

# Nebraska Herald.



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

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

NO 1

VOL. 3.

**THE HERALD**  
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— WEEKLY EVERY WEDNESDAY —  
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**H. D. HATHAWAY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
—AND—  
Solicitors in Chancery.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Office over Black, Buttery & Co's Drug Store.

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**Physician and Surgeon.**

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Oak and Sixth streets, Office on Main street, oppo-  
site Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

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**REAL ESTATE AGENT,**

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may 11th

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**D. H. Wheeler & Co.,**

**Real Estate Agents,**

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AND

Fire and Life Ins. Ag'ts,  
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

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PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

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A good two story brick store building, 22 by 60 feet  
with good cellar, for further particulars inquire of the  
publisher, care of Editor.

### WHEAT GROWING.

ED. HERALD:—As spring is unusu-  
ally backward, it is important that those  
intending to sow wheat should sow it  
as soon as the season will admit; (and  
let me advise your farmer readers to  
sow all the wheat that they can con-  
veniently.) prospects are very favor-  
able for high prices for at least another  
year. The fact is that there is too large  
a proportion of the population of the  
United States in towns and villages,  
and too few producers in proportion to  
the whole number of people; and  
while this disproportion continues, prices  
of grain must be high. Nebraska is  
one of the best and surest wheat pro-  
ducing States of the Union. Let me  
urge the importance of sowing wheat  
as early as the season will permit; to  
sow clear seed and not less than two  
bushels to the acre. In regard to the  
variety, there are various opinions; the  
"China or Tea" wheat is usually plump  
but is liable to shatter if not cut as soon  
as ripe. The Fife variety usually pro-  
duces more bushels per acre, but I  
think is more liable to be affected with  
the spot than some other varieties, all  
things considered, I prefer the China  
variety. I prefer to sow wheat on  
ground on which corn was raised the  
previous year, if possible, break down  
the corn stalks, then harrow thoroughly  
with a good sharp tooth harrow; I find  
the best harrow for my use to be a  
square hinged harrow with thirty teeth,  
and it pays to have the teeth sharpened  
every spring.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIEND HATHAWAY:—As the now  
past unparalled cold weather with us,  
may lead to false views of our climate  
with new comers, a few facts concern-  
ing it may not be amiss.

It has indeed been a cold month,  
with a mean daily average of 16 91-  
100 degrees; which is nearly 3 degrees  
lower than any State in the Union has  
reported to the Smithsonian Institute  
for 13 years past. But another fact  
comes in here, viz: The mean tem-  
perature of March as thus reported for  
Nebraska, for nine years past has been  
37 92 100 degrees, or 21 deg. higher  
than the March now passed. So that  
in the natural order of seasons, we  
cannot expect a repetition or even ap-  
proach to the same cold often.

In the years 1860—63—64 & 65  
my wheat was sown on up green at  
this date; and the latest date at which  
grass has shown itself green and grow-  
ing, for nine years past was April 23d,  
while the same has often occurred with-  
in the first week of April, and in 1860,  
on the 15th day of March.

So, although the severe cold may  
have formed our lips in a shape for  
hard words, let us hold on; or in very  
expressive words "Grin and bear it."

A. L. CHILD,  
Glendale, Neb.  
April 1st, 1867.

### Electricity in a Cotton-Mill.

The Lowell (Mass.) Courier, of the  
23d of March, says:

"It is a general truth that friction  
develops electricity, and most workmen  
know that a machine belt at high speed,  
by its friction with the air, is highly  
electrified. It has for years been a  
common experiment for a workman to  
light gas burners by holding one hand  
to a fast going belt, and the other to  
the open burner. This matter was  
curiously demonstrated in the Appleton  
Mills of this city on Wednesday. A  
strong smell of fire being noticed, the  
premises were carefully searched, and  
a small quantity of cotton lint, inside a  
belt casing, was found on fire. The  
lint lay upon a beam which was with-  
in four inches of a belt some fifteen  
inches wide, and moving some two  
hundred and twenty revolutions per  
minute. In the beam was an iron bolt,  
the head of which was toward the belt.  
From the belt to the bolt was passing a  
stream of electric sparks, which had  
set the lint on fire. After attending to  
this case, Mr. Motley, the agent, opened  
the casing of a similar belt in another  
mill. The beam in this case was four  
feet from the belt, but the stream of  
electric fire was at once seen jump-  
ing across the beam, although it had  
not set fire to anything. Perhaps  
some of the cases of fire from supposed  
spontaneous combustion are due to the  
electricity from machinery. The  
subject is an interesting one for inves-  
tigation, and probably a profitable one.

No less than seven thousand  
two hundred and five treaties of peace  
have been signed within the last two  
hundred years.

### NEBRASKA.

We see in the Cincinnati Times of  
March 21st, a letter dated at Platts-  
mouth, treating upon the soil, climate,  
&c., of Nebraska, and from the initials  
we judge it to be the production of a  
prominent farmer of this county, and  
one whose statements in regard to Ne-  
braska are in every way reliable. We  
hope this manner of disseminating a  
thorough knowledge of our young State  
will be adopted by others. Let our  
farmers and others write short, point-  
ed and truthful letters to different  
papers throughout the Eastern  
States, and their effect will soon be  
seen in the increase of immigration.  
There is nothing gained by misrepresen-  
tation. Write the plain unvarnished  
truth in regard to Nebraska, the  
same as the correspondent above allud-  
ed to has done, and it is all we need.  
We make the following extract from  
the letter in the Times:

Plattsmouth, the county seat of Cass  
county, is situated at the mouth of the  
Platte river, having a population of  
about two thousand inhabitants—per-  
haps more—and is sustained by as fine  
an agricultural country as, in my opin-  
ion, exists on the face of the earth.—  
We are on the 41st degree, north lati-  
tude, the same as New York city, and  
about the same as the centres of the  
States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

I greatly prefer the climate of Ne-  
braska to that of Indiana or Tennessee,  
because our winters are very dry, sel-  
dom having any rain between the 1st  
of December and the 20th of February,  
during which time our roads are in fine  
condition for traveling. I do not think  
our snow storms are worse than those  
of Southern Indiana. Of course, we  
have cold weather; but being dry and  
clear, and coming by gradually, it  
does not affect man or beast as uncom-  
fortably as where the weather is alter-  
nations of rain, sleet, snow and fog.  
Fogs are uncommon, and cold sleety  
rains are unknown, unless late in the  
fall or spring, and seldom then. I find  
it easier to winter stock here than in  
Indiana or Tennessee, because—as is  
well known to all stock raisers, cold  
rain and sleet are far more injurious to  
stock than cold dry weather. Our win-  
ters usually break up about the 1st of  
March (but it is not uncommon to sow  
spring wheat the latter part of Febru-  
ary), with pleasant sunshine and a  
warm rain, which makes it disagreeable  
for a week or ten days, on account of  
the mud; but as soon as the frost is out  
of the ground, our land is in the nicest  
possible condition for putting in crops,  
and as well as an ashbank. It would  
do the farmers along the Ohio river  
good to see with what ease we work  
the soil. They will understand me bet-  
ter when I state that as good wheat as  
I ever saw, yielding thirty five bushels  
per acre, was sown among corn stalks,  
and harrowed each way once, with a  
light two horse harrow.

Our spring months are delightful.  
The soft delicious sunshine, caressing  
of the birds, the rapid growth of the  
grass, robing the broad prairie with a  
mante of green, variegated with many  
varieties of beautiful flowers, making  
it not only pleasant to the eye, but fill-  
ing the whole system with that ill-  
describable buoyancy only produced by a  
pure atmosphere, and causing a person  
to feel that it is a real pleasure to live.  
Our summers are hot but never sul-  
try. There is always a pleasant  
breeze, which renders farm or other  
out-door work pleasant compared with  
those places where I have formerly  
lived. Even in our warmest weather  
the nights are delightfully cool, making  
sleep easy and refreshing. As before  
stated, fogs and drizzling rains are un-  
common. When it rains it is an honest  
outpouring of the water, which is  
soon over with, and such is the nature  
of the soil that it is rarely more than  
twenty four hours after a heavy rain  
before it is in condition to work.

We do not have a great deal of rain,  
but our soil is such that it bears drouth  
to an astonishing degree. This quality  
will be appreciated when I state that  
in eight years Cass county has never  
failed to raise a crop, having every  
season a surplus of both corn and  
wheat to export.

This one fact considered in connec-  
tion with the known failures in Mis-  
souri, Kansas and Iowa, during the  
same time, speaks more eloquently for  
the virtues of our soil than any words  
I could write. The fall months are  
very dry, excepting a wet spell about  
the middle of September, after which  
we have the most delightful Indian  
summer, which frequently lasts until  
near Christmas; but good farmers make  
their arrangements for bad weather  
about the 1st of December.

A poor man who had been ill,  
on being asked by a gentleman whether  
he had taken a remedy, replied, "No;  
I ain't taken any remedy, but I've tak-  
en lots of physic."

Why is a mad bull an animal  
of convivial disposition? Because he  
offers a horn to every one he meets.

### The Bankrupt Act—its scope and effect.

A correspondent inquires concerning  
the effect of the new Bankrupt Law:  
whether it supercedes and nullifies the  
insolvent or bankrupt laws of the vari-  
ous States, or whether those laws are  
still in full vigor; and especially, wheth-  
er a man can surrender his property  
under the State insolvent laws for the  
benefit of preferred creditors as hereto-  
fore permitted by those laws, notwith-  
standing the new act of Congress.

Among the powers of Congress enu-  
merated by the Constitution (Art. I,  
Sec. VIII.) is the power "to establish  
uniform laws on the subject of bank-  
ruptcies throughout the United States."  
The power is not exclusive, and may  
be exercised by the States under cer-  
tain restrictions, which are thus stated  
by Chancellor Kent (2. Com. 390):  
"No State bankrupt or insolvent law  
can be permitted to impair the obliga-  
tion of contracts; and there must like-  
wise be no act of Congress in exist-  
ence on the subject conflicting with such  
law. There is this further limitation,  
also, on the power of the separate  
States to pass bankrupt or insolvent  
laws, that they cannot in the exercise  
of that power, act upon the rights of  
citizens of other States." Under these  
restrictions a State may pass bankrupt  
laws; but when there is an act of Con-  
gress on the subject it is supreme on  
matters embraced in its provisions, and  
any State laws conflicting with it are  
null and of no effect. The new Bank-  
rupt Law fully covers the question of  
preferred creditors, and therefore, over-  
rides any statute of any State author-  
izing a different rule. The new law  
declares that "the following claims  
shall be entitled to priority or prefer-  
ence and be first paid in full in the  
following order." It then enumerates  
them, the first, fees and cost of pro-  
ceedings under the act, and for the cus-  
tody of property; second, debts due to  
the United States, and taxes and assess-  
ments due under the laws thereof; third,  
debts due to the State in which the pro-  
ceedings are had, and taxes and assess-  
ments under its laws; fourth, wages  
due to any operative, clerk or house  
servant, to an amount not exceeding  
\$50, for labor performed within six  
months next preceding the first pub-  
lication of notices of proceedings in  
bankruptcy, and fifth, all debts due to  
any person who, by the laws of the United  
States (not of any State,) are or may  
be entitled to a priority or preference  
in like manner as if this act had not  
been passed. All other creditors  
"whose debts are duly proved and al-  
lowed shall be entitled to share in the  
bankrupt's property and estate pro rata  
without any priority or preference  
whatever." It will be seen that aside  
from the creditors preferred by the  
United States and the claims of a State  
for taxes and assessments, no prefer-  
ence is permitted, except in the case of  
operatives, clerks and house servants,  
for wages not exceeding \$50. This is  
the supreme law of the land on the  
subject of preferred creditors, and a  
State law authorizing or permitting a  
different rule is no longer of any force.

### ELECTION NEWS.

With the exception of the result in  
Connecticut, the returns of the election,  
held on Monday, 1st inst., furnish no  
cause of congratulation to our friends  
of the copperhead persuasion.

In Michigan, the returns generally  
indicate sweeping Republican suc-  
cesses. The State Ticket is elected by a  
large majority, and the Constitutional  
Convention will be overwhelmingly Re-  
publican.

The Municipal elections held in Ohio  
show a steady advance in Republican  
strength. Cincinnati elects a Republi-  
can Mayor by over 3,000 majority.  
Columbus elects a Republican Mayor  
by 267 majority; a Republican gain of  
502 over last year. In Circleville, the  
Republicans elect their Mayor by 67  
majority, a large Republican gain. In  
Toledo, the entire Republican ticket is  
elected by from 300 to 500 majority—  
a substantial gain on the last election.

We have most glorious news from  
Dubuque, Iowa. After one of the most  
exciting contests ever known, the Re-  
publicans have carried this heretofore  
Democratic stronghold of Iowa, by  
nearly 300 majority, electing their  
Mayor and other city officers. Last  
year the Democrats carried the city by  
250 majority. No wonder the telegraph  
says the City of Dubuque was "wild  
with excitement," on the night after  
such a victory.

St. Louis, Mo., re-elects James S.  
Thomas, radical Republican, Mayor by  
1,500 majority.—Nonpareil

Under pretence of hiring, a  
span of sorrel mare mules and all high  
two horse wagon, painted red, with a  
bed on it, were obtained from William  
Barkhof, of Whitesboro, Harrison Co.,  
Iowa, on Friday, the 23d ult., by an  
individual six feet high, with black hair  
and long black whiskers, having on  
dark clothes and a wolf-skin overcoat;  
who gave his name as James Post.—  
The said Post has stolen the store  
team and wagon, and a reward of \$100  
will be paid for his recovery or his  
arrest. Pass him over.—Nonpareil

Col. Benjamin Franklin Mosby  
is engaged in manufacturing corn-cob  
pipes in Richmond, Virginia, which he  
offers for sale to the smokers of the  
weed. The Richmond papers call him  
Col. Benjamin Franklin Mosby, C. S. A.,  
from which we conclude he has not  
yet been mustered out of the rebel  
service. The rebellion having ended  
in smoke he finds in this occupation ap-  
propriate means of gaining a livelihood.  
The *Waig* speaks of him as having  
"exquisite taste and rare inventive gen-  
ius" in the construction of these corn-  
cob pipes. He is certainly engaged in  
a much more honest and reputable  
calling than he was engaged in when  
fighting the battles of Jeff. Davis.

### CONNECTICUT.

The Copperheads are rejoicing over  
their first substantial victory since their  
battle of "Ball Run." They have prob-  
ably carried Connecticut, and great re-  
joicing is in the haunts of the Cops—  
Parties are evenly balanced in that  
State, though it is true the Republicans  
have been invariably successful since  
1856; on three occasions by majorities  
very small and wonderfully uniform;  
their majority in 1857 being 546, and  
both in 1860 and 1866 exactly 541.—  
In 1857 and 1862 they elected but two  
out of the four Congressmen. Last  
spring the majorities in the Congress-  
ional districts were as follows: First,  
128 Republican; second, 1887 Demo-  
cratic; Third 2,425 Republican; Fourth  
125 Democratic. These figures alone  
show that the present result was con-  
sidered not at all unlikely, though it  
must be admitted there has been some  
considerable defection in the Republican  
ranks, since last year. For instance,  
the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary  
of State, elected last year by the Re-  
publicans, have gone over on the bread  
and butter line, into the opposite camp.  
The Collector of Internal Revenue  
and Postmaster at New Haven, who  
last year worked for the Republicans,  
have actively opposed them in the can-  
vass just ended so disgracefully to the  
Nutmeg State. Senator Dixon also  
worked actively for the defeat of the  
Republicans. These defections are  
easily accounted for, and had much to  
do with the untoward result we have  
chronicled, but still, the real cause of  
the defeat is the vacillating, compro-  
mising and temporizing spirit ever ex-  
hibited by the Republicans of that State.

On this point the Chicago Journal  
speaks our sentiments exactly, when it  
says they have always been the most  
timid and conservative in the nation.  
The political record of the last fifteen  
years will show that the line of distinc-  
tion between the two great parties in  
the nation were always less sharply  
defined in Connecticut than any other  
State. The consequence was that the  
contest was close. Republican vic-  
tories have been numerous but never  
complete. If our friends in that State  
will now learn the lesson of their pre-  
sent humiliation it will be better to them  
and to the nation than victory. Hence-  
forth we shall have, we trust, no com-  
promising with the enemy. Taking a  
bold stand upon the side of justice and  
progress is not only the most honorable  
but the most politic course. There is  
no good thing; both branches of the  
Legislature are Republican. This will  
probably secure to the State wise and  
honest legislation.—Nonpareil

### FROM MEXICO.

Despatches from Mexico to the 15th  
ult. state that Bozane and the rear  
guard of the French army are at Vize.  
Large quantities of war material  
was sold to the imperialists. The city  
was in a state of siege, and martial law  
was declared. The gates were closed,  
and it is feared the troops outside the  
city will pronounce for Juarez as soon as  
the liberals appear in front of the walls.  
All communication with the interior is  
cut off. Only news of doubtful charac-  
ter obtained from the capital.

It was rumored that Maximilian  
agreed to abdicate if Juarez would  
consent to abide by the decision of the  
people, for or against an empire, but  
the rumor is not credited among the  
French.

Gen. McClellan, an iron war steam-  
er, designed for the Mexican Liberals,  
sailed from New York on the 30th ult.,  
for Tampico, with two full batteries  
of artillery, 1,000 stand small arms,  
four tons of powder and a large quan-  
tity of fixed ammunition. Vessel car-  
ried several officers of the Liberal  
army.

The beligerent forces are facing  
each other at Quertero, total liberal  
force is 69,700, including guerrillas;  
the Imperial is 16,000.

### FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A large convention in favor of im-  
partial suffrage assembled in Topeka,  
Kansas, on the 3rd inst. Lucy Stone,  
(Mrs. Dr. Blackwell,) and delegates  
from different States were present. The  
object is to carry female suffrage at the  
election next fall that clause having  
been submitted to the people by the last  
Legislature. Gov. Crawford and many  
other prominent men of the State are  
interested in the movement. Money  
will be raised to conduct the campaign  
with the utmost vigor.

Col. Benjamin Franklin Mosby  
is engaged in manufacturing corn-cob  
pipes in Richmond, Virginia, which he  
offers for sale to the smokers of the  
weed. The Richmond papers call him  
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The *Waig* speaks of him as having  
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ius" in the construction of these corn-  
cob pipes. He is certainly engaged in  
a much more honest and reputable  
calling than he was engaged in when  
fighting the battles of Jeff. Davis.

### COAL—PETROLEUM.

We have just been shown a letter  
from a prominent citizen of Deer  
Lodge, announcing the fact that a new  
discovery has been made in that coun-  
ty, of a vein of coal fifteen feet in thick-  
ness, and cropping out one and a half  
miles, and that a petroleum spring has  
been discovered in the same vicinity,  
producing the genuine oil in vast quan-  
tities. A company has been formed,  
which lays claim to these new discov-  
eries, and already speculations are be-  
ing made as to a market for coal at  
Helenia. It was only such a discovery  
as this that was necessary to fill the cup  
of our prosperity to overflowing. Coal  
and coal oil in connection with the oil-  
minerals of Montana! These are the  
articles that will make this the rich-  
est country in the world! We have  
full faith in the report, and hope our  
friends in Deer Lodge will keep us  
posted.—Helenia Gazette.

### Arrest of Hon. John C. Morrissey.

Last night, at the Limerick Junction,  
Assistant Inspector General Brawn  
of the constabulary, arrested, on the  
arrival of the mail train from Cork,  
John Morrissey, the celebrated prize-  
fighter and member of the United  
States Congress, on a charge of Fenian-  
ism, just as he had alighted from a  
first-class carriage. He had arrived  
at Cork by the Cunard steamer Aus-  
tralian, and was proceeding to Tipperary  
town. He is known as the man  
who had the first great fight in Canada  
near the American frontier, about 8  
years ago, with John C. Heenan, whom  
Morrissey defeated after a desperate  
fight of twenty three rounds, which  
occupied nearly three hours. He has  
since become a gin palace proprietor,  
and legislator, and joined the Fenian  
Brotherhood at its commencement, hav-  
ing subscribed largely to its funds.—  
Morrissey, when arrested, fainted, and  
had to be taken to the gentlemen's  
room, where restoratives had to be ap-  
plied, after which, he was taken to  
Dublin. In consequence of his arrest,  
a large force of infantry was sent down  
early this morning to the Junction,  
where the men are encamped for the  
protection of that place.—Irish Times.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?—From a  
letter from Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm to  
the Pittsburg Commercial, we take the  
following:

When women vote, the death pen-  
alty will be abolished, except for rape;  
the inmates of those houses which are  
now the hot-beds of evil, will be sent  
to Houses of Correction, and there kept  
for life or years, doing light, factory  
work, and domestic labor. All the la-  
gerized haunts of crime which stand as  
rivals to virtuous homes, will at least  
have a struggle for life. Woman will  
not work for half pay, and vice will not  
furnish her with the most profitable  
employment, and all parties will grow  
better and wiser; or the principle of  
self-government is founded in error.

The facility with which divorces  
can be obtained in Indiana is well  
known. The majority of suits for di-  
vorce in the courts are from people who  
come to Indiana for that purpose alone;  
but of course the laxity of the law is  
an inducement for many bona fide citi-  
zens to dissolve the marriage bond.—  
In the county of Marion there were  
last year two hundred and twenty three  
applications for divorce; of these, one  
hundred and eleven were granted, and  
twenty six dismissed, the remainder  
not having been tried. One hundred  
and forty-two of the applications were  
by females, and eighty one by males.  
The proportion of divorces applied for,  
to marriage licenses issued, was one to  
four, and the proportion of divorces  
granted to marriages made, was one to  
eight. One divorce to every eight  
marriages certainly indicates that con-  
jugal bliss is fast becoming a rarity,  
and the wisest is he who doesn't "take  
stock" in the matrimonial lottery.

A Mr. Cox, of Monona county,  
Iowa, a short time ago, sickened  
some time in a barrel in his cellar,  
which had been used for holding kero-  
sene. After having added the water,  
and while stirring it with a stick, he  
brought a lighted candle into contact  
with the steam, or gas. An explosion  
immediately took place. Mr. C. was  
thrown some eight or ten feet, against  
the cellar wall. He was considerably  
bruised, and his hands and face burned  
to a blister. At the same time a hole  
four or five feet by eight, was blown  
through the floor. Mrs. Cox and a  
young woman in the room above were  
considerably burned. Particles of lime  
were thrown all over the house. The  
explosion was heard for a quarter of a  
mile.

A Havana letter of the 23d  
ult., states that a revolutionary procla-  
mation was received from Spain by  
many prominent persons, calling all  
classes to arms for the overthrow of the  
queen, and the establishment of a rep-  
resentative government in Spain.

Solid love whose root is virtue,  
can no more die than virtue itself.

A man in Maine snored so loud  
that he was to sleep in the next street  
to prevent waking himself up.

A country paper speaks of a  
man "who died without the aid of a  
physician." Such instances are very  
rare.

Fortune tellers and others ap-  
pear differently. The former reveal  
what the lady will be in the future;  
the latter reveals what she is at present.

A genius, named Fishery, of  
Washington city, has the following  
notice posted on his window: "Eggs  
newly laid here, on the shortest notice."

Chicago, April 2.—The municipal  
elections yesterday throughout the west  
generally show Republican gains.

The following is the recent  
amended joint rule of Congress expell-  
ing liquor from the National Capital:  
Resolved by the Senate, (the House of  
Representatives concurring.) That the  
nineteenth joint rule of the two Houses  
be so amended to read as follows:

No spirituous or malt liquors, or wines  
shall be offered for sale, exhibited or  
kept within the Capitol, or in any room  
or building connected therewith, or on  
the public grounds adjacent thereto.  
And it shall be the duty of the Ser-  
geants at Arms of the two Houses, un-  
der the supervision of the Presiding  
officers thereof, respectively, to enforce  
the foregoing provisions. Any officer  
or employee of either House who  
shall in any manner violate or connive  
at the violation of this rule, shall be  
dismissed from office.

A tract upon "Hell," by Rev.  
J. Furniss, a Catholic Priest of London,  
gives more definite information than  
has hitherto been obtained on the sub-  
ject. Mr. Furniss states, among other  
items, that Hell is 4,000 miles from  
the surface of the earth; it is a bound-  
less plain of red hot iron, with an at-  
mosphere of fire and rivers of scorching  
filth and sulphur. The book is specially  
intended "for children and young peo-  
ple