Nebraska Advertiser.

J. S. CHURCH, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1869.

The *News* estimates the damages to roads and bridges in Otoe county from the recent rains to be $3000.

Grundy County, Mo., will vote on the 17th of August next to subscribe $100,000 to the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

Last week and so far this, has been dry and very warm, just the kind of weather for the farmer to secure his crop. Wheat and oats have been cut and shocked up. Field corn is now slicked out and is in splended growing condition.

The Beatrice *Clarion* speaks of seeing growing heads of oats twenty-two inches long, and challenges the United States to beat it. This corroborates what we were told by Judge Hewett on his return recently from Beatrice, that the best small grain he ever saw standing was in gage county.

Judge Dundy, of the U. S District Court, is sick at Omaha. He was taken with a severe pain in the throat and neck on his way up to open a term of court. Finding himself unable to hold the court, he ordered an adjournment until the 31 day of August, at which time all jurors and witnesses will attend.

The Plattsmouth *Herald* puts the following question to the State officers: "Do the State Land Commissioners know where the B. & M. road crosses the Missouri river?" From the advertisement to sell State Lands and Lots, the *Herald* thinks that the Commissioners are not aware that there is more than two places in Nebraska—one Lincoln, the other Nebraska City.

We are under obligations to C. H. Walker, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket to the State Fair, to be held in Nebraska City September 28th to October 1st, inclusive. The prosperity of the farmer brightens the prospects of the mechanic and manufacturer, as well as the tradesman and artisan. So let us hope for a profitable time at the coming State Fair.

The Rev. Mr. Cleland, of Council Bluffs, occupied the Rev. Mr. Baird's pulpit in the Presbyterian church in this city on last Sunday. The Rev. Gentleman is a very earnest and impressive speaker, and duly qualified to present the inspired word in its most forcible light. His zeal, his piety and his learning were very prominent features in his discusse, and he carries with him to his pastoral charge in Iowa, the heartfelt prayer of many friends in Brownville.

Dr. Peery, formerly of Arago, and now of Sonora, Mo., gave us a call this week. He informs us that there is more or less cross firing going on at St. Deroin between Rev. Mr. Shockey of this county, and Rev. Mr. Dungan of Pawnee City. Less sparring and a little more of the spirit of their Master would not hurt either of them. The former policy fosters a proscriptive sectarianism, and the latter awakens in the breast of every human soul, that "charity which suffereth long and is kind," so eminently exemplified in the life and character of our Savior.

Mr. Howard has sold his interest in the *Clarion* to W. H. Ashby, who will hereafter edit that paper. We know nothing of Mr. Ashby's antecedents, but he is spoken of by the *Press* of Nebraska City in very high terms as a citizen and as a Republican. The paper "will be what it has been in the past—neutral in politics." Heretofore its unmistakable sympathies were continually cropping out on the wrong side; but we shall look confidently now for whatever of variation there may be from the neutral line to be to the right, and in unison with the honest, loyal yeomanry of Gage county.

We print this week the list of articles on which premiums are offered and will be awarded at our next county Fair. We had a good Fair last year, notwithstanding the inclement weather, but we shall be prepared to do much better this year, in every department. We hope every farmer, mechanic, artisan, manufacturer, produce and stock raiser, will now determine what article or articles they will have an exhibition at the Fair; and then by intelligent and well directed culture and care, show to their neighbors and the sight-seer what can be done in Nebraska. This is preeminently the workingman's society, and it rest with them to make it successful. All should feel the responsibility of its success resting upon their shoulders, and prepare now to make it more interesting than all previous ones.

Lieutenant David Campbell, Esq., delivered a very impressive Temperance Lecture on last Tuesday evening at the M. E. Church, to a large and appreciative audience. It has been scarcely eighteen months since he was at the lowest round of the ladder of intemperance, and day by day had been drinking up the small fortune that he had accumulated in his earlier years. First one horse would go for drinks then the other, followed next his wagon and harness, his homestead, his home and lot, his time, his watch, and last the family was broken up, and he now stopping he found himself $200 in debt. Dr. Blackburn then had a talk with him; tells him kindly of his faults, and he resolves to reform; joins the Good Templars; goes to work; soon gets his family together, and since has paid off his indebtedness. Has two fine horses, carts, wagons, harness, a good home; takes the newspapers, temperance perodicals, lives happy, appears in public decently clad in comfortable and clean clothing, and is a gentleman. The temperance meetings are interesting, and we should be pleased with a fuller attendance. Dr. Blackburn lectures before the Society next Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian Church. Turn out and hear him.

The election is over, and "for bonds and tax yes" has received the emphatic majority of over two hundred votes. We will not conceal our joy that such is the fact. We are always glad to claim a residence in a county settled by enterprising, energetic and stirring men, who are both willing and ready to prepare themselves for sharp, close business, thereby having to themselves the largest margin of profit upon what they produce and consume—men, when they invest their money in any enterprise, do so with a view of increasing their "balances on hand." Chances must be taken in any investment, and if men are intelligent and well posted in general financial matters, they have less to fear in moving forward or in withholding, than the man who, from want of energy or lack of early self culture, is disposed to await until the opportunity is gone—past beyond the hope of returning profit. For this reason one man is more successful in accumulating goods, lands and monies than others; and by his success in his own business, we measure his usefulness as a member in society, and his influence in the State. We take it for granted that all wish to do right, and when they fail, it is because they lack in the formation of a proper judgment. They fail to give certain facts due consideration, and overestimate others, which leads them to erroneous conclusions. This leads them to oppose measures which afterwards they find were for the pub good. We find no fault with them, as they act upon their convictions; still, they act as breaks upon the progress and development of the country, and at times actually clog the wheels until a sufficient intelligent force accumulates to force onward public improvements. The railroad enterprises of Nemaha county are now precisely in this situation. We now have the sanction of our people to move on, and we hope rapidly. As a pledge on the part of a few active spirits that the vote would be a success, the surveyors are all ready in the field, and the first ten miles will soon be located from Brownville west; and the men engineering the Trunk road are now at work, yet it remains to be seen whether, with all the aid we thus grant them, the roads can be built. Other capital must be enlisted before the roads are a success, and the proper influences are at work to bring into line the necessary forces to construct the two roads. They need our further aid and encouragement, and let us not be backward in profering it.

We did hope to give our readers the official vote of the county, cast last Saturday, but from the fact that two precincts did not open the polls, the County Clerk is compelled to wait four days after the election before making the canvass, so we go to press one day before the canvass can be made. We subjoin the majority in each precinct so far as we are enabled to ascertain the same:

	NO.	YES.
Brownville		110
Nemaha		14
St. Deroin		30
Peru	53	
Glen Rock	43	
Lafayette	40	
Aspinwall	28	
Washington	14	
Douglas	25	
Total	202	434

Majority for Bonds and Tax, 232.

The official canvass will not materially vary the above figures.

Educational Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Nebraska State Teacher's Association will be held at Omaha, commencing on Tuesday evening, August 24th, and will continue through the following Wednesday and Thursday. The programme will be published in due time.

The exercises will be public, and all are invited to participate.

Nebraska papers please copy.

Per order of Executive committee.

O. B. HEWETT, Ch'n.

We have had calls this week from a number of our farmers from different precincts who voted against the bonds and tax, all of whom seemed fearfully anxious lest they had been the means of defeating the matter; and when informed of the favorable majority, received the news with as much apparent joy as we who voted "yes." We do not know why this should be so, unless the returning sober thought after the excitement of the canvass was over, has convinced them that they were wrong and we right. One of them exclaimed several times over with great emphasis: "I am glad to hear it;" "I am glad the bonds have carried." There seems to be unusual rejoicing, and none more thankful than some who voted "no." Now, those who voted "yes" have still another duty to perform. They must see that trusty men are elected to office—men who will faithfully see that every condition by which the bonds are voted, are fulfilled to the letter before issuing the same. Give us the roads—good roads, then they are welcome to the bonds. We will submit to no deception, no trickery, but the good faith of the county must be implicitly kept, and the roads built within the time, and the people accomodated in the location of Depots. We must make the road for further appropriations when necessary, easy. A generous people will not refuse to respond when they learn that good faith and profit is the result.

Bishop Clarkson visited the Brownville and Nemaha City Parishes one week ago last Sunday. We had the pleasure of hearing him from Rector Davis' church in the evening. His discourse gave evidence of much thought and culture. We are always glad to listen when we learn something new, as we did then.

The Second Quarterly Meeting for Brownville Circuit will be held in the M. E. Church in this city on next Saturday and Sunday.

An advertisement will be found in our columns for the sale of State Lots and Lands. These sales are attracting capital from all sections of the country.

We call the attention of our producers and contractors to the advertisement for army supplies.

Inquiring After Her.

"The lady from New York and her Uncle Frank" are still a holding "seances" in this city, with what success we are uninformed. A community may be "entertaining angels unawares," but more often impostors and bad characters impose themselves upon our confidence under the garb of religion. We clip the following paragraph from the St. Joseph *Gazette* of the 25th inst., which we are informed by Mr. Bell, from that city, refers to "the lady from New York and her Uncle Frank, now holding 'seances' in and around Brownville. As we have but little doubt of the truthfulness of the statement made by the *Gazette*, we are constrained to lay the matter before the public, especially for the consideration of our friends inclined to a spiritual belief, knowing that they, as well as we, would spurn to palm off an imposter upon the public as a teacher of morals and a new faith, however proficient she may be in the mysteries of her assumed profession. The following is the paragraph alluded to:

Several weeks ago a very elegant and accomplished spiritualist held a "seance" on Fredrick Avenue, at which a number of our citizens were considerably astonished. The female was handsome, accomplished, and all that sort of thing, and of course created a profound sensation. A day or two since, our excellent Postmaster, Judge Wyatt, received a letter from Wisconsin, making inquiries in regard to the aforesaid spiritualist. It seems that, while up that way she borrowed some lady's husband, and has forgotten to return him. The lady who has been thus aggrieved, don't like it, and, notwithstand the "affinity" that probably exists between the eloper and elopee, we can't blame her.

From a late number of the *Clarion* we learn the result of a railroad convention held in Beatrice last week. A resolution passed unanimously pledging the citizens of Gage county in the sum of $100,000 to the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific Railroad, providing it makes Beatrice a point. That is the right kind of encouragement. What they most need to do at present, is to raise the proper sum to secure a survey. And we hope they will not fail to submit a proposition to the voters of that county next October to donate county bonds to the company upon the completion of the road to Beatrice. And we hope Johnson county will follow in the good work. Such action on the part of the two counties would encourage the company and turn their minds in the direction of those two points, and induce them to push the work with more vigor, assured as they would then be, of aid along the line. We also hope the people of those two points will subscribe a sufficient amount to the capital stock to secure a Director each in the further organization of the company, thus increasing their chances to secure the road.

We print a communication this week from Beatrice. We can inform all in that section that the surveyors are now at work locating the first ten miles of the road. Whether the road will run through Tecumseh and Beatrice, will largely depend upon the amount of aid the people of those towns may offer towards the survey and building of the road. Men are now at the helm who mean business, and will not be trifled with. We would be glad to see the road running to Tecumseh and Beatrice by the first of January, 1871. And this result can be accomplished, and will be, if the people of those towns take the proper interest in the matter. They are as well convinced as we are, that by folding their hands and awaiting the chances, they will loose the road. The people to the north of them, and in the old county of Clay and Swan City, are more directly on the line, and have the advantages of position; and it will take money and earnest work to carry the road south of the last named points. The people of Beatrice have our sympathies, and shall have our best efforts in their behalf, when we see an effort on their part commensurate with the importance of the enterprise, now so easily within their reach. Let us work together, for in 'union there is strength.'

We take the following Section from the Statutes of Missouri for the purpose of calling the attention of our Legislators to the subject. We believe that the railroad companies will pay tax enough on these roads to meet the principal and intesest on the bonds to be issued by this county, if we had a law permitting such application as they have in Missouri:

SEC. 5. In all cases hereafter, where a railroad or branch railroad in this State shall be built, in whole or in part, by subscription to its stock, by counties, cities, or townships, the proceeds of all State and county taxes, levied upon such railroad company or branch so built, or the property thereof, shall be paid into the treasury of the counties where collected, and the county treasurers shall apportion the same, according to their several subscriptions, to such counties, cities, or townships so subscribing stock, until the whole amount of such subscription is refunded to them; and such sums so apportioned shall be paid over to the county or city treasurer, and applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds issued by such county or city, as aforesaid, if any are outstanding, and if not, it shall by them be placed to the credit of the school fund in such county, city, or township.

Strange Case of Forgery.

A young man who gives his name as James T. Delaware, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of forging the names of Judge Mason and Wm. McLennan, to two bank checks. The check which bore Judge Mason's name was drawn on J. Ware for sixty seven dollars, and the check to which Mr. Lennan's name was signed, was drawn on D. J. McCann & Co. for eighty-six dollars. One of these checks was presented for payment by Thomas Wyman, who had taken it as security for a loan of money, and the signature was detected as a forgery. Mr. Wyman had the accused arrested and lodged in jail. The examination will come off before Judge Dickey on Monday next.

Mr. Delaware represented himself as a Government detective, but seems to have received his authority to act from an unauthorized source, and to know very little of the duties of such an officer. The facts will be brought out at the examination on Monday.—*Neb. City Chronicle.*

Written for the Advertiser.

Beatrice and Railroads.

MR. EDITOR:—Beatrice has watched with interest the railroad movements of the day, and especially those which comprehend Sotuhern Nebraska.

Of the many railroad projects taken up, some few are gaining the confidence of the people of Beatrice and vicinity.

Foremost among these we may mention the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific Railroad.

Beatrice is fully aware of the advantages that this road offers to facilitate trade and traffic Eastward.

Beyond all possible competition it can be made the shortest route to the cities of the great lakes and of the Atlantic coast. And it would connect us with all the world westward.

An enterprise of such vast importance to the development of the almost unlimited resources of the valleys of Big and Little Blue rivers, must and will be cheerfully aided by the people, according to the resources at their command, when they can be assured that the county seats will be made points on the road; and that the the corporation will put the road through in the shortest time possible.

Drive ahead gentlemen. Let us have the road. The importance of this road to Brownville and Quincy, Ill., can hardly be overestimated. It will form an iron artery by which the life blood of trade will course through those cities, until the world splits to pieces by the concussion of Gabriel's last trump. BEATRICIAN.

The Solar Eclipse.

The great solar eclipse of the sun will occur, as we have before stated, on the 7th of August *proximo*. The eclipse will begin and end in the various cities named below, at the times indicated in the following table.

	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends.
Brownville, Neb	3:36	5:40
Chicago, Ill	2:19	6:12
Quincy, Ill	2:34	5:56
Omaha, Neb	2:31	5:36
St. Louis, Mo	2:08	5:01
St. Joseph, Mo	2:39	5:42
Denver, Col	2:53	5:09

Professer Skinner, of the Bearborn Observatory, (Chicago) thus speaks of the coming eclipse:

This eclipse will be visible throughout the whole American continent as a partial eclapse. The places where it is to be total are confined to a narrow belt less than 150 miles wide, extending in a south-easterly direction across the coutinent. The partial shadows of the moon first touches this earth in longitude west from Washington 138 degrees, and north latitude 29 degrees. The umbra, or the total shadow, touches the earth in longitude 165 degrees west from Washington, and in north latitude 53 degrees. In other words, at the first of these places the dark body of the moon is seen to touch the sun earlier than at any place, just as the sun is rising. The umbra of the moon travels at first in a north-easterly direction towards Behring's Straits where it bends gradually eastward, and from Behring's Straits it begins to travel in a south-easterly direction, which general direction it holds across British America and the United States about 200 miles north-west of Fort Union, which is situated at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. It sweeps south-east across the teritory of Dakota, and enters the State of Iowa near its north-western boundary.

Get your smoked glass ready and prepare for a view of this eclipse. It will begin in this city as will be seen above, at 3:34 P. M., and end at 5:38 P. M., lasting two hours and four minutes.

Secretary Robeson.

In reply to a number of citizens of New Jersy who called to congratulate Secretary Robeson upon his appointment in the Cabinet, he made the following sensible remarks.

Of the administration of President Grant perhaps it does not become me to speak, but I will only speak of it as the policy by which the rebellion was finally subdued. It was the policy of action rather than of profession. So the policy of the present administration, under his leadership, must be judged by its fruits. With no startling announcements, no profession of splendid policy, the administration of General Grant endeavors quietly, persistently and honestly to preform each day the duties which each day finds before it, and trusts itself without reserve to the intelligence of the people, and acting in harmony with other branches of the government, the executive department hopes to beable in fullness of time to present the country restored to all its parts, its credit re-established, and its destiny reinvigorated through all channels of prosperity with its honor untarnished at home and abroad.

The Indian Country.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Information from all parts of the Indian country, which has been received by commissioner Parker leads him to believe that the danger of any general trouble during the summer has passed.

As yet there is no combinations formed among the different tribes for hostile purposes, and but few detached bands are making trouble.

In Arizona and New Mexico, the tribes that have long been warlike are asking to be put on the reservations.

The new agents are arriving at their posts, and so far as heard from the Quakers are making most satisfactory progress.

The military and civil agents throughout the Indian country are at work in harmony for the first time in many years. To this, in a great measure, the avoidance of an extensive war this summer may be attributed.

Gen Sherman will soon visit the plains again as a matter of precaution to see that no means are neglected to preserve peace.

On Friday July 9th, four convicts working at the prison quarry near the cemetry, at Jefferson City, broke from the guards and endeavored to effect their escape. They were fired on and one severely wounded in the arm and near the shoulder, shattering the bone. The name of the unfortunate man was Joseph Simmons, of Atchison county, serving out a five years sentence for the crime of burglary. He lingered until Saturday morning when death put an end to his sufferings. The remaining two were captured and brought back.

BOSTON, July 24.—The shore end of the French cable was landed last night and hauled into the telegraph house on Rowes Hammock. The end of the cable is said to be in good working condition to Roxbury, nearly all of it is up, but there is as yet no communication from Rowes Hammock and will not be probably for some time.

Gen. Augur, and Gen. Meyers and family, of Omaha, are now out on the U. P. Railroad for a summer vacation.

The City of Quincy will vote on the 7th of August next to subscribe $500,000 to the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

Trial of Rev. Chas. Cheney.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The trial of Rev. Chas. Cheney, rector of Christ's Church, was resumed at half-past nine this morning after religious exercises. The president announced that the exception taken yesterday afternoon by the counsel for the accused, and which had been filed for advisement at the adjournment, was overruled.

Mr. Thompson asked the reason for such decision.

Mr. Otis thought such a requirement an unusual proceeding and on his request the court then propounded the question.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney are you guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Thompson, guilty of what? Court—Guilty of the charges contained in the presentment.

Mr. Thompson, the charges are so incogruous and imperfect that our client makes no response to this question.

Mr. Otis. Then in accordance with the proceedings as laid down in the cannons, I would ask the defendant to be considered as pleading not guilty and let it so be recorded.

Mr. Thompson. Then if the court be determined to proceed with the trial we would ask what time the court will appoint for such trial. He then proceeded to read from the cannon, which requires that not less than twenty days be allowed such cases, that such would but be reasonable. He held that the time and place now be fixed not less than twenty days from date.

Mr. Otis. Our cannons provide that notice of the trial shall be served upon the person to be tried with all haste, and we are able to show that the proper and required notice has been given the defendant in the present trial. If any further time is required to subpœna witnesses, the Bishop should have been applied to before or at the opening of the trial. I ask the court to overrule the objections.

Mr. Thompson. We do not complain nor have we during the assembly of this court. We are not prepared to conduct the trial at this time, I simply stated what I considered to be the proper construction of the cannon as regards matrers of time. Yesterday it was stated ingood faith that the jurisdiction of this court was not cannonical and secured by our presbyters who sit as jurors on this case, we then filed our papers and made our defense of the protest founding our argument upon the decision and opinions of those men who have been among the highest authorities in matters of law. The counsel of the other side treated all things lightly, and they were ignored by the court. We then objected to the specifications and charges in the same good faith, and in each and every case we have been met with a cold no. I wish to ask if we are to be treated with fairness in this matter.

Mr. Otis. I must suggest that the gentleman is out of order in accusing the court of unfairness, but the court is able to defend itself.

The court after consultation with the assessors. The court must defend itself from such language and will be obliged to call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Thompson. May it please the court, nothing disrespectful was intended, and I simply intended to ask a question.

After an absence of ten minutes the court came in, and the President announced that the objections had been overruled, they being considered insufficient.

Mr. Fuller arose and said: We have, up to this time, presented such objections as we had to the jurisdiction and to the various papers that have been laid before you and the court of which you are the presiding officer, until we have reached the point at which we shall go no farther. I have applied to the superior court of Chicago for an injunction, which has been granted, against further proceedings in this case. We have determined that if our client was smitten it should not be contrary to law, and we have been compelled to pursue this course. The sheriff of Cook county who is present, will please serve the gentlemen whose name he will find in the writ.

The Sheriff then proceeded to serve the writ in due form, his entrance being greeted with loud and continued applause, thus giving unmistakable evidence of the sympathies of a large majority of it. As soon as the President was able to be heard he demanded order, and said if such a demonstration should again occur he would order the house cleared.

After the injunction had been served the court retired for consultation, and in returning shortly after 11 o'clock announced that an adjournment would be had until to-morrow, and then the court adjourned.

LONG BRANCH, Jluy 20.—The President and his distinguished company are spending a very quiet and apparently a pleasent time at this favorite resort. They take their meals in private, and walk, ride, drive, or sit on the corridors with perfect indifference and undisputed freedom. Last evening the President, accompanied by ex-Secretary Borie, visited Howland's House, and spent the evening in a very agreeable manner in the parlors of that popular resort for Philadelphians, listening to some exquisite vocal music furnished by the lady guests. An impromptu hop was got up in the evening at the Stetson, at which it was expected the President would be present. His absence was a sore disappointment to the numerous belles, who had arranged their toilettes with especial reference to the presence of the notable guests.

After all, the presence of real President and his retinue of prominent people, and the perfect freedom they enjoy, is a striking illustration of the leveling influences that prevail at American watering-places. Here all grades of people meet on a common footing. Great men and small men, distinguished public men and those to fame unknown, clergymen and gamblers, Jews and Gentiles, merchant and clerk, professional men and trades-people, all who have a little money to spare, flock to these places, and all enjoy equal privileges. Even Bridget from the kitchen and Mike from the stable dress themselves up, at the close of their day's work, and mix with their masters and mistresses in the common moonlight ramble. Cuffee and Dinah, too, even with greater taste in dress than Mike and Bridget, take their place in the crowd upon the bluff, and indulge in fashionable small-talk with the rest. All are equals, and each asserts his right to a share in the pleasure.

While I have been engaged in writing the above the General has been enjoying a drive behind a team of sorrel horses, the property of Mr. D. S. Pettis, which has been placed at his disposal by their owner. The team is one of the fastest here, and the President accompanied by Gen. Comstock, seems to have enjoyed the ride amazingly. As I write he is just starting in another direction behind another fast team. His friends here seem determined that he shall not want for recreation in that respect.—*N. Y. Tribune Special Cor.*

The Paris correspondents of several German newspapers, report that the conduct of Madam Rossini is silly and indiscreet in the extreme, and that her bearing and doings have disgusted everybody.

We see by the *Herald* that a Congregational Church is about being organized in Plattsmouth.

EDUCATION.

HILLSDALE, July 12, 1869.

Editor of the Nebraska Advertiser:

It was my intention to speak of the duties and responsibilities of Teachers, at length, and in regular order, but circumstances render it at present impossible, but I will drop a few suggestions on the subject.

One of the first and most important duties of teachers is to prepare themselves for the work of instructing the youth of our land, by making themselves acquainted as far as possible, with human nature. Many an excellent person, with fine abilities, have failed as a teacher, from a lack of this knowledge, which would have enabled them to have made necessary discriminations and, acted toward each pupil as their several conditions required.

Not only is it necessary in the government and regulations of the school, but outside the school room in our conduct towards our fellow creatures that we may retain our dignity and treat all as they desired, proving ourselves elevated above petty minded things.

The next matter in which a teacher should use his efforts to prepare himself for his duties, is to learn to communicate his knowledge. The mere fact of a person possessing an education does not fit him for a teacher, but he must study the art of simplifying his language, so that he can make his demonstrations plain.

There are hundreds in the school room in the capacity of teachers who have but one way of demonstrating a theorem, and that one, as the text book gives, so that the pupil is but little better off for having a teacher.

I do not approve of a teacher quarrelling with another whose work he uses, but he ought to be able to be able to correct any error that may appear, and to simplify the language, or even change it so as to convey the information intended, and to ask questions not found in the book, and in fact, to teach the branches he professes to teach, in a practical manner.

Moreover, he should be a progressive teacher, continually putting things in a new shape before his pupils, and making them to think as well as to act, and not repeat after him or from the book like a well constructed automaton.

To his employers the duty of the teacher is plain and can be summed up in the sentence, "do everything in your power."

When a teacher is emyloyed, he ought not to think for a moment that if he is doing as well as his predecessors have done; that he is doing his duty, but he should study to devise means by which the interests of his pupils can be advanced.

If he finds a lack of proper books, he should urge the procuring of others. If he finds the school room furniture inadequate to the demand, or the house out of repair, he should promptly report the same and try to have it remided, and whenever he can make an improvement it should be done.

To his pupils he owes it to be always manly and true, never giving them the slightest opportunity of thinking that he is acting other than as his character leads him to act. He should teach by example as well as precept, and should never fail upon every occasion to impress upon their minds the importance of living morally, and in all things following the teaching of those who have the welfare of their fellow beings in view.

The influence of a teacher is next to that of a parent, and the position is one of great responsibility, as regards the impression made upon the mind. He should also be very careful about tempting pupils to falsehood by charging them with the commission of some act in violation of his rules, threatening punishment, and then almost compelling them to deny the commission of the act.

To each other, teachers owe the greatest charity in their actions, and even thoughts. It is great folly for teachers, and especially those of the same school, to engage in any dispute, for the invariable result is that both are lowered in the estimation of others, and the impression is left with their pupils, that one or both of them is not fit for the position they occupy, and it is too often the case.

That they should attend association institutes, and all places where they will be brought in contact with each, and form acquaintances and friendships is quite necessary, for there is no occupation in which a person is so isolated and has so few to sympathise with him as in teaching.

This ought not be so, and in my next I will refer to the duties of parents, guardians, etc., etc.

OCCASIONAL.

Two more Hotel thieves named Dave Pendergast, alias Thomas Clarke and F. Grimes, were arrested yesterday. The Marshal showed us a dispatch, a few days ago, warning him of their advance towards Omaha. They arrived two days since, but did not begin work until Friday night. Both went to the river bank at dusk and at midnight returned in a transfer coach, Grimes registered at the International Hotel and was assigned to a room No. 20. His partner, Clarke followed him upstairs and into the room, but came out subsequently and went into room No. 26. At 3 o'clock in the morning their rooms were examined and nothing but Grime's boots were found.

They were allowed to work until four o'clock but watched closely. A trifle after four Grimes started to leave the hotel, but was met at the foot of the stairs by the Marshal, who ordered him to hold up his hands.

Grimes was searched and a pair of burglars nippers and planting glove found on his person. Clarke was "copped" soon afterwards while lying on the bed in his clothes and at once recognized as a partner of Howard, the man arrested at the Metropolitan several weeks since.—*Omaha Republican.*

THE Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* has a notion that St. Louis is jealous of the prosperity of that town! Really, was there ever anything more ridiculous? St. Louis is not a bit jealous of Omaha, and how on earth *could* it be of Council Bluffs? Seriously, *Nonpareil*, fret not yourself with such absurd notions. St. Louis rejoices in the prosperity of any and every city or town in the great valley. In proportion as any of them prosper, this city will prosper. If any of them surpass us in anything, we may perhaps be stirred up to try to do better ourselves, but if we cannot we have not the least reason in the world to regret its prosperity, but every reason to rejoice thereat. We do not believe that direct importation to Omaha or Council Bluffs will pay, to be sure, but if it will we hope to see both cities doing a thriving business at it. Why not? Let us quit fighting each other, and work together for the common interests of the great valley.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Governor Hahn, of Lulsiana, arrived from New Orleans last night. He gives a most cheerful account of affairs in his section. Animosities engendered by the war and subsequent political contests in Louisiana are fast dying out and the fraternal feeling which prevailed before the war is rapidly returning. He anticipates great business activity throughout the South in the coming autumn, if crops turn out as they are now expected.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Hon. Ben Wade spent the afternoon with ex-Secretary Stanton and left for Ohio tonight. He expresses the opinion that Hays will be elected Governor of Ohio by a very large majority.

The various trades and organizations of this city held a meeting last night. The President of the meeting wanted to bring up the Chinese question. One of the leading members said he thought it would be time to take action when the Chinese stormed the city, and he would do all in his power to get them into the Trades' Union. The advocates of the workingmens' interests should not oppose them in their race for life, but aid them, and if possible get them into the Trades' Union. With these remarks the subject was dropped.

LONDON, July 22.—A compromise has been effected between the Ministry and the House of Lords to-night. The latter agreed to a motion to restore the original date of the disestablishment. Clause six was also altered so that none of the surplus shall be applied without the separate and distinct sanction of Parliament. Earl Granville, for the Ministry, and Lord Cairns for the Peers, conducted the affair, and the matter was arraigned without trouble, the only parties protesting against it being the Earl of Bendon and the Bishop of Tawne.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—The State *Journal* publishes, this afternoon, a letter from Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Stokes, in which he says he is greatly interested in Stokes' success, believing that the future political character and general prosperity of Tennessee depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican party in power. He regards the supporters of Mr. Stokes as the true Republican party of Tennessee, and condemns the Republican supporters of Senter, because they are allied with the enemies of the Republican party.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Cubans retain their position before the Puerto Principe.

On the 12th, Gen. Jordan's command, about forty miles from Santiago de Cuba, was attacked by 1200 Spaniards, and to have been commanded by Tabanedo in person. They were repulsed. The next day, being reinforced, they made three assults, but were again defeated, with a reported loss of 200. They then retreated to St. Incode Cuba. The Cubans lost fifty-two killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, July 26.—An American just returned from travelling in Cuba, says the revolutionary forces display much more activity than the Spaniards, and are constantly making raids and otherwise harrassing the enemy. There is, however, little disorder outside of that usually connected with military operations, and private individuals can travel from place to place without molestation. Supplies are obtained from the plantations, and as the country is very productive, both parties have an abundance of provisions. The principal wants of the revolutionists are arms, medicine, salt, and shoes. There is no lack of men, and the patriots have ammunition enough of all kinds to last them many months.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—The State *Journal* of this afternoon publishes a dispatch dated the 24th inst., from Postmaster General Creswell to W. B. Stokes, in which he says: Believing you to be the true Representative of the Republican party, of Tennessee, I earnestly advocate your election; and trust that every sound Republican in your State will rally enthusiastically in your support. The President is absent from the city but I am confident that I declare his opinion and desires.

A MAMOTH LAW SUIT.—A suit was commenced in this city on yesterday which involves a larger amount than any single suit ever entered in this State, viz., $604,188,58. The parties are James W. Davis and associates *versus* Oliver Ames, T. C. Durant, John Duff and others, officially connected with and representing the Union Pacific Railway. The claim is for labor done and materials furnished, &c., in and about the construction of the said Railroad.—*Omaha Republican, July 25.*

The publicity given to the income returns by the *Tribune*, and the complaints of those who have paid against people who have not paid, has attracted the attention of the authorities in Washington, and inquiry will be instituted forthwith into the correctness of the complaints. Fernando Wood is among those complained of.

The Prince of Wales has lately won $25,000 in betting on races.

Ruskins has written a new book on "Clouds," a subject with which he is familiar.

Anna Dickinson is on the decline, as far as marriage proposals are concerned.

Brigham Young has recently married again. His new bride is Miss Follansbee, of Boston.

Robert Toombs practices law intermittently at Washington, Georgia, and entertains a poor opinion of mankind.

James Allen, of Providence, is to tempt Providence for the 234th time, by making his 234th balloon ascent.

Ex-President Johnson was successfully operated on, at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the 13th inst., for a cancer on the temple.

Mrs. Helmbold, leader of the *ton* at Long Branch, furnishes one of the buchuisosities of American society.

Prof. Morse, the famous inventor, sustained a compound fracture of the leg by a fall at his residence near Poughkepsie, Saturday evening.

Since 1864, Wm. H. Seward has built one hundred and sixty houses in Auburn, New York and sold them, on easy terms, to men of moderate means.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts has knocked three houses into one for a summer place near Windsor Vermont, and has constructed a $20,000 dam to hold the water for trout ponds.

Olive Logan describes the female bathers at Long Branch, as "hanging themselves on the safety rope, looking exceedingly like newly washed clothes on a windy Monday."

The Princess Felicia, six years old, lately called on Eugenie. She walks with head erect under the outstretched arm of a two-year-old baby, and wears the garments made for dolls.

One of the Princess at the Royal Court of Prussia, is a kleptomaniac. She recently attempted to take her own life in consequence of the reproaches with which her royal relations overwhelmed her.

Col. John O'Mahoney, late Fenian Head Center, has won the suit against August Belmont to recover $20,000 in in gold, belonging to the Fenian organization, and deposited in Belmont' banking house.

Gov. Weller, of California, was wrecked on the Golden Rule; and on arriving at San Francisca, he remarked to a friend: "Lost everything, sir, everything but my reputation." "Governor," replied his friend, "you travel with less baggage than anyone I ever saw."

ATCHISON, July 24.—The largest crop of wheat ever raised in Northwestern Kansas is being harvested by the farmers in this vicinity. Corn promises well.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—One hundred and twenty thousand dollars in new 10 and 15 cent currency has been issued.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMB'S COMPLETE KNITTER

THE most profitable Household Machine in the world. Knits over twenty different Garments; a pair of Socks complete in thirty minutes. Knits auxiliary front one stitch in one hundred; and further that does stitch circular or flat, single, double or ribbed. Send for circular, showing wherein the LAMB KNITTER excels in all points, and discloses than any other. Sample stocking knitted, and machine sent on receipt of $5. BRANSON & BURNEY, General Agents, 92 Washington St., Chicago. [41-2m]

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

SEALED Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M., until Thursday, the 5th proc. for furnishing the following subsistence stores, viz:

200 barrels of Mess Pork;
250 barrels of Flour, winter wheat, double extra;
250 barrels of Flour, spring wheat, double extra;
4,000 pounds of Rice, in barrels;
4,000 pounds of Coffee, green, in double sacks;
10,000 pounds of Sugar, of fair quality, in Sugars;
1,500 gallons of Whisky Vinegar, pure, of uniform quality and strength, containing no grains of acid, carbonate of lime, or any similar one hundred gallons to be delivered in hogsheads, bound with iron hoops, on each end, heads and iron hoops painted, the cooper capped with the iron;
2,000 pounds of Adamantine Candles, in boxes;
4,000 pounds of Soap, German Mottled, in barrels;
4,000 pounds of Salt, clean and dry, fine grain, in barrels;
100 pounds of pure ground Black Pepper, in full weight, in papers packed in boxes containing 25 lbs. each.

Samples equal to be of the best quality, to be delivered at the U. S. Commissary store-house, in Omaha, within 60 days from date of award.

Bids for one or more articles will be considered separately and be entered in the proposals. Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions herein contained.

Blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office.

J. W. BARRIGER, Brt. Brig. Gen. A.C.S.

[41-4t]

Proposals for Grain.

SEALED Bids, in duplicate, with guarante signed by two responsible parties, not bidders, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, August, 12th, for the delivery of

Twenty thousand (20,000) bushels of Corn,
Twenty thousand (20,000) bushels of Oats,

at Omaha, Nebraska.

Delivery to commence upon the award of contract, and to be completed within thirty days therafter.

Bids will be received for any quantity not less than three thousand bushels.

Full conditions of contract made known on application at this office.

By order of Brt. Maj-Gen. Augur.

WM. MYERS, Bvt Brig-Gen. U. S. A.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS

NOTICE.

THE present Law requires all Tax to be made off your Goods and Chattles, if it can be done by distress and sale, or otherwise, at your residence. Try and collect the money on or before September 1st, and save Collector's fees.

GEO. W. BRATTON, Treas.

July 12th, 1869. [39-3

NEBRASKA COLLEGE.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

THE Fourth Annual Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 2d September next. The College is a BOARDING SCHOOL for boys and young men, under the immediate care and supervision of BISHOP CLARKSON. The Students are fitted for College or Business. The location is beautiful and very healthy; the buildings ample and comfortable; and the corps of instruction thorough. Great pains are taken for the physical, mental, and religious culture of the pupils.

TERMS—$250.00 a School Year of 10 months, with no extra charge for incidentals. The terms are payable half yearly in advance.

For application and entrance, address

REV. JAMES PATERSON, Secy. of the College, Nebraska City, Neb.

[40-2m]

LANNON & BENTON,

BLACKSMITHS,

Foot of Main St.,

BROWNVILLE, NEB