Nebraska Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 30th, 1868.

J. S. CHURCH, Editor.

For President in 1868,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice-President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Presidential Electors—
T. M. MARQUETTE, of Cass Co.
L. ALLGEWAHR, of Richardson,
J. F. WARNER, of Dakota Co.
Member of Congress—
JOHN TAFFE, of Douglas Co.
For Governor—
DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee Co.
For Secretary of State—
T. P. KENNARD, of Washington.
For Treasurer of State—
JAMES SWEET, of Otoe County
For Auditor of State—
JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nemaha.
District Attorney, 1st Judicial District—
O. B. HEWETT, of Nemaha Co.

Nebraska State Fair.

From Col. Furnas, just returned from the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, we learn that the Nebraska State Fair will this year be held at Nebraska City, commencing October 7th.

Republican Central Committee.

The members of the Republican Central Committee, of Nemaha Conuty, are requested to meet at the Republican Club Rooms, in McPherson's Block, in Brownville, on next Saturday, August 1st, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is absolutely necessary for the transaction of the business which will come before it.

We learn from visitors recently at Pawnee City, that Messrs. Curtis & Peavy, merchants at that place, are erecting a new store building, which will be, when finished, one of the best in the State. The walls are stone, the front being beautifully hewn pillars from rock found in the vicinity. The house will be 61 feet in length, 24 in breadth and three stories high including basement, making 32 feet. The roof will be of tin; and the entire building fire-proof.

Brick Pomeroy, in the *La Crosse Democrat*, of July 6th, previous to the Democratic nomination, said: "It is now as we write, as it has been for months, and will ever be in the future, a warfare between the slimy, corrupt, reckless, dishonest, money-using political tricksters of New York, and the young Democracy of the great West, so rapidly becoming the seat of empire, when we can both reward friends and punish enemies."

It seems that New York is ahead. The picture is well drawn and true.

We publish on our first page this week, for the benefit of our many readers in Salem, Fall City, Monteray, Long Branch, Middleburg, and Elmore precinct, in Richardson County, the call of Mr. Allgewahr, of Arego, and we hope it will be responded to in that spirit which insures success.

Richardson is a Republican county, and she must give no uncertain sound in the approaching October election. Organization and work must be done. Personal asperations are as nothing. Local interests must be sacrificed, if needs be; and all must yield something for the public good. Let all Republicans come to the rescue, and organize for the public good. We hope soon to learn that Richardson county is organized from center to circumference, and ready for the conflict. We know that some precincts are already in line; let the others closely follow, and we have no fear for Richardson county.

Opposition Without Principle.

The Democratic party is emphatically an opposition party. When the North is for war then it is a peace party. When the Nation declares "Let their be peace," then it is a war party. When Uncle Sam calls for "three hundred thousand men" then it is opposed to the draft, opposed to coercion, opposed to increasing the army. When the Nation wants sixty thousand troops to keep the rebels at bay, then it is for the reduction of the army. When Congress proposes to reduce the army from fifty-three regiments down to thirty, then the Democratic members vote solid against reduction. When the nation thinks it wise to keep the rebel States on probation until they show fruit meet for repentance, then it is clamorous for immediate restoration. When Congress proposed to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Arkansas into the Union as fully reconstructed, its Democratic members vote solid against it. When the Nation is for paying the National debt, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the law, it is for repudiation.

General Grant.

Our citizens learned, last Tuesday morning, that Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, would be at the Brownville Depot of the C. B. & St. Joe. R. R., at 11.30 A. M., and a host of Republicans and two Democrats embarked upon Capt. Barret's ferry, and were, in a short time, landed on the "classic shores" of Scott City, Mo., whence they were conveyed by omnibus to the depot, arriving thirty minutes ahead of time.

After dinner, at the Fisher House, the crowd ranged itself around the depot, seeking comfort in an atmosphere ranging from 95° to 105° in the shade, and from the jokes, tough yarns, and witicisms passing round, we should judge, enjoying the situation.

At last the shout starts, "the cars are coming;" the whistle shrieks, and the cars are here. The conductor informed the crowd the Generals were in the rear car. The editor of the *Advertiser*—making extra good time—was the first to gain the "presence," and shake hands with Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Harney and Blair. By this time the cars were literally crammed. The Generals arose and *stood* the hand shaking admirably, apparently enjoying the pleasure of the meeting as much as we. But soon the whistle calls us off from the pleasant interview; we leave the cars, which start amid the cheers and shouts of the crowd, bearing the future President on toward his future home—the White House.

The Seymour Record.

When the Tweedle Hall convention was held in New York, in January A. D. 1861, James Buchanan was President of the United States, and Congress was controlled by the Democratic party. State after State in the South were holding conventions for the purpose of withdrawing from the Union. And the great question of the hour among rebels and there sympathizers was, how shall we render secession a success, and among loyalists the equally great question arose for solution how shall this insurrection be suppressed. A convention was called in Washington to effect a compromise and save the Union. The Unionists of that convention were prepared to grant any reasonable request so that the Union might be preserved. To them entrusted as to what should be done, the reply of the rebel element which had the control of the entire South, was, give us a piece of paper, pen and ink and tell us to write our own terms and it shall be nothing short of eternal and entire separation. The Union must and shall be desolved. Now what project does that truly loyal man Governor Seymour offer for the settlement of our difficulties, at the Tweedle Hall convention in January, 1861. In his speech there he says: "Let us also see if *successful* coercion by the North is less revolutionary than *successful* secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by being foremost in overthrowing the principle of our government and all that makes it valuable to our people and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth?"

Up to this time nothing had been thought of except to maintain the Union by force of arms if they must, by peaceful means if they could. All peaceful means had been tried and failed, and the loyal heart was turning to the last resort, but to be told by Governor Seymour that "successful coercion was as revolutionary on the part of the North as successful secession on the part of the South." That to coerce the South the North would be "foremost in overthrowing the principle of our government and all that makes it valuable to our people and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth." Then what does the Governor suggest as a remedy for our political ills? Two months later he says to Judge Charles H. Ruggles that "the best thing for the North to do is to seek admission into the Southern Confederacy under the Montgomery constitution."

In September, 1862, Mr. Lincoln issues his proclamation of Emancipation, after which we have Seymour declaring that "if the Union could not be restored except by emancipation, then it ought not to be restored." During the entire period of the war, in his speeches and messages, we find more of criticism of the government and its policy of punishing rebels of the North and South than ought else, and never a word of commendation.

Seymour's Loyalty needs Confirmation.

We arise from the perusal of an able matured article in the Omaha *Herald* wherein the editor of that paper labors to prove that Gov. Seymour is, and has been, a truly loyal man. When "Gen. Lee and his noble army" invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, Secretary Stanton telegraphed the Governor of New York for troops to repel the invaders. The Governor replies "I will order the New York and Brooklyn troops to Philadelphia at once." It is a fact that the Governor, as did the Governors of other States, sent troops as desired immediately. For this the President and Secretary were very thankful and so informed Governor Seymour through his assistant. Now, this is the sum and substance of the proof aduced in favor of the Governors loyalty. To our mind there are several questions arising for which the *Herald* may have satisfactory answers. Why did not the President and his war Secretary send their thanks to the Governor of Ohio, Indiana, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for they likewise sent troops? Why is it necessary to labor so hard to prove Governor Seymour's loyalty? Why, if it is necessary, is there so little proof of the fact? Why does not somebody try to prove Gen. Grant's loyalty?

Does this labored effort on the part of the Democratic press to bring themselves and their standard bearer within the spirit and terms of loyalty indicate a great undercurrent of Unionism on the part of the great mass of voters, or is it a mere subterfuge—mere trickery on the part of the *Herald* and its coadjutors to catch a few votes that they otherwise could not get. Why was it that Governor Seymour was regarded as a trusted friend in the ranks of our enemies and feared as a foe by the loyalist? Why was it that the rebels shouted for Seymour when the news of his election as Governor of New York reached their camp, and why was it they felt so sorrowful two years later at his defeat? These questions under all the circumstances will suggest themselves to every fairminded-man, and it may be well that he have some satisfactory argument to rest his faith upon before voting the Seymour-Blair ticket. The mere fact that such questions do arise in the minds of the intelligent voters, taint the ticket as a little unsound, so it would be well to clear the matter up at an early day. But in doing so don't be too zealous in your work or place too much stress on weak and isolated facts, else the voter may presume to the prejudice of your ticket, that you have no better in reserve. If the record is clear and unanswerable, be bold and fearless; if otherwise, we suggest great caution.

The St. Joseph (Mo) *Union* says: "Last Fall, Frank P. Blair passed down the Mississippi River on a steamer which lay for some time at our levee. A number of our citizens went aboard to pay their respects to him. At length conversation turned upon the relative merits of Grant and Sherman, when one of the gentlemen present expressed it as his opinion that Sherman was much the abler man of the two. To this remark Mr. Blair promptly replied, "By G—d! Grant knows more than Sherman and all the balance of them banged into one!"

The Democratic Platform Repudiated.

Section First, "We demand the immediate restoration of all the states to their rights in the Union, &c."

Section Sixth of the Democratic Platform, says, "We demand the reduction of the standing army and navy. The abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau."

Congress has had a bill before it for the "immediate" admission of the Southern States "to their rights in the Union," and on its final passage, and on each preliminary vote thereon, the Democratic members voted solid against the "restoration," and every Republican voted for it. President Johnson, whom they declare, in their platform. "is entitled" for *opposing* Congress, "to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party, we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard," vetoed the bill for the "restoration" of the five States "to their rights in the Union." And the Republicans, unaided by a single Democrat, but opposed by every one, voted for such "restoration," and the bill became a law, "the President and the Democrats to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Again: Congress has had a bill before it to reduce the regular army from fifty-three regiments, its present count, to thirty regiments, all told, and on its final passage in the Senate, twenty-eight Republicans voted for the reduction, and none against, and four Democrats voted against its reduction, and none for it. Thirty Senators were absent. Thus, in very important particular, the Democratic Platform has been repudiated in the "house of its friends." What shall we say then. Are the real sentiments of the Democratic party so odious to the country that they dare not seek to maintain them before the American people, and so set forth a set of principles which they will not maintain, but when pushed to the wall, go for wholesale repudiation of the platform. Are Democrats reduced to circumstances so straighten that they seek to do indirectly what they know they cannot obtain authority to do directly. No wonder then that the judgment of the American people to-day is that the Democratic leaders cannot be trusted. Let justice, right, liberty, morality and good government march on, then, in spite of their opposition if they must.

For the Advertiser.

Creditable Records.

In looking over the columns of trash of the Brownville *smut machine*, an article headed, "Has no Creditable Record," drew my special attention. Dr. Holladay, the editor of the smut machine, aforesaid, manifests great indignation towards Republicans for intimating that Frank Blair has no creditable political record. The Doctor undoubtedly is *so* indignant because he, the Doc, on a very small scale, is just like Blair. Truth is, Blair's political record is not creditable, no more than is the record of the sapient editor of the said smut machine. Blair is a political weather-cock and trickster, and is, therefore, unreliable, so is the Doctor, as every one acquainted with him knows. Since the commencement of the rebellion, the doctor has done the following things which prove my assertion, viz: Published a rebel paper, published a Union paper, made Democratic speeches, made Union speeches, has declared himself a Democrat, has declared himself a Republican, favored negro suffrage and opposed negro suffrage, favored arming negroes to suppress rebellion, made Republican speeches, was nominated and elected by Radicals to the Territorial Council, and has held office under A. Johnson. Now he betrays the friends who gave him the only honorable positions he ever had, is again publishing a rebel paper, and like Blair,—the "*dog has turned to his vomit.*" The Doctor being compared to *General Blair*, should not elate him too much, and it is hoped he will not get reder in the face than the common *red jacket* is wont to make him. It is no credit to the Doctor to be like Blair, which he is—"has no creditable record." The Doctor exclaims, "O! the unmitigated baseness of ingratitute"—yet every issue the said smut machine is filled with lies, and slanderous fabrications about GENERAL GRANT and his soldiers. All loyal people exclaim, O! the baseness of such *ingratitude* is equalled only by the *hypocrisy* of the gimblet-eyed editor of the smut machine. Again the Doctor says: "A certain class of men lie for effect, another because it was bred in their bones." How is it with the Doctor? What makes him lie so much? Maybe *his* bones have something to do with it—how is *your* bones, Doctor? O, they are a bad set of old bones if lying is any sign of bones—sixteen lies in one article of five inches in length on first editorial column!! We'll turn these bones over to Dr. Blackburn's Phrenologist, and demand a report forthwith.

Yours, in earnest,
SLASHER.

United Baptist Association.

July 29th, 1868.

Notice is hereby given, that the United Baptists, of Nebraska, will meet in convention on Friday, before the fourth Sunday in August, 1868, with the Vesta Church, of the United Baptists, of Johnson County, Nebraska, to organize an association; all that wish to participate with us in the Convention, will meet with us by delegations. We give an invitation to all who may wish to come. Our motto is, to employ our labor and efforts, first at home, and in our own county; to moralize and Christianize our fellowman; and when that work is done, and well done, we will go abroad with the gospel, and invite the more distant sons of man to come, and that without money and without price. We ask the privilege to use our money where we can do the most good.

The introductory sermon will be given by Elder H. P. Freeman, at 11 o'clock.

IRA MOORE.

Nebraska papers please copy.

For the following, we are indebted to McFarland, the gentlemanly clerk of the Land Office, of this city:

Number of acres entered at the Land Office, at Brownville, Nebraska, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868.

Entered with Agricultural Scrip,	25,679,312
" as Homestead,	11,915,055
" with Cash,	2,206,237
" " Land Warrants,	1,567,054
" as Final Homesteads,	560,736
Selections by State of Nebraska,	18,307,728
Total,	60,226,922

The Douglass Democrats think it wonderfully strange that their standard bearers should be the same Frank Blair who denounced them in such unmeasured terms in the speeches which he made in Indiana during the campaign of 1860, when he branded the Democracy as a "vile, miserable party," and abused Douglas and Hendricks so fiercely that Voorhes called him (Blair) the "prince of blackguards."

Seymour in '63.

From the *Albany Evening Journal*, published immediately after the New York riots, we extract the following, not doubting but our Democratic friends may their find the same man upon the same platform they then endorsed. The *Journal* charges:

1. That on the 4th of July, 1863, Horatio Seymour instructed the United States Government and the lower orders of the city of New York, that a mob could proclaim the law of public necessity as well as the Government.

2. The mob did make the proclamation, and enforced it with fiendish acts of barbarism and bloodshed.

3. Governor Seymour called that mob together, expressed his sympathy with it, said that it should be satisfied, and that he would have the draft suspended and stopped.

4. Governor undertook to read President Lincoln a lecture in Constitutional law, directing his attention to the "temper of the people." and threatened him with other acts of violent resistance, if he pursued the course entered upon.

We charge Horatio Seymour, in that and kindred acts, with having pursued a course of conduct designedly in aid of the Rebels and to the retarding of the Union cause, and allege that his skirts are crimson dyed with the blood of many men, North and South, whose lives would have been saved, had he consistently and persistently refused all manner of open and secret countenance and support of the Rebellion.

We charge Horatio Seymour, by the moral support which he gave Rebellion, and the moral discouragement which he uniformly gave the Union efforts, with having prolonged the war, as well as contributed much to its origin, and that thus he was the cause of the expenditure of milions of treasure which otherwise would have been saved.

We charge that but for the conduct of Horatio Seymour and Horatio Seymour's friends, the war would have been triumphantly closed long before it was, to the saving of thousands of lives and millions of money.

We charge that the Rebel Government was only able to keep its people with it the last half of the war, by encouraging them to believe that the Seymours and Vallandinghams of the North would in the end so revolutionize popular sentiment, that their demands would be granted. And it was not until the Presidential election of 1864, that this delusion was dispelled. But if Seymour himself had refused the South his countenance, this feeling would not have existed, and the war would have ceased long before it did.

We therefore hold that Horatio Seymour is jointly accountable with the originators of the Rebellion, for the fearful result of the war, and his conduct in regard to the draft serves as an illustration of it.

SPRINGDALE, NEB., July 6th, 1868.

HON. O. B. HEWETT—*Dear Sir:* Appreciating, as we do, the value of your labors in the cause of education, and hoping that you will attend the coming session of the State Teachers' Association, let me suggest the propriety of bringing before that body the question of what school books should be used in our common schools. You cannot imagine the needless variety of books now in our *interior* schools.

Go with me, for instance, into the school room, we will observe that the teacher calls a single scholar to read; next two will be called: then, perhaps, four or more will be called with but two books in the class, the teacher looking over on one of these, or setting off at a distance, leaving the scholars to correct each other.

Now, upon examining these classes, we find them all in the same class reader, that is the first reader, second reader, or third reader, as the case may be, by as many different authors as there are classes; such as Saunders, McGuffie, Parker, &c. Now, the reason of this, is we have all come from different parts of the country, where these several books are used.

The reason why this continues to be so, certainly is not for the want of means or of disposition to apply the correcton; but there are so many varieties they know not which to get. A teacher may get a set of books for this school, another set will be required for the next school.

Now, it does seem to me that the Association ought to pass resolutions of preference for the best series of school books, and recommend their adoption in our public schools, by this means we should soon have a uniformity.

Such a resolution would indicate to book dealers the kind of books to keep for sale. How many days constitute a month? Another vexatious subject which often causes misunderstanding between teachers and their employers, and may, perhaps, be properly decided and made uniform throughout the State by the action of the Association. Twenty-six days constitute a month in nearly all employments. Thirteen weeks constitute one-quarter of the year, which would be seventy-eight days. Now, some claim seventy-two days to constitute a quarter; others claim sixty-six days; some claim sixty-five days, and others, still, claim that sixty days shall constitute a quarter.

Now, if you think these are proper subjects to come before the Institute, please bring them to notice. I am, sir, Your most obedient, &c

ASA EMERSON.

ST. DEROIN, NEB., July 23, 1868.

Editor Advertiser:

At a Republican meeting held at St. Deroin, Neb., Dr. L. Rice was chosen Chairman and Geo. Vandeventer, Secretary. After the object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, Mr. De Forest Porter, Hon. George W. Fairbrother, of Brownville, being present, were called upon to address the meeting and responded in short, concise and forceable speeches. After which the meeting went into a permanent organization of a Grant and Colfax club, and upon motion A. J. Ritler was elected permanent chairman, Dr. L. Rice, Secretary, Geo. Vandeventer, Cor-Secretary, and Dan Fraker, Treasurer. After which the regular club constitution was adopted

After which the chair appointed Peter Fraker, J. P. Waltz and Geo. Vandeventer a committee to solicit names to constitution. On motion the club adjourned to meet one week from next Friday night at School house, at 4 P. M.

LORENZO RICE, Ch'n.
GEO. VANDEVENTER, Sec.

Our Railroad.

We take pleasure in saying that negotiations are pending for the supply of iron and rolling-stock for the M. & M. R. A. L. Railroad, and as soon as these arrangements are perfected the first division, from West Quincy to Memphis, will be put under contract, as responsible parties are ready and waiting to commence to work. It is probable that the iron horse will be upon the track between Canton and Quincy by Christmas.—*Canton Press, 23d.*

The Providence *Journal*, in an article on "the Blairs," says: "We oppose Frank not for the good he has done, but for the evil he has promised to do, and which he is capable of doing, and shown a disposition to accomplish."

"To be or not to be?" blares Seymour. November answers—"Not to be."

A Proclamation By The President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—By the President of the United States a Proclamation:

Whereas By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to admit the States of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama to representation in Congress." passed the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution known as "Article XIV," to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas, a letter was received this day by the President (which letter being addressed to the Preident bears date of July 16, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of Wm. H. Smith, who therein writes himself Governor of Alabama), in which letter was inclosed and received at the same time by the President a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, ratifying the said proposed amendment, which paper is attested by the signature of Charles A. Miller as Secretary of State, under a seal purporting to be the seal of the State of Alabama, and bears the date approval of July 13, 1868, by William H. Smith as Governor of said State. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said Amendment by the said Legislature of Alabama, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

[Seal.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CINCINNATI, July 24.

The Democrats of Cincinnati held a monster ratification meeting and opened the campaign to-night. About 10,000 persons were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. George H. Pendleton, George E. Pugh and others were the speakers. Mr. Pendleton spoke at length on his financial theory, stating that Seymour and Blair are pledged to it. He endorsed Seymour in very strong language. Mr. Pugh said the Democratic party demanded that the national banks be abolished and the public debt be paid in greenbacks, and declared that there could be no peace in the country until Radical rule was overthrown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.

General Canby has issued an order committing to the civil authorities under the Constitutions approved by Congress, all the authority conferred upon and heretofore exercised by him in the States of North and South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

SENATE—The bill giving lands to the Denver Pacific Railway, was debated over an hour and passed. Several minor bills were referred.

Mr. Howard called up the bill extending the provisions of the act for the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the recently rebellious States. Passed.

The bill providing that the railroad lands be sold only to actual settlers, was passed.

The President has decided to recognize Southern State officers elect until the supreme court can decide upon the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, the plan for doing which Mr. Evarts is now said to be preparing.

Mr. Jeffries, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is being opposed bitterly by most of the Radical Senators, especially those from the South, and he will probably be rejected.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

The new postal law passed by both houses of Congress yesterday is an important measure. The provisions of most interest in the West are as follows: The return of all letters on which the name of the sender is endorsed, if not called for in thirty days; reduces the fees on money orders; doubles the compensation of postmasters for the payment of money orders; allows weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers in the county where published, to be delivered free of postage from the post office nearest the place of publication; authorizes the issue of duplicate money orders for such as have been lost; makes it a felony to counterfiet money orders; makes it a felony of high order to use postage stamps the second time knowingly; declares it shall be unlawful to deposit in the post office any letters or circulars concerning lotteries or gift enterprises of any kind, on any pretext whatever; empowers the Postmaster General to negotiate and conclude an international money order arrangement; provides that sureties on bonds of defaulting postmasters shall not be liable unless the Government institutes suit within three years after the final settlement of accounts; allows certified copies of post masters' returns to be used as evidence in courts of criminal prosecutions.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

The losses by flood yesterday will foot up several millions dollars.

The morning of the 24th a light rain began to fall which changed to almost a deluge before noon, and afternoon the river began to rise at the rate of two inches an hour.

At Ellicott City the destruction of life and property is great. Thirty-houses were swept away, some containing whole families, were carried with the current and drowned. Several bodies have been recovered to-day at or near the Relay House, about eight miles below.

Several days must elapse before an accurate estimate of the loss can be made. The loss of life in Balto City is not positively known.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The President has signed the following bill which is of great importance to National Banks:

Be it enacted, &c.: That for the sole purpose of reducing and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue an additional amount of temporary loan certificates, not exceeding $250,000,000; said certificates to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and to be similar in all respects to certificates authorized by an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the payment of the compound interest notes," approved March 2nd, 1867; and said certificates may constitute and be held in any National Bank owing or holding the same as part of a reserve in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned act of March 2d, 1867.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

The number of persons missing and drowned from Ellicott City, as received to-night reaches 37; number missing and drowned in Baltimore 6. On the flat boats below the Riley House eight dead bodies were received to-day, and nine yesterday. Most of them have been recognized by friends and relatives from Ellicott City.

WASHINGTON, July 26th, 1868.

SENATE—Sunday evening session—Sherman presented the credentials of Williard Warner, Senator elect from Alabama, for term ending March, 1871. Mr. Warner came forward and was sworn in.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, was sworn in as a member of the House, five minutes before the adjournment.

The Senate, while in executive session, confirmed a large number of important nominations, among which were the following:

W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico: T. L. Dicker, Assistant Attorney General; C. P. Haywood, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of Missouri.

General Blair's letter of acceptance excites little comment. The *Commercial Advertiser* says: Frank Blair is a dangerous man, and he continues to write and speak as he has done, he will soon have ample rope to hang himself." The *Post* says: "It will do more harm to the Democratic candidates than Blair's former letter which secured his nomination. It uses the term 'peace' in the same sense that it was used by the Copperheads during the war, and leaves little doubt of Blair's action if once in power."

The Baltimore *Commercial*, of Friday evening last, gives credit to a Democratic orator, General Thomas F. Bowie, for thus addressing his fellow partisans:

If there be any class of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholy, wicked, and cruel war in history. [Applause.] I would not tax them as property, but I would *because I can read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose.*"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Company.
GENERAL OFFICE,
116 Main Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Assets	$3,500,000
Membership	23,000
Policies issued 1867	10,000
Risks recovered 1867	20,250,000

This vigorous company now ranks among the twenty-five New York companies, THIRD in number of members; FIFTH in amount of assets.

It is a Purely Mutual Company.

That is, an association of policy holders, managed by men selected by themselves, for themselves. Each member is a full partner in the whole business, with liability limited to the amount actually invested.

It thus adapts its plans to the benefit of its members, adopts all improvements and aims to be a

Model Life Insurance Co.

It was one of the first to adopt the popular feature know in insurance circles as the NON-FORFEITING PLAN, and now applies it to all the policies it issues.

It is the only company that adopts the full benefit of the note system without doing a credit business or destroying the cash principle.

Policy holders permitted to travel anywhere in the United States and Europe, but risks in the far South not sought.

Few appreciate the advantage of its location at the West, where money can safely be loaned at higher rates than the East.

$1,000 LOANED FOR 50 YEARS,

At 6 per cent. compound interest produces	$18,420,15
At 8 per cent. compound interest produces	46,901,61
At 10 per cent. compound interest produces	117,390,85

Dividens Must be Large.

Dividens made annually, to commence three years after date of policy, but to equal in number the years of insurance, and

Distributed to Policy Holders Only.

There being no stockholders to absorb the surplus, or control the company for selfish purposes.

LESTER SEXTON, President.
A. W. KELLGG, Secretary.
HERBER SMITH, General Agent.
I. T. MARIN, State Agent for Iowa and Nebraska. Office, 49 Brady St. Davenport, Iowa.
J. H. MADISON, Dist. Agt., Glenwood, Iowa.
42-8t

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That the Probate Court of Nemaha county has appointed the 21st day of August, 1868, at the office of the Probate Judge of Nemaha county, in Brownville, at ten o'clock, a.m., as the time of hearing the application of James Crane to be appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Crane, deceased. A. W. MORGAN, Probate Judge.
42-3t

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.—Jacob Sternberg, Adolph Samuels and Louis Samuels, partners of the firm of Samuels, Sternberg & Co., Plffs., vs. Sigmond Seeman, Deft. In the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska.

The said defendant, Sigmond Seeman, is hereby notified that the said plaintiffs, Jacob Sternberg, Adolph Samuels, and Louis Samuels, partners of the firm of Samuels, Sternberg & Co., will proceed to take depositions of witnesses in the said case, of Samuels, Sternberg & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Sigmond Seeman, defendant, at the office of John McKillop & Co., No. 125 Pine Street, in the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, in the State of Missouri, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and nine o'clock P. M., with authority to adjourn from day to day until all such depositions shall have been taken.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1868.
41-3t O. B. HEWETT, Att'y for Plff's.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be bids received, to be accompanied by plans and specifications, payable in cash or bonds, for the building of a Bridge across the Big Muddy on a County Road crossing said stream at the farm of John Hanna, in Bedford Precinct, on section 29, township 4, north of Range 14, east. The bids to be received on the 1st Monday in August, 1868, at which time they will be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the Board.

JAMES M. HACKER, Clerk.
Brownville, July 13th, 1868. 140-o3

Internal Revenue Tax Notice.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR IN. REV. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, Nebraska City, July 1st, 1868.

ANNUNL TAX LIST FOR 1868.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Tax List of Taxes Assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress: To provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes, approved June 30th 1864, and the amendment thereto, has been returned to me by the Assessors of this District, and that said taxes are now due, payable AND PAYMENT THEREOF IS DEMAND, and that I will, in person or by deputy, attend at the office of S. P. Tuttle, Assistant Assessor U. S. Internal Revenue, in Court Room, in Brownville, on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of July, 1868, for the purpose of receiving said taxes.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the amount of their taxes, hereby demanded on or before the day last above named, will be liable to pay the penalty of five per centum additional, and a fee of twenty cents for service of a special demand and notice, together with four cents a mile travel fees, actually and necessarily traveled to make the service thereof.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 5, p. m.

JOSEPH E. LAMASTER, Collector.
July 1st. 40-2t

"ALL ABOARD."

The Brownville Transfer Company,
Under the management of
JACOB ROGERS,
Is now Running Regular Omnibusses from
Brownville to the Railroad Terminus
of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad,
At North Star, Mo.,
Two Miles from Brownville and North Star Ferry Landing.
Good Omnibusses. Close Connections. Charges Moderate.
30-tf

LEACH & SIMPSON,
MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS,
Second St. bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE,
Wish to inform the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that they have just commenced a first class
MILLINERY SHOP,
Where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest Eastern styles. Bleaching done in the very latest styles, and on short notice.
Latest styles of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets constantly on hand. Also latest patterns of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, and Children's Clothing cut on short notice.

Real Estate For Sale

BY W. H. HOOVER, Real-Estate Agent:
Southwest ¼ sec. 11, town 5, range 14, 160 acres. Improved.
Northwest ¼ sec 24, town 4 range 14, 160 acres.
Dwelling House and two lots in Brownville.

BY JAMES MCNAUGHTON:
Northeast ¼ of sec 17 town 5 range 10; in Johnson county, 7 miles from Tecumseh.

BY BARNET & LETT, Land Agents:
40,000 acres of improved and unimproved land, for sale on reasonable terms.

TO PURCHASERS
OF
SEWING MACHINES
THE
FLORENCE
LOCK-STITCH

REVERSABLE FEED
Sewing Machine

Has again carried of the highest honors at the principle Fairs the present season, commencing with the New England Agricultural Fair, at Providence, in September where it was awarded

The Highest Prize,

immediately after which came the New York State Fair at Buffalo in October, where the committee awarded it the

First Prize double Thread Machine.

Then came the great Annual Fair of New England, that of the

Mechanic's Association,

at Lowell, where the highest prize the

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

awarded to any Family Sewing Machine, was given to

THE FLORENCE!

and that too in fair competition with other

First Class Machines

for five consecutive weeks where it has been examined by the best mechanics in the country and pronounced the best constructed and most reliable Machine, and one that, on account of its simplicity would

Accomplish More Work

In a

More Satisfactory Manner

Than

Any OTHER SEWING MACHINE

EVER INVENTED!

At the Fair of the Maryland Institute, which closed a four weeks session at Baltimore on the 27th of November, the superiority of the

FLORENCE

was again confirmed by the committee on Sewing Machines, who unanimously awarded it the GOLD MEDAL, the highest prize the Institute confers.

On the 12th of September the Great Fair and Exhibition of the American Institute was opened in New York. As usual the display of Sewing Machines was large and the competition strong, but after six weeks trial the friends of the

FLORENCE

had the satisfaction of seeing their favorite again triumphant and for the second time bearing off the highest honors of the American Institute.

Below we give an extract from the Report of the committee on Sewing Machines read at the close of the Fair:

"The whole number of Sewing Machines on exhibition is thirteen, of these, twelve are entered for competition. The article bearing the number 730 (FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE) is decided to be **The Best on Exhibition.** It must also be stated incidentally, *That this is better than any of its class known to the Judges.*

"*IT'S MERITS ARE:*

1st. Good Material and Thorough Workmanship.

2d. More absolute Novelty than marks the usual Improvements in Sewing Machines.

2d The ingenious arrangement of a positive motion for adjusting the thread during the passage of the shuttle and gathering up of it in the finish of the stitch.

4th. The reversible feed.

5th. The variety of the work that can be done upon it.

We therefore decide that it receive the award of first class.

Signed WM. PRATT,
IRA S CADY,
LJ KNOWLES."

"This is to certify that the foregoing is a true extract from the Report of the Judges of Sewing Machines at the 37th Annual Fair 1867
JNO W CHAMBERS,
Sec Board Managers.
New York, Nov. 17th, 1867."

It would seem as though this succession of triumphs should be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person of the great superiority of the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

over all others, and if more is needed to confirm the above, we might add that, in 1861, the Company only sold 50 Machines, whilst now there are over

40,000 In Use!!

Thus establishing its reputation beyond question.

Every Machine is Warranted!!

WM. E. PLANT,
GEN. WESTERN AGENT,
612 N. 4th st., East side, between Washington Ave. & Green,
St. Louis, Mo.
Circulars, Price List and samples of work furnished on application.

JOHN W. HENDERSON, Agent,
12-12-1y For Brownville and Nemaha Co.

JOHN L. CARSON,
BANKER,
BROWNVILLE.....NEBRASKA.
Exchange Bought and Sold on all the principal cities. Also dealer in Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust and
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Deposits received, payable at sight. Interest paid on time deposits by special agreement. Taxes paid for non-residents.
All kinds of U. S. Bonds wanted.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND
JEWELRY.
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
JOSEPH SHUTZ,
Has just opened and will constantly keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line.
Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry done on short notice.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

FRUIT TREES, VINES AND SHRUBS!
THE COMING Fall, Winter and Spring, I will make the receiving of orders for all kinds of Fruits, Vines and Shrubs a business. My stock will all be from the nearest and most reliable Nurseries. Everything sold by me will be **WARRANTED** as to name and to live, when put out under my directions. I have in Fruit, the present season, all the hardy and some of the tender varieties of Grapes, to which I invite the attention of all interested in Grape culture in Nebraska.
140-o52 R. W. FURNAS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Nebraska. In the matter of Sigmond Seeman, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed in said court on the