Nebraska Advertiser.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

ffice—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, (8 line or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
usiness Cards of five lines or less	5 00
Each additional line	1 00
tray notices, each head	3 00
ighth column, one year	21 00
ighth column, six months, $15; three months	10 00
Fourth column, one year	30 00
Fourth column, six months, $21; three months	15 00
Half column, one year	50 00
Half column, six monts, $30; three months	21 00
One column, one year	80 00
One column, six months, $50; three months	30 00

General Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

JOB A. DILLON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Land Agent,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Nebraska.

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

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

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

THOMAS & BROADY,
tt'ys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent.
ffice 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,
ttorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

LAND AGENTS.

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

BARRET & LETT,
and Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 21 Main Street.
Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. ersonal attention given to making Locations. ands, improved and unimproved, for sale on easonable terms.

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

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
HYSICIAN 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 Deu-er's Tin Shop. Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and to 4 p. m. 13-11-y

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

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
hysician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; *Located in Brownville in 56. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, rephining and Obstetrical Instruments.*
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and e diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 21 Main Street.
ffice Hours—*7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 6¾ P. M.*

MERCHANDISE.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
eneral Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., lways on hand. Highest market price paid for ides, 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
rugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main Street.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
rugs, 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 hoes. Custom Work done with neatness and ispatch.

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

HARDWARE.

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

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

SADDLERY.

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

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

SALOONS.

R. C. BERGER,
ALHAMBRA BILLIARD SALOON,
e best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.
No. 48, Whitney's Block. 12-26

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
EER 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,
ishes to inform the Ladies of Brownville and nity, that she has a first class Millinery Shop, ere work will be done with great care and neat-s, and after the latest eastern styles. Bleaching e in the very latest styles, and on short notice. est styles of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bon-s constantly on hand. Also latest patterns of La-' Dress Goods, Cloaks, and Children's Clothing t on short notice.

BARBERS.

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

WM. McNEAL,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
No. 58½ Main Street.
Is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing for [illegible] Ladies. Old clothes renovated; boots acked at all hours; washing and ironing done on ort notice.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. LEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 89 Main Street,
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes orse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, nd Machine Work a Speciality.

J. W. & J. O. GIBSON,
BLCKSMITHS,
hop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guar-anteed

AUCTIONEERS.

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

Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869. VOL. 13. NO. 33.

General Business Cards.

HOTELS.

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

MUSIC.

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.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

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

JEWELRY.

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.

EXPRESS.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the U. S. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 54 Main Street.

JUSTICES.

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

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. 18t

LOUIS WALDTEER.
[THE PIONEER,]
Is fully prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE,
Ornamental Painting,
Guilding, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c.

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received a large assortment of No. 1
READY MADE CLOTHING,
which he can and will sell
Lower than any House in the City,
AND WARRANTS THEM TO BE GOOD.

A CARD.

BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, NEB.
IS GROWING FASTER, AND HAS MORE ENTERPRISE THAN ANY CITY IN THE U. S. THE COUNTY HAS TIMBER AND WATER.
SHIPPING FACILITIES: RAILROAD AND MO. RIVER.
Commands a trade of one hundred miles. Daily Stages leave Brownville for Tecumseh, Vesta, and Beatrice; Peru, Nemaha City, Aspinwall, St. Deroin, Arago, Rulo, Falls City and White Cloud. Tri-Weekly Stages to Nebraska City, via. Tecumseh.
STAGE OFFICE, STAR HOTEL. } 28tf
Stevenson & Cross,
PROPRIETORS.

From the New York Ledger.

TO A POLITICAL OPPONENT.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I send thee, Greely, words of cheer,
Thou bravest, truest, best of men;
For I have marked thy strong career,
As traced by thy own sturdy pen.
I've seen thy struggles with the foes
That dared thee to the desperate fight,
And loved to watch thy goodly blows
Dealt for the cause thou deem'st the right.

Thou'st dared to stand against the wrong
When many faltered by thy side;
In thy own strength has dared be strong,
Nor on another's arm relied.
Thy own bold thoughts thou's dared to think,
Thy own great purposes avowed;
And none have ever seen thee shrink
From the fierce surges of the crowd.

Thou, all unaided and alone,
Didst take thy way in life's young years;
With no kind hand clasped in thy own,
No gentle voice to sooth thy tears.
But thy high heart no power could tame,
And thou hast never ceased to feel,
Within thy veines a sacred fame
That turned thy iron nerves to steel.

I know that thou art not exempt
From all the weaknesses of earth,
For passion comes to rouse and tempt
The truest souls of mortal birth.
But thou hast well fulfilled thy trust,
In spite of love, and hope, and fear,
And e'en the tempest's thunder-gust
But clears thy spirit's asmosphere.

Thou still art in thy manhood's prime;
Still foremost mid thy fellow men,
Though in each year of all thy time
Thou hast compressed three score and ten.
Oh, may each blessed sympathy,
Breathed on thee with a tear and sigh,
A sweet flower in thy pathway be,
A bright star in thy clear blue sky.

For the Advertiser.

Schools and Teachers.

The world is a school, and every man and woman in it are both scholars and teachers. Each individual is being educated in some way, for each person is forming some kind of a character, and that character is his education. Then if every individual must be educated, the question to be solved is this, which is the best way to educate the individual so as to produce the best possible character for him.

One very great defect in most all systems of education, is not to rightly understand the variety there is in minds, and then the attempt is made to run all minds into one mold. The consequence is, a character, if not idiotic mind.

This is the reason why we do not have more strongly individualized, well-defined characters. They are made to be most everybody but themselves. So mix up a character out of everybody, just about leaves nobody.

The tendency of the nature in each child should be carefully studied; then educate, develope his peculiar talents; bring out culture, polish, and refine those talents so they do not run off in uncomely proportions, and a beautiful character will be the result.

The qualifications for a teacher, and one which ought not to be dispensed with, is an ability to understand the different tendencies in the minds of the children and youth to whom he is to give instruction, and then make a wise use of the knowledge. And this brings me to the question of Teacher's Associations, about which I designed to say a word when I commenced writing this paper.

At the association which recently met here in London, one of its members said that many teachers refused to connect themselves with the association, because they feared to meet the Professors and those more learned than themselves. This ought not to be. Modesty is very becoming in either man or woman; a due defference for superior ability, let it be natural or attained, is commendable; but in observing this, a person should not lose his own self-reliance; he should ever maintain a dignity of position of his own. A man with a constant dread of his own inferiority, and without self-reliance, or without a consciousness of power within himself, will never arrive to much eminence in the world, or be very successful in instructing others.

If a person is qualified for teaching, he need not fear to meet Professors; if he is not qualified for teaching, and that in his business, certainly he ought to use every means in his power to fit himself for it.

What kind of text-books shall be used in school, is now being discussed. After a decision is come to on the question, then comes another: Shall a change be made in text-books? and should it be admitted that it is best sometimes to change them, then who shalt have the authority to make that change, superintendents and terchers or the parents and guardians of the children sent to them?

There are reasons worthy to be noticed on both sides. On the one hand, teachers, from selfish notions, for pecuniary interest, may make changes which are not wise; on the other hand, parents too, from selfish notions, or for money considerations, may refuse to make a change, which would be for the interest of the school.

After duly weighing the arguments on both sides, without doubt the greatest weight of testimony is on the side of superintendents and terchers, making a change where necessary. They are, or ought to be, the ones to know what kinds are the best.

Text-books should not be changed often. Where families are large, and means are limited, it becomes a serious matter to be constantly changing books. A set of text-books for each study pursued, should be established by the county or State, and no others should be introduced unless it could be proved that a change would be for the benefit of the school. It was said at the association, that fifty articles ought to be written on this subject. Here is one, and if the other forty-nine is not soon forthcoming, I shall soon send on another.

JENNETTE HARDING.
London, Nebraska, May 22, 1869.

Railroad Meeting at Peru.

Editors Advertiser:—I herewith send you the proceedings of the citizens of Peru precinct, held at the school house last evening, the 19th inst.

The meeting was called for the purpose of getting an expression of the people in referece to aiding the construction of the Nebraska Trunk Railroad, as stated by Col. Furnas.

The meeting was organized by calling B. L. Easely, Esq., to the Chair, and M. S. Peery, Secretary.

After hearing several speeches from various gentlemen, it was moved that to get an expression from the people, we will aid in the construction of said Railroad, which carried.

On motion it was resolved that the county donate to the said Railroad Company, to aids its construction, the amount of $150,000, which carried.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with committies from other precincts in the matter of the location of said Railroad: W. G. Glasgow, J. P. Burdick and M. S. Peery.

B. L. EASLEY, Ch'n.
M. S. PEERY, Sec.

Double Elopement Prevented.

From the Des Moines Register.

Des Moines came very near having a double wedding on Saturday last, but fortune didn't favor the brave and foolish children as much as she might have done. The folks who were thus going to lanch this double-masted schooner on the stormy waters of wedlock, were the children of well-to-do farmers, in a county that went "teeth and toe nails" for Frank Palmer for Congress last fall. They were all of separate families, and resided several miles apart, but distance seemed to lend great heaps of enchantment to the view of each other's roostin-places, and as a very natural consequence the two boys fell head over heels in love with the two girls, the girls experiencing the same fall. Being in love of course they wanted to marry, but right there the old folks on all sides failed to see things as they stood, and interposed their paternal authority to smash their slate, and wouldn't ratify worth a Confederate shinplaster. The young folks represented their own counsel, and planned a double elopement. The girls made such preparation of their clothing as best they could, and took a sly way of getting it out of their houses. They would postpone milking the cows until it was quite dark, when they would go and carry with them some article or another of apparel and hide it away in a haystack. Thus they worked for about ten days, and had most of their necessary "duds" safe, when a sudden notion wiggled its way into the head of the pap of girl No. 1 to put that particular stack of hay into market, and in doing so a varied collection was brought to light, when about half the stack was gone, to the astonishment of the old man. This put him on the scent of a very large mice, but he replaced the articles and went to the pap of girl No. 2, and after a strict search a similar package was found in the same kind of quarters. Mum was the word all around the circle, and they watched that night. This was last Friday night. That night the boys were to come for the girls, who were to be at the stack of No. 1, when they would leave that region for the capital, and be married on Saturday. At supper girl No. 2 asked her mother for permission to go over and stay all night with girl No. 1, which was granted. The old man just then remembered that he wanted to see the father of No. 1, so he bore his daughter company, which of course was very pleasant to her! The girls retired at about 9 o'clock, but were intending to step out at a side door at midnight, but the old chaps kindly locked the door from the outside and left them to ponder over the stern fact that the course of true love never has run any smoother than a go-cart. After looking out for several hours, a wagon and team were heard coming across the field in the direction of the storage house of the girls. When within about fifty yards, the boys signalled with a clear shrill whistle, which was answered by one of the men with "John is that you?" Of course it was John, all over, and very anxious, so he sped rapidly to the place from whence the voice had come. As he neared the stack of hay and of expected bliss, a vision burst upon him that wasn't laid down on the bill. Stalwart and erect stood a small mountain of Iowa flesh, bone and muscle—pap of No. 1. John's last words were, "My God! that ain't Kittie!" when he broke away in hot haste for the team, which made better time than ever before back over the road it had come. Thus it was that our city didn't have a double wedding last Saturday, and we may be glad that it was so prevented; for girls of fifteeen and boys of eighteen know about as little of life's realities as a Feejee Islander does about our Reconstruction laws, and elopements, ninety-nine times out of every hundred, end in woe, big "weeps," and wish'd-we-hadn't-done-it."

Baptist Home Missionary Society—Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, May 19.—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society held its 37th annual public meeting, Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of Ohio, presiding.

The report of the Executive Board was receieved, showing the receipts for the past year more than $144,000; number of Missionaries, 276, one third of whom are employed at the South.

After speaking of the very encouraging results thus far, the report says there are demands for an increased effort in the North-West along the line of the Pacific railroad, on the Pacific coast, among the Southern freemen, and the republic of Mexico, and the Board is profoundly impressed with the importance that every lawful and possible agency should be employed to draw for the larger offerings from the friends of Christ.

Resolutions were adopted for the organization of a special department for the education of freedmen and colored preachers.

Gold on Hand.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Treasury to-day contained one hundred and twenty-two millions of gold, being the largest amount on hand for many months. This plethoric condition of the Treasury stimulates the Secretary to continue his sales of gold, and purchases of bonds. To-day several New York merchants had an interview with him regarding that policy, and he reiterated his statement of yesterday, that he had seen no good reason to abandon it. He intended to go on, and for the present retire one million of bonds per week for a sinking fund. He declared that gold gamblers might go on shoving up premium, but he should shove out gold coin from the treasury to more than equal the demand.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The sale of a million of government bonds to-day resulted in the bids for over four millions. The proposals accepted were at 116 74-100 to 116 88-100.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central has proposed a perpetual lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on the basis of 7 per cent. upon a total capital of $20,300,000.

MADRID, May 20.—Dispatches have been received here to-day announcing that about 2,000 adherents of Queen Isabella, under Gazeta a Pezula, have assembled at Perpinquan, a city on the Spanish frontier. The last accounts states that they are nearly ready to cross.

* * *

Mr. Green sued a lady for breach of promise. Her friend offered to settle it for two hundred pounds. "What!" cried Green, "two hundred pounds for ruined hopes, a shattered mind, a blighted life, and a bleeding heart! Two hundred pounds for all this! Never—never—never! Make it three hundred and its a bargain!"

The British Empire.

The report telegraphed recently from London to Ottawa, that Great Britain is considering the expediency of granting the independence of "all her colonies except India," may possess some foundation in fact. It is well known that, with the exception referred to, all of these colonies are a dead weight upon the British exchequer. If they be granted independence, with the essential condition of free trade with the United Kingdom, the latter loses nothing, and gains enough annually for pin-money.

But to the colonies themselves, the gift of freedom would be a very elephant. With the exception of the North American provinces, Australia and South Africa, it is doubtful whether a single colony could resist a vigorous attack from without. Moreover, it is not very likely that Great Britain intends to resign the military, naval and commercial stations with which she has girdled the world. Aden, Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Bermudas and Falkland Iles, are of such importance to the British trade that to voluntarily cast them off would be an act of unprecedented folly. So that we may reduce the list of colonies whose independence may be under consideration to the three groupes above excepted.

It is not to be denied that either one of these groupes is fully able to protect itself, and has a magnificent future in its separate keeping. The first two have already sufficient territory for a thousand years of progress; and the third will easily reclaim from the native Africans as many times its present space as it ever can require. Their grandeur will be most readily apprehended by comparison with the United States. Excluding our late purchase, Alaska, the figures are as follows:

	Sq. miles.
United States	3,001,942
Austrilia and New Zeland	3,235,641
British North America	3,527,193

And it is to be remembered that the same Saxon blood which has built up the United States is in undisputed possession of these other empires.

Senator Tipton.

A Washington correspondent of the Plattsmouth *Herald* closes a long letter with the following tribute to our lately re-elected United States Senator, Mr. Tipton:

"Before closing permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that in their last election of United States Senator, (Hon. T. W. Tipton,) they have done themselves and the Republican cause infinite justice. I have been a keen and watchful observer of all his doings, speeches, votes and purposes; and, sometimes, to my surprise, but always to my gratification, have found him firmer than Fessenden and as true as Sumner. Always at his post and ever attentive to his duties, unmoved by frowns and uninfluenced by favors. His Senatorial record is in all respects above suspicion of impeachment. He does not flatter or cajole for policy or success, while his instinctive love for justice and right are the sheet-anchor of his hope. His speeches are few, but never for Buncomb; and his great 300lb Parrot, fired in the Senate on the 10th of February last, against Doolittle, was one of the most cutting, piercing, and annihilating speeches ever delivered in the august body.

In the exciting Executive sessions he never feared to express his opinions and give his advice freely and boldly; and one thing can be said of him in all truth and sincerity, and to his imperishable honor, he never. in Executive session, voted for the confirmation of a Rebel General for one of the best Federal offices in the country.

Establishment of the Republic.

NEW YORK, May 20.

A Havana letter states that advices from the recent engagement give the losses at 1200 Spaniards and 1000 Cubans. Another letter dated May 15th, states that the Republic of Cuba has been formerly established by the Congress held at Guermano. Cespedes was elected President of the Republic, and General Quesado commander-in-chief of forces. Don Francisco Vaquilara has been appointed Secretary of State and War. Cespedes issued a stirring proclamation on assuming the Presidency. He says in act of beginning the struggle with the oppressors, Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate their independence or perish in the attempt; and give herself a democratic government she obligates herself to become republican. This double obligation, contracted in the presence of free America, before a liberal world, and what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic, and on your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence. Quesado closes his proclamation to the Cuban army thus: We have to combat with the assassins of old women and children, with the mutilators of the dead, with idolators of god. Cubans! if you would save your honor and that of your families! if you would conquer forever your liberty! be soldiers. War leads you to peace and happiness; inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor.

The Absorption of Another Duchy by Bismarck.

The *Independence Belge* of a recent date days: The incorporation of the little Duchy of Lauenburg, with the Prussian monarchy is decided on. The Diet of the small State will meet on the 3d of May to sanction the results of the negotiations which have taken place at Berlin on this subject, between Count Bismarck and the delegates of this Duchy. This anexation raises several interesting questions. As may be remembered, the province was acquired by Prussia and Austria in the treaty with Denmark, and King William afterwards purchased with ready money the rights which his co-proprietor had obtained by conquest. Since then Lauenburg has formed part of the Confederation of the North, as a special possession of the Prussian crown. The question is now to transfer it from the royal domain to that of the people, Among the matters to be decided will be to which province, Hanover or Schleswig, this small district, only containing 30.000 inhabitants, and too small to form a government by itself, shall be annexed. The Diet of Lauenburg will probably be consulted on that point.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

It is currently reported that 700 men are encamped near New Orleans, preparing to join the Cuban insurgents. They are mostly ex-Confederates. Also that $170,000 has been raised in that city to pay the expenses of equipment.

A telegram from Missouri Valley, Ia., states that the steamer Benton sunk eight miles above Desoto at 7 A. M. to-day in 12 feet of water. She is a total wreck.

From the Missouri Democrat.

The Romance of Crime.

Some of the *dramatis personel* of an interesting domestic drama put in an involentary appearance at the Central Police station, in St. Louis, recently. We give the story connected with this appearance as it was gleaned by the police from the parties themselves.

R.B. Wilson, a man now of 38 or 40 years of age, was a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota. When he married, some eight years ago, he was as poor as Job's turkey, but with the help of his wife in a few years he acquired some means, probably six or seven thousand dollars. We did not learn his avocation, but beleive he was a contractor or something of that sort. Wilson took it into his head to dabble in politics, and he was elected to the Legislature of his State. Here the domestic broils begin. His wife alleges that neglecting her all one winter he cohabited with a woman of evil repute. Of course the wife was angry, and would submit to no such usage by the man who vowed to her his allegience. Being a woman of strong mind, Mrs. Wilson made her displeasure manifested, and it may be readily surmised that she made it very warm for her direlict husband. This course did not reform him, if we are to believe her statement; he became a gay Lathario and associated with many of the fair and frail. two children were the result of the marriage, and it becoming necessary to employ a nurse, a young woman named Lucy Swan, fair to look upon, was engaged in that capacity, and lived with the Wilsons for two years. Some time ago Mrs. Wilson left her husband, but whether Lucy was the immediate cause of the seperation we are not apprised. The children remained with their father, and the nurse was retained. In the voluntary dissolution of the life copartnership, Mrs. Wilson soon got $800 of the proceeds of the firm, and Wilson was left a balance of five or six thousand. About the time of the separation, Mrs. Wilson asserts, Wilson went to Chicago and consulted an attorney about getting a divirce. This lawyer wrote to Mrs. Wilson, informing her of the circumstance, and offering to procure the divorce for *her*, if she desired it, but no further steps were taken in this direction by either party

The scene now changed from St. Paul to St Louis. A few days since the Chief of Police, Major Lee, received a telegram from St. Paul requesting him to arrest a man and woman who had taken passage with two children, on the steamer Minnesota, bound from that port to this. The boat arrived Monday night, and yesterday morning the parties mentioned were apprehended by the police, who politely escorted them to the Central Station, where they were allowed the "freedom" of the place outside the cells in the calabose proper. Mrs. Wilson then appeared and was admitted to their presence, the personification of a "woman scorned." Such a tongue-lashing as she gave her husband would have been pronounced "beautiful" by a spinster who abhored the whole male sex. There were no tears no softness, even when she saw the two pretty little boys—aged respectively about six and three—but she indulged heavily in bitterness, sarcasm and vituperation. Wilson and his Lucy had little to say. Mrs. Wilson told her husband of all his short-comings, and showed him documents in proof. She said she would never live with him another day to save his life. At one time in the scene when he was about to expostulate or deny some assertion, she called him a villain, and threatened to slap his mouth. At another she shook her finger in his face—she was standing he was sitting—and unbraided him for his cruel conduct toward her. She would smile at his misery, but "nary tear" appeared in her bright but terrible eye. She asserted that at one time, he had "spanked her like a child," called her little boy as a witness.

At first Mrs. Wilson demanded her children, but the husband refused to surrender them. Then she proposed to take the youngest, but the little fellow clung to his father, as if loth to go with his mother. At last she told Wilson as he had left her penniless, he should provide for the children, but warned him not to mistreat them, or permit their mistreatment—she would keep track of him, she said, and he ought to know by the illustration she had given him in this instance, how well she could do it. The "injured wife" at length withdrew, and the storm was over.

Mrs. Wilson consulted with the Chief of Police and concluded to let her truant husband go his own way. The parties were therefore released from durance.

Mrs. Wilson is rather a "stout," good.looking woman stylish in appearance, of perhaps thirty years of age. To say she is smart and intelligent would hardly express the idea intended to be conveyed; a police officer who heard her talk, expressed it more tersely when he said she was "lightning." That she is pure and virtuous none would dare to gainsay.

"Lucy Swan" is also a fine looking woman, perhaps twenty-five years of age of a ladylike demeanor. We noticed that the youngest child seemed pleased when it was transferred from the arms of its father to those of its whilom nurse. We neglected to mention that the little one seemed ailing.

Wilson himself is a tolearbly looking man, well dressed, with full whiskers. He is evidently a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Both Wilson and his companion had revolvers in their possession, and they were well prepared for travel (we are not aware of their destination,) having checks for nine trunks, traveling bag, shawls &c. Besides Wilsons purse was well lined with money.

In her conversation with Captain Hopkins, Mrs. Wilson savagely remarked that she "could cut the heart out of Lucy." She also told that officer that Wilson was one of the best men that ever lived until he got into politics.

We have given such of this "romance of crime" as we could glean, and leave the reader to make any application of the lesson conveyed as he may think the facts justify.

OLD Billy W—— was dying. He was an ignorant man, and a very wicked one. Dr. D—— an excelent physician, and a very pious man, was attending him. The old fellow asked for bread. The doctor approached the bedside. "My dear fellow, man cannot live on bread alone." "No said the old fellow, slightly reviving, "he's bleedged to have a few wegetables." The subject was dropped.

An old lady, being in a store at Waterbury, Conn., recently, deliberately sat down and reached out her half frozen feet to the iron safe, remarking she "always did like those air tight stoves."

The Insurrection in Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The *World's* Havana correspondence says that when a Government vessel lately arrived there from Neuvitas, with a load of wounded troops, the press was forbidden to publish any facts connected with the event.

These wounded men were from the battle near Los Minas, previously reported, in which the Spanish suffered the worst defeat they have yet experienced.

The Spanish were only defeated, however, by the desertion of a batallson of Havana colored volunteers, who turned on their officers, and passing over to the Cubans, aided them effectually.

This was the first attempt to use colored troops by the Spadiards.

During the retreat of the Spaniards they were frequently thrown into confusion, and lost heavily. Many of their best officers are reported killed or wounded.

This correspondent also says there is no truth in the reported convention of Revolutionists at Sinoacu, in which, resolutions favoring annexation to the United States were adopted. It is questionable whether a majority of the Revolutionists favor annexation.

Later dispatches say the Spaniards, in the engagement quoted above, lost nearly all their provisions, baggage train, &c., and part of their artilery.

The insurgents had over seven thousand men and the Spaniards thirty-five hundred.

The fight lasted nearly seven hours.

GOVERNOR CURTIN, in a farewell speech in Philadelphia, said: "I declare that in my official connection with the people of Pennsylvania, and my conduct during those six years, I am not ashamed to say I have no blush to cool in the snows of Russia."

"I would have you, people of Pennsylvania, to say to-day that from the full treasury of this State more money shall be taken for the crippled men of the war. Oh my friends, if I should return to my country and know that the thousand of wounded men who are at the corners of your streets grinding organs and picking up a scanty living by begging, were provided for, I would feel still prouder of this great State of Pennsylvania. You are almost out of debt. You owe an immense debt of gratitude to those who served you during the war. We stayed at home and enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of life. They were exposed to battle and slaughter, and passed the lonely picket in the night surrounded with dangers. He was promised that when he left his house that living he should be cared for, and that when dead, his wife should be cared for, and his orphans maintained at the public expense. We all promised that. Let us redeem that promise, and let the great heart of the people of Pennsylvania move for the protection of that class of our fellow-citizens; and I am ashamed to say, to-night, Pennsylvania has not done her duty to the crippled, and maimed, and helpless men of war."

The New York *Tribune* will commence, on or about June 1st, the publication in weekly chapters of a treaties by its Editor on Political Economy, designed more especially to elucidate and defend the policy of Protection to Home Industry. He expects to bring the work within the compase of twenty to twenty-five chapters of three or four columns each, and to treat the subject with such simplicity and directness that few can read these essays without at least realizing that the Protective policy is either grossly misunderstood or deliberately misrepresented by the champions of Free Trade. The public shall, at all events, realize that we, who stand for Protection, habitually read and try to comprehend our adversaries, while they ignore our writings and grossly caricature our arguments.

The essays will ultimately be printed together; but, in view of the desperate efforts of the Free Traders to forestall opinion and try to wrest a verdict from a public which has not heard the case argued, we ask the friends of Protection to aid us in giving these essays, as they originally fall from the press, a general diffusion. We shall print more than Two Hundred Thousand copies of each in our regular editions; but we hope they will receive a still wider dissemination through the formation of new clubs (which we supply at a fraction over the cost of white paper) for The Weekly *Tribune*. Whoever would have these essays from the outset must transmit their orders by the 1st of June.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEMPHIS, May 19.—Every portion of the spacious Greenlaw Opera house was crowded again to-day with delegates and visitors to the convention. The entire morning was occupied in completing the organization and in listening to a speech by Senator Sprague from, Rhode Island. The appearance of the latter in the convention, accompanied by General Halstead of New Jersy, was its signal for tremendious outburst of applause, which continued during the whole time he was passing up to the stage, and renewed with loud shouts when he rose to speak no man has received a more flattering recognation by the convention. The cheers were more uproarous than at any time, except yesterday when the President read the letter of Robert E. Lee, but the speech of the Senator dispersed the charm of his presence.

Mr. Davis made a short speech today in reply to somebody who suggested that hereafter these conventions should not be called southern but National. Mr Davis said he had no objections to the term Southern, he would be glad to welcome the Southern Commercial Convention at Cincinnati. Masons and Dixon's Line have been rubbed out and Southern and Northern interests are antagonistic no longer. [Loud cheers.] It was decided, however, not to use the term Southern in future.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.

Late advices from Virginia report Indian depredations numerous. The savages murdered Melton S. Hadley, a pioneer citizen of the Territory, April 8th, near Prescott. They also captured and destroyed the mail from California, near Tucson. The mail rider barely escaped with his life.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The anniversary of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted regretting the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama claims treaty. Hoping that if statesmen of two countries are unable to grapple with an emergency, the reason and christianity of two great Anglo-Saxon nations may interpose to prevent war, and rejoicing in activity and earnestness of peace societies in America.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, May 22, 1869.

The irresistible desire of men to stand at the head of their business, has resulted in the matches without number for the "championship." With the ordinary run of such contests, we are familiar; but a novel one took place in this city last Saturday. A silver belt with a clasp of gold, worth some $500, was offered to the man who could kill and dress a bullock in the shortest time. A large number of contestants came here, but only five made the trial. The successful man was only nineteen years old, and a resident of this city. He did his work in four minutes and forty-five seconds.

At the time this novel match was in progress, another equally demonstrative of skill was transpiring. It was no less than an effort to shoot 500 birds in 645 consecutive minutes. Heavy bets were made that it could not be done, but the champion sportsman, Bogardus, accomplished it with time to spare. The feat was accomplished in eight hours and forty-eight minutes, only 105 shots being missed. The birds were started from traps 21 yards distant, and 50 yards boundery being allowed.

The American Billiard Tournament is over at New York, and our billiardists have returned, somewhat crestfallen. Chicago has been sadly disappointed in not obtaining the champion cue, and the betting men feel sad over the loss of their money staked on the Chicago favorites.

Another of these murder trials for which Chicago is becoming famous, was concluded last week. A boiler manufacturer got into a dispute with one of his employees, blows followed words, and finally the employer drew a pistol and shot his employee dead. It has become almost impossible to find a Chicago jury who will convict a man of murder. This man was acquitted.

The storm that visited us during three days of last week, did a large amount of damage to the lake shipping. The shore in front of the city was strewn with floating pieces of vessels and cargoes, besides three schooners that went ashore close to the city. The river being our only harbor, and the enterance to it being so difficult in a storm, a heavy gale makes sorry work of the unfortunate schooners.

I always like the pleasure of furnishing any information that will be of service. Following that idea, I wish to introduce to your readers the large and popular Jewelry House of Messrs. Morse, Roddin & Hamilton. The reputation of this House for fair dealing and first class goods, is as extensive as that of any in the West. Only keeping goods of the best material and workmanship, they offer special inducements to those who wish to secure choice articles for keep-sakes or presents. The stock of watches and chains is unsurpassed for variety and quality, and the fine gold jewelry, solid and plated silver ware, is equally worthy of attention. The special feature of this House is, that the goods are just what they are represented to be. Should any of your readers wish to purchase extensively, they should call at Morse, Roddin & Hamilton's, 128 Lake street.

A novel ceremony was witnessed in this city recently, by a limited number. It was the ceremony of dedicating an Episcopal Church to the services of the Jewish religion. The building was purchased by a Hebrew congregation, and they immediately took steps to turn it into a synagogue.

Another of those events usually dedenominated "fashionable weddings," came off last week. As the parties were wealthy, the affair was heralded in the city papers.

Senator.

Among the numerous North Platte candidates talked of for U. S. Senate at the next election, the name of E. H. Rogers, of Fremont, is favorably mentioned. Mr. Rogers is said to be a man of respectable ability, who has numerous friends.

The above item we clip from a late number of the Nebraska City *Chronicle*, and are pleased to note the source from whence it eminates, first, because it shows that the South Platte people are aware that there is some town north of the Platte, river besides Omaha, and secondly, because it nominates to high place a man who is abundantly able to carry out the high hopes of his friends, who are numerous in all parts of our State.

Mr. Rogers is one of our oldest and most respected citizens, has had large experience in legislation, served one term as Speaker of the Senate with marked ability, and is now energetically pursuing private business here.

Of our citizens, we presume no one will be more surprised than Mr. Rogers at mention of his name in connection with the Senatorship, but if the voice of the people calls him to the important place, we can truly say that the choice is a good one, and no one is more competent to discharge the duties of the high office of U. S. Senator, than Hon. E. H. Rogers, of Fremont. —*Fremont Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At the cabinet meeting yesterday there was a full discussion of the eight hour law, and it was at last concluded that the sole intent of Congress in passing it must have been to reduce the hours of labor without reduceing the pay. It was at last decided that in order to prevent a different interpretation by the various departments, the President should issue an Executive order or proclamation prescribing that a full day's work for the government employes shall be eight hours and for this they shall receive the pay of ten hours' labor,

The State department had just prepared a list of the counterfeiters convicted and pardoned during Johnson's term. The total number of cases was one hundred and forty-two. The pardons began with the remission of two sentences on the day of Mr. Lincoln's funeral, and the last was on the last day of his term. A similar list of pardons of those convicted of violating the internal revenue laws shows 91 cases.

LONDON, May 18.

The *Standard* to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims treaty, says the idea of awaiting further expressions of Parliament and Congress, commits the business to an indefinite postponement. England's sentiments have been clearly pronounced. She is still prepared to submit to a proper tribunal, the question of wrongs and damages, but any attempt to open the controversy on preposterous grounds, whatever the American sentiment may be' is absurd. From this position England cannot recede.

MEMPHIS, May 19.

The delegates to the Commercial Convention now number over 800. Conventiod in session all day. Senator Sprague, who was invited to a seat, delivered an address on the pernicious effects of centralization of money power, as in New York, and taking strong grounds against free trade.

Among the Court files at Taunton, Mass., is the finding of a coroner's jury, which concludes that "the said —— came to his death by the visitation of the aforesaid God."

"Buy a trunk, Pat?" said a dealer. "And what for should I buy a trunk?" rejoined Pat. "To put your clothes in," was the reply. "And go naked? The devil a bit iv it."