Nebraska Advertiser.

J. S. CHURCH, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1869.

Gold is quoted at $1,36¾.

Remember the Eclipse of the sun on next Saturday afternoon.

St. Louis is in exticies over its own efforts to remove the National Capitol to that city.

The Alabama State Lands, situated in Otoe County, are soon to be sold at auction for cash.

The law prohibiting the shooting of Prairie Chickens is in operation at this season of the year.

There will be a camp meeting held by the M. E. Church at the old Camp Grounds west of Peru, commencing on the 19th of this month.

See the notice of a religious meeting commencing on next Thursday near London. A time for much religious instruction is anticipated.

The new culvert near the Hannaford farm, on the main road five miles west from Brownville, has been completed, and teams again cross over.

We are informed by Col. Furnas, Acting President of the Trunk Rail Road, that the first ten miles from Rulo north will be located next week.

The Editor received a dispatch from St. Louis on last Monday, requesting his presence at Chillicothe, Mo., on Tuesday, and so has been from home this week.

Since the shooting affray between J. R. Taylor and Alonzo McCoy, elsewhere noticed, Mr. Taylor's hotel, valued at $18,000, has been burned to the ground. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Dr. Presson has again assumed entire control of the *Gazette* at Tecumseh, A. J. Warrall retiring from *force* of circumstances which he was *powerless* to control. The Doctor refuses longer to associate himself with a "*Whisky-Copperhead*, and that of the meanest grade." So Warrall's exit was a matter of necessity.

The Omaha *Republican* informs us that Alonzo McCoy, an insurance agent of that city, was shot in the arm in an affray with J. R. Taylor of the Taylor House, situated two miles west of Omaha. McCoy was cowhiding Taylor for insulting his wife, when Taylor, not relishing the stripes, both drew pistols and fired, the third shot taking effect in McCoy's arm.

We learn from the *Republican* that Marshal Hollins was arrested tried and convicted of assault and battery upon one Hall in Omaha. It appears that the Marshal arrested one Dan Hall, as a vagrant, and put him in the calaboose and afterwards released him without bringing him to trial, whereupon the said Hall prosecuted the Marshal for assault and Battery, with the above result.

The Quarterly Meeting at the M. E. Church in this city on last Saturday and Sunday, was well attended, the church being crowded with anxious hearers. The sermons on Sabbath morning and evening by the Presiding Elder, the Rev. Mr. Lemon, were eminently practical, and well delivered; and, aside from their length, were just the discourses most needed by the members and congregation of that church.

Mr. France was arrested in St. Paul on a requisition from Gov. Butler by the sheriff of Douglas County, Neb., and brought to Washington County, where he was examined on the charge of stealing three fast horses, valued at $4,500, and bound over to appear at the next term of the district court. The horses were the property of Dr. John P. Porter, of Omaha, and when found were figuring finely on the turf in St. Paul, where Mr. France was playing the role of proprietor. So says the *Republican*.

The *Gazette* says that the severest storm of the season occurred in Tecumseh on Friday one week ago.

That our farmers are now in the midst of a heavy harvest. Never before have the fields of Johnson County groaded beneath such a golden crop.

That many of the bridges have been washed away by the recent heavy rains, and that the farmers are too busy to repair them.

That new wheat is selling at 75 cts. at the stores.

And that the Governor, while in Tecumseh last week, had not yet decided to call an extra session of the Legislature this winter.

Two routes have been surveyed from Brownville running west—one via. of Nemaha City; the other north around the bluffs to the bottom north of Brownville, thence via. of the Distillery and London, to the Nemaha river near Long's Bridge. Either route is practicable, and the grades do not exceed forty feet to the mile. The Nemaha City route, though three miles farther, can be built for about the same figures as the other, as there are no cuts or fills. The cost of the first ten miles is in favor of the Nemaha City route. The cost of each route to Long's Bridge, whither both routes tend, is about the same. We hope by next week to be able to inform our readers more definitely as to the chosen route, and what may be expected so far as work thereon is concerned.

Religious.

There will be a meeting of the Disciples of Christ of Southern Nebraska, near London, beginning Thursday the 12th of August.

The meeting will be held in a grove near Bro. Daniel Cogdill's residence, one mile and a half east of London.

The congregation at London extends a cordial invitation to all who may desire to attend.

W. H. WINTERS.

London, July 28, 1869.

RAILROADS.

In the great railroad fever which is now pervading our country, it is pleasant to note, no point attracts so much attention as ours—the grainry of the world—the great west. Capital, seeing a rapidly developing empire, progressing with a rapidity unparralleled—drifts hitherwards to aid its development and enjoy its great advantages. Nebraska—situated as she is, at the very threshhold of egress and ingress to the traffic between the oceans—is receiving her full share of attentisn by railroad capitalists, to reach her rich trade by the way, and tap the richer harvests beyond. Roads aiming at this have undoubtedly the best support, for in them are our eastern friends most directly interested. Of such roads three are now, either in progress or projected in and over this State: One from Plattsmouth to tap the Union Pacific east of Ft. Kearney, one from Nebraska City to connect with the first named at Lincoln, and the one from Brownville—now being surveyed west from this point—to tap the U. P. at or near Ft. Kearney. Many other and minor roads are projected, with fair hopes of construction; yet, so long as the tide of emigration, etc., shall pass from east to west, so long will thoroughfares running in these directions have the advantage over others. In this strife for trade between the oceans competition will naturally seek the shortest routes, and in this lies our strength as a city, for but a glance at the map of the country, from this point east through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey to New York City, and noting the cities benefited by such a line, because of its shortnes over all others, cannot fail to convince the most indifferent observer of our advantageous location. First and foremost among our eastern friends in this enterprise stands the city of Quincy—the Queen city of the West, and destined at no distant day to be the great trade centre of the Mississippi Valley in Illinois. She will aid to the full extent of her ability; yet, as anterprises of such magnitude are not accomplished save by a united effort on the part of all interested, so the friends of this project must work along the line from Quincy to Ft. Kearney. Beyond the Missouri river the people are in the greatest earnest to aid the work, and to those west we would say: Your destiny is also in the scale, and earnest, intelligent, persistent effort is required to work it out favorable to yourselves; for in the strife for precedence on the river, alluring schemes will be and are offered you to breed delay till your distruction with that of your river friends can be accomplished. You may be offered other roads *for nothing*, by parties who of themselves cannot build them, and over routes where you know the way trade will not be sufficient inducement to eastern capital to invest; while the route that eastern capital will labor for will surely *cost you something*. To Johnson and Gage counties we may safely say: your interest is identical with ours, and we do not say *go*, but *come* with us in this enterprise heart and hand, and our joint prosperity is secured. To be a point upon such a road secures beyond preadventure prosperity and wealth, while the opposite will result from loss of it thro' present neglect. Again, we say, be not tempted by the outside promises of "side shows," but cleave with us to the grand work, and success is assured.

State Meeting.

The Annual State Meeting of the Christian Church will convene at Nebraska City on Tuesday evening, September 14th, and continue over the following Lord's day.

It is hoped there will be a general attendance from all parts of the State. Able speakers from abroad will be present.

Strangers attending the meeting should report to B. M. Davenport, No .123 Main street, up stairs, where a committee will be in waiting to provide homes for all who come.

R. C. BARROW.

The Richmond State *Journal* publishes a letter from Gen. B. F. Butler, to the citizens of Virginia about requiring the test oath of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Butler says; My opinion therefore would be, and that I am quite clear; that is, within the power of the Government and with the requirement of the laws of Congress, if administered in their integrity, to set aside those men who cannot take an oath because of their participation in the rebellion and the men who did not participate and lost their votes. The electors because of their adherance to the Union should be admitted to their seats as being the choice only of the men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative, and adds that Congress is the only power which can receive the necessity of taking the iron-clad oath.

General Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, continues to receive gratifying reports of the success of the cereals distributed by the department the past season. The corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society writes from Harrisburg that the Excelsior oats distributed in that quarter have fully answered the public expectation. A farmer near that city has grown from this seed a single stalk having 173 fully developed heads, and a large number with 150. Other farmers in that quarter have been equally successful, and pronounce them the best variety of oats ever grown there. The Tappahannock wheat is also in great demand in Pennsylvania for seed, which the department has distributed as freely as its means permit.

Judge Mason received by steamboat from Omaha, yesterday, a fine imported bull, from John I. Reddick, Esq. The animal is of the Alderney breed, and said to be of extraordinary value. He is not particularly prepossessing in appearance, but is all his owners claim.—*Chronicle.*

An American eagle passed through Hornellsville, New York, a day or two since, and consigned to Horace Greely. On the box containing his eaglership was written the injunction: "Messenger, if you love your country, feed this bird."

The Knoxville *Whig* says it is estimated that the blackberry crop of Tenn. if properly harvested, would make 160,000 barrels of wine, worth $9,000,000.

Written for the Advertiser.

THE METROPOLITAN BAND.

When the Brownville Band is out discoursing music sweet,
There is a joyous smile from every one you meet.
The sad heart is made glad by tones the very best,
For SMITH is there, with patient care, aided by the rest.

How sweet its strains are heard, when echoed from afar;
They tell of gentle peace—they're not sad notes of war.
There's non can play so well—there's none can stand the test,
When SMITH is there, with patient care, aided by the rest.

Go where the beauty meet, with brave men always near;
There let the strains of music sweet fall light upon the ear,
With its charming melody to banish all unrest,
When SMITH is there, with patient care, aided by the rest.

"I love the summer eve," when slowly fades the light;
But much more when sweet strains mix with the air of night.
'Tis concord of sweet harmony that makes one feel the best,
When SMITH is there, with patient care, aided by the rest.

There's music in the spheres, there's music in the trees;
There's music by the birds that's borne on every breeze;
But let me hear *that* music, the choicest and the best,
When SMITH is there, with patient care, aided by the rest.

We'll crown with victor wreaths each member as he stands,
For proud triumphant meed, he won from other bands;
We'll cheer him with applauses, the loudest and the best,
When SMITH it there, with patient care, aided by the rest.

Come give us fairy music, just at the hush of night;
Come banish all our cares, and make our sorrows light;
Come cheer us with those tender strains, we always like the best,
Let SMITH be there with patient care, aided by the rest.

FANNY LEE.

Brownville, July 31, 1869.

PLAY FROM REAL LIFE.

DIALOGUE.

Scene in Front of Reynolds House.

First Wiseacre.—"Now, does any of you fellers know what this here P. S. at the bottom of this letter means?"

Second Wiseacre.—"Y of course we do. It gist means a *pass*, becoz it wus wrote by an officer, werent it?"

First Wiseacre.—"No, you haint got it, 'coz 'twerent wrote by no *officer*."

Third Wiseacre.—Pshaw! I know what *that* means. It means to pay—to—p-a-y-o-oh! I can't think gist now what it *is* that commences with an S.

First Wiseacre.—"Why you fellers are ignoranter than I thought you was. Gist look'ee here now you block-heads; don't you *see* the man's wrote all he's goin' to write, and then writes some more, and these here letters are put between the writen's to keep them apart."

(*Exeuent Wiseacre*, highly pleased with the logical explanation given by wiseacre No. 1.

OBSERVER.

A Talk With Old Ben Wade—He is in Favor of Chinese Immigration.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been interviewing with ex-Senator Wade since his return from California, with the following result:

"Mr. Wade what are your impressions regarding the Chinese."

"I think the more we have of them the better. All accounts of those who have employed them concur in conceding to them habits of honesty, industry, and temperance."

Why, then, do the laws of the Pacific States discriminate against them?"

"It is the old story of political opposition, of precisely the same character as that which on this side has opposed the 'nigger.' The Democratic politicians have passed laws in California discriminating against these people to please the Irish, who, with other unskillful laborers, fear the competition of these Chinese."

"Are not their habits repulsive to our people?"

"On the contrary they are extremely neat, preforming their frequent abolutions with great care. They are docile, honest, and never known to get intoxicated. An old friend of ours with his wife, who have long been residents of California, came with us on the return trip. They left their house hold and children in the care of two Chinese servants who have been with them ten years, and felt intire confidence in them. They assured us that in the employment of this people was to be found the solution of the vexed question about domestic help."

"But do you believe it would be advisable to admit them to citizenship in this country?"

"I don't know that they desire to become citizens. They ask to be protected equally with the others by the laws, and to be permitted to testify in courts of justice. But if the they are as represented—honest, temperate, and industrious—why should we refuse to admit them to citizenship?"

"They are reared in monarchical traditions."

"No more so than thousands from Europe to whom we make no such objection. Still I find a great many who are in favor of their immigration to this country who are opposed to making them citizens."

CHICAGO, July 30.—The following are the particulars of the bloody riot which occurred on board the Dubuque, on the Mississippi river.

One hundred and fifty raftsmen came on board the boat at Davenport, and the clerk ordered two of the deck hands to stand guard at the gangway not let any one pass without his permission. One of the raftsmen tried to pass this guard and make his way into the cabin, when the deck hands ordered him back until his ticket was examined by the clerk.

He, not liking this commenced pitching into the deck hands who got the best of him, when the raftsmen, to the number of over one hundred, came to his rescue, stabbing and beating the two deck hands until they were about dead, and then throwing them into the river. They then made an assault on the rest of the crew, and succeeded in killing three more of them—throwing their bodies into the river. One of the raftsmen was also killed in the melee, making six in all killed.

As soon as Hampton Missouri was reached Captain Rhodes landed the boat, when the raftsmen drove the deck crew ashore, injuring several of them with stones.

As soon as this was over they went aboard the boat and ordered the Captain to proceed up the river or they would burn his boat.

He being in their power, and fearing they would carry their threat into execution, headed the boat up stream, and in the meantime telegraphed to the sheriff of Rock Island who chartered an extra train and left with a large force of men well armed.

They overtook the boat at Clinton and immediately took possession of her and started for Rock Island.

On his arrival at Rock Island, there were over 5000 on the river bank together with the crew who had been driven from the boat, and with their assistance they succeeded in recognizing forty-two of the men who were taken to jail under a strong guard.

A large police force is posted about the jail and no further trouble is expected. Rock Island is full of raftsmen who came ashore but an extra force of police is stationed about the city, and it is thought that all will be quiet for the night.

Atlantic & Brownville R. R.

RED OAK, MONTGOMERY CO., IOWA, August 1st, 1869.

J. L. COLHAPP,

Sir: I arrived here last evening with my survey of railroad line from Hamburg to Atlantic. I find the line full as favorable as I expected, and the inhabitants, without exception, favorable to the project.

I shall get through to Atlantic in about ten days. It will cost about four hundred and fifty dollars to extend the survey to Brownville, and if your people want it done, I will do it as soon as I get through here. If any thing is done it must be done immediately, as as soon as I finish this I shall send the party on another line.

The Rock Island people are very favorably disposed now, but have not considered the matter of extension beyond Hamburg. There will nothing prevent our getting this road to Hamburg except the Burlington and Missouri river railroad should build their road there.

Please consult with your people and write me any time this week to Atlantic Cass county, Iowa.

Respectfully Yours,
E. G. FERRIS,
Chief Engineer.

Interesting from Havana.

HAVANA, July 31.—On Wednesday last 5,000 negro insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, making a general raid through the city. Spanish troops to the number of 4,000 men attacked them. A severe struggle ensued in which the ground was contested inch by inch, the insurgents retiring in perfect order, having achieved the object for which they made the raid. They captured and destroyed provisions valued at $50,000, and made good their retreat. The Spaniards don't give any estimate of the patriot loss. Thirty-four of their army were taken to the barracks of the volunteers. There is great dearth of provisions, and consequently great misery. At Santiago Drueda, July 24, the patriot detachments, which have been attacking the fortified plantations for some time past, defeated the Spanish reinforcements sent to meet them. Col. Comara, commanding the Spanish forces, was surrounded. The expedition was compelled to return to the city. It is stated that as soon as preparations are completed the patriots will positively attack Santiago de Cuba. The negro militia that made the raid on Puerto Principe enabled a number of families to escape from the Spaniards.

The New Fractional Currency.

The Treasury Department has commenced the issue of the new fractional currency. The printing is done in New York—the face by the American Bank Note Company, and the back by the National Bank Note Company, on the same paper used for printing the United States and National Bank Notes. This paper is superior in quality to ihat used for currency now in use. Instead of flashy bronzing now heretofore used on the face of the fractional currency, which was easily counterfeited, an engravedseal, printed in red, has been substituted.—This is the finishing touch to the notes and is done at the printing division of the Treasury Department, under the management of its efficient chief, George B. McCartee. The ten cent note, instead of being ornamented on the face, as now, by the head of Washington, has the bust of a woman, supposed to be the Goddess of Liberty. The fifteen-cent notes will have on their face the figure on the dome of the Capitol. Fessenden's head will be taken off the twenty-five-cent notes, and that of Washington substituted. General Spinner's handsome bust will be taken off the fifty-cent notes, and be replaced by that of the late President Lincoln.

A Story for Moderate Drinkers.

An old friend of the late Judge Fletcher, of Boston, related to the writer many years ago, the following characteristic anecdote: Mr. Fletcher, when a young man, boarded in the old Exchange coffee house. Without much consideration he had fallen in with the drinking fashion of the day, so far as to have a glass of spirits and water brought to his room every night to be taken on going to bed, as "a nightcap." One night an unusual press of company prevented the bar keeper from carrying up Mr. Fletcher's usual night dram. The squire did not regard it as quite the thing for him to go to the bar and get his grog, and so he went to bed without his night cap. But to sleep he could not. All night long he tumbled about for lack of his accustomed drink, and as he did so his active and discriminating mind worked most diligently. The fruit of his reflection appeared next morning, when, on getting up weary and worn by his hard and restless night, Fletcher went directly to the bar keeper: "Mr.——, you did not bring up my brandy and water last night—and, as a consequence, I have slept little or none all night.

The bar keeper was very sorry. This neglect should not occur again. "Not so," rejoined Mr. Fletcher. "Never bring me another drop of liquor, unless I order it. If it has come to this that I can't sleep without a tumbler of toddy, it is high time that I stopped drinking, and broke up the dangerous habit."

From that day Mr. Fletcher became a thorough-going Temperance man.

SAYING "HATEFUL" THINGS.—What a strange disposition is that which leads people on to say "hateful" things for the mere pleasure of saying them. You are never safe with such a person. When you have done your very best to please them, and are feeling kindly and pleasantly out will pop some bitter speech, some underhanded stab, which you alone can comprehend—a sneer which is masked, but which is too well aimed to be misunderstood. It may be at your person, your mental feeling, your foolish habits of thought, or some little secret of faith, or opinion confessed, in a moment of ganuine confidence. It matters not how sacred it may be to you, he will have his flinng at it, nay, since the wish is to make you suffer, he is all the happier the nearer he touches your heart. Just half a dozen words, only for the pleasure of seeing a cheek flush an eye lose its brightness, only spoken because he is afraid you are too happy or too conceited. Yet they are worse than so many blows. How many sleepless nights have such attacks caused. How, after them one awakens with aching eyes and head, to remember that speech before anything else—that bright sharp needle of speech that probe the very center of your soul. There is only one comfort to be taken. The repetition of such attacks soon weans your heart from the attacker, and this once done, nothing that he can say will ever pain you more.—*Messenger.*

The mail is now runniug between Lincoln and Fremont tri-weekly. The Fremonters are rejoicing in a new steam ferry across the Platte. It made a trip in four and a half minutes the other day.

James Moore, a Revolutionary Soldier, died at Beverly, Mo., on the 20th ult.

All a Mistake.

It only needs to be stated that the happy couple were recently married, and were returning from a shopping excursion. They had taken a street car full of gentlemen. Just as the lady took her seat she noticed a beautifully worked substance fall around her feet. It might have been a handkerchief, and the more she thought of it the more she thought something had given way around her waist. An awful fear took possession of her heart. Those treacherous buttons would give way sometimes' and if her own had proved false what could she do? If she got up, it would be noticed by every one. The perspiration broke out in great drops all over her face—the cheeks all rosy with health and happiness, were now pale with death. What could she do? Every moment drew them nearer home. She could, even now, see the palings of the fence. Henry was rising to ring the bell.

"Stop, Henry, don't ring the bell for mercy's sake!" she whispered, as tugging at his coat tail, she pulled him back to his seat.

"Why, what's the matter? We are at home."

"Oh, I know it, but don't get out Henry, please don't," and the tear stained face wore an expression like an angel's in Henry's estimation' turned so beseechingly upon him.

Still the car rolled on, but the passengers rather increased than diminished.

"Why, Belle, where are you going?" exclaimed the impatient Henry.

"Oh! don't ask me, but sit still, Oh! do now, to oblige me," faltered the young creature in accents so piteous that they went to the husband's heart.

"But Belle, what's the matter?"

"I can't tell—Oh! I can't tell, but don't make me get up."

And now the car had reached the station and the remaining passengers began to leave the vehicle.

"Now Belle, let's go."

"Wait a moment," said she eagerly, as the last gentleman was decending the step, and then springing sudenly up, she looked curiously at her feet. The white substance fell away and disclosed Henry's handkerchief, dexterously spread for her to sit upon, but which the sweep of her dress had displaced.

"Why, its a handkerchief!" she said with an accent that evenced intense surprise.

"Yes, its mine. What did you think it was?"

"I thought it was my—my—my—."

"Oh, that was it?"

Belle nodded.

"Well since it ain't your—your—your—we'll go home." And they went.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $3,000,000 worth of 5-20s a week during August. The first purchase will be made August 4th. These are in addition to the purchase for the sinking fund of $1,000,000 on alternate weeks.

The public debt statement to be published to-morrow will show a further reduction of about seven and a quarter millions.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A company is organized to lay a telegraph from Scotland by way of Orkneys and Faroe Islands to Quebeck. When completed the whole line will probably be purchased by the Postoffice department.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Henry Brayton, alias Broughton, the express robber of Pacific City, Iowa, was arrested on Saturday, and the $10,000 recovered.

DIED.

August 2d, 1869, of Dysentery, MAUD, infant, daughter of H. M. and Kate Atkinson. Aged 5 months and 11 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RAILROAD AHEAD!

TIMBER & TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE

One and a half miles south east of

HILLSDALE,

NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of **One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Timber,** at reasonable rates, for

CASH OR STOCK.

Those interested will find it to their advantage to buy a piece of Timber while yet in reach of their means, as Land and Timber is fast raising in value. Come on and make a purchase.

Call on FRANCIS H. D. HUNT, on premises.
[42-2m]

Proposals for Bridges.

CLERK'S OFFICE, NEMAHA COUNTY NEB., August 3rd, 1869.

BY ORDER of the County Commisioners of the County of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, sealed proposals for erecting entire the following Bridges, in said Nemaha County, will be received at my office, in the city of Brownville, up to 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, August 21st, to-wit:

One over Long Branch, in Section 36, Town 4 Range 12. The same to be a 40 foot span, with abutments 12 feet in hight.

One over Hughe's Branch, on the Township line between Towns 4 and 5, in Range 15. The same to be a 20 foot span, and with abutments 13 feet high.

One over Buck Creek, west of the town of Peru, at the edge of the bottom, near the range line between Ranges 14 and 15. The same to be a 20 foot span, with abutments 9 feet hight.

Bridges to be erected this fall, and to be of good, sound material.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the completion of the work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.
[42-3t]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Brownville, Neb., August 1st, 1869, and if not called for in one month will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Bartlett Ayras M	Lowery H H
Bonds Sam	Meurs Herman
Bechtel J M	Moore William T
Buchanan Elizabeth	Moore A H
Bogemaun Ernest 2	Moore Nathan L
Bell Mary	Pogue A L 2
Curch John W	Phelan L W
Cheney P D	Peck J B 4
Carnish Albert	Ripling Caroline
Coleman A E	Redding C C
Dailey William	Richeson Louis
Dofner Maria	Robbinson H
DeWolf Sprague	Sumpter J A
Frenche Albert G	Smith M P 2
Garrard Wm A	Stewart C O
Grant J W	Staley Preston
Gillian C C	Seymour Arvilley
Heiman Abraham	Tucker W S
Hague Joseph	Teward John 2
Heusen Hensse 2	Wolf Richard or Jesse
Jones Marsha 2	Ward Silliman
Kelly James	

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

W. A. POLOCK, P. M.

TREASURERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

THE SCHOOL FUNDS have now been apportioned and collected, and by calling on County Clerk, James Hacker, you can obtain a warrant on County Treasurer for the amount due your District. It will be necessary for you to have an order to the County Clerk from the School District, signed by the moderator, the same.

A. W. NICKELL, Co. Superintendent.
[40-tf]

NEBRASKA COLLEGE.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

THE Fourth Annual Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 23d September next. The College is a BOARDING SCHOOL for boys and young men, under the direct 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 course of instruction thorough. Great pains are taken for the physical, mental, and religious culture of the students.

TERMS—$280.00 a School Year of 10 months, with $20.00 entrance fee for new students. 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]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Cheap at HETZEL'S

U. S. Marshal Hoile arrived last evening from Columbus, having in his charge the three principal chiefs of the Pawnee tribe. He found the whole band across the river, just about starting on their annual hunting trip. The dusky braves returned with the Marshal to headquarters, where they were ordered to stay until the murderers of McMurty were turned over to the Government authorities. The three great men were held as hostages for the murderers.—*Omaha Republican.*

Mr. C. Koopmanschoop, the Coolie labor contractor, has agreed to furnish a St. Louis foundry fifty skilled Chinese laborers, at $,25 per day, the laborers to be delivered at the foundry in August. Mr. K. is a Hollander by birth, a resident of California, and has made six voyages to China during the past ten years, bring over, in person or by deputy, not less than 50,000 Chinamen, now settled in California. He supplied 10,000 Coolies to the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The contest in Tennessee does not flag in interest. The latest dispatch says the reaction in favor of Stokes comes too late, and that Senter is sure of election.

There are rumors of another Fenian raid into Canada.

Receipts from the Internal Revenue for the month, $21,557,000; for yesterday $1,000,000.

The laborers at the Omaha bridge have struck, and Chinese are to be employed.

Two men were precipitated into a coal shaft at Leavenworth yesterday, a distance of 600 feet, and instantly killed.

A great Woolen Exposition is to be held at Cincinnati on the 3d inst.

The walls of our court house are now one-third of the way up the second story windows.—*Pawnee Tribune.*

The Kansas city *Times* says the Cholera is killing off many hogs in and near that city.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 36⅝ and closed at 36¼ and 36⅛.

SALE OF

STATE LOTS AND LANDS

AT

LINCOLN,

THE

Capitol of Nebraska,

ON

Thursday, September 23, 1869,

At Ten O'clock, A. M.

THE Undersigned Commissioners, appointed by An Act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, entitled An Act "To Provide for the sale of Unsold Lots and Blocks, on the Town Site of Lincoln, and for the Location and Erection of a

State University, Agricultural College, and State Lunatic Asylum,"

Approved February 15th, 1869, will on that day, offer for Sale at Auction,

TWELVE HUNDRED LOTS,

in the Town Site of Lincoln, said Lots being the odd numbered Block (the even numbered having previously been sold) of the Town, and comprising the most eligible lots in the place. The said lots will be appraised by the Commissioners and sold to the highest bidder over the appraisment.

TERMS CASH.

There will also be offered for Sale at the same time, about

30,000 Acres of State Lands,

known as Saline Lands, situated within an area of ten miles of the Capital, said lands being the most valuable farming lands of the State.

TERMS CASH.

The object in offering the above named State property at that time, is to enable the Commissioners to complete the State University, Agricultural College and Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln. The Capitol Building having been built from the proceeds of the previous sale of lots. This sale of State property offers to the Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, a chance for a cheap home at the Capital, situated in the richest Agricultural district of the State, and at the

GREAT SALT BASINS,

where Salt is being manufactured from the surface Water.

Lincoln, being the Capital of the State, and the objective point of some five different Railroads, reaching out into the interior, and tapping the Salt Deposits at this place, will soon make it the interior town of the State.

The Capital was located at Lincoln in September 1867, by an act of the Legislature, and contains sixteen hundred inhabitants, with good Hotels, Stores, Churches and Schools. The Ligislature held its first Session in the New Capitol the past winter.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward to Lincoln, and will by contract be completed early next season. This line will give direct communication with Chicago, and will be pushed out to Ft. Kearney, uniting with and becoming a branch of the Union Pacific R. R.

The Midland Pacific Rail Road has also the whole of its line under contract from Nebraska City to Lincoln, and will be according to the terms of its contract, fully equipped and in running order by the 15th of May next. This line is one of the links by which the Pennsylvania Central R. R. will reach across the continent, completing as it will in a short time its connection with Nebraska City, and from Lincoln west to the Union Pacific. This Lincoln will be for a time the terminal point of two great thoroughfares, and eventually occupying a central position upon two trans continental routes, shorter, by from one to two hundred miles, than any other yet constructed.

The work upon the State University, Agricultural College and Lunatic Asylum is now being rapidly pushed forward.

DAVID BUTLER, Governor,
THOS. P. KENNARD, Sec. of State,
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor,
Commissioners.
[40-10

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 any size from one stitch to one hundred, and forms the web either circular or flat, single, double or ribbed. Send for circular, showing wherein the LAMB MACHINE is superior in all points, and cheaper than any other. Sample stockings sent (which no other machine can make.)

BRANSON & HULBERT, General Agents, 92 Washington St., Chicago,
[41-3m]

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
OMAHA, NEB., July 29, 1869.

SEALED Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M., until Thursday the 19th prox., 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;
5,000 pounds of Rio Coffee, green, in double sacks;
10,000 pounds of Sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's "C," in barrels;
1,200 gallons of Whisky Vinegar, pure, of uniform quality and strength, containing 3 grains of bicarbonate of potassa to neutralize one fluid ounce; in new full-hooped barrels with one iron hoop on each end, heads and iron hoops painted, and bungs capped with tin;
2,000 pounds of Adamantine Candles, in boxes;
4,000 pounds of Soap, German Mottled, in boxes;
4,000 pounds of Salt, clean and dry, fine grain, in barrels;
100 pounds of pure ground Black Pepper, in full weight 4 oz. papers packed in boxes containing 25 lbs. net.

The above stores to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at the U. S. Commission store-house, in Omaha, within ten days from date of award.

Samples of all articles (except meats) must accompany proposals and be referred to therein.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions heretofore published.

Blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office.

J. W. BARBIGER, Brt. Brig. Gen. & C. S.
[41-3t]

Proposals for Grain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, NEB., July 29, 1869.

SEALED Bids, in duplicate, with guarantee signed by two responsible parties, not bidders, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, August 19, 1869, 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 thereafter.

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

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

By order of Bv't Maj-Gen. Augur,

WM. MYERS, Bv't Brig-Genl. C. Q. M.
[40-5t.]

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c., in endless variety, at HETZEL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Best in the Market, at HETZEL'S.

CARDS, BILLHEADS, CIRCULARS, at the Advertiser Job Office.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

A SURE REMEDY FOR

Colds, Cough, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough,

AND WILL RELIEVE

CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

For years it has been a household medicine—and mothers, anxious for the safety of their children, and all who suffer from any disease of the throat, chest and lungs, cannot afford to be without it. In addition to the ordinary four ounce so long in the market, we now furnish our mammoth family size bottles, which will, in common with the other size, be found at all Drug Stores.

For Croup,

The Balsam will be found invaluable, and may always be relied upon in the most extreme cases.

Whooping Cough.

The testimony of all who have used it for this terrible disease during the last ten years, is, that it invariably relieves and cures it.

Sore Throat.

Keep your throat wet with the Balsam—taking little and often—and you will very soon find relief.

Hard Colds and Coughs

Yield at once to a steady use of this great remedy.—It will succeed in giving relief where all other remdies have failed.

Soreness of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Do not delay procuring and immediately taking Coe's Cough Balsam, when troubled with any of the above named difficulties. They are all premonitory symptoms of Consumption, and if not arrested, will sooner or later sweep you away into the valley of shadows from which none can ever return.

In Consumption,

Many a care-worn sufferer has found relief and today rejoices that her life has been made easy and prolonged by the use of Coe's Cough Balsam.

Among the Many Testimonials in our Possession, we have only room for the following:

New Haven, Conn, Oct. 17, 1866.

MESSRS. C. G. CLARK & CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it a duty and pleasure to give you the benefit of my experience in the use of Coe's Cough Balsam. From taking a heavy cold, I was taken down with the congestion of the lungs, and continued to fail, under the best care until I was given up by the most competant medical authority, to die. There seemed nothing but strangulation and death before me. I was told that further medical attendance and medicine was useless, and I was resigned to death, when a friend, who had been greatly benefitted by using the Balsam, brought me a bottle. This was after I had done with the doctor and medicine, and I continued to improve, until my cough stopped, and my lungs healed, and got well. I used ten bottles. I remain, gents, with great respect,

Your ob't serv't, JOHN WELLS,
209 Washington St., New Haven, Ct.

In Short,

The people know the article, and it needs no comment from us. It is for sale by every Druggist and Dealer in Medicines in the United States.

THE C. G. CLARK. CO., Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE ATTENTION OF THE PURLIC

IS CALLED TO THE

WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

This preparation is pronounced by Dyspeptics as the only known remedy that will surely cure that aggravating and fatal malady. For years it swept on its fearful tide, carrying before it to an untimely grave, its millions of sufferers.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has come to the Rescue.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sourness or Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, finally terminating in Death.

Are as surely cured by this potent remedy, as the patient takes it. Although but five years before the people, what is the verdict of the masses? Hear what Lester Sexton, of Milwaukee, says:

[Proof Lester Sexton, of Milwaukee.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24, 1868.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:

Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved perfectly satisfactory as a remedy. I have no hesitation in saying that we have received great benefit from its use.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) LESTER SEXTON.

A Great Blessing.

[From Rev. L. F. Ward, Avon, Lorain Co., O.]

Messrs. Strong & Armstrong, Druggists, Cleveland:

GENTLEMEN—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of constipation, which so prostrated her that she was all the while, for months, unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT, and is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours,

Jan. 18th, 1868. L. F. WARD.

Clergymen.

The Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, of Alleghany, testifies that it has cured him, after all other remedies had failed.

Druggists.

Any druggist in the country will tell you if you take the trouble to enquire, that every one that buys a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure from them, speaks in the most unqualified praise of its great medicinal virtues