



THE HERALD

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Will take the most reasonable rates in the most reliable companies in the United States.

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HEALTH, COMFORT, AND ECONOMY.

3 REASONS FOR BOARDING

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Has a BATH HOUSE, too, to patronize, his rooms are well ventilated, and his prices are reasonable.

Capt. D. LABRO & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wines and Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars.

Main street, second door east of Seymour House, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

NOTES ON NEBRASKA.

We make the following extract from an article written, under the above title, by Maj. H. T. Brooks, of the Rural New Yorker, and published in his paper of Nov. 25th, 1868.

The soil of Central and Eastern Nebraska is unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Clay, sand, vegetable mold, and all essential elements, are so harmoniously blended as to produce a soil light, friable, free from lumps and stones, dark colored, easily worked, and eminently productive.

The finest garden mold in the State of New York is not a whit better than the average of Nebraska soil. Advise my friends, Ellwanger & Barry, of the Mt. Hope nursery, to import a car load of it to grow their most delicate plants in.

Take no precautions—send your order to my postmaster, and tell him to dig the first dirt he comes to and send it along. I will guarantee the quality. Probably any Congressman would frank it "Public Documents" if you will send his wife occasionally a bouquet of your fine flowers.

Some of the river bottoms have a sandy and porous subsoil, generally the subsoil is clay, but not retentive of moisture. Hard rains do not subject Nebraska farms to vexatious delays; they can soon go out without loading their boats with mud, and start their plowing without the furrows filling with water, after the "hard pan" style. As in other portions of the west, they get several weeks the start of New Yorkers in sowing their spring crop—a very material advantage where life and the seasons are short at the season.

The chief product of Nebraska is prairie grass, sweet and uncut, for 150,000 acres that yield from half a ton to three tons per acre, and that is about as good as New York meadow will do, are giving back to the winds and the soil the banquet that nobody will accept.

Near the Missouri river corn of the southern variety leads the cultivated crops, averaging forty to fifty bushels per acre, and growing eight or ten feet high. The first crop, planted on sod, is frequently light. The first breaking is about three inches deep.

Wheat, the great crop of human life, the main substance that men are made of, the only indispensable thing, is just what Nebraska is fitted and fashionsed for producing. Its climate, free from frost, and free from other crops, brings wheat to great perfection. A miller of large experience assures me that the finer varieties deteriorate in many of the States, but in Nebraska preserve their peculiar excellences. By a judicious use of fertilizers and by plowing in grass or green crop, I think Nebraska may maintain its present position as the head of all wheat growing sections. Its average yield is greater per acre than any other State of this Union.

Nebraska is scarce of rain water, a bad thing for grass, potatoes and corn, but it allows a good crop of wheat, and excellent weather for farm work, the inconvenience is endurable.

Excepting a border along her water courses, Nebraska is treeless; she needs timber. Good luck to her—she can grow it. Cappings of cottonwood, seeds of wild maple, planted in June, black walnuts covered three or four inches deep in the fall, grow with surprising rapidity. Very many farmers have planted small groves near their dwellings, but they don't begin to realize the vast importance of the timber question. One fourth of all Nebraska should forthwith be planted to forest trees. There is some mistake in the making up of any country without trees—it needs mending; but I am not sure but it is easier to supply forests where you want them than to remove them from where you don't want them. I saw on John J. Panzer's farm, near Plattsmouth, fifty thousand black walnuts, a year old, growing finely; he expected to plant as many more this fall. I predict that Nebraska will grow timber, and manufacture lumber for the New York market! No crop will pay her as well. By plowing two-thirds of her surface, and planting the other third to trees, she will grow more grain and grass than by cultivating the whole. Trees are earth's great regulators; breaking the force of austere winds, making the dry air salubrious, distilling gentle showers, keeping the rivulets alive throughout summer's heat, transforming the parched deserts into fruitful trees.

Good water is generally obtained by digging a fair depth and stock are watered without much difficulty at the streams and ditches.

What most concerns my readers to know, Nebraska has yet millions of acres of excellent land subject to entry under the "homestead," or by pre-emption. I doubt whether any other State or

Territory has as much good and that can be so cheaply obtained. I have never seen anywhere a population more orderly and intelligent. The State is settling very fast, and land is rising. Improved farms, in good locations, can be bought for from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars per acre.

Nebraska is a new State. Thirty towns have sprung up on her Missouri border; Fremont and other places of large expectation growing to the Pacific railroad; Lincoln, her extempore capital with eight hundred inhabitants, is selling city lots on the wide prairie; Eastern Nebraska has many cultivated farms, and a few adventurous settlers are scattered through the interior; but in the main the State is one vast unimproved meadow. It has very little waste land, no marshes too wet, and few hills too steep to plow. Bordering most of her streams are rugged bluffs, or banks, rising thirty, fifty or one hundred feet high; and taking all the shapes matter is capable of assuming. From these, stretching away in the distance, are the grass-covered prairies, gently undulating like the swell of a mighty ocean, and presenting in their varied outlines landscapes of surpassing beauty and magnificence. This is Nebraska. u. s. a.

A correspondent of the Chronicle, writing from Lincoln, says: Speaking of Democrats, though politics are "played out" for the present, reminds me of a hide story, which I must tell or perish miserably. Within the limits of Lincoln resides an individual who keeps a saloon, and who last Spring was nominated on the Democratic ticket, for a city office. Now many took heart at his place, who were not enrolled in the ranks of Democracy. Just before the nomination, this individual met a man whom he had seen in his place, to whom he said, "you must come up to night, we are going to have a meeting up stairs. We must tell everybody, but come up. We must give 'em hell. We're going to get up a ticket that'll beat 'em all."

"But," said the man accented, "I don't attend that kind of a caucus." "Go to hell—I don't—Reddick! You was in my place drinking and I thought you was a Democrat."

Young writers are wont to take excitement for inspiration. An augmented circulation of the blood doesn't necessarily increase the quality or power of the brain. The worst things that were ever committed to paper were the offspring of transient excitement. The best way for a man who has anything in his head is to try and let it out when he is cool, sensible and balanced. If this suggestion were followed, ninety per cent. of the trash which the world is unfortunately called upon to endure, would be unknown.

Lesson: Don't get excited.

The Sedalia (Mo.) Times gives an account of a terrible murder in Henry county. J. G. Clark and John W. Patterson were traveling together in a wagon. While the former was asleep Patterson killed him with a hatchet and robbed him of over \$400 in money and valuables. He was arrested and confessed his guilt.

A Boston barber has a razor which was purchased at West Point when Benedict Arnold was in command of that post—two silver dollars being the amount paid for it. It has now been in constant use nearly 100 years, and still has a keen edge.

General T. W. Swenney, lately an officer in the Fenian army, now in command of the United States troops at Augusta, Ga., is very popular with the citizens of that vicinity. In evidence of which a few nights ago they gave him command a complimentary supper.

A Chattanooga paper states that a French gentleman, named Bryan, has purchased land on Mississippi Ridge, with the intention of establishing there a colony of French wine growers. The site is said to be admirably adapted to the purpose.

The New York Franco-American says that the Emperor being sick and apathetic in these days the real ruler of France is M. Panard, who is more tyrannical than Louis, himself, would ever expect to be.

The Polk county (Wis.) Press states that Jeremiah Mudgett, of Farmington recently killed a hog which weighed, dressed, nine hundred pounds. The head severed from the body, weighed ninety lbs.

An English court has separated a boy of fifteen from his wife, and sent him into the country to learn a trade before he can be allowed to live with her. He had married his nurse.

The Boston Latin School is the oldest institution for learning in the United States. Its establishment was almost coeval with the settlement of Boston.

The Louisville Courier says drunkenness among women seems to be increasing in that city.

From the Tolson Blade. NABBY

Mr. Nabby Suggests a Haven of Rest for the Distressed Souls who are in Danger of losing their places.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1868. We had a meeting in Washington last night, to consider things. There are many things to consider just now, and it was deemed proper to consider em. It was a ledge up sorrow. There wuz faint glimmers of hope onto the countenances of a few who present, but nuthin us certainty—nuthin us ashorance. Secretary Randall remarkt that so far ez he was concerned, he had made up his mind. He shoold not take odds under the incum Adminis-tration. He mit yeeld in other matters, (for he was us a yeeldin nether), but on this he was indixible. McClouch and Browning was also determined, but Seward hed other ideas. He chirped in that the oldest man coodn't tell wad sixty days wud bring forth.

"Wad shall we do?" askt a Postmaster from Ohio. "I sejest to President Johnson," said Randall, "that he apply for the Spanish throne. He wud be acceptable to the Spanish people, for he has all his life bin puttin the Bourbon down."

Randall hes no longer any fear us the President. "Gentlemen," remarkt I, "I heva wish, ef acted onto, will pull us out us our sea us troubles."

"Speek!" exclaimed they all with one breath, speek! "My jeze is Cuba. Cuba, the gem us the Antilles—the briest jewel in the crown us Spain. Let Secretary Seward, who hes a talent for reel estate, buy it now, before the new Government hes its internal revenue system established, and while it is hard up for money. Let Cuba be the Boany Bay us this country. Let it be bot by Seward, and then let the President go to work to wunst a filibuster for us government, while he still hes the power us appointment. He wud not want to hev em hold elections, for we wud succeed better in gainin odds by appointment than by election us. Wad a Hev-on I see equal to Cuba? I hev bin readin Cuba up; and I find that the island pays the home Government \$25,000,000 per annum. If the Spanish Government kin git \$25,000,000 out us em, we kin dubble it wuth our experience. There's enuff for all us us. Give Randall a place correspondent wud that he now holds; make Ben Wood Superintendent us the Havana Lotteries; make Frank P. suthin else, wad it don't matter, as he'll take enuff; make good places for Ross, Fuller, Binkley, Mrs. Cobb, Valandy, Quin, Erie, Mrs. Perry, John Quincy Adams, Jr., Frank Keese, General Forrest, Jim Sewardman, Resse, Dooinis, Cowan, Dixon, Secretary Welles, and all us that unnumbered through us hungry soles, who hev lived on pap so long that emy other diet soors on their stumicks. And then—"

"But spain Congress, wun meents, refozees to ratify the purchis by makin a appropriation?" askt a doper. "Refozees to mak the appropriation! Refozees! Hal! Put afore Grant! Grant the prospect us never again seen in the Biare family—put afore Congress and the American people the hope us never seen again the faces us any us the men I hev menstiond, wuth the thousand us others us similar tastes, habits, and necessities, and wad wud twenty or thirty millions, more or less, be to em? Nuthin! Congress wud vote it instantaneously, and the people wud all say 'amen!' Lor, how quick the bill wud go throo, and how quick Grant wud sign it!"

"But spain Congress shoold refozees, wad they list as well? The Biarees wud hev their positions; and the Cuban off-shells, ef they are versed in American politick history, know, ef they know enything, that when the Biarees git into place, nothin but deth loosens em. We wud bid the banner of Independence—wud wud point onto the banner the inskription: "Offices for Aul, in a Country wher Likker is not Taxed"; and in a week's time a Army us Dimokrats, big enuff to capcher Spain herself, wud be on them shores! And who cood stand afore em? Whispy 'Post Offis' in their ears, and they'd wade knee deep in blood. Lor, how the Spanish soljery wud go down afore em! How Frank Biare wud go for Lersund! How all the trained cohorts us Dimockry, wud hev bin abstainin from offis for so many years, wud risk their all for a taste us the sweets us posshun!"

"Oh! the delishunsness us the prospect! Think us a island wud enuff niggers onto it to do our labor, and enuff white Catlans who can't read to vote for us! Why, it wud recall reek elections us them happy days afore the war, when the Dimockry was thus cootioated. I hunger and thirst for sify."

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difference wud be, we wud hev to accustom our stumicks to Santa Cruz rum in place us whisky, but that we cood do. The effect upon the bowels is the same—it differs only in taste, and I am told that when both are new, ther ain't much difference in that."

The segestion was favorably received, and I hev no doubt it will be acted upon. Ef it is—but why this "ef"—it must be done—it shall be.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY, P. M. (Which is Postmaster)

KEEP YOUR BOYS

Parents, a word to you. Do you fully realize the evil effects of allowing your boys to roam the streets at night? Do you not fear the consequences of allowing them to frequent beer and billiard saloons and associate with boys and men who have already fairly started upon the downward road. We have noticed with regret that many boys in our city—sons of Christian parents, whose hearts would quiver with anguish should they see them in such a place—are frequently to be seen at night playing billiards, "pigeon hole," and even cards, for the "drinks."

Boys who have scarcely seen a dozen summers, and old offenders steeped in crime and whisky, together sagger out from some low hell hole where liquid damnation is dealt out to all at five to fifteen cents a glass, and make night hideous with their drunken yell: How do you like the picture. Those swag-gern g bullies who stand on the street corners and indulge in obscene remarks and horrid oaths, began their career in the same way—running the streets at night when they were boys. This can also be said of the criminals who fill our penitentiaries. Keep your boys off the street—furnish them some useful employment or amusement at home—and, our word for it, you will never regret it.

It is said that Congress will address itself at an early day to the consideration of the enormous naturalization frauds by which the State of New York was stolen from the Republican party, and John A. Griswold awarded out of the Governor's chair. The time has come for Congress to take definite action on this subject. The Constitution guarantees to the States a republican form of government. New York is now controlled by a despotism worse than that which reigns over France.—Judge Robertson of the Westchester district has matured a plan for transferring naturalization to the Federal Courts, and surrounding the act with proper safeguards for the purity of the ballot. Gen. Schenck has also sketched out an act for the same end.—Tribune.

Gov. Butler is preparing an elaborate speech in which he will present his views upon financial questions. It will be delivered in the House at an early day. The General proposes to explain the various features of his plan which he contends will, after due reflection, meet the wishes of the thinking men of the country. A great deal of interest is felt upon the subject.

A proposition has been broached to tax every one of the five hundred thousand applicants for office under Grant's administration, ten dollars, to be set apart for the erection of a home for the widows and orphans made by the late war, and that each applicant be required to file his fee and application together. The only difficulty would be in raising the money, that ninety nine out of every hundred would keep their greentacks, and the new treasury would be nearly empty. It don't cost even postage to bore the President elect.

A cartman's house on a hill in Cleveland is subjected to an unexplicable shower of bricks. All the windows have been smashed in by missiles, the projectors of which cannot be discovered, though two policemen have been detailed to protect the house. The bricks fly by day as well as night. Superstitious Clevelanders are gazing on the "haunted mansion" from a distant coign of vantage.

One day last week four ruffians, disguised as negroes, entered the dwelling of Benj. R. Serey, near Griffin, Georgia, shot him dead, and searched the house for plunder. They obtained two gold watches, and then choked the housekeeper to make her tell where their valuables were kept. From some alarm, they released her and departed.

The Mobile Register says Southern planters are better off to-day than they were before the war. They are free from debt and receiving more for their cotton than ever before. Formerly they were always one crop in debt, and belonged to their factors. Now they have learned economy, and are their own masters.

At a meeting of graduates of Harvard College, in Boston, it was resolved to raise among the alumni of the several classes, a fund of \$500,000, the interest of which is to be placed at the disposal of the College Corporation. Harvard though rich in funds for special objects, is greatly in need of money for general college purposes.

TIMEER CULTURE

In an essay entitled "Timber Culture a Necessity," read at a meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society by E. C. Schofield, of Elgin, Ill., he said:

Summon all the land holders of the country, and demonstrate to them the profits of timber culture; produce facts, and not theory; tell them that from one acre planted with Tyrolese Larch they may reap a harvest, at the end of six years, of hoop-poles, grape stakes and trellis materials, worth more than two hundred dollars, and at the close of another six years they may reap a harvest of fence-posts which will be comparatively imperishable, and worth more than nine hundred dollars. In testimony, I adduce my forest in Elgin, which ten years ago, was a smooth prairie, and afterwards planted with trees of Scotland. Let them measure both of pine and larch, of more than two feet in circumference, and more than a twenty feet in height; count the number on the acre, and estimate the value of the trees; tell them that each tree will make: tell them that at the end of ten years they may reap a third harvest by cutting one half of the residue, or six hundred and five trees, more than one and a half feet in diameter and forty feet in height. This timber may be used for ship-spars and fence-posts, building timber and railroad ties, worth fifteen hundred dollars. At the end of another ten years they may enter the forest again and gather a fourth crop, by removing three hundred and two trees, leaving an equal number growing. Now, the trees have an average diameter of two feet and more, and are sixty feet in height, each of which is worth at least ten dollars, or a total value of three thousand dollars. The amount of the proceeds already realized in thirty years is five thousand six hundred dollars, or an average of more than one hundred and eighty six dollars annually per acre.

The death of Thaddeus Stevens leaves the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations vacant. Mr. Washburn of Illinois, the next member on the Committee, will become chairman, and the Speaker will add another member to the Committee. Mr. Washburn will resign the chairmanship of the Commerce Committee, and Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts will succeed him.

It appears from official data that there has been received at the Treasury, from November, 1863, to July, 1867, \$47,600, and in the fiscal year closing with June, 1868, \$19,000.—The receipts are from different unknown persons, in various sums, from one cent and upwards. These amounts are all credited to the conscience-fund.

Hugh Craig, who attempted to kill his mother, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, from November, 1863, to July, 1867, \$47,600, and in the fiscal year closing with June, 1868, \$19,000.—The receipts are from different unknown persons, in various sums, from one cent and upwards. These amounts are all credited to the conscience-fund.

The honorable Senator from Ohio says that the Senators elect from Georgia will be kept in suspense. Human life is in suspense in Georgia; civil order is in suspense in Georgia; loyalty is in suspense in Georgia; human liberty is in suspense in Georgia. I propose, for one, now to inquire whether this state of things is to continue or not; whether there are governments there which can afford protection to human life or not; and if not, why not? There is no necessity for pressing this question now.

A young mother heard foul words from the lips of her little son. At once she proceeded gravely to rinse out his mouth with soap. This remedy cured him for a while, but the unhappy little wight relapsed, and his mother applied camphor water in the same way.

Chicago is moving in the matter of establishing a direct line of trade between that city and the West Indies via Mobile. The only gap in R. R. communication between Chicago and Mobile is between Cairo, Ill., and Columbus, Ky.

Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen. Like friends, too, we should return to them again and again—for, like true friends, they will never fail us, never cease to instruct us.

Thurlow Weed, according to information from New York, is in a deplorable physical condition, his physicians do not allow him to read newspapers or to converse on political subjects.—His disease is softening of the brain.

Prof. Newton, of Yale, says that a comet which travels at the rate of 2,000,000 miles per day, has just whisked its tail in our faces and made us see stars.

Caleb Cushing has been sent on a mission to Europe to purchase Cuba. It is said, Seward wishes to finish up his real estate transactions with a big thing.

A story is afloat in Paris and London that Victoria means to abdicate after the confirmation of the new Cabinet.

The Chicago Republican says it is reported quite a large ring has been formed to control the appointments to the Federal offices in that city.

Figs are grown in Chillicothe, O., without difficulty, and are equal to any of the imported.

RELATION OF GEORGIA TO THE UNION

In the Senate on the 7th inst., a discussion arose over the application for the Georgia Senators, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, objecting to the admission. Speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Drake and Wilson, and a communication from the Governor of Georgia and a memorial of the colored people of the State had been read, when Gen. Thayer made the following terse remarks in support of his position, after which, the whole matter was laid aside for a future day.

He said: Neither the Senator from Ohio nor the Report of General Meade touches the real question at issue. It is not that the members of that Legislature took the oath prescribed by the State constitution. The point which I made in my former remarks was this: that everything was provisional until the final act of completion of the work of reconstruction. The election of that Legislature was provisional; its meeting and its organization were provisional; and they were required to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction laws; They had nothing to do with any oath provided for in the State constitution; because the State constitution had not been submitted to Congress, had not been approved, and the act declaring Georgia restored to the Union had not been passed. I called for the reading of the communication from the Governor in order to bring out this point in support of the objection which I have made; and it is in these words, as set forth by the Governor of Georgia:

"The fact, however, is that all the candidates for the General Assembly who had received the highest number of votes were, without regard to their eligibility under the law."

There is the point—"permitted to take seats in the provisional legislative body, and to participate in the organization and the legislation thereof, having first been simply invited to take the oath prescribed in the new constitution, which constitution had not at that time become, and under the law could not then be, of force."

The objection is that that Legislature was composed in part of men who had been expressly disqualified and disfranchised, and who could not become members of the Legislature; and yet, notwithstanding that clear provision of the law, they were permitted to take their seats in the Legislature, and to become legislators and help to elect these Senators. I propose now to inquire whether that act was legal; whether the reconstructed acts have been fully completed.

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Chicago is moving in the matter of establishing a direct line of trade between that city and the West Indies via Mobile. The only gap in R. R. communication between Chicago and Mobile is between Cairo, Ill., and Columbus, Ky.

Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen. Like friends, too, we should return to them again and again—for, like true friends, they will never fail us, never cease to instruct us.

Thurlow Weed, according to information from New York, is in a deplorable physical condition, his physicians do not allow him to read newspapers or to converse on political subjects.—His disease is softening of the brain.

Prof. Newton, of Yale, says that a comet which travels at the rate of 2,000,000 miles per day, has just whisked its tail in our faces and made us see stars.

Caleb Cushing has been sent on a mission to Europe to purchase Cuba. It is said, Seward wishes to finish up his real estate transactions with a big thing.

A story is afloat in Paris and London that Victoria means to abdicate after the confirmation of the new Cabinet.

The Chicago Republican says it is reported quite a large ring has been formed to control the appointments to the Federal offices in that city.

Figs are grown in Chillicothe, O., without difficulty, and are equal to any of the imported.

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