THE ADVERTISER

Published every Thursday morning

BY CHURCH & HACKER,

Proprietors.

Office—No. 74 McPherson's Block, up Stairs,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Terms, in Advance:

One copy, one year $2 00
One copy, six months 1 00
One copy, three months 50

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
Oldest Paper in the State.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871. VOL. 15.—NO. 15.

THE ADVERTISER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	W'k'y 1 Time.	W'k'y 2 Weeks.	W'k'y 3 Weeks.	W'k'y 1 Month.	W'k'y 2 Mo's.	W'k'y 3 Mo's.	W'k'y 6 Mo's.	W'k'y 1 Year.
Half inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$ 8.00	$ 10.00
One inch	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00
Two inches	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Three inches	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
Six inches	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Twelve inches	8.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00
One column	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	100.00

Legal advertisements at legal rates; One square, (eight line of Agate measure, or less,) first insertion $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50c.

☞All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

SOCIAL DIRECTORY.

LODGES.

☞Mt Carmel Commandery Knight Templar No. 3.—Meets in Masonic Hall on the second Saturday night in each month. R. W. FURNAS, Em. Com. JNO. BLAKE, Recorder.

☞Brownville Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. Regular Communications first Monday night in each month. Lecture Meetings every Monday night. JOHN BLAKE, M. E. H. P. RUFUS T. BAINEY, Secy.

☞Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications first and third Saturday nights in each month. Lodge of Instruction every Saturday night. JOHN BLAKE, W. M. SIDNEY FRENCH, Secy.

☞Brownville Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F. Regular meetings Tuesday evening of each week. J. STEVENSON, N. G. D. O. CROSS, Secy.

CHURCHES.

☞Presbyterian Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10½ a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p. m. J. T. BAIRD, Pastor.

☞Methodist E. Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10½ a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. W. H. M. COLT, Pastor.

☞Christ's Church—Episcopal.—Corner Atlantic and second streets. Services every Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock. Evening Service at 7½ o'clock. Holy Communion administered on the first Sunday of each month. Seats free. G. R. DAVIS, Rector.

☞Baptist Church.—Corner Fourth and Atlantic streets. Services every Sabbath except the third in each month, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening. T. S. LOWE, Pastor.

☞Christian Church, London.—Divine service every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and in the evening.

☞St. Mary's—Episcopal—Peru.—Service every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School at 3 o'clock p. m. Rev. R. C. TALBOTT, Pastor.

☞M. E. Church, London.—Services every other Sabbath. Rev. J. W. MARTIN, Pastor.

☞M. E. Church, Peru.—Services every Sabbath. Rev. MARTIN PURCHASE, Pastor.

☞M. E. Church, Nemaha City.—Services every other Sabbath. R. BURGE, Pastor.

CITY OFFICIALS.

☞City Council.—Meets the First Thursday in each month. Mayor, C. F. Stewart. Aldermen, F. A. Tisdel, W. D. Lewis, F. E. Johnson, C. Neimeth, D. Flansburg. Marshal, D. Campbell. Clerk, J. B. Decker. Attorney, S. French. Treasurer, J. W. Maddison. Engineer, T. W. Bedford.

MAILS.

Northern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 12 p. m.

Southern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 3 p. m.

Northern—Via Peru—

Southern—Via Nemaha—Tri-Weekly: Departs Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m. Arrives same days at 5 p. m.

Western—Via Tecumseh to Beatrice—Daily: Departs at 7 a. m. Arrives at 5 p. m.

Northern—Via London to Spring Creek—Weekly: Departs Friday at 7 a. m. Arrives Saturday at 6 p. m.

Southwestern—Via Sherman to Table Rock—Weekly: Departs Monday at 7 a. m. Arrives Tuesday at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours from 7 a. m., to 7½ p. m. Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. W. A. POLLOCK, P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

HEWETT & NEWMAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Brownville, Neb. Office No. 30, McPherson's Block, up stairs.

FRENCH & ROGERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will give diligent attention to all legal business entrusted to their care. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

JOHN A. DILLON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Real Estate Agent, Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

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

W. H. McLENNAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Nemaha City, Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pawnee City, Pawnee County, Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

PHYSICIANS.

C. F. STEWART, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m., and 1 to 3 and 6½ to 7½ p. m. Office in H. C. Lett's Drug Store.

WM. M. DAILY, Physician and Surgeon, St. Deroin, Neb. Graduate of Cincinnati Eclectic College. 31y

W. H. KIMMELLIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon and Oculist for the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

H. C. THURMAN, Physician and Surgeon, No. 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 6 to 10 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

H. L. MATHEWS, Physician and Surgeon. Office in City Drug Store, No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

LAND AGENTS.

A. P. COGSWELL, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in Cogswell Block, corner First and Atlantic streets. Will give prompt attention to the Sale of Real Estate and the Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District. 7tf

RICHARD V. HUGHES, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in Hannaford & McFall's Furniture Store, Brownville, Neb.

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

GRAIN DEALERS.

EVAN WORTHING, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Grain and Country Produce. Office and Warehouse, No. 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

GEO. G. START & BRO., Dealers in Grain, Produce, &c., Aspinwall, Neb. Highest market price paid for anything the farmer can raise. We sell buy and sell everything known to the market.

MERCHANDISE.

F. E. JOHNSON & CO., Dealers in General Merchandise, No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM T. DEN, Dealer in General Merchandise, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 38 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Charn Pumpers, Plows, stoves, Furniture, etc., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

NOTARIES.

F. E. ERRIGHT, Notary Public and Conveyancer, No. 32 Main street, second floor, Brownville, Neb. Agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance companies.

JUSTICES.

A. W. MORGAN, Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JULIUS G. LIBERT, County Surveyor. Postoffice address, Clifton, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

SADDLERY.

J. H. BAUER, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Etc., No. 81 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Mending done to order. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON, General Blacksmith, Main street, Brownville, Neb. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron, on short notice, and at prices in keeping with the times.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON, Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers, First street, between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb. Work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 95 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Lady's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

SCHLLENBERGER BROS., Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Carpenter Tools, Blacksmith Furnishings, Etc., No. 74 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

DEUSER & SHIRTS, Hardware Merchants, No. 79 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

TAILORING.

CHRIS. HAUBOLDT, Merchant Tailor, No. 87 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

MUSIC.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM, Teacher of Music, Rooms Main street, between 4th and 5th, Brownville. Mrs. Graham gives instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and is agent for the best Organs and Pianos in the country from the firms of Root & Cady, Chicago, Ill., Bradbury, Steck, Chickering, Sohmer, Haines Bros., Calenburg and Vappel. All warranted for five years, and will be sold at manufacturer's prices.

SALOONS.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO., Peace and Quiet Saloon, No. 47 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

RICHARD HARPSTER, Alhambra Billiard Saloon, No. 19 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—C. M. Kauffman, Proprietor. No. 46 Main street, Brownville, Nebraska. Thoroughly remodeled and refurnished. Feed stable in connection with the house. Stages for all points west and omnibusses for all trains.

REYNOLDS HOUSE, J. N. Reynolds, Proprietor. Nos. 88 & 90 Main street, opposite Postoffice. Newly furnished throughout; thoroughly remodeled from cellar to attic. First Class Sample Room on first floor. Most convenient House to the business part of the city. Livery accommodations convenient. Stages for all points leave this House daily, making close connections with all Railroad trains. 37-y

AMERICAN HOUSE, L. D. Robison, Proprietor, Front street, between Main and College. Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with this House.

DRUGGISTS.

MCCREERY & NICKELL, Dealers in Drugs, Stationery, Etc., No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Full assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Books, Stationery, etc. on hand, and sold at wholesale or retail.

RESTAURANTS.

BANK RESTAURANT.—Geo. Daugherty, Proprietor. No. 37 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Meals at all hours. Board by the day or week.

GEO. DAUGHERTY,

PROPRIETOR,

BANK RESTAURANT

No. 37 Main St.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

46 Main-st., Brownville.

C. M. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor

FEED STABLE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

This House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and affords the best accommodations in the city to the local and traveling public. It is centrally located. Stages for the West, and Omnibuses for all trains, go from the Sherman House. Fair first class, charges moderate. 15-tf

D. REMICK,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate in

Illinois Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado,

PAYING TAXES, &c.

Valuable Lands in above named States for sale on long time.

Office, 19 Main street.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

41-6m

W. B. WRIGHT,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in

OLD KENTUCKY

WHISKYS AND LIQUORS

Pure Wines, Bitters, &c.,

63 MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

H. H. BRYANT,

House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Grainer & Paper Hanger,

No. 60 MAIN STREET,

Brownville, Nebraska.

JOHN BAUSFIELD,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

Brownville, Nebraska.

Is prepared to take contracts in his line, in city or country. All work done in the best of style. Also, will build Cisterns, and warrant them perfect. 29y

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.

Alexander & Lange,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

MERIDIAN.

46-tf JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

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. Taxes paid for non-residents. All kinds U. S. Bonds wanted.

FRANZ HEIMER,

WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP

ONE DOOR WEST OF COURT HOUSE.

WAGON MAKING, Repairing Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. [36-1y.

Dr. C. F. THIBAUT,

German Physician & Obstetrician

OFFICE IN THURMAN'S DRUG STORE,

Brownville, Nebraska.

POSSESSING an Electro Magnetic Battery, he will be fully able to attend to all Nervous and other diseases.

Will be in Brownville from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 18th of every month. 6tf

STAR HOTEL

Brownville, Nebraska.

STEVENSON & CROSS,

PROPRIETORS.

General R. R. & Foreign 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

FREMONT HOUSE.

BROAD ST., BET. 3d & 4th,

FREMONT NEBRASKA.

S. H. FOWLER,

PROPRIETOR.

This House is within 50 rods of the U. P. R. R. and P. C. & P. R. R. Depots. Hacks leave for West Point daily, and Lincoln tri-weekly. 6-tf

BANK RESTAURANT.

GEORGE DAUGRERTY,

Proprietor.

No. 37 Main street, Brownville.

BOARD

BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1871.

For the Advertiser.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It is one of the errors of men and women to have a too low estimate of human existence; not to fully realize what it is to be a thinking being; a moral intelligencer. Men and women do not stop to reflect who they are, and where they are, and whither they are going. Do not stop long enough to consider that the improvement of their time, the culture of their talents, will determine what they may be, and where they shall be. The state or condition an individual is in; the sphere he occupies comprehends all that may be said of him.

The Infinite One possesses all that appertains to pure intelligence; possesses all that is lovely in moral attribute; possesses all the divinity of spirit, and fills the immensity of space. There is no place where he is not; he cannot become better or wiser, or greater; he cannot rise higher, or sink lower, for he fills the measure of infinite perfection.

All finite intelligences are inferior, of course, to the one infinite intelligence—God. Other beings may be the same in kind, but not in degree. The lesser cannot equal the greater, but the greater contains the lesser. The finite intelligences are continually attracted and drawn toward the supreme intelligence. They are lesser Gods, reaching up after the infinite, and, as the ages roll along in the eternities, put on more of the image of the supreme God. Then in these innumerable hosts of intelligence, in varied degrees, from the lowest order to the Christs annointed by Jehovah. Where is man and whither is he going? This might be asked of him as a race; but it would be well for each individual to ask himself: "Can you answer? Can I?" Here we are today, looking around for ways to solve the mysteries of human existence; reaching up after knowledge; grasping after hapiness; but in the to-morrow; the to-morrow of the great hereafter, where will we be? To what heights will we have climbed? In what glorified bodies will we shine.

All depends upon the training, culture and education we give the powers and faculties given us; in the way we receive the influences from the "Heavenly places;" in the way we use the influences of the external world to create an internal Heaven—for it is not a place alone, but condition of spirit, which makes Paradise. It was to this fact that the Master referred when he said to his deciples: "The kingdom of God is within you." Each individual is a king, and it depends on his skill in governing whether his kingdom shall be a despotism, where cruelty, oppression, slavery, tyranny, and all manner of abominations revel and hold riot,—a kingdom of Satanic darkness—a hell, or whether it shall be one of light and beauty and order; a government of righteousness, working out "peace on earth, and good will toward men;" a heaven. Men and women have become as God, knowing good and evil, let them, therefore, flee from that which is evil and "cleave unto that which is good."

Spirit manifests itself through material forms; so the spirit of man manifests itself through the physical organism. We talk of the improvement of mind; the duty of moral culture, and this is all right. Too much cannot be said about it, if said to the purpose; but it is too often forgotten that this culture, this improvement is to be effected through the medium of the body. This is what the human body is for—to develop the spiritual man. Spirit ever desires a body.

Paul in his asperations after a higher life and a more spiritual body, said he had a uesire to depart, or to leave this earthly tabernacle, to be disolved; not that he wished to be found unclothed, or without a body, but that he might be clothed with his heavenly body.

The human body then, is the medium through which the spirit of man manifests itself; and here comes in a fearful fact, that spirit cannot give a fair and correct representation of itself without a sound and healthy condition of body. A perception of this fact is the great want of the times. The great need of the day is physical culture. When a knowledge of this need is attained it should grow up into wisdom—for wisdom is practical knowledge. It avails but little to know these things if they are not made practical. This wisdom should become universal, for a few isolated individuals here and there, to attempt self government, and strictly obey the laws of health, may be like green and fruitful shoots in the desert waste of human error; like springs of pure water among the poisonous and festering cess-pools of corrupt humanity. But the world needs a thorough instruction and reformation in these things.

The will ever be "insurmountable influences" in the way of individuals arriving to very great heights of perfection in physical culture, until the masses are reformed. Custom and fashion, however ruinous and suicidal they may be, are powerful and their poisonous influences, like a tempestuous ocean, goes sweeping everywhere, and it is difficult to escape being spattered with their filthy waters. It is true some natures will go on adding strength to strength, in spite of all the evil influences around them, without feeling somewhere in their nature the re-action of the struggle. Like the sturdy oak, which stands firm amid the storm of elements, and sends out its clustering branches high in air as the heat of summer and cold of winter come and go with their destroying influences. Others again, who seek after both physical and moral perfection, are so exquisitely sensitive that they stand and shiver as the cold blasts of scorn from vulgar minds, sweep around them; they tremble when the heavy hand of polluted fashion is raised to crush them. They become more and more isolated, as they become more refined and angelic, until they seem to be beings of some fairer clime, shrinking from the usages of this rough world; at last the weary spirit leaves for more congenial skies.

Perhaps when the rewards of eternity are revealed it will be seen that many a bright, beautiful spirit has early left the earth when it might longer have blessed it, had it not been for the cruelty and injustice of ignorant men and women. It is not only those who plunge the dagger in the heart of their victims that break the commandment, not to kill, but "who soever hateth his brother is a murderer." It is a fearful thing to treat with harshness and unkindness, a pure and sensitive nature. "Better that a mill stone was hanged about his neck and he cast in the depths of the sea."

The fearful consequences following the neglect of physical culture may be seen every day in the deformity of body; in the physical suffering; the disregard for human life among the people. You mothers who tuck away warm at night, your little ones, and are continually watching for their comfort, think of the thousands of little ones, wandering, hungry and cold, homeless and friendless; lit le waifs floating among the scum and drift of the surging and impure streams of ignorance and error. If any of these survive their blasted childhood, what blots and blanks on the pages recording the history of humanity. Is there a proper regard for the physical training of these little intelligences, whose existence helps to give character to man as an intellectual and moral being?

As each drop of water helps to swell the volumn of the mighty deep, so each individual who appears on the earth has a mission to perform, and that mission should be respected let it be what it may, and every effort should be made to develope, and cultivate the powers of the individual intellectually, morally, physically and spiritually, so that mission may be performed with honor, but, by all means, attend to the physical first—not because, in itself, it is of the greatest importance—it may be the least; but because of this proper physical training, the intellectual and moral are to be developed. This letting the masses of the people run into all the follies of ignorance; into all the madness of transgressions; suffering all the horrors of poverty, and crying, I am not my brother's keeper; I am holier than thou, is a terrible sin against humanity; a high-handed crime against heaven, God and nature acknowledges no aristocratic circles; no plebian mobs, but man a brotherhood.

The voice of divinity and cultured humanity cry, "go into the highways and ditches of poverty and want, and bring in the poor and cast-away, and bid them come to the feast, go to the secluded by-ways, where the unsuspecting have fallen among thieves, bind up their wounds and bruises, and if they have no money to pay for the care taken of them in their helplessness, pay it from thine own purse, and, verily, thou shalt have reward in heaven."

Pity that all people in general, and some in particular could not have a vision, like Peter, of a sheet let down from heaven, full of all manner of four-footed beasts and creeping things, teaching him, as he said, not to call any man common. May be all men might have such visions as Peter, but what has all this to do with pysical culture? Much, every way, in as much as a great amount, if not all, the evil in the world, is caused by the transgression of the physical laws which govern the body; the body being the medium through which the spirit manifests itself. There are many chambers in the soul, containing rare treasures; the doors of which are bolted and barred for an entire lifetime by a diseased or an imperfectly developed body. Some extreme emergency may sometimes open these closed doors of the soul, and for a moment their hiden glories shine forth, then again the doors are closed.

Man's highest attainment on earth, is his experiences coming out of his spiritual growth. The spiritual degeneracy of the times, is caused by the physical degeneracy of the body. Men have been going backwards into materialistic night. The physical organization unstrung, undeveloped, out of tune, an unfit instrument for the soul to display spiritual illuminations.

Many pens are at work trying to arouse the people to a sense of this great evil. The journals of the day contain excellent articles from deep thinkers, and rare scholars; but somehow many of them, although prepared with great care and learning, seem to lack vitality; a power to stir the people. They read them and say, "All true, I expect; a beautiful literary production at least,' and that is the end of it. It seems there is a need of an inspiration and eloquence to rouse the people from the deep, death-like slumber which has fallen upon them. If men and women could only free themseives from the fetters of blind fashion, which is leading them into the follies of ignorance; into the ruin of drunkenness, disease and all manner of abominations growing out of living a mere animal existence, and violating physical laws, and if they would strive as much for health and life as they now do for disease and death, instead of the curses of disobedience falling upon them, the nations walking in spiritual light would "rise up and call them blessed."

JENNETTE HARDING.

London, Nebraska.

ATPINWALL, Jan. 19.

Mr. Editor: While the question of Temperance is receiving attention in your paper, I beg to be allowed a few suggestions. I am aware that "Occasional" is an earnest worker in the cause, and I concur in most that he says, but upon one point I must differ with him.

He says that the day in which anything can be accomplished by *talking* on the subject of temperance is past, and while I am aware that there is a great deal of apathy on the subject, yet I cannot agree that to remain silent would be good policy. Indeed, with the best laws that can be enacted on the subject, there will be constant need of renewing the agitation upon the question; otherwise the law will become what many others are, a 'dead letter,' and nothing be accomplished.

No; let us not be silent nor discouraged, though the moral degradation and gloom, around, does seem so deep and dark, that it looks like folly to try to illuminate it by our feeble light, let us ever remember that:

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right, the day shall win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Shall the rumseller flaunt defiance at morality, and rejoice in the moral ruin that his trafic is producing, and the brawling drunkard publish his shame with impunity, and good men and women remain silent while all this moral and social degradation is staring them in the face, and threatening the utter annihilation of christianity and civilization?

Nay; the voice of remonstrance must be heard; for while the woes and miseries of intemperance are daily observed, there are many, very many, things to delude the youth, and lead them into dens where the poison is sold. Not only that, but (to the shame of our sex be it said,) many young ladies of the present day instead of remonstrating with young men, actually prefer the company of the drunkard, to that of the sober young man, because, perhaps he wears good clothes, or rides in a carriage, thus really commending the drunkard and libertine, and discouraging sobriety and decency.

Then let the voice of warning be raised everywhere. Let it be preached from our pulpits; talked from our lecture rooms; taught by our teachers, and last but not least, let it be heard in the social circle, and let us not hold our peace while this cursed bane of society is year after year dragging down to the grave, its thousands of victims, and making living wrecks of thousands more.

Permit me once more to say that we *must* not, nay, *cannot* be silent. The very air is poisoned by the noxious effluvia and more noxious language, arising from the dens of infamy, where men are made beasts, by indulging in the vile poisons sold there.

Our ears are tortured by the hideous sounds, and all our senses shocked at what we must daily see and hear, and if christianity did not bid us cry out against this more than barbarity, humanity would.

Yea let the notes of warning be raised till the last Vestage of the reign of the *fiend* is swept away.

"NELLIE."

DEDICATION OF THE M. E. CHURCH AT PERU.

MR. EDITOR.—The dedication of the new M. E. Church at Peru, took place on New Year's day, and was of a highly interesting character.

Providence seemed to favor the occasion by giving a bright and beautiful day, more like October than mid-winter. Quite early in the morning wagons and carriages from the surrounding country were seen wending their way to the place so soon to be set apart for the worship of Almighty God, and to become a centre of interest to many christian hearts, and when the hour of service had arrived the house, including gallery was well filled by an expectant yet orderly congregation.

The exercises commenced with a voluntary by the choir accompanied with the organ presided over by Prof. Smith, of the State Normal School. The introductory service was read, and an earnest and appropriate prayer offered by Rev. M. Prichard, followed by the singing of the 967th hymn.

The first Scripture lesson consisted of parts of the 6th and 7th chapters of 2d Chron., was read by Rev. H. Burch; the second lesson, Heb. X. 19-26, by Rev. D. B. Lake. The reading of the Scriptures was followed by singing the 969th hymn, after which Rev. T. B. Lemon, Presiding Elder of Nebraska City district, preached a very able and interesting sermon from 2d Chron., 5th chapter, and 13th and 14th verses.

It was then announced that there was an indebtedness on the house amounting to about fourteen hundred dollars, and the congregation responded by a subscription of over eleven hundred dollars, which has since been sufficiently increased to cover the entire indebtedness. The 122d Psalm was then read, and Prof. McKenzie in behalf of the trustees presented the building for dedication, and the solemn dedicatory service, contained in the Methodist discipline, was read in an impressive manner by Rev. T. B. Lemon.

After doxology and benediction the congregation dispersed extending to each other warm congratulations over the decided success of the day, and expressing in their countenances the joy and gratitude they felt at so happy a termination of their toil and sacrifice.

The church is a neat substantial frame structure, containing an audience room 34x50 feet; an end gallery, which can be converted into a lecture room by means of folding doors hung in front; a vestibule class-room and minister's office, the latter containing the Sunday School Library case, large enough to contain five hundred volumes. The church has a center tower, and when completely furnished, including bell and organ, will cost over four thousand dollars and is another monument to the benevolence and enterprise of the good people of Peru and vicinity.

H. B.

Hon. P. W. Hitchcock.

Mr. Hitchcock, United States Senator elect, who will take the seat vacated by Gen. John M. Thayer next March, has long been known in the political circles of Nebraska. He is a son of a noted college professor of that name and son-in-law of Dr. G. C. Monell, one of the oldest residents of Omaha. Mr. Hitchcock was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, U. S. Marshal for Nebraska in 1862 and held that position until he was elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory, to succeed Sam. Daily, in '64. His competitor in the race was Dr. Miller, of the *Herald*, and as the two political parties were then pretty evenly balanced, the campaign was an earnest and exciting one. Mr. H. was elected by a handsome majority, and took his seat in the Congress of '65.

Though not a speech maker, Mr. Hitchcock proved, while at Washington, a most earnest and efficient worker for the interests of the Territory, and succeeded in obtaining much favorable legislation and a considerable amount of official recognition for the embryo State.

His term expired a day or two previous to the admission of Nebraska into the Union. He was soon after appointed Surveyor General of this State and Iowa, with headquarters at Plattsmouth, and held the office until the close of Mr. Johnson's administration. He is a shrewd and active politician, and has the faculty of retaining his friends through evil and good report.

We believe that his career in the Senate will be an honorable and successful one—that his great object and aim will be to promote the material interests of our State, and labor in the common cause of Republicanism. —*State Journal.*

Our Financial Policy—second Letter from Mr. Worth.

NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW YOTK, Dec. 31, 1870.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq—

MY DEAR SIR: I don't know that I can better employ the few remaining hours of the waning year than in an effort to correct what I esteem to be an erroneous bias of opinion in financial matters of my friend, the former "President of the Board of Health."

He believes, or thinks he believes—which is pretty much the same thing—that it is the legitimate province of the government to be the sole manufactures and issuers of all the paper money wanted in the country. I take it for granted, whether he avows it or not, that his only substantial reason for so believing, is the saving or making of interest which would accrue from the operation, and the consequent diminution of taxation.

I say this because no other argument of any weight whatever has been urged in favor of the governmental exercise of such a power. Now this plea itself, if analized, can be shown to be entirely fallacious—in fact can be converted into an argument of precisely opposite bearing. The cost to this country by the depreciation of its credit, as a direct result of the Legal Tender issue, evidenced by the constantly diminishing power of purchase of the notes themselves as the issue went on, increasing up to its last dollar, cannot be safely estimated at less than $500,000,000, or one-sixth of the whole debt.

My friend calls the issuing of these little rectangular bits of engraved paper, when done by the government, "Acts of Sovereignty"—the truer designation would be, "Acts of Insolvency," for it may be said, with all the force and point of an axiom, that no government ever put forth these promises except in the direst distress of all other resources failing, and as a means of paying its debts, or virtual confession of poverty and weakness, a process exactly equivalent to a debasement of the coin of the realm, and always followed by the same disastrous results. Better and cheaper would it have been for us to have sold the true obligations, the national bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, than to have set flying these flimsy kites of credit, the sure signals of the vanishing solvency of the country. Paper money issued by a government in distress, as was ours during the civil war, is the representative of destruction and lost values, only to be replaced by drafts upon the industry of the future. Paper money issued by the banks to aid in the transportation of produce and the exchange of commodities, is the representative of a living, animating, productive energy, beneficent in its processes, enriching in its results!

All history, our own included, condemns the one; all experience, most especially our own, sustains the other.

However, Mr. S. may say: "My proposition is, that the government should be the sole makers and issuers of paper money now, in time of peace and prosperity, with an adequate specie basis, and redeemable in coin." Well, what per centage would be an adequate specie basis? and how long, and under what circumstances could the redemption be sustained?

I will tell you. It would require dollar for dollar in gold, or else the first commercial hurricane, or the first gigantic combination for the bearing of government bonds, would sweep the whole arrangement into the chaotic limbo of a national bankruptcy. Besides, what a strong and stable condition that would be for the country to be in, with a demand loan of from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 hanging over it!

What a splendid preparation to meet the exigencies, the hazards, the losses of foreign or domestic wars! events always possible, and often unavoidable.

The standing, the honor, the very life of the nation swayed hither and thither, falling and rising with the changing fortunes of commercial ventures all the world over!

As a business operation it would be tantamount to a scheme by which a great merchant should turn his time obligations into Wall street call loans, subject to all the vicissitudes of the stock market.

And again, suppose the government should embark in this business, who would be the bankers, the managers of the new department? Who would be the judges of the needful quantity, and the time when to make the issues? The assembled wisdom of Tammany, or the august concentration at Washington, or both together?

Why, my old friend, I forbear to indicate even to you the certain consequence that would be sure to follow the realization of your views on this subject. I fear to give the keen-scented rogues around us a trace of all the possibilities that stand projected with terrible distinctness upon the back-ground of the picture your plan conjures up before me.

The nation is half mad now, racing after the but partial revealed splendors of the beauties of Mammon. You would set up and enshrine the golden diety himself in all the meratricious allurements of his bewitching magnetism, and send us all tearing down the same broad road.

Very truly yours, J. L. WORTH.

THE ALABAMA.

An Appeal to the People of the United States.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 24.

The announcement made apparently on authority, that the new American minister will be instructed to reopen negotiations on the Alabama claims will be received in England with some surprise and more satisfaction. The controversy between the two countries is one which Englishmen need not be ashamed to own that they heartily wish to see settled. * * * Whatever may be said in occasional moments of irritation, the thought of war with the United States would affect Englishmen with feelings of far greater repugnance than the thought of war with any other power. It does not follow from this that such a war is impossible, any more than it follows that family quarrels are impossible because good men regard them with exceptional dislike. But it does follow that Englishmen may honorably make, and will be disposed to make, greater efforts to avoid a war with America than they would be willing to make in any similar case. Nor is it only a matter of feeling with them. There need be no hesitation about admitting that the prospect of such a war gives them great and just uneasiness. They know of what vast efforts the United States are capable, and they know that in a struggle between them and Great Britain neither nation would be likely to give in so long as they had any power of continuing the fight. They know further, that in such a struggle England has nothing to gain but the preservation of her honor, and much to lose besides mere credit. She is far more vulnerable than the United States. Her territories are more scattered; her commerce is greater; she has not the same reserve of men who are soldiers by habit and instinct before they are made so by training; she has burdens of debt and pauperism wh ch a new country is either free from or far more able to bear; she has relations with European powers which may be complicated at any moment by the existance of outstanding quarrel with America. It would be idle to deny or overlook the aspect of the Alabama question. If it is any satisfaction to the American people to know the present state of our relations with them is a cause of genuine anxiety in this country, and that if the differences between us could once be reduced to a mere question of money we should be careless of any award that settled them, they may enjoy that stisfaction to the full. We hate the notion of a war with the United States; we know how serious a danger it might be to us; we know that the feelings now cherished toward us by the mass of the American people may easily be fanned into overt hostility; we desire to do anything we can in honor and fairness to lay those feelings to rest. Surely it will argue great mismanagment, if, with this temper existing on our side, and with the real desire to be good friends with England which we believe to be largely felt in America existing on the other side, it should be found impossible to bring the differences between the two nations to a peaceful conclusion. The remainder of the article is occupied by the discussion of the accusations brought by America against England.

To the Friends of the American Bible Society.

We earnestly invite attention to the following statements:

1. *The work of the Society continues to expand*, both at home and abroad. The political, and religious movements in progress in *foreign* lands, and the fresh impulse given to Christian effort on the missionary field, must prepare the way for new and extensive demands upon us in this department of our labours.

At *home*, the resupply of the country is still receiving earnest attention. So far as ascertained, and without including the distribution through other benevolent societies to which we have given large supplies of books, there have been visited since May, 1869, not less than 2,478,861 families. Of these, 223,158, or nearly one in ten, have been found destitute of the Scriptures. About 200,000 families, representing a million of people, have been supplied, in addition to some 70,000 children and other individuals, and over 4,000 Sabbath and secular schools.

Important facilities have recently been secured for distributing the Scriptures in *Utah*, where our Agent has been kindly received and cordially aided.

We are now confronted by a vast work to be done among *Chinese* immigrants. Besides scattered colonies in other parts of the country, we are informed that there are some 60,000 or 70,000 of these people on the Pacific slope, nearly all of whom can read. Some distribution among them has already been effected directly by us, and through our Auxiliary, the California Bible Society. But the work is scarcely begun, and we must look to the liberality of our friends to aid us in prosecuting it promptly and earnestly.

2. The ordinary *current receipts* of the Society are