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The New North-West,

DEER LODGE, MONTANA.

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A TRIP TO CEDAR CREEK.

HOMEWARD-BOUND.

A company of this name—about fifty in number, nearly all Beartowners—were engaged at the time of our trip, in sinking a shaft on No. 11, O'Keeffe's District, some little distance above Cedar Junction. They were working three shifts of seven men each, and were down nearly 45 feet, after working nine weeks. The ground prospects encouragingly, and although a number of the partners have drawn out since, the remainder are rigging new pumps, and will prosecute the enterprise. It is the best piece of work we saw in the gulch. The men deserve success, and if they get pay, the question about the deep ground of Cedar is settled. Considerable work is being done below

KIYUSE BAR,

Some two and a half or three miles above Cedar Junction, and at that point the systematic and universal development of the gulch begins. Quite a little village has sprung up here, at the mouth of a small side gulch, which a mile or two above affords a little range of pasturage. Kiyus Bar is a bench some 20 to 40 feet high, and perhaps a quarter of a mile long by 50 yards average in width, situated on the right bank of the gulch. It is covered with small timber, and development has shown good beds of wash gravel. Two or three companies have opened cuts on it. Simmons & Allport were the first. They struck a pay streak near the face, which ran obliquely up the gulch and along the bar, in a narrow channel, for probably 100 feet, paying good money, when it suddenly petered. Other parties will soon open below. It is believed a back channel exists. Kiyus Bar may yet pay big. Mr. Simmons however, had his ideas on

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GULCH,

And associating with Mr. Klein, started a drain race to Nos. 80, 81, 82 and 83, have an open cut run some 500 feet and are 12 or 14 feet down, with encouraging prospects. They will be 30 feet from the surface when they strike their ground, unless bed rock is reached sooner, and there is not a man in Montana wishes "Jack Simmons" worse luck than a fortune on bed rock.

Immediately above, Miller & Co., are working four hands on a drain race for 84, 85 and 86; have 500 feet cut, are 12 feet down and are getting from one half to one and one half cents in the gravel.

Pat. Foley, Tom. Curry and Ben. Welch are running a drain for 80, 83 and 81; 500 feet cut, 12 feet down, and expected to reach bed rock by August 15.

Richard Quinn, Edward Kinney and the Copley Bros. have run a 400 feet drain for 80 and 79, and are now sinking with wheel and shaft. Last winter they sunk an 8x8 feet shaft on this ground and had 10 feet of gravel, 100 pans of which prospected an average of two cents.

Steve Drew and Wm. Martin have run a 500 feet drain for 78 and 77, and are now sinking with a suction pump.

Bently & Farrell, after running a 300 feet drain, are sinking with wheel and pump on 76 and 75. They have 8 feet of gravel prospecting 10 cents on an average.

The French Company on 74 and 73 have a 400 feet drain, are 12 feet down, and are sinking with a wheel and pump, getting 5, 10 and 15 cent prospects.

Pete Foley has just started a drain for 73, and Moree is doing the same on 70. Geo. Ridingor & Co., on 69, have a 400 feet drain, and get six cents in the top gravel. A little distance above the companies are on bed rock, and from there to Forest City—five or six miles—every claim is taking out money—from $8 to $40 to the hand—and averaging, we judge, over wages. Over 100 string of sluices are set, and 1,200 men are either working on them or developing unopened ground. Every claim from 132 below to 60 or 70 above is being systematically worked. We have very full memoranda, but give only the above of consecutive claims, as showing how universally the heavy developments are going on, costing many thousands of dollars, and with no evidence but the faith of miners—based on experience—that the deep ground is going to pay well. Two or three miles above Kiyuse Bar is

LOUISEVILLE.

This is *the* town of the gulch, at present. It has 200 houses, some 40 or 50 of which are vacant, and the others are occupied by some 600 people. There is not, has not been, any other town like it in Montana. As you go up the gulch, a ravine, called Town gulch, comes in obliquely from the left side mountains. In this ravine and the main gulch, with a sharp point of the mountain wedging into its heart, the town is built in a Y shape. The stem and left arm up Town gulch is the main street, some 30 feet wide and having a pitch of about 30°—two-thirds as much as an ordinary shingle roof. The street on the main gulch—the right arm—is crooked enough for Boston, is not over 16 or 18 feet wide, and is nearly level. The streets are very dusty and, although mountain-locked, high winds prevail. There are few people in the streets, nearly all being at work. The vacant houses are those built last winter by miners, otherwise unemployed, in anticipation of selling them to make wages. Timber is easily delivered. Logs are cut up the mountain side, rolled into Town gulch, where skids are permanently fixed, and are shot down on them about a quarter of a mile, right into the main street, whence they are dragged by mules—down hill—to the site of the building. There are some 15 or 20 good buildings, with fire-proof cellars, or buildings in connection. The finest building is Montroy & Drolette's hotel. It is large, well lighted and ventilated, and well kept. Its tables are well spread, and the institution would be a credit to any town in Montana. Caplice, Smith & Moore are the heaviest merchants and are doing an immense trade. Among the business men, we notice Lehman & Newman, the liberal and successful liquor merchants; Messrs. Millen, of Helena, and Armstrong of Virginia, in the boot and shoe trade; John Benoit doing an excellent bakery business; M. B. Edinger, banking; H. Harris and S. H. Osborne, druggists, Rosefelt & Healy, Col. H. C. Lowry, Beaupre Bros., Ben Eggleston, Sol Rosefelt, Frank St. Mary, A. Bennett, P. LeBeau, Tichler & Co., N. Tipple, Dennis Shesby, G. A. Wolf, Schimmell & Co., Paul Cavalli, Ben Levy, Louis Defrense, Wm. Malloy, Wm. Dabray, M. Meloie, Spencer & Heath, W. G. Robinson and many other well known Montanians are following various pursuits in and about the burg. "Dull times" was generally complained of. Claims taken by "broke" miners—seven months without pay—all in debt for provisions—all out smiling—merchandising and saloon business: credulous miners striving to pay off old scores, and many not yet sluicing. All these things account for dull times. But Louisville will be a big trade this fall, and even now is feeling the reviving effect of the hundreds of miners who are leaving the up-country as water falls, and make Louisville their headquarters while looking for "big strike" in October. M.

FROM LOUISEVILLE.

PHIL De ROUCHE KILLS JAS. KELLEY.

TO THE EDITOR NEW NORTH WEST:

Last night, about 1 o'clock a. m., Phil De Rouche shot and killed James Kelley, a performer in the late De Rouche minstrel company, and fired a second shot, wounding two by-standers. An inquest was held on the body of Kelley this morning by Justice Barbour, and from the evidence I condense the following:

THE EVIDENCE.

Last night De Rouche opened the lager beer and hurdy cellar in the basement of the Louisville Hotel. The hall was crowded, not less than 200 people being present, dancing, drinking, playing faro, etc. Kelley came in and called De Rouche, who was behind the bar, to the end of the bar, when they had some words and disagreement about a sum of money owed by the latter to the former. Kelley remarked that if he (De Rouche) had said he did not owe him (Kelley) $108, he (De Rouche) "was a dirty liar." De Rouche struck him with his left hand over the right eye, and immediately brought up a navy six shooter with his right hand, from behind the bar, and fired over the bar, the ball taking effect in the left breast of Kelley, passing through his heart and lodging under the skin on the right breast. Kelley stood about four feet from the bar when shot, after which he retreated four or five paces toward the stairway, and fell dead.

TWO OTHERS WOUNDED.

De Rouche instantly fired another shot in the direction of Kelley, which hit Wm. Crawford—"Russian Bill"—who was standing on the stairway, in the thigh, passing through the fleshy part and inflicting a painful wound on Mr. Brunette, Deputy Mining Recorder, in the calf of the leg. He was standing on the street in front of the entrance to the hall.

DE ROUCHE DISARMED.

About the time of the firing of the second shot Mr. Roosevelt, of Wells, Fargo & Co., who was standing near, jumped over the bar, seized and disarmed De Rouche, who was still endeavoring to shoot. A pistol was found on the floor, half-cocked, when Kelley fell, but none was seen in his hands by any of the witnesses during the altercation.

DE ROUCHE ARRESTED.

At the instance of Justice Jenkins, De Rouche was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff Kirkendall, who took him out of town soon after the affray, on account of the excitement. Public sentiment is strong against De Rouche. It is believed he fired wantonly and recklessly, without sufficient provocation.

This morning big Aaron Ross got on the war path, and put heads on men for drawing weapons last night. Everything now quiet.

The yield of gold throughout the mines is largely increasing. Last week quite a number of companies cleaned up between two and three thousand dollars each.

Yours, A. J. S.

Louisville, August 14.

FROM MISSOULA.

How's This for "Jimmy!"

FRIEND MILLS: Enclosed find $3, which I believe, is the amount charged per month for your Daily NEW NORTH-WEST. I subscribe for one month, and should you continue to publish it, count me as one of your regular subscribers. Deer Lodge can support a Daily, and if your friends do their duty, it will. I want to see the Daily NEW NORTH-WEST become one of the permanent institutions of Deer Lodge, and to help make it so, count on me as one that will do his best towards it.

THE SURVEYS.

I am still with the surveying party, and intend to stay with it until they get through, the coming fall. We are now surveying the township on which Missoula is built—township 13 north. There are three other townships to survey. I believe they extend to Lo Lo Fork south, and Frenchtown west.

When we finish here, I believe it is the intention to move to Deer Lodge and subdivide two townships there. The townships to be surveyed lay due west of the city. W. H. Baker is now running the party in the absence of W. W. Johnson, who has the contract to build the Park Ditch.

LANGRISHE TROUPE.

The Langrishe troupe played here, to good houses on Friday, and Saturday nights. It is their intention to start for Cedar on the next coach.

Missoula is all life to-day, (Sunday), but I don't think "she will be a man before her mother," (Deer Lodge).

With respect to all my friends, and hoping you will make the DAILY NEW NORTH-WEST a success and a credit to Deer Lodge, I am

Yours, respectfully, J. D. DWYER.

Missoula, Aug. 14, 1870.

(Thanks, Jimmy: Missoula, Beartown, Pike's Peak, Pioneer and Deer Lodge alone, have already given us double the subscription list we anticipated for the Daily. May favoring winds and a flowing sea keep your "big ship sailing," Jimmy, till you moor in the harbor of perfect content. M.)

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Another Strike by Jack Wilson.

TO THE EDITOR NEW NORTH-WEST:

And still we strike it. That persevering and best prospector in the mountains, Jack Wilson, has made another rich discovery in gulch and bar. The diggings are in Willow creek, about two and a half miles from this place, named Willow gulch and Warren's Bar, from three to fourteen feet deep, prospecting from three to twenty cents to the pan, fine quality of gold, and on the coarse order. We had no rush and stampede, everything went off quiet. The lucky ones had their ground staked and recorded on the 11th—not more than 20 stampeders. About 25 claims have been taken, which is about the extent of the mines. Water can be had from the Rock Creek Ditch.

Jack Wilson deserves a great deal of credit for his perseverance; he has worked there about three months, sometimes having from three to nine men helping; first one would leave and another come, until finally he was left alone, but that did not discourage him, and after five days labor, there he found it. We all think next season it will help to buy us a through ticket.

Yours, as ever, J.

P. S.—Camp very quiet. The flood-water has not been equal to current days. J.

Pike's Peak, August 11, 1870.

(We are pleased to acknowledge with the above, a handsome list of subscribers to the Daily. Number two.—M.)

THE WEST.

Hon. Tom Fitch is stumping Nevada.

The business of the Denver Branch Mint averages $8,000 per day.

Mining on the Boise river is very nearly suspended for the season.

Kansas is confident that she can show a population of 400,000 this year.

Denver, Colorado, will erect half a million dollars worth of buildings next year.

A new hotel in Omaha is to cost $170,000; the brick and wood work is let for $127,000.

The Cheyenne *Leader* favors the election of a female Delegate to Congress from Wyoming.

White marble from Alpine, Utah Territory, is pronounced equal to the best article from Italy.

The hay crop has been greater than ever known in Oregon. Many acres have been left uncut.

Susan B. Anthony has been engaged to deliver twenty lectures in California, at $20 a lecture.

The State debt of California is two and a half millions of dollars—one million less than it was last year.

The son of Christopher Peterson, aged 12 years, was drowned in a Nevada City reservoir, on the 20th ult.

New gold mines are reported discovered below San Diego, in Lower California. A little excitement has been created.

The Omaha *Herald* urges the erection of extensive smelting works for the reduction of ores from the western territories.

Gen. Canby left San Francisco, Aug. 1st for Portland, Oregon, to assume command of the Department of the Columbia.

A strawberry gardener near Denver, Col. cleared $1,800 by half an acre of plants this season. He did all the work himself.

All the State prisoners lodged in jail at Omaha have been taken to Lincoln, Neb., to work on the buildings at that place.

The gold shipments from Denver are larger at present than ever known before. Mines in all the gulches are doing finely.

A strawberry gardener near Denver cultivated this season one and a half acres of vines, from which he picked 2,400 quarts of berries.

There has been quite an exodus from Portland, Oregon, recently, owing to ominous signs of the portending organization of a Vigilance Committee.

A robber who attempted to rob the residence of Mr. Moltner, editor of the Oregon City *Enterprise*, was driven away by Mrs. Moltner at the mouth of a pistol.

The Chief Justice of Wyoming expresses the opinion that single women who are aliens must become naturalized to make citizens, but married women become citizens by the naturalization of the husbands.

J. M. Malone, the murderer of Col. Buell, at Fort Leavenworth, died Aug. 3d. He confessed the crime, the cause of which was that Buell had compelled him to saw a cord of wood as a punishment for absence at roll call.

The St. Joseph *Herald*, after a careful examination, is convinced that the peach crop of 1870 will not be more than one-fourth the average, say not far from 200,000 growth, and will be ready for another monster crop next year.

The Sioux City *Times* says North-western Iowa is settling up as rapidly as ever. During the month of June two hundred and fifty-seven homesteads were taken at the U. S. land office in that city, amounting to 24,412 acres, and 501 pre-emptions made, amounting to 50,100 acres.

The two columns for pier No. 1, on the Nebraska side of the river at Omaha, which are being sunk with open tops, are now down to fifteen feet below low water, and are going down at the rate of five feet daily. The column for pier 10, on the Iowa side of the river, is being sunk by the pneumatic process. It is now at the depth of 72 feet below water, and the workmen are subjected to a pressure of 32 pounds above the atmospheric pressure. It sinks at the rate of about three feet daily—the work being carried on night and day by three gangs of men, each gang working eight hours during the twenty-four.—*Omaha Herald 8d.*

THE Orangemen and Reformers had a bit of a row in a New York park on Sunday, and a number are held for trial.

IF the statement from Rome is true, it would appear that the withdrawal of the French soldiers from Italy has so incensed the Pope that he has joined prayers with the enemies of France. That denotes danger to Napoleon, but is most ungrateful in him, whose temporal power from the bayonets alone have maintained for years.

As there appears to be a variety of opinion as to which is the "right or "left" bank of streams, and the proper understanding of which is desirable in reading accounts of army movements, we offer the explanation, that the designation is always made with reference to the flow of the water. The right bank is on the right side going down stream, and on the left side going up stream. Deer Lodge is on the right bank of Deer Lodge river.

There is a good deal of discussion of the relative merits of the Chassepot and Needle gun. We had a great deal of the same stuff during the American war. We proclaim the excellence of the old "hook and bait" musket. It has no delicate machinery to get out of repair; will fill and eclipse pace him in close fighting, where battles are decided, then any high toned Scotchman put pendered, and finally, after it has disembowelled the enemy, it gets hot and dirty and kicks over the traces and then ends the fight.

August Belmont's Stables.

From the New York Star.

Babylon is quite a famous watering-place. It is on the seaboard (Long Island) in sight of Fire Island, and the point of departure for all that famous watering-place. A steamer connects Fire Island and the railroad. Three miles back of Babylon, out in the woods, are the famous stables of August Belmont. Three years ago it was a desolate waste, a wilderness without culture or comeliness. Pine barrens and sandy plains have been reduced, as if by magic. A fine mansion overlooks a lake, and is surrounded by all the taste and refinement of a city. A group of cottages, very picturesque, has been erected for servants and retainers about the establishment. Two or three fine stables have been erected with stalls and all the paraphernalia of modern horsecraft. Besides these, there are nests of stables dotted all over the place, in which are the fine brood mares and their young. In the centre of the ground is a mile track for the training of racers. Besides this, there is a covered track for the use of horses in stormy weather, and the grand stand for the accommodation of spectators.

Mr. Belmont has fifty horses, and among them some of the finest racers on the continent. Among these are the old horse Kentucky, for which Jerome paid $40,000 when he was in running trim, though he was afterwards sold for $15,000. Kentucky fell lame, and has not been run for some time. He is now again in training. Kingfisher, just bought for $55,000. Telegram, and Glenelg are among the most celebrated. The stables are crowded with young horses from two to four years old, that are coming forward. M. Belmont spends a portion of the Spring and Autumn in this elegant retreat.

How Long will the War Last?

The New York *Herald* gives the following as the duration of the late European wars. Should Napoleon declare for a republic throughout Europe, as the telegraph intimates he will do in case a coalition is formed against him, it may change the aspect of affairs materially and cause a long and bloody war between the crowned heads on one side and Napoleon and the people on the other.

In the Crimean war of 1853-6, Turkey declared war against Russia, October 5th, 1853. Russia declared war against Turkey, November 1st. France and England declared war against Russia, March 27-28, 1854. The battle of the Alma was fought September 20th; battle of Inkermann, November 5th. Sardinia joined the allies January 26th, 1855. The Malakoff was taken by the French, September 8th. Sweeden joined the allies November 21st, and hostilities were suspended February 29, 1856. The war between the Western Powers and Russia lasted two years, lacking one month.

The Italian war of 1859 was begun by the rejection of the Austrian ultimatum by Sardinia, April 26th. The Austrians crossed the Ticino, April 27th. The French entered Genoa, May 8th. The battle of Montebello was fought May 20th; battle of Magenta, May 30-31, and the battle of Solferino, June 14th. The peace of Villa-Franca was signed July 11th. Hostilities were active but ten weeks.

The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 began by the invasion of Schleswig by the Prussians, February 1st. The Prussians took Duppel, April 18th, and Alsen, July 9th. Treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany signed at Vienna, October 30. Actual hostilities covered a space of twenty-two weeks.

The German-Italian war of 1866 was begun by Prussia, June 14. Italy declared war against Austria, June 20. The battle of Custoza was fought June 24th, and the battle of Sadowa, July 3d. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria was signed at Prague, August 29th, and between Austria and Italy at Vienna, Oct. 4th. Actual hostilities between the belligerents lasted only five weeks.

A Funny Story.

A recent traveler in Australia thus describes the performances of a tame cockatoo, known by its pet name of "the Doctor:

It pretended to have a violent toothache and nursed its beak in its claw, rocking itself backward and forward as if in the greatest agony, and in answer to all the remedies which were proposed, croaking out, "Oh, it ain't a bit of good!" And finally, sidling up to the edge of its perch and saying in a hoarse but confidential whisper, "Give us a drop of whisky, do."

It would also pretend to sew, holding a little piece of cloth underneath its claw which rested on the perch and going through the motions with the other, getting into difficulties with the thread, and finally setting up a loud song in praise of sewing machines, just as if it were an advertisement.

The "Doctor's" best performance is when he imitates a hawk. He reserves this fine piece of acting until his mistress is feeding her poultry; then when all the hens and chickens, turkeys and pigeons are in the quiet enjoyment of their breakfast or supper, the peculiar shrill cry of a hawk is heard overhead, and the "Doctor" is seen circling in the air uttering a scream occasionally. The fowls never find out it is a hoax, but run to shelter, cackling in the greatest alarm—hens cackling loudly for their chicks, turkies crouching under the bushes, the pigeons taking refuge in the house.

As soon as the ground is quite clear, cocky changes his wild note for peals of laughter, and finally alighting on the top of a hen coop filled with trembling chickens, remarks, in a sanctimonious voice, "You'll be the death of me!"

Utah Lead Mines.

A Utah letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says of the lead mines of that Territory: As evidence of the growing interest of mining, I may mention that Walker Brothers recently paid $80,000 for an interest in a Cottonwood mine, and to-day made their first shipment of a whole train of ore—ten cars, ten tons each—to Newark, N. J. It would save us something, as well as help you, to start smelting works in Chicago—though while men of money are about it, they might help us still more, and, perhaps, serve themselves better, by establishing smelting works here. Works suitable for the reduction of galena ores, like most of those yet mined here, might be erected for from $25,000 to $50,000; but for the treatment of copper ores they would necessarily be more expensive. In one case the latter may well be allowed to wait. Walker Bros. intend to ship 2,000 tons this summer. It is understood to pay a large profit on ores worth not less than $60 the ton. Other parties are going into the same business, which is destined to make Utah prosperous and rich, and to enlighten and emancipate her people from a priestly dominion as degrading and grinding as any that ever existed.

INKOTYPES.

—The Chinese have 30,000 Gods.

—Belgium has 5,000,000 inhabitants.

—Ex-Queen Isabella is expecting another.

—1,964 Justices of the Peace in Boston.

—Three paper napkins for a cent in Germany.

—Pareppa's favorite song—"Love among the Roses."

—Chicago publishes 95 newspapers and periodicals.

—Treasurer Spinner suffers from attacks of melancholy.

—Carl Formes is soon to appear in New York as *Shylock*.

—Mrs. Isabella, recently of Spain, is a dreadful gambler.

—Never be frightened at a ghost, it is quite immaterial!

—Cyrus W. Field is said to be worth 5,000,000 in property.

—Gen. Canby has been L. L. D—d by Wesleyan university.

—Red Cloud has christened one of his squaws "Iron Road."

—The Crown Prince of Prussia is an enthusiastic stock raiser.

—Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, has gone to Germany.

—Philadelphia believes the census man will give her 1,000,000 population.

—The Iowa Agricultural College and Farm has a population of 350 people.

—Miss Symes, a wealthy lady of Montreal, now in Rome, has given the Pope $8,000.

—It is now said that John Morrissey is the backer of Mesdames Woodhull, Claflin & Co.

—By sucking the mouth of a boiling teakettle a child in Illinois put itself beyond succor.

—"Cool champagne punch" was an attraction at a recent church festival in New Orleans.

—Alexander A. Stevens has been re-elected Grand Master of the Free Masons of Canada.

—Jealousy in married life is described by the French doctors as "Loanthopic insanity."

—A New England *savant* advances the startling theory that memory is a sort of juice, like cider.

—Steinway, the piano forte builder, has just bought a residence near Astoria, Long Island, for $127,800.

—The first violin was made in about 1600, and was introduced into the concert room about 200 years ago.

—"When a married man becomes 'corned,' it is perfectly right that his wife should pull his ears."

—Why may we consider soldiers to be authors of works on beauty?—Because they so often write about face.

—The visiting cards used in China are large square pieces of red paper, on which the name is printed in one corner.

—A Wisconsin landlord requested a boarder not to sleep with his boots on. The justly incensed freeman shot him.

—Bonner announces a series of articles for the New York *Ledger*, contributed by twelve distinguished United States Senators.

—A Buffalo suicide cut his throat, and then commenced singing "Shoo fly." He only lived to get half-way through the song.

—Curious fact in Philology—Captain Typlin *log*.—"'S a mo' stro'nary thing, Mis'r Poffins, that all goo' things t'drink are wor's one syllble—por' sherr', clar't, spirr's!"

—A wealthy citizen of a certain town in Maine died recently, and his last words to his heirs were: "Plant me as soon as I am cold, and don't cart me around for a side show. Remember Peabody." He was buried according to his request.

—Grave fears are entertained that the two opposite borings for the Hoosac tunnel will not meet in the center, as it has been shown that the instruments used in determining the direction of the bores have been undoubtedly affected by the minerals found in the mountain.

—A member of the Masonic order telegraphed to a companion, "Make room for ten Royal Arch Masons. Coming to-day." When the companions arrived, they found a pen had been built for their accomodation the telegram at its destination reading: "Make room for ten R A M's. Coming to-day.

—It is reported that August Belmont is shortly to sever his connection with the Rothschilds, whose agent he is in New York, and that his place is to be filled by the Rothschilds' present New Orleans agent. The reason assigned for the change is that the Rothschilds complain that Mr. Belmont devotes more time to his own business than to theirs.

Josh Billings thus speaks of a new agricultural implement, to which the attention of farmers is invited: "John Rogers' revolving expanding, unceremonious, self-adjusting, self-contracting, self-greasing and self-righteous hoss rake is now and forever offered tew the public. These rakes are as easy to keep in repair as a hitching post, and will rake up a paper of pins sowed broad-cast in a ten aker lot of wheat stubble. These rakes can be used in winter for a hen roost, or be sawed up into stove wood for the kitchen fire. No farmer of good moral karakter should be without this rake, even if he has to steal one."

THERE is one good, we trust, coming of this war. Carlotta is regaining her reason, and the poor mad woman will be let alone by the newspapers, as soon as the evidences rationality. Here is a sad story, and a world cannot but sympathize with her, but heaven knows we have heard enough of her demangement to obstruate all the rest of us.

Struck by Lightning.

How it Feels—A Personal Account of Sensations under the Circumstances.

From the Charleston Courier, July 9th.

A valuable correspondent from Colleton having interviewed Mr. R. A. Willis, who was recently struck by lightning, gives us the following interesting details of the circumstances of so unusual an accident:

WALTERBORO, S. C., July 9th, 1870.

I met R. Allen Willis to-day, who, you remember, was struck by lightning a few weeks ago, and he gave me substantially the following account of the occurrence:

He was walking home with two little children, a girl of about six and a boy of about four, when a rain came up suddenly, and he went under a pine tree to protect the children till it was over. He took off his coat and wrapped it around the little girl, and bent over them to shelter them from the rain, close to the body of the tree. All that he remembers of the stroke was a brilliant light that blinded him. When he revived, he found himself lying on his back about six feet from the tree, feeling as if he was in a deep pit, and that some large weight was crushing out his breath. He attempted to rise, but fell back. At last he turned over on his face, the effort causing him inexpressible agony, but finally got on all fours, when he met a sight well calculated to benumb every faculty. His mental anguish was so intense that an age of suffering seems to have been compressed into a moment. His daughter was lying at the root of the tree on her face, apparently, lifeless. Her bonnet was torn into shreds, and her hair was scorched as if a torch of fire had been thrust against it. The little boy was sitting bolt upright, white and motionless as a marble statue—no sign of consciousness or life. He called him, but could not attract his attention. Mr. W. says the stony fierceness of the child's gaze is indellibly impressed upon his memory.

He tried to turn over his little daughter, but could not use his hands. They were drawn up until the palms almost touched the wrists. He could not tell how long he had been insensible, but the rain had ceased and he could see that there had been a heavy rain. The boy had been lying with his face down, for the water had washed the trash against his face.

Mr. Willis tried to halloo, but could only groan, and every attempt he made to rise ended in his falling on his back, from which position he could only move by undergoing the suffering he first experienced in turning over and rising on his elbows and knees. At last he concluded to crawl to Mr. Nix's house, only 150 yards distant. Mrs. Nix saw him crawling towards the house and went to meet him. He directed her to the children, whom she immediately ran to, and found the little boy alive, lying across his sister's body. The coat was wrapped so tightly, as if twisted around the throat of the little girl, that she would have been strangled from that alone. As soon as the coat was removed she began to show signs of life, and soon recovered.

Mr. Willis suffered very much for nine days, but all three recovered.

The French Cats.

From the Sunday World.

France possesses several special or extra corps entirely distinct from the regular army, the National Guard, or the marines. One of them, and perhaps the most peculiar and eccentric, are the Zouaves. There are two kinds of Zouaves, the African or original Zouaves, who, in time of peace, are always stationed in Africa, whose strength is about 12,000 men, and the Zouaves imites, or imitation Zouaves, who are armed, equipped and drilled like the original corps, but do not possess the same perfection in maneuvering, etc. These latter are only stationed a part of the time in Africa; the greater part are stationed in various parts of France. In their armament the Zouaves differ materially from the regular infantry, particularly in their bayonets, which have the shape of scythes, and their side arm, which is the Algerine yataghan—that is, the peculiar short sword of the Kabyles; also, in so far that they prefer to use their own private revolvers.

No one can become a Zouave who is not a born Frenchman, and a very large number of them are recruited among the Paris loafers and gamins. Their drilling comprises, besides the usual military evolutions, more particularly also gymnastics, and no one can serve among them for any length of time who is not an accomplished and perfect swimmer, jumper and climber. Their style of fighting differs accordingly from that of the regular infantry. They make no bayonet attacks in closed lines, but spread themselves out so as to have more room for striking about with their bayonets, and they enter the enemy's lines on the full run with large bounds.

One of their eccentricities is their love for cats, and they prefer as pets the large gray and black cat of Algeria. The training of these cats is admirable. They know not only all the soldiers, but also their four footed comrades belonging to the same battalion, and easily pick out their own masters under all circumstances. They are very obedient to them, and not only on their march, but also in battle, take up their position on their knapsacks—from which position they participate in the fight according to their own peculiar style, by jumping into the face of the enemy, scratching and biting in a furious manner. During the Crimean war, the wounds in the faces of the Russian soldiers from these cats were so serious and numerous that they had at Odessa a seperate ward in the hospital for the better healing of them.

In climbing up and attacking a rocky height, the Zouaves command their cats to the front to lead the way, and carefully watching the way the cats take, they follow them closely, and take advantage of every foothold pointed out by their trusty and agile comrades.

Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times* writes of the condition of affairs on the Island in this strain: I have just arrived here from a visit to the principal cities and towns in the eastern part of the Island, near to several of which the insurgents continue to hold their ground; and, if they are not increasing in numbers, they are as confident and determined as ever not to submit again to the rule of Spain, regardless of all the terrible consequences that may result from the contest. I am more than ever convinced from what I saw and heard from Spanish officers, and from foreigners traveling, and others sojourning in the country, that the Island is lost to Spain forever. The war on the part of the Government is now limited by the force of circumstances to the defensive. The Cubans are fully able of themselves, without any assistance from outside, to carry on interminately defensive war and keep the Spaniards shut up within reach of their ships of war. They can subsist on the resources of the country, and sleep in the road or in the field, in rain or shine, without any ill effects; while a night's exposure, or a little excess in the cheap common rum of the country or its fruits, is often fatal to the unacclimated Spaniards. With all these disadvantages, it requires no prophet to predict the result.