of old signs  
have been made for the work.

One of the shortest legislative  
bills is that now before the British Par-  
liament, which is comprised in these  
words: "From and after the 15th of  
July next, it shall not be lawful to lock  
the door of any railway carriage while  
any passengers are within it."

It is a curious fact, say some  
entomologists, that it is only the female  
mosquito that torments us. A bach-  
elor says it is not at all "curious."

Robbers are like rain—they  
fall on the just and the unjust.  
TAKE ANY SHAPE BUT THAT.—When  
democrats are inveighing against the  
proposition to allow the negroes the bal-  
lot, it does not sound well for them to  
talk about the "ignorance" of the poor  
freedmen. How many thousands and  
tens of thousands of the simon pure de-  
mocrats are there who cannot read and  
will not learn to read. Thousands of freed-  
men can read, and make good use of their  
knowledge, while in some of the Planting  
States there exists penal statutes against  
allowing them to be taught to read. There  
is a solid excuse for the ignorance of the  
negroes, but there is very little to be said  
for the white men of this country who  
cannot read and write. Say anything you  
please, gentlemen democrats, about ne-  
gro suffrage, but don't talk about the  
"ignorant niggers"—it doesn't sound well.—  
Hatchery.

One of the JOHN BROWN RAIDERS—  
A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of a late date  
has the following:  
"Last evening a colored man by the  
name of David Cunningham, who resid-  
ed on the corner of Spring and Fitzhugh  
streets, died of typhus fever. He was one  
of the men concerned in the John Brown  
raid in Virginia, and at the time of the  
arrest of that great Old Dominion terri-  
fier he fled to Pennsylvania. He after-  
ward went to the West, working in sev-  
eral different States, and a few years ago  
came to this city, where he has been em-  
ployed mostly in cooking for the soldiers.  
Lately he has been in the camp on the  
Fair Grounds. He was a man of great  
physical strength."

WHAT HE FOUND.—Colonel Grace, of  
Arkansas, who voted to take that State  
out of the Union, in a recent speech at  
Memphis, stated that he ascertained a  
fact which he and the other rebels who  
were associated with him have also learn-  
ed and will remember as long as they live.  
He said: "Before this war I never saw a  
Federal officer, hardly. I never felt the  
slightest oppression of the Federal Gov-  
ernment; in fact, I never thought we had  
one until we went out to fight; then I  
found we did have a Government."

A Dubuque paper relates the case  
of a man in Iowa who was fatally bitten  
by a decapitated rattlesnake—that is, by  
the head of the snake, after it was sever-  
ed from the body. There is another ven-  
omous reptile in this country, called  
Slavery, which has recently been decap-  
itated, but is still making desperate ef-  
forts to bite, and will succeed, unless  
the utmost watchfulness is observed.

### The Labor Question.

If every man in the United States  
would pay a fair day's labor, all the dif-  
ficulties growing out of the war and the  
efforts of the reorganization of the late-  
ly rebellious States would vanish in a  
month. Every discontented laboring  
man in the South would go quietly to his  
tasks, popular disturbances would cease,  
and plenty and abundance would reign  
once more throughout the land. The  
question of the wages of labor lies at the  
very foundation of American society and  
American politics; and until it is every-  
where adjusted on a fair and equitable  
basis—so much money for so much toil—  
we may in vain hope for a perfect peace.  
We call the attention of all Northern me-  
chanics and laboring men to the fact,  
that the effort of the class of people to  
compel other people to work for them  
for little or nothing is the cause of all  
the disturbance that we have to fear.—  
Christ in Register.

A FAIR HIT.—The San Francisco Spec-  
tator gets off the following on its neighbor  
the Examiner, edited by B. F. Washing-  
ton: "Names of the newspapers are some-  
times very expressive, and often times  
contain more than is found in their edi-  
torial columns, thus showing the effect of  
a good name. The Pioneer, named after  
the price at which it was afforded; the  
Gazette, the same; but these are old style.  
The new and popular idea is to commem-  
orate some recent scene in our own his-  
tory. Thus, when the Confederacy was  
captured, it attempted to escape in dis-  
guise, and would have done so but for  
the fact that when the Confederacy's  
mother wished to go to the spring for  
water, an impudent roll of army blue  
cloth concluded to Examine."

THE HUMAN EYE.—The language of the  
eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can  
read in the eyes of your companion,  
while you talk, whether your argument  
hits him, though his tongue will not con-  
fess it. There is a look by which a man  
shows he is going to say a good thing  
and a look when he has said it. Vain and  
forgotten are all the fine offices of hospi-  
tality, if there be no holiday in the eye.  
How many furtive invitations are avowed  
by the eye, though dissembled by the lips.  
A man comes away from a company, he  
has heard no important remark, but, if  
in sympathy with the society, he is cog-  
nizant of such a stream of life as has  
been passing to him through the eye.—  
There are eyes which give no more ad-  
mission into them than blue berries; oth-  
ers are liquid, and deep wells that a man  
might fall into; and others are oppress-  
ive and devouring, and take too much  
notice. There are asking and asserting  
eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good  
and some of sinister omen.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—A Washington  
dispatch says:  
The belief is gaining ground here that  
President Johnson will recommend to the  
next Congress in his first message, that  
unless the States adopt measures, or em-  
body in their new Constitutions provisions  
for universal suffrage, that they should  
not be admitted. That in determining  
the qualifications of members from the  
Southern States entering Congress, he  
will require in respects to all classes, in  
the South, a right endorsement of all the  
changes which have rendered existing  
laws and proclamations necessary.

The United States Pacific Railroad  
Company have placed twelve hundred  
miles of their new telegraph to Califor-  
nia under contract, to build before the  
end of the present season. The wire for  
the line has been purchased, and the  
poles for the interior portion of it will be  
cut this fall. The whole line, from Chi-  
cago to San Francisco, will be completed  
and in operation in one year.

The Chicago Journal says.—"We  
learn that there is at present exhibiting  
somewhere in this city an invention which  
if successful, will effect a momentous re-  
volution in all matters connected with  
steam engines. The invention, as we un-  
derstand it, does away with steam engines  
altogether, the propelling agent being  
generated by a shower bath falling upon  
hot iron plates, and passing directly into  
the cylinder of the engine."

Speaking of the trial of Champ  
Ferguson, the Nashville Times and Press  
says: "Would it not be better to hang,  
or burn, or fry to death in Petroleum,  
that horrid monster, Champ Ferguson,  
and take the remainder of the evidence  
afterwards? Enough testimony has al-  
ready been taken to hang a regiment of  
villains. Champ is a concentrated ex-  
ample of wickedness of the rebellion.—  
He is a monster and has no resemblance  
of virtue."

The spiritualists have discovered  
that eating of eggs by the medium, caus-  
es the "spirit" to come out in greater  
force. It adds more phosphorus to the  
body, and consequently to the medium.  
This egg eating is the most sensible part  
of spiritualism yet promulgated.

### Curiosity Seeker

A correspondent, writing from Wash-  
ington City, in reference to the morbid  
appetite of curiosity seekers to possess  
something connected with the President's  
assassination, gives this example:

One of these curious visitors entered  
the saloon adjoining the theatre; where  
Booth took his last drink of brandy,  
just before he murdered Mr. Lincoln.—  
The visitor inquired for the bar-keeper:  
"Have you the same bottle on hand  
out of which Booth drank on the night of  
the assassination?"  
"Yes sir."  
"And the same brandy in it?"  
"Yes sir."  
"Let's have it."  
The visitor tastes the brandy, makes  
a wry face, and continues,  
"And that's the same brandy that  
Booth drank?"  
"Well, I don't wonder that he killed  
the President; a drink of that brandy  
would make a man kill his grandmoth-  
er."

At a public meeting in Rockford, Ill.,  
a short time since some mean disgrace-  
ful scamp offered the following toast:  
"The ladies of 1865;—they toil not,  
neither do they spin; yet Solomon, in all  
his glory, was not arrayed like one of them!"

'Tis of little use for a man pinch-  
ed with poverty for three score years,  
to get rich then—to obtain luxurious food  
when he has lost his teeth to eat with.

A distinguished California divine  
was asked after a trip to silver land.—  
"What he thought of the country?" He  
replied, "There are but three things at  
Washoe, sir—big mines, little mines  
and whiskey shops; in other words, Ophir  
holes, gopher holes and leaver holes."

THURSTON YANKEE LOCUSTS.—S. P. G.,  
of Madison County, writes us that he  
cannot understand whence comes the  
name "seventeen years" locust. So far  
as his observation extends these insects  
appear every thirteen years. He in-  
stances the years 1816, 1829, 1842 and  
1855 as locust years, and predicts that in  
1868 there will be millions of them in  
his vicinity.—Prairie Farmer.

At one of the grand balls in Lon-  
don this season, three hundred ladies ap-  
peared without crinolines.  
The Marquis of Helford spent a  
million of dollars at a recent sale of choice  
paintings in Paris.

It is now stated that the Hon. Mr.  
Norton is the editor of the London Owl.

Jacob Thompson, the rebel agent in  
Canada, has abandoned his associates,  
carrying away with him, all that remain-  
ed of the "Confederate" funds.

AN UNGALLANT IRISHMAN.—A  
group of ladies in the parlor of a villa  
at Ravenwood, L. I., (opposite Black-  
well's Island,) were astonished the  
other evening by the apparition of a  
big Irishman, stark naked, who rushed  
through the window, exclaiming "Give  
me a suit of clothes." The most extra-  
ordinary conversation followed, but  
the fellow stood his ground, and the  
ladies were obliged to give him a suit  
to get rid of him. He then departed ab-  
ruptly. It turned out that he was a  
runaway convict, and his audacious  
stratagem secured his escape.

GEN. SHERMAN.—A Copperhead  
newspaper published in Ellwoodville,  
Illinois, has brought out the name of  
Gen. W. T. Sherman as the candidate  
of its party for 1865. The General  
has thus far flourished under the hatred  
of the Copperheads. If he can con-  
tinue to prosper under the influence of  
their love, he will prove himself a more  
remarkable man than he has yet.

A Quakerish preacher named  
Hoesed lately visited Bowles, the felon,  
in his cell in the Ohio Penitentiary,  
and is said to have consiled him as fol-  
lows: "Friend Bowles, I've known of  
thy conduct well, and I am glad to see  
thee here. Our wise rulers placed  
thee here to answer for thy sins, and  
I hope they will keep thee here for the  
term of thy natural life."

It is reported that Mrs. Surratt's  
Cousins who were supposed to be do-  
ing their work gratuitously, obtained an  
acknowledgement for \$3,500 previous  
to her execution.

IGNORANCE AND NATIONALITY.—  
The census of Elma, New York, gives  
a population of 2,907. These are 625  
voters, of whom 250 are American  
born, 175 German, 51 Ireland, 21  
England, France 10, and Canada 10.  
Of the voters who cannot read or write,  
one in thirty-one is American, one in  
three and three-quarters is German,  
one in two is Irish, one in four Eng-  
lish, one in three French, and one in  
ten Canadian.