Nebraska Advertiser.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, (8 line or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards of five lines or less	5 00
Each additional line	1 00
Easy notices, each head	5 00
Fourth column, one year	25 00
Fourth column, six months, $15; three months	10 00
Third column, one year	20 00
Third column, six months, $12; three months	15 00
Half column, one year	30 00
Half column, six months, $20; three months	21 00
One column, one year	40 00
One column, six months, $50; three months	30 00

General Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office—No. 90, Reynolds Hotel.

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

TIPTON & HEWETT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

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

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

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

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

N. K. GRIGGS,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, 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.
Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. Personal 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.
Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT.
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence Solicited.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
NOTARY 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.

S. COWLES, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Will be in Brownville on or about the 15th of May.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO NEB. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Office—No. 1 "Reynolds' House."
Office Hours—7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

H. C. THURMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 81 Main Street, one door West of Denis's Tin Shop. Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and 2 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,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Opthalming and Obstetrical Instruments.
N. B.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 21 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.

MERCHANDISE.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, 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. 15 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.

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

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

SADDLERY.

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

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 60½ Main Street.
Repairing done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

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

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

MILLINERY.

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. Dress work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest eastern styles. Bleaching and Pressing 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 made to short notice.

BARBERS.

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

WM. McNEAL,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
No. 56, Main Street.
Is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing for Gents and Ladies. Old clothes renovated: boots blacked at all hours; washing and ironing done on short notice.

STATIONERY.

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

ARTISTIC.

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.

Nebraska Advertiser.

VOL. 13. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869. NO. 28.

General Business Cards.

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & STEVENSON, Proprietors.
Best accommodations in the city. No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Agents for Daily Stages for all points west. Omnibusses to all trains.

REYNOLDS HOUSE.
GEORGE DOUGHERTY, PROPRIETOR.
88 & 90 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.
Has been thoroughly fitted and furnished, and now offers first-class accommodations to the traveling public. Board by the day or week.

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

CONFECTIONERIES.

CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.
ALLEN & NACE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 31 Main street, opposite City Drug Store.
Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries, constantly on hand.

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.

JAS. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Office in Carson's Bank, Brownville, Neb.

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.
O. 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.

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 62 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 Speciality.

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

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, Guilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

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.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 32 Main Street.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varieties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges moderate. Work warranted.

CHARLES G. DORSEY, Att'y at Law. GEORGE W. DORSEY

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.
15-6-tf

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE,
Ornamental Painting,
Guilding, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c.
No. 15 Main Street,
(One door east of Hauk & Holttinger's Queensware and Grocery store,)
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
LOUIS WALDTER.
n10-tf

DR. J. BLAKE,
DENTIST,
Would respectfully announce that he has located in Brownville and is now prepared to perform in the best manner, ALL operations pertaining to the science of Dentistry.
OFFICE—Over City Drug Store, front room.

JOB WORK, Neatly and Plainly Executed, at the Advertiser Job Rooms.

PRESBYTERY OF OMAHA.

SESSION AT DECATURE.

The Presbyter of Omaha met at Decature, Nebraska, in the M. E. Church building, at 7½ o'clock, on Friday evening, April 8th, 1869.

Present—Rev. Geo. L. Little, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Rev. Wm. Pelan, Onawa, Iowa; Elder Elmer D. Dimmick, of Harris' Grove, Iowa; Rev. F. M. Dimmick, Elders J. R. Meredith and J. H. Kallom, of Omaha; Rev. Robert Burgess, of Woodbin, Iowa; Elder A. Bockwell, of Decature.

Opened with prayer.

The Presbytery then organized by the election of the Rev. Geo. L. Little, of Council Bluffs, Moderator; and Elder A. Rockwell, of Decature, temporary Clerk.

Applications for reception in the Presbytery being in order, the Rev. Geo. Carroll, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and B. F. McNeill, of Beatrice, Nebraska, were admitted to the Presbytery.

The following newly organized churches were represented.

Logan Creek Church—Rev. J. M. Peebles, pastor; C. D. Hodgkiss, elder and delegate.

First Presbyterian Church of Beatrice—Rev. B. F. McNeill, pastor.

Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Iowa—J. H. House, elder and delegate.

First Presbyterian Church of Harris' Grove, Iowa—Elmer M. Dimmick, elder and delegate.

First Prysbyterian Church of Missouri Valley, Iowa.

First Presbyterian Church of Helena.

Presbytery adjourned till 8½ o'clock Saturday morning, April 10.

SATURDAY, April 10, 8½ A. M.

Presbytery met pursuant to adjournment. The election of delegates to the General Assembly, which meets in New York City on the 20th of May, proximo, the Rev. Geo. L. Little was elected Ministerial Delegate, and J. M. Peebles Alternate; Elders John S. Ramsey and Elmer B. Dimmick, Lay Delegates, or Commissioners.

Dr. G. S. Monell, having appealed from the sentence of ex-communication of the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha, the Presbatery resolved to enter upon the consideration of the appeal at 1½ o'clock P. M. and adjourn to that hour.

1½ O'clock, P. M.

Presbytery met.

J. R. Meredith, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha, preferred a complaint against the mode of proceedings by which the judicatory of the church arrived at the sentence of ex-communication against Dr. G. C. Monell, and asked that it be considered. The complaint was referred to a committee to report as to the propriety of the Presbytery receiving it.

The appeal of Dr. Monell from the sentence of said church, was then taken up and its consideration entered upon. Dr. Monell appeared and conducted his own case; Rev. F. M. Dimmick and Elder J. H. Kellom conducting the defence of the church judicatory. The record of the proceedings of the judicatory was read by J. H. Kellom, who acted as its Clerk; and the evidence upon which the judicatory predicted its sentence by the Rev. F. M. Dimmick, who acted as Moderator of said court.

When this reading was concluded, the Presbytery postponed the hearing of the argument in the case till 7½ A. M., of Monday, April 12th, the hour stated.

MONDAY, April 12.

Presbytery met at the hour stated. Dr. Monell made the statement of the grounds of his appeal and his argument thereon.

He was followed by Rev. F. M. Dimmick, in defence of the action of the judicatory. By request, J. K. Meredith, Esq., occupied a short time arguing against said action. J. H. Kellom, Esq., then closed in defence of the judicatory.

The Presbytery then deliberated upon its decision with closed doors; and upon reassembling announces that it had voted unanimously to sustain the action and sentence of the judicatory of the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha.

Dr. Monell gave notice that he would prepare an appeal to the Synod.

The committee, on the complaint of Mr. Meredith, reported that it be referred to the Synod, to go up with the appeal of Dr. Monell. The recommendation was adopted.

The Presbytery resolved that its next meeting be in the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha; and after the transaction of further miscellaneous business, adjourned, *sine die.*

The Universary of Odd Fellows.

Perhaps it is not generally known, even among the craft, that the 25th of this present month, is the semi-centennial anniversary of the introduction of the order in the United States. The first and only successful attempt to introduce the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth, in America, was made in Baltimore, on the 25th day of April, 1819. Thomas Wildey, a blacksmith by trade, an Englishman by birth, and a citizen of Baltimore, Md., by adoption, published a card, calling for a meeting of Odd Fellows at the Seven Stars Tavern in Second street in that city. It was answered by four members of the order; and Washington Lodge No. 1, was instituted. Through the instrumentality of Past Grand John Crowder, of Preston, England, a charter wrs received on October 23d, 1819.

From this little band of five members in Baltimore, one half a century ago, has grown the mighty army which has overspread the land, and sheltered under its protecting arm thousands, who but for it, would have been lost in the miseries of ignorance and destitution.

Let the Odd Fellows, all over the land, notice the day as is becoming.

A Sneak.

Under this euphonious caption the Knoxville *Whig* describes nine-tenths of the Democratic editors in the country, in portraying a contemptible class of men who infest the South:

We mean the men reared in the North, educated amid the surroundings of free speech, free schools, free thought and a free press, and in the very cradle of loyalty and anti-caste, who will come South and join himself with the rebel conservative party, do its dirty work, write for and publish its disloyal sheets, sneer at loyalty and write it "truly loil," denounce its advocates and supporters, and admit that the rebel conservative party contains the respectability, the culture and the refinement of Southern society.

JOHN BROWN.

A Freedman's Recollection of Him—How the Blacks assisted his Movements.

A writer in *Putnam's Monthly*, who was at Harper's Ferry with the national troops in 1861, gives the following report of a conversation with a colored man named Antony, who had come into the Union lines:

"Antony, did you ever see John Brown?"

"Do you mean Mr. Brown dey hanged at Charlston?"

"Yes."

"Know him! Yes, sar"—he dropped his brush and straightened up—"yes, sar; I was one ob his lootenants."

"His What?"

"His lootenants."

"What do you mean? He had none."

"Yes, sah; de white folks said de cullud people didn't care for him, an' want ter help him. But de cullud folks roun' yer was all down on his paper; dey was 'rolled, an' we met, sar, in de woods, Sundays an' nights, an' got ready ter fight for him when he called us; an' I was choosen lootenant ob de cullud people in Shepherdstown."

"But how did it happen that the white people never knew it?"

"Why, cos no cullud man would tell, an' Mr. Brown, he and his men wouldn't tell, an' dey used de roll ob names fur de wads to de guns, or some sich t'ings, so I've heered. Anyways, no one eber knowed wot become ob it."

If Mr. Brown had waited another day, do you think many negroes would have joined him?"

"Many! Why, Lieutenant, more'n dere is in dis army would hab been wid him in two days, an' dey'd hab fought for him till all was killed ef dey could hab believed in de white men bein' true."

"How many do you think were on the rolls?"

"Can't tell yer, sar, jes' how many, but a dreffie sight more'n a thousan."

"But if that was true, why didn't you come to the Ferry and help him?"

"Cos we was afraid. De cullud people's been cheated so offen by de white folks, dat when dey struck de blow too soon at de Ferry we was 'fraid we was goin to be cheated."

"I don't understand about striking too soon."

"Why, ye see, sar, Mr. Brown tole us dat we should get leab t' come home Saturday fur Sunday; an' a right smart lot o' folks came home, more'n ever in de summer—even more'n Christmas; fur ye see de servants are hired out roun' de country. We was all ter be dar Sunday; an' den when dey 'spected we'd be all done gone back to our places, Monday, we'd wait in the mountains back ob de Ferry, till Mr. Brown gabe de word, an' den all hurry dar ter jine him. We folks didn't know what ter do when Monday came, 'cos we hurd de news dat Mr. Brown an' his men had taken de Ferry an' de arsnal, an' was killin' de white an' cullud folks. Course we couldn't knoww the truf, and we got skeert ter go down dar, les' it was only a plan ter git us ter go down dar, les' it was only a plan ter git us ter show ourselves in a body, an' den dar'd be a 'scuse for killin or sellin' us; an' we'd beed cheated so many times afore, we tort we'd better do nuffin, till we see wot Mr. Brown did. When de sojers cum and took him, we kep' quiet."

"Did you ever see Mr. Brown after that?"

"No, sar; we didn't dar to say nuffin 'bout him ter de white folks. We talked 'bout him ter ourselves, but nebber let anybody know it. One night some ob de Shepherdstown boys went 'tween night an' mornin' ther de fields back ob Charlestown, whar we could see de jail whar we was, an' we sat dar t'inkin' an' talkin' till de night was done gone, an' we could hardly git back ter de plantation 'fore mornin'; but I tell you, Lieutenant, dar warn't many such men as Mr. Brown; he was de saviour an' redeemer ob de cullud people, an' mos' ob dem believed he was Jesus Christ come back ter sabe us."

Serious Accusation Against Andrew Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* makes the following accusation against Andrew Johnson:

The late President always boasted of his integrity and his honesty, and in his farewell address prompously proclaimed that no one could charge him with corruption, or with having received a cent which did not rightfully belong to him. It has been discovered since he left the White House, that he carried away with him all the books of record belonging to the Government, amounting in value to upwards of three thousand dollars. These books were mostly bound, costing from thirty to ninety dollars each, and were paid for with the public money, and he had no more right to take them than he would have to carry off the furniture paintings and stationery from the White House. These books comprise all the records of the civil, military and diplomatic business which transpired during his term and of Mr. Lincoln.

Before Lincoln came into office, no no such records were kept at the White House by former Presidents.—Lincoln commenced the practice, and at his death all the records remained at the White House, and came into possession of his successor. The clerks who kept these books were attached to the Treasury department, detailed for duty at the White House. It is probable that Congress will order an investigation, and if it can be done, compel the retiring President to disgorge. A person connected with the White House, knowing that the books were being boxed up to be removed, endeavored to have them stopped, and applied to a magistrate for a warrant, but as he had no title in the property, and it was scarcely believed that Johnson intended to carry off the public property, nothing was done to prevent it.

The Grain Movement.

The citizens of St. Louis appear in earnest in their efforts to secure the grain trade of the Northwest. Another large and enthusiastic meeting of merchants, real estate owners, bankers and business men generally, was held last Thursday evening at the Southern Hotel to further discuss the practicability of establishing and subscribing to the stock of the St. Louis Grain Association. Governor E. O. Steward in a speech before the meeting, said that in the matter of handling grain, St. Louis had fifteen cents per bushel the advantage over any other city in the West, and that the present movements was designed to restore the lost confidence in the minds of the shippers of the Northwest, and to show them that upon its success depended their future prosperity.

A MELODY.

As slow the sun his parting smile
At even-tide is weaving,
With lingering light he dwells the while
Upon the world he's leaving.
Thus too, when life is waning fast,
And youthful days are fleeting,
We turn one longing look to cast
Upon those days retreating.

When fortune hath in latter years
Our several lots assigned us;
When we have rent with bitter tears
The ties that used to bind us; (home,
Still through those scenes of youth and
Where naught but love is spoken,
On memory's wing tis sweet to roam
In flights of joy unbroken.

And as the winds of age and pain
Are around us sadly sighing,
While many a gem from friendships chain
Within the tomb is lying;
O, may the deeds the past hath blest,
On each returning morrow,
Like sun beams from the golden West,
Illumine our hearts of sorrow.

Field and Farm.

Natural Magic.

Great performers of the art of legerdemain sometimes give exhibitions gratis, and when not expected. Houdin, well known for his dexterity, while in Agusta, Georgia, once resolved to try his art on the old colored woman, whom he met in the street, with her basket of eggs. Houdin suddenly paused and inquired:

"How do you sell eggs, auntie?"

"Den eggs" was the response, "dey am a picapune apice—fresh, too, de last one ob dem; biled 'em myself and knows dey's fust rate."

"Well, I'll try 'em," said the magician, as he laid down a bit of fractional currency. "Have you pepper and salt?"

"Yes sar, dar dey is," said the sable sales-woman, watching her customer with intense interest.

Leisurely drawing out a neat little penknife, Mr. Houdin proceeded very quietly to cut the egg exactly in half; when suddenly a bright, new twenty-five cent piece was discovered laying embedded in the yolk, apparently as bright as when first came from the mint. Very coolly the great magician transferred the coin to his vest-pocket, and taking up another egg, inquired:

"How much do you ask for this egg?"

"De Lord bress my soul! Dat egg? De fac am, boss, dat egg is worth a a dime—shuah!"

"All right," was the response, there's your dime; now give me the egg?"

Separating it with an exact precision that the colored woman watched most eagerly, a quarter eagle was carefully picked out of the centre of the egg and placed in the vest pocket of the operator, as before.

The old woman was thunderstruck, as well she might have been, and her customer had to ask her the price of the third egg two or three times before he could obtain a reply.

"Dar's no use talkin', mars'r!" said the bewildered old darkey, "I could't let you hab dat dar egg, no how, for less dan a quarter—I declare to de Lord I can't."

"Very good," said Houdin, whose imperturbable features were as solemn as an undertaker, "there is your quarter, and here is your egg. All right.

As he opened the last egg, a brace of five dollar gold pieces were discovered snugly deposited in the very heart of the yolk, and jingling them merrily together in his palm, the *savant* coolly remarked:

"Very good eggs, indeed; I rather like them, and while I am about it, I believe I will buy a dozen. What is the price?"

"No price!" screamed the amazed daughter of Ham. "You couldn't buy dem eggs, mars'r, for all the money you's got. No! dat you couldn't. I'se gwine to take dem eggs all home—I is! and dat money in dem eggs all belongs to me. It does dat. Couldn't sell no more of dem eggs no how."

Amidst the roar of the spectators, the benighted African started for her domicile to "smash dem eggs," but with what success we are unable to relate.

In January, 1858, the Treasnrer of Coshocton county, Ohio, was robbed of $12,000. A large sum, perhaps $20,000, was spent by the county authorities in an unvailing effort to ferrit out the robbers. Finally a quarrel between the latter resulted in one of them informing upon the other, and it was ascertained that the guilty parties were the county Treasurer, Samuel Ketchum, and James Brown, a banker. After the villains had secured the money, Brown, in order to disarm suspicion, gagged and bound Ketchum, and in this condition was found in the Treasurer's office. No suspicion attached to any one, and no arrests were made till about eighteen months ago, when Ketchum, getting angry because Brown wanted more than his share of the spoils, let out the whole secret. Brown had his trial in Newark, last week, and on Thursday was convicted. He is said to be worth $100,000.

Quite an excitement was raised on the streets adjacent to the military headquarters, and the news spread rapidly that seven Indians had been caught stealing, and were about to be tried therefor. Upon arriving at headquarters and making inquiry, we were informed that they were a party of a small band of Pawnees who started southward, a few days past, to capture stock from the hostile tribes below. They succeeded in their project, and while returning chanced to pass through Hays City, Kansas, where they were attacked by a party of roughs, who killed twelve of their number. One of them succeeded in effecting his escape, and falling in with six others, they went to Fort Harker and surrendered themselves. Here their stock was taken from them, and Gen. Sheridan sent them to the authorities here, to be returned to their reservation.—*Republican.*

Nebraska Appointments.

It is a pleasure to announce that the first appointment in Nebraska, made by President Grant, is that of Gen. R. R. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, to the office of surveyor General of Iowa, and Nebraska. Gen. Livingston has long been a resident of this State, served his country with signal ability as an army officer during the war, and has always been known as an able and active Republican. As a man of ability, energy and cultivation his superior cannot be found, and to the discharge of his official duties he brings a vast fund of practical experience. The office to which Gen. Livingston has been appointed was first filled by Gen. Harrison, and from the date of founding till to day it has never been in better hands. Gen. Hitchcock, who retires from office of surveyor General has discharged the duties thereof for the past two years in a very able and satisfactory manner.—*Fremont Tribune.*

A knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

A Good Story.

The Buffalos found in the telegraph poles of the overland line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company; and there, indeed was the rub, for the bisons shook down miles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the brad awls that could be purchased, and these driven into the poles, with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came so the scratch was sure of a sensation in their thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a brad awl. They fought huge battles around the poles containing them, and the victor would proudly climb the mountainous heap of rump and hump of the fallen, and scratch himself into bliss until the brad awls broke or the pole came down. There has been no demand for brad awls from the Kansas region since the first invoice.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Senator Sumner made his long expected report upon the Alabama treaty in executive session to-day, accompanied with a speech which occupied two hours in delivery. The Senators gave very earnest attention not only to the speech but to the whole subject in hand. There was a very general feeling that the matter should be treated as one of utmost gravity, as possibly involving war at some future day unless managed with the greatest wisdom.

Senator Sumner's greatest objection to the treaty was that it did not rise to the dignity of the question involved. It only proposed a settlement of the claims of private individuals of each nation; while a proper treaty upon the subject should consider the insult and injury to our national sovereignty. No mere payment for ships destroyed could settle the matter.—American commerce had been driven from the sea. Dangers from English pirates and consequent increased rates of insurance had changed trade from American bottoms to English or those of neutral nations.

Our shipyards had been idle and trade in all its branches had felt the effect of England's action. The loss to the shipping interest alone was over one hundred millions. A hope of recognition had encouraged the rebels, prolonged the contest and cost in treasure and life was the debt of England.

The Senator then discussed the subject of belligerent rights at length. He held that the first great wrong of England was in her haste to recognize the rebels, both on land and sea; that the only claim she could set up to recognizing belligerency on account of our own course was the sharp point that we had blockaded the rebel ports instead of closing them by proclamation, and argued with great force against this position, and drew the conclusion from all his arguments that England had not a shadow of excuse for her course; and he expressed the hope that the Senate would reject it unanimously.

Scott, Casserly, Chandler, Thurman, Fessenden, Howard, Warner and Davis made brief remarks, most of them being of the nature of compliment to Sumner, or assent to his views. All were agreed as to the grave nature of the question.

Chandler made a warlike demonstration. He did not believe there was room enough on this continent for for any nation which had insulted our own. He had long believed a struggle over Canada would soon come' and he now believed it would come in his day.

Senator Warner made a short speech attracting a good deal of attention. He said the Senator should act in the matter not in haste, not in excitement, nor with a flourish of trumpets, but coolly, deliberately, solemly, and that masterly statesman, the Senator from Massachusetts, reaching the consequences of England's action, should know how impossible it was to state the damages to the United States and civilization in an account current to be balanced by dollars.

He would not allow her to atone for this great wrong by the payment of a little paltry gold. If she could afford to go down to history as an aider of a rebellion in the interest of human slavery, we could afford to lose the few millions which she might agree to give us in settlement. He would have us maintain our great vantage ground, as a guarantee of future justice and peace. He thought that, despite England's aid to the rebellion, we achieve the gratest triumph for liberty and Christain civilization to be found in the annals of the races, and could afford to be content.

In truth, there could be no settlement of this question made. It never was possible we might forgive Great Britian for the wrong done us, and she might apologize, but she could never pay for it in gold. Instead of advising and consenting to this treaty, he would advise the President to withdraw all propositions for settlement. In such action there would be a suggestion of national dignity, and strength and reserved rights, which could not fail to exercise a healthy influence on the mind af the British nation, and of the world.

As soon as Mr. Sumner closed, Mr. Chandler moved to open the door and debate the treaty at length. In this he was supported by Morton and others. The Senate, however, decided by a large majority not to do this, but deemed Mr. Sumner's speech of so much national moment and interest as to remove the injunction of secrecy so as it was concerned, and allow him to send it to the press. This he has done by mail, through the associated press, to-night.

STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—The Governor has appointed S. D. Beals, Esq., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to serve until the next general election provides a successor. He will enter upon his duties immediately. The Lincoln *Commonwealth* says Mr. Beals is a gentlemen of fine culture, has had a long experience as an educator, and we doubt not will fill the office to the satisfaction of the people.

Among the appointments in Nebraska we notice the name of Col. Thomas J. Majors, of Nemaha County. Col. Mojors is well known in this State not only in the capacity of an army officer, but also a member of our Legislature, in the latter capacity he has served with a credit to himsef and constancy several terms. Mr J. E. Lamaster retires from office of Collctor without an enemy, and we know of no one on whom his mantle could more worthy fall than Col. Majors.—*Fremont Tribune.*

RADICALISM AND ITS FRUITS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* pointedly says: "Iowa is a Radical State—the Vermont of the west—the State where negro suffrage was adopted by the popular vote by a large majority. There is no state in the Union, not even Massachusetts or Vermont, where the control of Radical ideas and of the Radical party is more complete than in Iowa. If, then, as its opponents assert, Radicalism means rascality, incompetence, extravagance and corruption, Iowa will be precisely the State in which to find all these consequences illustrated. No better test can be desired. Iowa is out of debt and has $629,000 cash on hand. Iowa grows more rapidly than any other State in population and wealth. Iowa is building more railroads, and more school houses and churches, reads more newspapers, establishes more libraries and enjoys a more thorough and faithful enforcement of civil law than almost any other State in the Union.

If extreme Radicalism results in that way, what State would not be Radical? Vermont and Iowa, the extreme States East and West, get the best government at the least expense *per capita.* Look at the taxation in those states, and compare it with that of of New York, Indiana or Maryland. "Out of debt and $629,000 cash on hand," so much for extreme Radicalism, sensible legislators, able state officers, and a strong delegation in Congress.

THE SOLITARY CURL.—It is said, by those who profess to know all about it, that the solitary ringlet, which so fashionably floats from the waterfalls of our marriageable belles, has a language very significant, and is indicative of the state of the wearer. Report says it is a "notification on the part of those who wear them that they the girls, are not engaged." The length of this lonely ringlet or shoulder quene, indicates the desire—for instance, if extremely long, the wearer is very desirous of getting spliced at once—if only moderately long it shows that only good offers will be entertained—an extremely short, meagre ringlet would show that the wearer is very particular who she accepts, but nevertheless shows that she is not yet engaged.—*Fisher, of Pawnee Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 13.

Another colony, intended to embrace 150 families, 30 of whom are now collected, are organizing in Brooklyn for settlement near Springfield, Mo.

Deputy Sheriff John Moran, who plead guilty of permitting the escape of a prisoner from his custody last week, was sentenced to the State Prison for 4 years.

A. T. Stewart has offered $2,000,000 for the franchise of the Broadway railroad.

The Herald's Washington special gives the following account of the alleged interview between Senator Ross and President Grant:

Mr. Ross was admitted at the same time as old Zach Chandler, but had the first chance to speak to the President.

"I came, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard you intend to make certain nominations. They may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant laconically and interrogatorily responded, "Well, sir."

This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator.

"Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" inquired the Senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me, and then I can reply," rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment, he was determed not to go away in a fog. The Senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make those appointments."

"What, sir, you scorn to accomodate me in the least?" exclaimed Ross boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant.

"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should treat another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have