Nebraska Advertiser.

VOL. 13. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869. NO. 15.

braska Advertiser.

J. L. COLHAPP, P. C. HACKER.

RCH, COLHAPP & CO.,

ublishers and Proprietors.

ERMS—$2,00 PER ANNUM.

70 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.

DVERTISING RATES.

line or less) first insertion.....$1 00
ent insertion..... 50
of five lines or less..... 5 00
nal line..... 1 00
each head..... 2 00
n, one year..... 21 00
n, six months, $15; three months 10 00
n, one year..... 30 00
n, six months, $21; three months 15 00
, one year..... 50 00
, six months, $30; three months..... 21 00
one year..... 80 00
six months, $50; three months..... 30 00
isements for a less time than three
rged as transient; and must be paid in

and Departure of the Mails.

and Eastern arrives at 12 m.; departs at

and Eastern arrives at 4 p. m.; departs

rives at 8 a. m.; departs at 8 a. m.
rives at 12 m.; departs at 2 p. m.
t arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and
m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and
p. m.
rrives Fridays at 4 p. m.; departs
m.
Hours from 7 a. m., to 7½ p. m. Sun-
10½ a. m. A. D. MARSH, P. M.

and C. B. R. R.—Time Table.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

ACCOMMODATION.

seph.....8:40 a. m.
ownville.....2:37 p. m.
ncil Bluffs.....3:50 p. m.

EXPRESS.

seph.....8:00 a. m.
ownville.....11:23 p. m.
ncil Bluffs.....3:00 p. m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

ACCOMMODATION.

ncil Bluffs.....5:30 a. m.
Brownville.....11:23 a. m.
Joseph.....5:34 p. m.

EXPRESS.

ncil Bluffs.....11:00 a. m.
Brownville.....2:37 p. m.
Joseph.....2:00 p. m.

Rogeers' Omnibus leaves Brownville for
a. m. and 12 m., daily.

General Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

PORTER & BROWN,
at Law and Land Agents,
Court House, with Probate Judge.

IPTON & HEWETT,
and Counselors at Law,
No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Solicitors in Chancery,
in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
at Law and Land Agent.
Court House, first door, west side.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
and Counselor at Law,
braska City, Nebraska.

B. F. PERKINS,
and Counselor at Law,
mseh, Johnson Co., Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
awnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Sublette, Gage County, Nebraska.

LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
Real Estate Agent and Justice of Peace,
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

BARRET & LETT,
Land Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 21 Main Street.
ed to paying Taxes for Non-residents.
Attention given to making Locations.
Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale on
reasonable terms.

WM. H. HOOVER,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent.
Office in District Court Room.
ive prompt attention to the sale of Real
and Payment of Taxes throughout the
Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
Collector for the City of Brownville,
and to the Payment of Taxes for Non-
Land Owners in Nemaha County.
Residence Solicited.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
CITY PUBLIC & LAND AGENT,
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.
Will locate lands for intending settlers, and
give any information required concerning
the lands of South-Western Nebraska. 12-45

PHYSICIANS.

TRACY & THURMAN,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Office—No. 81 Main Street, one door west of Den-
ser's Drug Shop. Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and
1 to 4 p. m. 13-11-y

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 21 Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in
1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating,
Trepanning and Obstetrical Instruments.
P. S. Special attention given to Obstetrics and
the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 81 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to
7½ P. M.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
To the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infirmary,
will commence practice at Brownville,
May 1st, 1869.

MERCHANDISE.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission
and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Grain, Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c.,
always on hand. Highest market price paid for
Furs, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

G. M. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

J. L. McGEE & CO.
Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main Street.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Books, Wallpaper & Stationery
No. 32 Main Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 62 Main Street.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and
Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and
dispatch.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main Street.
Has on hand a good assortment of Gent's,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.
Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps, &c.,
No. 79 Main Street.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.,
Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
No. 74 Main St., McPherson's Block.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Black-
smiths' Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

SADDLERY.

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 64 Main Street.
Whips and Lashes of every description, and
Curling Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for
Hides.

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 69½ Main Street.
Repairing done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 25 Main Street.

BERGER & ROBERTS,
ALHAMBRA BILLIARD SALOON,
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.
No. 46, Whitney's Block. 12-26

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
SALOON,
No. 47 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 23 Main Street.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varie-
ties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing
done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges
moderate. Work warranted.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
HENRY FINK, Proprietor.
Good accommodations. Boarding by the day or week. The traveling public are invited to give him a call. 1-tf

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & WHITE, Proprietors.
On Levee Street, between Main and Atlantic.
This House is convenient to the Steam Boat Landing, and the business part of the City. The best accommodations in the City. No pains will be spared in making guests comfortable. Good Stable and Corrall convenient to the House.
Agents for K. & N. Stage Co.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
Front St., between Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

CONFECTIONERIES.

GEORGE YAUNEY,
Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street,
Offers to the public at reduced rates a choice stock of Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, etc., etc.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
Bakery, Confectionery and Toy Store.
No. 40 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectioneries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

NOTARIES.

E. E. EBRIGHT,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
And agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance Companies. 5-tf

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Clerk's Office.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Notary Public. JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

GRAIN DEALERS.

GEO. G. START & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c.
Aspinwall, Nebraska.
The highest market price paid for anything the Farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
And Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the Highest Market Price in Cash.

MILLINERY.

MRS. F. A. TISDEL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
Shop on First St., bet. Main and Atlantic,
(over F. A. Tisdel's Agricultural Store.)
Has constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds and varieties of Zephyrs, Feather Braid, Star Braid, Swan's Down, Ladies' Mohair Coils and Curls, Hamburg Trimmings, etc. Dresses and Cloaks made in the latest style.
The public are invited to call. 13-12-y

MISS MARY A. SIMPSON,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
First Street, bet. Main and Water.
Wishes to inform the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has 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 style, 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.

BARBERS.

J. L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
No. 55 Main Street,
Has a splendid suit of Bath Rooms. Also a choice stock of Gentleman's Notions.

McNEAL & DORSET,
BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS,
No. 29 Main Street,
Are prepared to do all kinds of Hairdressing for Gents and Ladies. As Barbers they are No. 1. Also old clothes renovated on reasonable terms; boots blacked at all hours; and washing and ironing done on short notice. 13-12-y

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 58½ Main Street,
Have on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 80 Main Street,
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a Specialty.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN FLORA,
BLACKSMITH,
Shop on Water St., South of American House.
Custom Work of all kinds solicited.

WAGON MAKERS.

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Shop—West of Court House.
Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war. 46-tf

SMITH. P. TUTTLE,
U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Office in District Court Room.
Notary Public and United States War Claim Agent. Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Also the collection of Semi-Annual Dues on Pensions.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Rooms, Main, bet 4th & 5th Sts.
Lessons given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Guitar and Vocalization. Having had eight years experience as teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

G. P. BERKLEY,
House, Carriage and Sign Painter.
No. 66 Main St., up stairs.
Graining, Gulding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

A. D. MARSH,
Bookseller and News Dealer.
City Book Store,
No. 50 Main Street, Postoffice Building.

A. STAFFORD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 47 Main Street, up stairs.
Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art, will call at my Art Gallery.

A. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace
Office in Court House Building.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the M. U. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 72 McPherson's Block.

C. W. WHEELER,
BRIDGE BUILDER,
Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

KEISWETTER & EIRSMAN,
Brownville City Meat Market.
No. 60 Main Street.
Will pay the highest market price for good Beef Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Hogs.

BLISS & HUGHES,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Will attend to the sale of Real and Personal Property in the Nemaha Land District. Terms reasonable.

"ALL ABOARD!"

The Brownville Transfer Line,
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
30-tf Charges Moderate.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CHARLES G. DORSEY. GEORGE W. DORSEY.
Att'ys at Law.

C. G. & G. W. DORSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
AND
Dealers in Land Warrants.
Buy and Sell Real Estate and Land Warrants.
Select & Locate Government Lands.
ATTEND TO CONTESTED CASES IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE, AND
PAY TAXES.
A large quantity of First Class Lands for sale in Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson and Gage Counties, Nebraska, to which the attention of purchasers is specially invited.
Office—BROWNVILLE, NEB.
Branch Office—BEATRICE, NEB.
13-6-tf

J. H. SHOOK & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Native Lumber of all kinds, lengths, breadths and thickness,
AT
HILLSDALE,
NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
They own and run one of the best Saw Mills in the State, and will furnish
MECHANICS AND BUILDERS
with a bill of Lumber of best quality, on short notice, at the Lowest Market Price.
Lath and Pickets
Always on hand for sale.
They also sell cheap at their store in Hillsdale all staple Dry Goods and Groceries, and such articles as are in general use.
Remember the business, the men, and the place. 1-1y

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.

CITY BAKERY
AND
CONFETIONERY!!
No. 31 Cor. Main & 1st Sts. (opposite City Drug Store.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Proprietor.
Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries
Constantly on Hand!!
Fresh Bread Delivered Daily!!
First Class Family Flour—Warranted.
Free Express runs for the benefit of my Customers.

WM. H. VALLEAU
IMPORTER
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of all kinds of
Native and Foreign Wines
BRANDY,
WHISKY,
ALE, &c.
ALSO, a full stock of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
All of which he offers to the trade at rates low enough to suit all. To those wishing Liquors and
Saloon Fixtures
He extends a special invitation to call and see him, knowing that he has all they want of the best goods in the West and can
Guaranty Entire Satisfaction!!!
A SAMPLE ROOM IN THE REAR, WITH A
BAR
Supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors &c., &c.
FREE LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

BAZAR.
NO. 99,
Corner Main and 3d Streets,
BROWNVILLE.....NEBRASKA.
Mrs. M. E. Bargis,
Dealer in
Fancy Goods and Notions,
Which she will sell at reasonable prices. She is constantly in receipt of New and Elegant Patterns for
Dress and Cloak Making,
to which she pays particular attention.
Fluting, Stamping, Stitching, Braiding, &c., done to order.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STICH
SEWING MACHINE!
Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM
at all the principle Fairs in the World. Every Machine warranted for three years. Instructions free.
OFFICE—AT THE BAZAR.
3-tf

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.

CLOTHING.

A

New and Fashionable stock of
CLOTHING,
(NO SHODDY), is now offered to the Public at
J. S. HETZEL'S
CLOTHING STORE,
No. 70 Main Street,
who is a
LIVE
MAN
in the Town or County. I beg to call your attention to my
LARGE AND WELL
selected stock of
HATS, CAPS,
BOOT, SHOES,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
as can be
FOUND
IN THE WEST.
Here is a chance for the best bargains, as I have no dead stock on hand, all being entirely new. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves,
IN
McPherson's Block,
BROWNVILLE,
where everything in the Clothing line can be found.
31-tf J. S. HETZEL.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry? Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with willing feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings that they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear.

When maidens look upon a man
As if himself they would marry;
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies, who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and win the farmers' girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls.

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses
And live as they were wont to live,
Within their sires' one story houses.

Then, madam—if I am not too old—
Rejolced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

The Story of a Popular Song.

A correspondent gives the following account of the singing of "Father, Come Home," in one of the music halls in London:—

Having reached the hall, we paid an admission fee of sixpence. There was a very neat stage, with gaudy drop scene, side wings, and a tolerable good orchestra. In the stalls sat the chairman, to keep order over as motley an audience as ever was seen out of the gallery of the Victoria Theatre. "Costers" seemed to predominate. All appeared to be plentifully supplied with porter, and all were enjoying their pipes to such an extent as to make the place almost suffocating, for there must have been an audience of nearly five hundred. A nigger "walk around" was just being finished, and the shouts of "encore," whistling and stamping of feet made the hall perfectly bewildering. A name was announced from the chairman, which we could not catch, and amidst clapping of hands and stamping of feet there was a buzz of "This is the song!" The waiter called loudly, "Any more orders?" and these being taken and duly executed, all seemed to settle down quietly to listen to the song. There was the symphony, and another buzz of "This is it!" and we began to feel anxious. Presently a female came in front of the curtain, amidst great applause, and commenced "Father, dear father," &c. Every word was distinct, and she sang the ballad with great feeling. In-order, however, to fully describe the scene which followed each verse, it is necessary to give "little Mary's" song:—

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes One! (gong.)
You promised, dear father, that you would come home
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor little Benny so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

At the conclusion of the last line the drop scene drew up, disclosing the father sitting at the door of a public house, in a drunken, bemuddled state, with a pipe and a pot before him. Little Mary was trying to drag him from his seat, at the same time pointing to a curtain behind, as she took up the refrain from the lady, and touchingly sang, "Come home," &c. This other curtain was now drawn aside, disclosing a wretched room in which was the mother with the poor, sickly-looking boy in her lap, and in the act of feeding him with a spoon. Simultaneously with the drawing of the curtain, the lime light was brought to bear upon the tableaux, giving them a truly startling effect. After a moment or two the act drop came down, and the lady proceeded:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes Two! (gong, gong.)
The night has grown colder, and Benny is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse, mother says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn,
And this was the message she sent me to bring—
Come quick, or he will be gone.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

The act drop rises again, and now the child has hold of the pewter pot, trying to take it away from the drunken parent, and, as she continues the last two lines, "Come home," &c., the other curtain is drawn aside, and we next see the child stretched out on its mother's lap, and as it just raises its little head and falls back with a gasp, with the lime light reflecting strongly upon it, there was a reality about the whole terrible to view. Sobs were heard coming from all parts of the hall, coming from the female portion of the audience, while tears trickled down many a male cheek. We have seen "Susan Hopley," "The Stranger," "Jane Shore," "East Lynne," and other effective pieces played but never before did we witness such a scene of general crying. The principal feature called to mind the picture of the "Sister of Mercy," with the dying child in her lap, and the death was fearfully natural. Even the the lady who sang the song was affected, and could scarcely proceed with the third verse:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes Three! (gong, gong, gong.
The house is so lonely, the hours are so long,
For poor weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead,
And gone with the angels of light,
And these are the very last words that he said—
'I want to kiss papa good-night!'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

Again the drop rose, disclosing little Mary on her knees appealing to her father, who, with the pot elevated, is in the act of striking her with it, as she sings "Come home," and then the back curtain draws aside, showing the mother praying over a child's coffin. But now the sobs burst still more freely, and two females were carried out fainting. The scene was truly harrowing, and we gladly turned our eyes away.

An additional verse was sung about "Poor Benny" being with the angels above. The drop rose; the father, sober now, is weeping over the coffin with the mother, and litle Mary on her knees singing, "Home, home, father, dear father's come home." At this moment the curtain is drawn aside, and little Benny is suspended over the coffin with wings, smiling down upon them and pointing upwards. The father falls forward on his face, the act drop descends, and for a few minutes all is hushed save the sobs of the females.

"There," said a workingman by our side, as he heaved a sigh of relief, "Mr. Spurgeon never preached a better sermon than that," an expression to which we assented, and then left the hall.

Railroad Prospects.

As frequent inquiries are made concerning the progress and prospects of the M. & M. R. A. L. R. R., we take pleasure in saying that the prospect is indeed most encouraging. The enterprising contractors, Messrs. A. Fream and D. K. Oyster & Co., have done a large amount of work on the first division, commencing at West Quincy, have the roadway clear through the timber, and road-bed, for the most part, up to grade, while several miles of grading on the prairie bottom, towards LaGrange, have been pushed rapidly forward. The fall has been exceedingly unfavorable for their operations, in consequence of excessive rain, the soil being clammy, black clay; but when grading was impracticable, they have turned their force into the timber, and thus, by alternate grading and clearing, have accomplished a vast deal of work amid untoward surroundings.

With the opening of spring, they will have upon the line two steam excavators and a much stronger force, and during next season will push their contract rapidly toward completion. Just now, the timber on the line between Canton and LaGrange, is being cleared, and ere long we hope to see busy workmen in our vicinity, preparing the way for the iron horse.

Recent assurances from strong eastern railroad companies have been given that the iron and rolling-stock will be forthcoming as soon as needed, and we see nothing now to prevent an early completion of this great enterprise. —*Canton (Mo.) Press, 7th.*

A Better Prospect in Prices of Wheat.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th inst. says: "The wheat crop of Great Britain was an ample one, and the demand on the United States was so much reduced during the fall that prices declined rapidly, the downward course of the market being made more extensive by the financial stringency which followed the locking up of so much capital in October and November last by the New York railroad rings. But the great drouth of the summer in the British Isles, though favorable to the growth of wheat, operated most disastrously on the root crops, and it is now found that the farmers there have been feeding the wheat so liberally that their cattle and hogs are beginning to seriously diminish the quantity on hand, thus making the "old country" much more dependent on us for the supply of the coming summer than has heretofore been deemed possible. Private advices to this effect were received in our market yesterday, and the consequence was a material advance in the price of wheat. It is not well to be too sanguine, but the indications now are that our grain owners will yet be reimbursed for the losses of the past six months by a considerable appreciation of this important cereal!"

Editorial Slavery.

Every editor of a paper will appreciate the truth of the following passage from some of the writings of Capt. Marriatt:—It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write the article every day (or week,) whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health; in affliction, disease of the mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing; the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, but it is the continued attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's (or week's) paper is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the tone of Sysiphus; and endless reptition of toil; constant weight upon the intellect and spirit demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest kind of drudgery. To write for a newspaper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery. All of which is true as preaching.

A Boston journal, the *Commonwealth*, makes the rather exaggerated statement that every afternoon after three o'clock some twelve to fifteen United States Senators are so drunk that they are unable to attend to business. The Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* also says that "the coming session of Congress will see the certain death and entombment of three men now in the United States, all from drink. Take away the pay and good clothes of these three men, and they are already tavern suckers and parasites of the most abject sort. I saw one of them at a friends house, only yesterday, ask for a glass of whisky as soon as he entered. He took it with both hands, which shook and rocked rather as in some theatrical exaggeration of drunkenness than in the real light of common life, and to see his greedy lips slip by the glass's edge, cheated like Tantalus by his own nerves, was dreadful. He is no worse than two others; but happily his term expires on the 4th of March.

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., in a private letter from New Orleans, says that "the people of New Orleans are terribly poor. More money is received for cotton and sugar than ever before, but it goes direct into the hands of the laboring millions, thence through country dealers, into pockets of wholesale dealers in different cities. New Orleans was supported heretofore by the money of tens of thousands of planters, who, with their families, would spend a part of each winter here, and make a vast retail trade. Now the people are eating each other up, and will continue to do so until the people in the country make two or three crops."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says, in a late decision, smoking and fine cut chewing tobacco and snuffs sold, or offered for sale, after January 1, 1869, and all other manufactured tobacco of all discriptions sold or offered for sale, after July 1, 1869, must be in stamped packages; and tobacco on hand after the the respective dates named, not in packages must be packed, to comply with the law, by the owner thereof. The expense of repacking and stamping tax paid for tobacco at those dates must be borne by the owners. Dealers should make a note of this, to them, important decision.

Nasby has been reduced to lecturing in his native, or domiciliary, town of Toledo.

"If you must get drunk, my good fellow," once remarked Tom Corwin to an inebriate youth, "be careful to do so on good whisky and among gentlemen. In this way you will escape headache and censure.

Gen. Grant on the Levees of the Mississippi.

[The following is reported as part of a conversation between Gen. Grant and a Louisiana Judge with regard to Government aid to reconstructing the levees of the lower Mississippi. We believe he is right when he says that private Northern capital is ready to rebuild the levees if the Southern people would permit, and his position in the matter is one that will be endorsed by the people generally. We of the Missouri have had to pay out of our pockets in high freights sufficient almost already to pull every snag out of the Missouri river, yet have received not a bit of aid from the Government, and under present circumstances would not dream of asking it. And think that a cry for aid *now* comes with bad grace from those who forced the burden of debt upon the country. The South must hereafter stand upon its "own bottom" and depend upon her bone and muscel for her internal improvemonts as the North has always done.—ED.]

"General," said the Senator, "Judge ——wishes to see you a few moments, and consult with you in regard to the improvement of the levees of the lower Mississippi. We wish the United States Government to endorse, and thus guaranty the bonds of the State of Louisiana for the restoration and improvement of the levees."

"I hope the Government will not do it," the General replied, with a quick, positive utterance that was not only decisive and final on the subject, but almost stunning.

"But, General," urged the Senator, "we only wish the United States to endorse the bonds, so that we can sell them, without a ruinous discount, giving the United States ample security for the entire amount, so that it would be impossible for the government to lose a cent in any emergency."

Again Grant quickly interrupted, "I never knew a government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay. You now want the endorsement of the bonds. If that is given you will soon want to legislate for the payment of the bonds."

"General," said the Senator, "you are too hard on us."

"While we are discussing on all sides," said Grant, "how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations."

"It is impossible to cultivate our lands," interposed the Senator. "The levees are absolutely necessary."

"I know all about the levees," he answered. "I served in that country when a young man, and I had something to do myself with the breaking of those levees."

"But," said the Judge, "millions of acres of the best land in the world, are subject to overflow."

"Let them overflow, and let them stay under water," said Grant, "until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States Government to-day as they have ever been; and if that government should rebuild their levees it would not change them a particle. I know no way the government could have adopted for rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work, and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes won't work."

"Won't work?" Grant quietly replied; they'll work if you pay them for it."

"Am I not right?" he added. "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts in most sections of the State to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate; and is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge, "that there is more or less truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees, or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them?"

A Miracle of Honesty.

At a party one evening, several contending for the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing, a reverend gentleman was appointed sole judge of their respective pretensions.

One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone, when a second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money lent to him.

"The palm is his," was the generous cry, when a third put in his claim.

"Gentleman," he said, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners two umbrells that they left at my house."

I'll hear no more," cried the astonished arbitrator. "This is the very acme of honesty; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable. The prize—"

"Hold," cried another. "I have done still more than that."

"Impossible," cried the whole company.

"Let us hear."

"I have been taking my paper for twenty years and paid for it every year in advance." He took the prize.

W. W. Corcoran, Esq., in an interesting letter to the Georgetown (D. C.) *Courier*, refers to Col. Kurtz's reminiscences of the war of 1812, and says relative to the Georgetown Artilery Company, which figured in that war: "There are two names omitted, and those of world-wide fame, viz.: Geo. Peabody, now of London, and Francis S. Key, the latter the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the former the great philanthropist of the age. Mr. Peabody was the rammer and spunger of gun No. 1. I have often heard him speak of the fight with the British frigates, on the Potomac, when this company was acting under command of either Commodore Perry or Commodore Morris. Mr. Peabody, in one of his visits to his native country, obtained a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres, for his services in that war, with the intention to have it framed and hung up in his home, as a memento of his services to his country."

The Terrible Condition of Affairs in the South, of which we Read in the Telegraph Dispatches—Mr. Nasby Investigates.

From the Toledo Blade.

POST OFFIS, COSPERRIT X ROADS, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky). December 31, 1868.

The condishun uv affairs in the States wich wuz engaged in the late unpleasantness with a prejoodis in favor uv the Confederacy is most terrible. The country is unsafe for any man to live into. Brootal niggers, armed with implements uv war, go roamin through the country, in bands, bummin, killin, robbin and destroyin; terryfyin the peaceful planters who are flyin to the cities for protection. I saw more than twenty uv these stricken men in a faro bank in Louisville, one nite.

Feelin that a statement uv the facts uv the case mite possibly result in softenin the rigger uv Radical rool, and induoce the incomin administration to remedy our evils by puttin the power where it legitimitly belongs, viz.: into the hands uv the white Caucashen citizens uv the South, irrespective uv their prejudises in the matter uv government, I indulged in a small tour of inspecshun, extending my reserches ez far South ez Arkansas.

My first stoppin place was in Georgia. Here I found a most friteful state of anarky existin. The niggers were in in a state uv complete insubordinashen. An old friend uv mine, whose hospitality I hed acceptid, was a livin with his house barricaded, in hourly expectashun uv an attack from the infooriated demons who was ragin without. I very soon ascertained the sitooashen. Maj. Ruggles wuz stripped by the war of all his possessions in niggers. He wuz bereaved. He had 2000 akers of land and nary hand to work it, and wuz consekently distressd. The unfeelin Burrow officers insultinly remark, that the Ruggleses theirselves mite possibly work enuff uv this land to make a subsistence, but the Major withered em. He wuz compelled to either stain his hands with labor, or hire niggers. He took the latter alternative, and hired a hundred uv em. I saw the contrax, and more cleer documents I never saw. It was stipulated that the niggers shood labor for six dollars per month, and shood forfeit one dollar per day for each day's abscence, no matter wat the cause thereof. Ez the the niggers wuz a starvin they accedid to these terms, and all wynt peacefly. They got, each uv em, so much corn meal and so much bacon per day, and the prospect they had uv gittin $72 each, at the end uv the season stimulated em to a tolerable degree uv activity. The crop promist well, and the Major and his family went to Saratogy in the summer; it wuz harvested and resulted well, and the family went to Noo Orleens to spend the winter. On Christmas day the Major settled with his hands, and hevin no further yooss for em till spring, he discharged em. The most uv em he brot in debt to him largely, ez they hed bin sick doorin the season more or less, and six days sickness balanced a month's work when well. Uv course all hed drawed suthing all through the year for clothing. This class he treated generously.

"I don't want the money wich you owe me," he remarkt. "I'd skorn to take it. You may work it out choppin cord wood, or buildin fences, or any other work you choose. I desire to be easy onto all uv you—nay, more, generous."

Those who hed lost no time and who hed not drawd their pay in full, by losin time, he wuz jest ez generous with. He hed spent the hett of his money at Saratogy and to git his girls their outfit for Noo Orleens, and he hedn't a dollar to pay em with.

"But," sed he, "that shoodent interrupt our friendly relashens. After the next crop I probably shel hev enuff to liquidate these little bills. At all evence, whether I do or not, let us hev peece. Let us be friends ez before—let everything be pleasant, and lovely, and serene."

The niggers, singler ez it may seem didn't see it. Knowin ez they did that the Major hedn't any money, the unreasonable wretches insistid upon his payin uv em. They swore that they coodent live thro the winter without supplies, and that money they must hev.

"I hevn't got it!" remarked the Major, smillin onto em.

"Sell your carriage and horses!" yelled they.

"But Mrs. Ruggles and the Miss Rugglesses coodent ride next summer, in that event!" remarkt the Major.

At this pint the unpleasantnis begun. The infooriated niggers woodn't listen to reason. Ther wuz several bales of cotton yet on the place, and a score, more or less, of mules and hosses. The cotton they seized, and hitchin up the mules to wagons, they proceeded to load it, with a view of cartin it off to the next market town and sellin it. The Major, his four sons, and perhaps a dozen or twenty neighbors, who happened opportoonely to be present and armed with fowlin pieces and repeatin rifles, determined, unprepared ez they wuz, to resist; and, in the melee, perhaps a dozen or more niggers wuz shot, and fatally killed.

From this growd the trou