Nebraska Advertiser.

R. W. FURNAS, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN TAFFE, of Douglas.

Contingent,
JOSEPH E. LAMASTER, of Otoe.

For Governor,
DAVID BUTLER, of Lancaster.

Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. JAMES, of Dakota.

State Treasurer,
HENRY A. KOENIG, of Hall.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. M. McKENZIE, of Nemaha.

Attorney General,
GEORGE H. ROBERTS, of Otoe.

State Prison Inspector,
CHARLES H. GOULD, of Burt.

District Attorney,
1st Dist.—O. B. HEWETT, of Nemaha.
2d Dist.—T. C. COWIN, of Douglas.
3d Dist.—E. F. GRAY, of Dodge.

DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

Men do, or ought, to affilliate with political organizations from convictions of duty; being governed by principle. Only with such understanding ought they to act. Only by such rules can society be sustained, and the general welfare of the community advanced. Political organizations are formed and sustained by reliable and sound men, for the accomplishment of great ends. United effort only secures success. If individual jealousies, heart-burnings or disappointments are allowed to control, defeat follows, and ruin is the result. If the principles of a party are correct, the simple and inevitable fact that bad men sometimes obtain high places therein; that corruption, to a degree, may possibly have crept into the ranks; that some things done may not suit, even many of the organization; that mistakes are made; all these, we say, if true, are not good reasons for abandoning a party and great principles, and turning them over to an enemy. Let us correct the evils, if any, in our own way, and in our own family, as it were. Then we have credit and honor, and the principles of the party stand vindicated. Any other course is to *abandon* the party and its principles.

We are led to these reflections by a knowledge of the fact that many hitherto good republicans are inclined to throw overboard the whole ticket placed before the people of this State, by the late republican convention, simply because one man is obnoxious to them, and go after strange gods in the shape of "peoples' ticket," "labor reform," "mass conventions," and such like. The ideas said to be sought after by these new fangled political organizations, have always been entertained in republican platforms, and are yet fundamental principles of the party.

The democratic party, having no hope in its own legitimate strength, adopts as its great forte, the idea of taking advantage of dissentions in our ranks, and using them to cripple the republican party. They are the prime movers in all these schisms—the bellwethers. Shrewd men will not fail to see this, and govern themselves accordingly.

As conveying more fully and definitely our ideas under existing circumstances, we copy the following extracts from a late number of the Omaha *Tribune:*

"The question as to how far a man is bound by the action of his party, is an interesting one, and becomes, also, important, when party action has been somewhat unpopular. A party is the expression of aggregated individual sentiments; of a community of personal opinion on certain great vital subjects. It is, in fact, in its fundamental significance, a set of principles which a body of men cherish in common, made potent, aggressive, influential, perhaps dominant. It is the only method by which such principles can be made effective, and, for the sake of this supreme end, men—when they join the party—decide to ignore personal prejudices or opinions on minor topics and modes of operation. Associated action, on a large scale, always presupposes this willingness of a minority to yield gracefully to the decision of the masses with whom they act, in support of great principles and large measures. Only thus can the ideas they hold be made strong and dominant. Otherwise, party action must become a sort of scattered and guerilla warfare which can accomplish nothing definite or of worth. The party may not, in all respects, be just what we wish it; its nominations may not, in all cases, suit the entire popular taste or the fancy of other political aspirants; but, after all, they, when fairly made, are the best expression of the *popular will* which we can have, and as such, unless there be decided disqualification, either by way of imbecility or dishonesty, those who believe in the great principles which the party promulgates and advocates, are, by honor, as well as by the interest which every good citizen feels in the triumph of the ideas which he believes vital to the welfare of the State—which interest is the very bond of party—bound to support them. No seasonable man, looking deeply at the subject, can escape this conclusion; for, with the premise that the principles of the party are true and right, and essential, logic can arrive at no other."

In speaking of the fearful results in case power should pass into the hands of the democratic party, especially at this critical period, the *Tribune* says of that party:

"For a long series of years it was led, and absolutely controlled, by slaveholders. Its talk of "the living issues of the times," and being up with them, is equally absurd and incongruous. It had a golden opportunity at its last convention for the Presidential nomination, to show the sincerity of this assertion, that it was to ignore old issues and old prejudices, and take an advanced position in harmony with the spirit of the age. But it utterly ignored it. It built a rotten platform; it put upon it a man who had been notoriously a sympathizer with the rebellion, and a countenancer of mob law. It gave the second place on the ticket to a boasting, bloody-shirty secessionists, whose loud, vaunting, perpetual volubility disgusted even his friends, and utterly annihilated the chances of his party. In full and mutual sympathy the leaders of that convention and the old secession chiefs at the South, struck hands; and, clinging to the old prejudices, and affiliating heartily with men whose bloody hands had been laid sacrilegiously on the pillars of the American Union, the Democratic party went down, as it deserved to do, and the people themselves, holding aloft the Stars and Stripes, trampled in the dust the banner engraved with the names of Seymour and Blair.

On this occasion, the grandest opportunity ever offered to a party to retrieve its losses and take a noble, and perhaps victorious, position, the Democrats showed the incurverity of the assertion that, leaving the past behind, they were to catch the spirit of the age and deal only with the "living issues" of the day. The cry is again sounded, but only to deceive the people. The old prejudices, the old affiliations, the old connection with the boasting and arrogant secessionists of the South, still exist in the Democratic party, and the moment it had the power, these men, who have plotted and fought against the Union, and hate it in the time of their defeat, as they detested it in the time of their prosperity, would begin their absolute dictation of national affairs. There remains, then, here or elsewhere, but one course for true Republicans. They must stand firmly on the party platform, while it is, in state or nation, the best exponent they have of their own ideas and of the peoples' will. Individual prejudices, personal aspirations, and personal opinions on minor topics, must give way to a steady, unfaltering allegiance to the great general principles with which the more important public weal or woe is involved."

The Omaha and South Western Rail Road is completed to near the Platte river.

THE MISSOURI RIVER PRESBYTERY

Has been in session at Omaha the past week. Rev. J. T. Baird and Elder Gilmore were delegates from the Brownville church. Most important business was transacted. Rev. Mr. Baird was chairman of the Judiciary Committee; also chairman of the committee on Philosophy, for the examination of candidates for the Ministry, and preached the sermon on the occasion of the ordination of Rev. J. B. Long, from the text:

"Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world! He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness; but shall be in the light of life."

The press of Omaha speak of the efforts of Mr. Baird as very fine, indeed; "the thought beautifully brought forward and illustrated."

The next session of the Presbytery will be held in Brownville, in April next.

PREPARE FOR THE STATE FAIR.

The Fair buildings are now completed, and we suggest to those who wish to make displays of any kind that they select the space, and arrange it to taste, before the Fair. The house is close and secure, and all arrangements can be made days or weeks before the Fair, as well as on the first day. Bear in mind that no entries or articles will be received after the first day. Such an arrangement is essential, and will be strictly observed. Space can be secured and entries made from now until the Fair. There is room for very fine display in the building. Let it be made use of.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

On the first page of to-day's issue will be found the proceedings, entire, of the State Teachers' Association, which was in session in this city last week. It will be seen that a large amount of important and interesting business pertaining to the cause of education was transacted. The attendance was the largest ever before in the State. Great interest was manifested by all Delegates and others in attendance. We are glad to know that all from a distance were well pleased with the reception and treatment they met with in our city. All together, it was a meeting long to be remembered.

The labor reform party, which met at Omaha on Saturday last, nominated the following State ticket:

Congress—Judge Geo. B. Lake, of Omaha.

Governor—Henry C. Lett, of Brownville.

Secretary of State—Elam Clark, of Ft. Calhoun.

Treasurer—John H. Croxton, of Nebraska City.

Att'y General—Clinton Briggs, of Omaha.

Prison Inspector—Richard Brown, of Columbus.

The State Teachers' Association, held in our city last week, exemplified, to an extent, the idea of Female Suffrage, or Woman's Rights, by electing Miss Denman Secretary. She made a most excellent and attentive secretary, and to her we acknowledge ourself indebted for favors; and yet, we cannot feel but that the convention *inflicted a burthen* upon her, that ought to have been performed by a gentleman. The world can but admire the devotion, energy and perseverance—characteristics of the sex—which impels a female to labor in the harvest field, or work shop. *Yet it is is not her place*, in this enlightened country and age.

We are pleased to see the press of this judicial district so unanimous in complimenting our townsman, Judge O. B. Hewitt, on his renomination as candidate for District Attorney. The Judge is entitled to great credit for devotion, ability and success during the present term. He is well known in the District and State as a high-toned, moral, upright gentleman, and an able attorney, and enjoys the confidence of both the court and his associates.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to the card of W. N. Hinchman, general commission merchant, Chicago. Mr. Hinchman is of the old firm of Howard & Hinchman, of St. Louis, well known to the most of our business men. A personal acquaintance with Mr. Hinchman warrants us in recommending him.

By reference to notice in to-day's paper it will be seen that Mr. W. F. M. Carron has consented to deliver a course of temperance lectures in this city. The gentleman, while personally a stranger in this community, comes with the very best of recommendations, both from the press and prominent individuals of Iowa.

The Democratic press in this State seem terribly exercised over what they are pleased to term "trouble in the Republican ranks." Don't lose any sleep on our account, gentlemen. Its our funeral, if any, and we will regulate matters in our own way, and in our own ranks.

We are pleased to see that our friend and associate of school-boy days, Wm. B. McLung, of Troy, Ohio, has been nominated as the republican candidate to succeed Mr. Lawrence in the 4th Congressional district in that State.

We have had the pleasure of meeting and making the acquaintance of Genl. A. Cobb, M.C. from Wisconsin, who, in company with his step son, Maj. Suddeth, is on a visit to our young State, with an eye to probable future settlement among us.

Our old friend Jno. D. Neeligh, of West Point, has been nominated for Senator in the 5th Senatorial district of this State. Mr. Neeligh is one of the old substantials; will be elected, and will be a credit to the Senate and his district.

S. D. BEALS---BROWNVILLE DEMOCRAT.

August 17th, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in to-day's issue of the *Brownville Daily Democrat*, remarks purporting to be explanatory of the ill-treatment of the Hon. S. D. Beals, State Superintendent, while at our Teachers' Association.

Not knowing precisely to whom these strictures applied, and not having seen anything worthy of the censure bestowed on the community, and especially on a few individuals; I would be glad to correct any erroneous impression which those uncalled for remarks might make on those who knew nothing of the proceedings of our convention.

Hon. S. D. Beals came to the association as a private member, but received, nevertheless, the courtesies due his position as State Superintendent. As a gentleman, he was treated with the greatest respect; as a debater, he was answered, called to order, and questioned, like any other member; but, when standing before the association as State Superintendent, he was listened to with the utmost respect.

I am not aware of any disposition to "snub," but some pungent criticisms *were* made on some official acts. Saying that he was "insulted," is certainly a grevious charge, and I feel compelled to say, entirely unjust.

I express the sentiment of the association when I say that every member considered Mr. Beals a conscientious christian gentlemen; and though all did not agree with his views on many points, or perhaps some were too harsh in their expressions and criticisms, yet Mr. Beals left the convention with the most sincere feelings of regard from every one.

As teachers, we appreciate his earnest labors in the field of education, and believe he has many personal friends even in Nemaha county.

Then let not the little differences arising in debate be thrust before the public as efforts to "snub" or "insult."

"ONE OF THE MEMBERS."

[We heartily endorse what our correspondent says in the foregoing communication.—ED.]

COMMUNICATED.

Republicans of Nemaha county, you presented to the convention at Lincoln the name of R. W. Furnas for Governor, and while you very much desired his nomination, you were defeated. But your delegates went into that convention as republicans, pledged to stand by the nominees of the convention. Gov. Butler was nominated, his nomination was declared unanimous—it is therefore the duty of the republican party to support him. I, for one, shall do so. And I do now believe that there is not at this time a man in Nebraska who can do as much for the State as David Butler. He has had the experience, and no man will venture to say that his administration has not been a success.

Combinations are now being formed (by the democratic party,) with every republican that they can persuade to join them, thinking thereby to draw enough from the republican party to defeat it; and shall we, as republicans, stand by and see the State go democratic? Every vote given to any other party, is a vote for the democracy.

Republicans, be not deceived. Stand by your party. Let us work all together, and we are sure of success.

It will be remembered that my name was presented to the county convention two years ago for the Senate. It will also be remembered that one hour before that convention was organized there was a majority of the delegates in my favor, but my friend T. J. Majors was nominated by one vote. I supported him, voted for him; and upon the same principle now believe it to be my duty to support the nominations made at Lincoln.

A. P. COGSWELL.

We hoped to receive more important information as to the foreign war before going to press, but have nothing further than that found in the telegraphic reports. From the present standpoint it would seem that the game is about up, and that France is "knocked out of time;" just what sensible men expected and patriots wished for.

We are pained to announce the death of Wm. H. Mann, of Falls City. He was one of the oldest and most valued citizens of Richardson county. His funeral on Sunday was attended by a vast concourse of friends.

The Hon. Nath. Porter, late Senator from the upper district in this State, and now census taker, has added to the list in his own county, (Dixon,) from his own family, a nine pound boy!

The everybody's "organ," of this city has the impudence to claim the Union Pacific Railroad as a Democratic measure! He must entretain exhalted opinions of the gullibility of his readers.

A. Bivins, C. R. Bryant, J. H. Conlee and John Wilson, are the delegates from Johnson county to the convention for the purpose of nominating Float Senator in this district.

Col. Hinman Rhodes, of Tecumseh, has been nominated by the republicans of Johnson county as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature.

The Plattsmouth *Herald* says men are engaged in getting out stone to build a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at that place. May-be so.

A terrible conflagration took place at Fremont, in this State, on the 17th, by which over $20,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The printers in the Nebraska City *Chronicle* are on a "strike."

BY TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE ADVERTISER.

WAR NEWS

Serious Engagements and Heavy Losses.

Two Prussian Generals Wounded.

French Falsehoods.

Sympathies of the Russians.

Napoleon Ill, and Believes Himself Betrayed.

The French Retreat to Chalons Checked.

Another Great Battle.

The French Totally Routed.

Communications With Paris Cut Off.

40,000 Killed and Wounded.

Rumored Death of Napoleon—Apoplexy the Cause.

Great Joy at Berlin.

The Prussians Confidently Marching on Paris.

BERLIN, August 18.

The following official news has been made public here this morning:

PONL DE MONSON, Wednesday Ev'g.

Gen. Alversteben advanced yesterday, with the 3rd Corps, towards the east side of Metz, on the line of the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. He encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Gen Decame l'Admirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard. Gen Alversteben was sustained successfully by the 10th army corps, and by detachments of the 8th and 9th, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles. The enemy was driven back upon Metz, in spite of his great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of twelve hours, with heavy losses on both sides. The Prussian Generals, Doering and Widel were killed, and Generals Pausch and Gruscher were wounded.

King William to-day saluted the troops on the field of battle which is gloriously maintained.

Details of a conflict at Pont de Mouson are just received.

Marshal Bazaine, in endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at three o'clock on Tuesday morning by the 5th divsion, and was forced to face about.

The Prussians were admirably firm Though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them was the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for over six hours, the Prussian's Fifth Division was reinforced from the Tenth Corps. These reinforcements arrived opportunely, and the French found that prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz, with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon. The French utterly disregarded the Convention of Geneva, by mutilating the dead, firing on surgeons, ambulances, &c.

NEW YORK August 18.

It is well understood that if Prussia wins she will demand the expenses of the war, with the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and upon this understanding rests fears of European complication. Russia is beginning to press the English government for an understanding to maintain the balance of power.

There are rumors of agitation among the Germans of the Baltic Russia, and of the mobilization of the Russian army for the Prussian frontiers. Everything for the movement depends upon the result of Bazaine's battle at Chalons. No news can be expected, as the armies are maneuvering off the line of railroads and of telegraphs, and when they are not cut, they are under absolute controll of military.

BERLIN, August 18.

General Mantouffel telegraphs the Government here in relation to the battle of the 14th, dating his dispatch near Metz, yesterday p. m., that the French came in heavy masses from Metz, and after a heavy engagement of three hours, the first corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb courage, carrying the enemy's position, by assault, splendidly.

LONDON, August 18.

Telegrams from Paris, this a. m., give the following resume of events since Sunday last: On that day the French army engaged the Prussians before Metz. Both suffered heavy losses, and the French retired to Verdun.

On Monday the Emperor was at Gravellotte with sixty thousand men. Subsequently there occuured engagements at Longueville and other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating, and contesting every step.

On Thursday the Emperor passed through Verdun and reached Rheims, where he now is.

The Paris press says the report that the Prussians had demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, is fully confirmed, and praises Marshal Bazaine for not according it.

The Prussians must bury their dead and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy.

The French forces are increasing constantly, and the Prussian decreasing, and the hour of complete victory for France is near.

There is great activity on the fortification of Paris, and thousands of men are at work putting the defenses in a better condition.

PARIS, August 18.

The Pays says that two days ago a French vessel of war captured an English vessel, in the English channel, laden with articles contraband of war, destined for Prussia. When the captain was asked the question, how dare he do so, he replied that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would probably be recalled there, he thought he could run the risk.

The Pays says the same impression regarding a revolutionary outbreak in Paris exists in Germany, and that it is a scheme of Bismark.

General Frochu has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces at Paris, and has issued a proclamation counselling order and calmness, not only in the streets, but a spirit of resignation under trials consequent upon the situation. He says France must have the demeanor of a great military nation, conducting its own destinies, and the government will gain the confidence of the people by showing the greatest confidence in them.

LONDON, Augtst 18.

Tuesday's battle is the crowning proof of the French falsehoods and concealments in the recent telegrams. Paliako declared in the Corps Legislatiff that the Prussians had been forced to abandon their attempt to interrupt the French retreat, and that Bazaine was pursuing his road unmolested to Verdun and Chalons. While he was speaking the Prussians were attacking the French flank, and at nightfall one portion of Bazaine's army at least were forced to abandon the road to Verdun, and were again shut up in Metz. Is more than ever plin thata no considerable part of the French army has ever succeeded in getting far on the road from Metz to Verdun. Their delay, to whatever course due, gave the Prussians time to come up, and they wereable on Tuesday to attack with a vanguard strong enough to arrest the French retreat, and bring four French corps into action. When Bazaine found he could not shake off the Prussian pursuit, he clearly resolved to crush their single corps before its supports could arrive. for hours, the third Prussian corps, which was supported only by cavalry divisions, which had first attacked, was compelled to bear the brunt of the vigorous onslaught from twice or thrice its own members. Toward the close of the day, reinforced by the 10th and parts of the 8th and 9.h corps the Prussians resumed the offensive, and when night fell the French army was again divided, and it is doubtful whether either of the main roads from Metz to Verdun, lies open to Bazaine.

LONDON, August 19.

Part of the French army has been forced back to Metz, and the position there is regarded as very critical. It believed that perce negotiations are under discussion here. The Post, on the contrary, says, semi-officially, that no perce negotiations are afloat. The government is satisfied that France won't treat till she is done retreating.

NEW YORK, August 19.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are unusually harmonious in their almost open sympathies with the French. The Prince's feeling is believed to rest on his great dislike of his brother-in-law the Crown Prince of Prussia.

A dispatch dated London 19ih, at 11:30, a. m., says:

The Daily News this morniug contains a dispatch from Brussels, which says that Napoleon suffers from febrile pneumonia. He cries out that he has been betrayed,

The Times says that a dispatch from London states, that the French army are separated at Mars La Tour, and the main army of Metz checked by the 1st and second armies of Prussia. The Crown Prince, with two corps, is now marching to attack Frazard at Chalons. The dispatch adds that Bazaine must cut his way through the German army, or be forced to capitulate.

PARIS, August 19.

The Figaro gives a report of the movements of the Emperor, from which it appears that on Tuesday last the Emperor, who had not heard of the battle on that day, received the Mayor and sub-Perfect of Verdun, and spoke encouragingly to them. He was then accompanied by Prince Imperial, but was almost without an escort. He went to the railway station and demanded a train. The officers of the road could only furnish a third-class car, which the Emperor assured them was satisfactory. The next morning at daylight, the Emperor reached Chalons. While at Metz the Emperor issued an order detailing parties employed by the enemy, and directing the French officers to initiate them.

LONDON, August 20.

The following is the official dispatch of King William, dated Thursday evening:

"We have defeated the French, under Bazaine, after a battle of ten hours.

There were 40,000 killed and wounded.

The Garrison was taken prisoners. I commanded.

The defeat of the French was complete. WILLIAM."

All private dispatches to bankers speak precisely in the same terms, regarding the victory of the Prussians, as claimed by Prince Frederick William.

A rumor is current here of the sudden death of Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some, but is accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

It is stated that there are more than 40,000 Prussians between the Rhine and Paris. The French have succeeded in victualling Straasbourg. It is admitted that Prince Frederick Charles suffered severely. It is said that Bazaine had to weaken his forces while under fire, in order to send regiments to defend the Emperor's person.

The French War Department has forbidden the publication of any dispatches, even those of the Emperor, unless signed by Marshal Bazaine.

MUNICH, August 20.

A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gravalotte and Resonville. The French were repulsed and driven back upon Metz. All communication between Metz and Paris is destroyed.

Special to the New York Herald.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Evening.

A dispatch to the Prussian Embassy here, reports that Marshal Bazaine made a desperate attempt at day break to cut through the Prussian lines, and after three hours fighting was repulsed with a tremendious loss, and again driven within Metz.

At Berlin to-day, the publication of the King's dispatch announcing the defeat of Bazaine, created great enthusiasm among the entire population. Flags were everywhere displayed, churches thrown open and thanksgiving services held. Thousands of citizens assembled outside the the royal palace congratulating the Queen with deafening cheers.

BRUSSELS, August 21.—Noon.

It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene to save Paris, and Austria's concurrence is momentarily expected.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon is about to return to Paris.

LONDON, August 21.

A telegram of Saturday morning just received from Paris, from the scene of war around Metz, says from the headquarters of Bazaine arose the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires 19 hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether.

The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunitions.

Paris now knows the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitray le Francais and the decisive battle of war is hourly expected between him and McMahon.

The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Luneville.

Pfalsburg, in the Vosges, was capitulated to Wurtemburg on Saturday, the 15th. The capture of this fortress insuree communtcation of the Crown Prince with his base of support.

CARLESRUHE, August 21.

Strasbourg is in flames, and the French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties which are constantly repulsed.

Eight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy seige artillery.

The city is surrounded by 30,000 men under Gen. Werder. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. A surrender is hourly expected.

The Crown Prince has won another victory in the great battle before Chalons.

The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat complete.

Ex. Secy. Wm. Wm. H. Seward, passed through Omaha last week, on his way to China.

To Gen. Capron, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, we are indebted for valuable favors.

President Grant finds difficulty in procuring a successor for Mr. Motly.

Jno. Taffe has so far recovered as to be able to return to Omaha.

A convention of Indian agents was held at Omaha recently.

Office of Jno. L. Carson, Banker, Brownville, Neb., August 18, 1870.

To all Persons having Paper in this office

DUE OR PAST DUE,

Notice is given that demand is hereby made and Payment required. Unless upon ample and approved security, no further extensions will be granted.

45-tf **JNO. L. CARSON.**

Peoples' Convention—Call from many Citizens.

To the Voters of Nemaha County:

You are requested in your capacity as citizens, without regard to party, to assemble in mass convention at the court house in Brownville, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent you in a State convention, to be held at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on Tuesday, the 7th of September, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be properly and appropriately brought before you.

The undersigned, in making this call are aware that they make a departure from political custom and usage in thus laying aside party. But they conceive that the exigencies of the times demand it.

Our State presents a singular and deplorable condition of affairs. A man whom we all know to be dishonest and incapable, has bought his way to the nomination for Governor by the leading party of the State—a party honest in its political convictions, and having for its aim the good of the people. The nomination of Governor Butler is as distasteful to the vast majority of that party as it can be to their political opponents.

Further, the democratic party is in such a minority that of itself it cannot remedy the deplorable evil, even were such mode of remedy the most agreeable that could be devised.

We call upon you, therefore, as citizens to respond to this call. You may be democrats or republicans. This effort to retrieve our State from robbery and disgrace appeals alike to your sympathy and interests alike. No political principle is involved. No violation or trespass upon party organization is intended. After the work is done, and the object accomplished for which you are called together, you will be what you are now, citizens republicans, or citizens democrats.

We trust to see a full gathering of those of our people who desire a reform in the administration of the affairs of our State.

W. T. ROGERS,
C. F. STEWART,
W. H. SMALL,
B. ROGERS,
D. H. MCLAUGHLIN.
HENRY SNYDER,
JOHN FLORA,
A. F. CONN & BRO.
PETER BURLEY.
GEO. W. BRATTON.
J. B. DECKER,
and many others.

45-t

MARRIED.

By Squire A. T. D. Hughes, of Bedford Precinct, on the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas N. Gantt and Mrs. Amanda Benham, all of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

W. N. HINCHMAN,
[Formerly of Howard & Hinchman, St. Louis,]
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ROOM NO. 3, 156 Washington St. } CHICAGO, ILL.
45-3m

STRAY SHEEP.
Strayed from the pasture of Edl. Ira Moore, one mile and a half west of Brownville, about the 1st of August, 24 head of fat Sheep. They were marked with a stripe of red paint on the back. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, or information of their whereabouts. PASCOE & HOLMAN,
45 City Meat Market, Brownville.

STAR HOTEL
Brownville, Nebraska.
STEVENSON & CROSS, PROPRIETORS.
General R. R. Ticket Office.
OMNIBUSSES TO ALL TRAINS.
Daily Stages for All Points West.
BEST SAMPLE ROOM IN THE STATE.

JOHN Q. A. SMITH. E. H. WILCOX.
STORAGE, FORWARDING,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE
OF
SMITH & WILCOX.
Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the highest market price in Cash.
☞ Office at Store of F. E. Johnson & Co. 18-6m

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House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTERS
No. 56 Main St.
BROWNVILLE
Mixed Paints
FOR SALE.
GILDING
GRAINING, SMALTING,
FROSTING, KALSOMINING, ETC.
28-1y

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

M. F. BOYD,
BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Will take contracts for Brick or Stone Work, or Plastering, in town or county. Will build Cisterns, and warrant them. Good work guaranteed. 25-y

DR. J. BLAKE,

DENTIST
Would respectfully announce that he has located in Brownville and is now prepared to perform in the best manner, ALL operations pertaining to the science of Dentistry.
OFFICE—Over City Drug Store, front room. 16t

REGISTRARS' NOTICES.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Brownville Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned Registrar of Voters of said precinct, will sit for the purpose of registering the names of the voters of said precinct, at the office of R. V. Hughes, in the city of Brownville, commencing on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at 9 o'clock a. m., and continue in session from day to day until said list is completed.

45-2t R. V. HUGHES, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Nemaha City Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the Registrar of Voters of said precinct will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at the office of J. P. Crother, in Nemaha City, in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t JOHN BARNES, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Aspinwall Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the Registrar of Voters of said precinct will commence the registration of voters of said precinct, on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my office in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t G. W. START, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of St. Deroin Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at the store of A. J. Ritter, in said precinct, and continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t GEO. VANDEVENTER, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Peru Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters of said precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my office in Peru, in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete. 45-2t J. M. MARTIN, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Glen Rock Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of Voters in said precinct, will commence the registration of voters of said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my residence in said precinct, and continue in session from day to day until the list is complete.

45-2t D. Y. CULBERTSON, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Lafayette Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of Voters in said precinct, will commence the registration of voters in said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my residence in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t JONATHAN HIGGINS, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Douglas Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of Voters in said Precinct, will commence the registration of voters in said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my residence in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t WESLEY BUNDAS, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Bedford Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters in said precinct, will commence the registration of voters in said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my residence in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t A. T. D. HUGHES, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Washington Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters in said precinct, will commence the registration of voters in said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my residence in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t R. A. HAWLEY, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of Benton Precinct, in the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, that the undersigned, Registrar of voters in said precinct, will commence the registration of voters in said precinct on

Monday, September 5th, 1870,

at my residence in said precinct, and will continue in session from day to day until said list is complete.

45-2t H. STEVENSON, Registrar.

Railroad Proposals.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
QUINCY, MISSOURI & PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY,
QUINCY, ILL., August 8th, 1870

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. Thursday, September 1st, for the Grading, Bridging, Piling, Trestle Work and Tieing of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad from a point on the east bank of the Missouri River opposite Brownville, Nebraska, to Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, a distance of about nine miles.

The work will be laid out in sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for the whole or any part thereof.

Plans, Profile, Specifications and Approximate Quantities, can be examined at this office on and after the 15th inst.

Successful bidders will be required to give security for the faithful performance of the contracts.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms of payment and further information can be obtained at the Company's office.

JOHN H. SCHERMERHORN,
43-3w Chief Engineer.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in
OLD KENTUCKY
WHISKYS AND LIQUORS,
Pure Wines, Bitters, &c.,
63 MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Notice to Stockholders B. Ft. K. & P. R. R. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific Railroad Company, that the total amount of stock subscribed is hereby called for and due at the office of the Treasurer, J. L. Carson, Brownville.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. C. LETT, President.

R. W. FURNAS, Secretary.
Brownville, Neb., Aug. 13th, 1870. 44-3t

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between John McPherson and Smith P. Tuttle, under the firm name of McPherson & Tuttle, was by mutual consent dissolved on Wednesday the 10th of August, 1870.

JOHN McPHERSON.
SMITH P. TUTTLE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of McPherson & Tuttle are requested to call and settle by cash or note at once, as it is absolutely necessary to square up our books as soon as possible. We must have a settlement.

44-3t McPHERSON & TUTTLE.

John L. Carson, Banker,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities. Also dealer in
Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust, and Government Bonds.
Deposits received, payable at sight. Interest paid on time deposits by special agreement. Rates paid for non-residents. All kinds U. S. Bonds wanted.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
JOSEPH SHUTZ,
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CHAS. HELMER,
BOOT & SHOE
MAKER.
No. 49 Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.
Has constantly on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch.

H. H. BRYANT,
House, Sign and Carriage
PAINTER,
Grainer & Paper Hanger,
No. 60 MAIN STREET,
Brownville, Nebraska.

MEDFORD & HOWARD,
ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Are prepared to furnish designs and specifications for all kinds of
BUILDINGS,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
of the latest and most approved styles.
ALSO TAKE CONTRACTS!
All kinds of Job Work done to order!
☞ Shop, corner Main and Second streets,
BROWNVILLE, NEB. 42-y

JOB PRINTING, in one or more colors, promptly done at the Advertiser Job Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBlic, that a Corporation has been formed, and Articles of Incorporation adopted, which contain the following:

FIRST.

The name of the Incorporation is the "State Bank of Nebraska."

SECOND.

The principal place of transacting the business of the Incorporation is at Brownville, County of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska.

THIRD.

The object of the Incorporation is to transact a general Banking Business.

FOURTH.

The Capital Stock of this Incorporation shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), to be divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, twenty-five (25) per cent. of which shall be paid in at the time of organizing the company, twenty-five per cent. th