

a protectorate, but are desirous, if nothing more can be accomplished, to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce. The ambassador is elected Secretary of State of his country. He has a fair knowledge of the English language, which he has acquired by studying an edition of the bible translated into his native tongue, with an English text added. The Secretary of State received him cordially and manifested much interest in his account of the products and commercial importance of the Samoan Islands, and Secretary Evarts arranged to present him to the President on Wednesday. It is probable that a treaty favorable to the interests of the United States will be negotiated without opposition. The British Government has heretofore offered to annex the Islands, but for many years the Islanders have, with great pertinacity, clung to their hope of an alliance with the United States. If a treaty of commerce and amity be negotiated, the Samoan government will doubtless grant to the United States the sole right to use the harbor of Pago for a coaling station. Admiral Wilkes, in his reports, pronounced it the best harbor in the South Pacific.

3 o'clock.—The Senate is still in session, and Cameron, of Wis., is replying to Merrimon.

CHICAGO, 27.—It is now simply a question of endurance, says the *Journal's* Washington special, what will be the outcome of the senatorial contest. If there is no wavering among them the session may continue until next Monday, when it must close, so as to permit the beginning of the regular session. Patterson and Conover vote with the democrats upon every motion.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—Rande left for Galesburg, Ill., to-night, in charge of Sheriff Hitchcock and other officers. There was a considerable crowd at the depot, but no unusual stir or excitement. He was in a good humor, and apparently had no apprehension whatever of any unlawful demonstration being made against him.

BUCHANAN, Va., 27.—The river is six feet higher than during the greatest freshet in 1842. Twenty colored people have been drowned in this neighborhood, and the destruction of property in town and country is unprecedented. A bridge and thirty dwellings have been swept away, and many poor people are left without property, food or clothing.

CINCINNATI, 27.—A sudden rise in the Ohio carried away a number of coal barges from their moorings. Several were sunk at the railroad bridge below the city. The loss will exceed \$10,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, 27.—Regarding the sailing of the *Huron*, on Friday last, in the face of the storm, it is stated that on Friday morning Admiral Trenchard signalled Captain Ryan, inquiring if his draughtsman had arrived, and being answered in the affirmative, replied, "You can go to sea when you choose."

NORFOLK, 27.—Advices from Kittyhawk state that twenty-one dead bodies can be seen from the shore, lashed to the main and mizzen rigging of the *Huron*.

KITTYHAWK, 27.—The body of Captain J. J. Guthrie, paymaster of life-saving district No. 6, and two colored men were washed ashore five miles north of this station. Thirteen dead bodies were washed ashore near No. 5 station, one lieutenant by the name of Simmons, one corporal of marines (name unknown), nine sailors and soldiers, and two colored men.

ERIE, Pa., 27.—The three men indicted for tarring and feathering a woman of doubtful character at Waterford, in this county, have all been sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to two years.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The great struggle for the control of the Senate assumed another phase, and was temporarily suspended, after continuing without intermission for twenty-eight hours. The all-night session, as anticipated in the previous dispatches, was mainly consumed by the reading of the voluminous evidence adopted by Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, as a portion of his remarks. The successive clerks, becoming hoarse with such elocutionary efforts, were relieved by grave and reverend senators like Burnside, who, at the request of Wadleigh, rambled through such passages as he would indicate much after the manner of a first class at reading. The monotony of this proceeding was, however, interrupted occasionally by

speeches or colloquies, for which the floor was yielded temporarily, among them a spirited passage-at-arms between Hoar and Ransom, and nearly an hour between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. was occupied by Conkling in an impromptu speech, of masterly power and clearness, calling attention to the numerous features of the case, which, in his opinion, demanded careful examination, and laying the ground work for a more elaborate argument when the credentials shall come before the Senate for final action. Dull speech-making by Merrimon, of North Carolina, and some other long-winded, tedious members, and an able defence of the fairness of the Senate committee investigation in South Carolina, by Cameron, of Wisconsin, together with the roll calls on motions to adjourn, etc., occupied the time until after the regular hour for the daily meeting of the Senate had arrived. Then a motion by Mitchell, to make the pending resolution the special order for a special meeting to-morrow was voted down and the Republicans allowed a final vote to be taken upon the question of discharging the committee from Butler's credentials, which was, of course, decided in the affirmative by the usual majority of two, Patterson, Conover and Davis adhering firmly to the Democrats. Immediately upon the announcement of this vote Thurman endeavored to obtain the floor, but Edmunds was recognized to interpose an objection upon the present consideration of the credentials, and the Vice President promptly stated that, under the rule, this objection carried them over. Edmunds thereupon moved an adjournment until to-morrow, but his motion was rejected. Butler's friends desiring only a nominal adjournment with the view of forcing further action, if possible, this afternoon. At the end of considerable discussion, however, the Vice-President decided that another legislative day could not be commenced before 12 o'clock to-morrow, without changing one of the standing rules of the Senate. Thurman accordingly withdrew the motion he offered for adjournment, until 3.30 p. m., and moved that Butler be sworn in, which latter motion, of course, went over with the subject matter to which it relates. Edmunds then gave notice that after the reading of the journal to-morrow, he will call up the committee's report on Kellogg's credentials, and thus the contest was left over until to-morrow's morning hour, when it will be renewed upon the question of priority. The Vice-President will undoubtedly rule that the Louisiana case, having come from the committee first, is entitled to consideration, but there are various parliamentary expedients by which a majority could give precedence to Butler's credentials without taking issue with this anticipated ruling, and, of course, it can be directly reversed by a majority vote upon appeal. The advantage which has been gained by the republican tactics is this: they have placed the Kellogg case in a position where Judge Davis cannot vote to set it aside for the benefit of the Butler case, without standing convicted of insincerity in his statements, that he was equally anxious for prompt action on all three of the contested cases, and had voted for the motion providing for immediate action on Butler's case simply because no similar matter had previously come before the Senate. If he now votes for the postponement of the Kellogg case the Vice President's casting vote will keep it before the Senate for priority of action, and unless both Conover and Patterson violate their promises to vote for Kellogg, he will be admitted. Kellogg once in, the chances of preventing the admission of Butler would be improved, not only by vote, but by a possibility that Davis may after conclude that Butler's case is legally defective. In this event, which some of Davis' friends say is by no means improbable, the Vice President's vote would again come into play with effect, regardless of Conover and Patterson's continued adhesion to Butler, of giving the final victory to the republicans.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., 27.—Roper alias McGhee, who attempted a rape on Miss Bettie Templeton, was taken from jail this morning by a mob, who, after several unsuccessful attempts to lynch him on the spot, were persuaded to take him into the presence of the lady. She positively identified him as the guilty one. He was then taken to

the court house, and from the third story lynched in the presence of fully 2,000 persons.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—Wool in improved demand, supply light, prices firm. Colorado, fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse for carpets, 16 @ 18, extra merino pulled 35 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled, 32 @ 36. Texas, fine and medium 23 @ 28, coarse 15 @ 17. California, fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse 22 @ 26.

TO BRIGHTEN IRON.—The following method of brightening iron, which appears suitable for some of the less important parts of large clocks, is recommended by Boden. The articles to be brightened are, when taken from the forge or the rolls, in the case of such articles as plate, wire, etc., placed in diluted sulphuric acid (1 to 20) where they remain for about an hour. This has the effect of cleansing them, and they are washed clean with water and dried with sawdust. They are then dipped for about a second in commercial nitrous acid, washed carefully, dried in sawdust, and rubbed clean. It is said that iron goods thus treated acquire, without undergoing any of the usual polishing operation, a bright surface having a white glance. Care should be taken by any one using the nitrous acid not to inhale the fumes.—*Scientific American*.

COLORADO DISTANCES.—A Denver correspondent writes: "All accustomed and habitual notions of distance brought hither from the east are worse than useless in this rare and transparent atmosphere. From the windows of Denver the Rocky Mountains look not more than five miles distant, and an eastern tourist, lately arrived, remarked to his friends the other evening that he believed he could walk out to the mountains the next morning and return before breakfast. He was permitted to depart, as he had announced, and after an hour or two a carriage was dispatched to overtake and bring him in. The exhausted pedestrian was found partially undressed on the edge of one of the little irrigating ditches, two or three feet wide, which intersect the field in every direction, and when asked what he intended to do answered that he proposed to swim that river. 'Why don't you jump across?' How do I know but it's half a mile wide?" answered the tired and disgusted traveler, who will not soon repeat his experiment of walking twenty miles before breakfast.

THE ASS AND THE ANGEL.—B—, when years enough had passed to make him the father of a good-sized family, received a visit from Dr. —, a specially congenial member of the old seminary class. Neither his own olive-plants, nor the rather early gray hairs of his visitor, seemed to have touched the spirit of former days, and, like regular old boys, as they were, the two could not wait for toilets to be completed the next morning, but began an old-time run of jokes and nonsense through the bolted door that separated them. This went on successfully, until at last it struck B—'s youngest, peacefully waiting his turn in his cradle, as a mysterious and disorderly proceeding, and he began to signify his disapproval by an outcry that no parental effort could subdue.

"What's the matter with the baby?" called Dr. — at last, his patience under the interruption beginning to give way.

"Oh, I don't know drawled B—, 'I suppose, like Paul, he hears a voice but sees no man. No—probably more like Balaam.'"

"Ah," retorted Dr. —, "he sees the ass, but doesn't see the angel."

The laughter inside that room left the baby free to come in on any key he pleased for some indefinite time following.—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine*.

A story is told of two New England deacons, between whom a bitter feud had long existed concerning some contested point. Neither would yield and the matter threatened to be handed down to the next generation, when one day Deacon Smith appeared before his old enemy, and solemnly said: "Brother Jones, it is a shame that this quarrel of ours should bring scandal upon the church. I have prayed earnestly for guidance in the matter, and have come to the conclusion that you must give in—for I cannot."

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CALENDAR—1877.

DECEMBER.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

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NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Application for dissolution of the association known as the Seyler Co-operative Herd having been filed with the Probate Judge, all persons interested will take due notice that Saturday, December 1st, A.D. 1877, at ten a.m., is the day and hour set for the hearing of said application.

By order of the Probate Court,
WM. MORRISON,
Probate Clerk of Seyler County,
Richfield, Oct. 27, 1877. W 40