THE ADVERTISER

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1871.

It is reported that forty or fifty Americans were killed in Paris during the seige.

It is rumored that Mr. Morton will shortly leave the Senate and take Boutwell's place.

It is believed that Congress will adjourn on Friday, but there are some who think the session will last till the 1st of April.

The opinion is becoming wide spread that the San Domingo Commissioners' report will go in at the present session.

There are reported to be numerous agents of the Bonapartists in Paris, and are supposed to have incited the present disturbances.

The Executive orders to our naval commanders to open war upon the Haytien Republic in certain cases has created a breeze in Washington.

Judge Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died on the 19th inst., in West Philadelphia, aged 74 years. He was the first Judge elected by the people.

Governor Alcon, of Mississippi, says the most thorough investigation will be made of the difficulties at Meridian, and that all guilty parties shall be punished to the full extent of the law.

Attorney General Chamberlain, of South Carolina, is in Washington with a letter from the Governor of that State making formal application to the President for troops to suppress the insurrections in that State. The old Calhoun District is the main seat of the disturbances.

A Washington special says there are 326 defaulting internal revenue collectors in the United States, the total amount of whose indebtedness foots up over twenty million dollars, six-twentieths of which is due from ten individuals.

Mr. Erwin, of the firm of F. A. Tisdel & Co., of this city, has taken up his residence in Pawnee City, and is preparing to engage extensively in the sale of agricultural implements. His agricultural warehouse is progressing finely. So says the *Tribune*.

The Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities of Tecumseh own a valuable lot conjointly, upon which they contemplate erecting a valuable building. The former received their share as a present from a Master Mason, living southeast of Tecumseh, the latter received theirs as a present from Stevenson & Cross, of this city. Both orders are in a very prosperous condition.

The police authorities of New York have inaugurated war against the keno establishments. In the police courts on the 19th inst., four hundred persons arrested in keno saloons were arraigned. The proprietors and employees were held to bail to answer at the general sessions, and the players were held to bail for future good conduct. The landlords who rent their property for gambling purposes will also be indicted.

Editorial Correspondence.

LINCOLN, March 20th, 1871.

I arrived in this city on Saturday at 2 P. M.; found the Court of Impeachment listening to the reading of the replication of John Gillespie, the further consideration of which they postponed one week, and then resumed the examination of their first witness in the impeachment of the Governor. Mr. Sweet was the man in the witness box. His testimony related to three points. The Tichenor loan, which he knew nothing about nor assented to at the time. The issuing and the payment of the Chase warrants, and the subsequent return of the $1,000 to the Treasury and the deposit of the $16,881 in the bank of James Sweet & Brock, in Lincoln. All that he knew of the Chase warrants was that the Governor came to Nebraska City with two warrants of one thousand dollars each, and said he wanted these warrants cashed as Chase wanted his salary paid as Attorney General for the State, and he, the Governor, wanted to take it up to him. He, the Governor, got the money, and in about one year afterward the Governor returned one thousand dollars to the Treasury saying that Chase would not take but $1,000 and perhaps would make him trouble for issuing $2,000 unless he returned it. The witness knew nothing about the deposit of the 5 per cent. fund collected from the United States until nearly a year after it was left in the bank, and is of the opinion that it was never in the State Treasury. He admits that Brock was sent to Omaha for it by the Governor; admits that Brock was Deputy State Treasurer; admits that the money was deposited in the bank; admits that the Governor requested him to draw a mortgage on lands in Pawnee county to secure the payment of the five per cent. monies into the Treasury of the State; admits that he told the State Central Committee last summer that the five per cent. school monies were properly loaned to the Governor and that the same was all safe and right; admits that he reported to the State Superintendent that he had collected $1,400 as the first year's interest on said loan, but affirms that he told the Central Committee what was not true, and that he made a false report to the State Superintendent in relation to the collection of the interest on said loan, and says that he said and reported what he did to save the Governor, upon the Governor's promises that he would make the matter so as to save him from trouble and harm, which he failed to do. The court then adjourned to meet again on Monday morning at nine o'clock.

The Senators complain, with much good reason, that the House has forced this impeachment upon them and then do not stand by and see it out, but get leave of absence and go home. The consequence is that there is no quorum for business left in the House. There is much important business which has been, but partly compleded in the House. The University tax stands yet at one mill while all admit that one fourth that amount is ample for the wants of that institution. The apportionment bill is not yet passed, and many other important bills are awaiting the action of one house or the other, and nothing is being done in that direction. The impeachment is the only thing upon the tapis, and that drags its slow length along at an intolerably slow rate, and there is no determining when the trial will end.

Prof. McKenzie is impatiently awaiting the action of the Senate on the House school bill, and he is thus prevented from organizing his department for effectual work until he can be certain what may be the privileges and powers granted him. In this manner all departments are at sea, expecting some change, but not knowing what.

The excitement first attending the trial has somewhat abated, and for this reason most of the lobyists have left. Captain Snyder and Charley Culbertson are here attending to their duties and make good officers.

LINCOLN, March 22, 1871.

The managers on the part of the House made good time yesterday. They examined Nelson C. Brock, John Gillispie, C. S. Chase, Thomas F. Hall, C. C. Crowell, Seth Robinson, Wm. F. Goodwell, Col. Cropsey and T. P. Kennard. Brock says he brought the $16,881 from Omaha in May 1869, gave Gov. Butler three checks for five thousand dollars each, and gave him credit on the bank books for the balance. That Gov. Butler in September 1870 overdrew his bank account some fifteen thousand dollars, to ballance which he deposited the above three mentioned certificates and at the same time told Brock he wanted to give a mortgage on Pawnee lands to secure the money to the State, which he afterwards did do. Brock says he offered the Governor first five hundred, and then afterwards seven hundred and fifty dollars if the Governor would secure for him the office of the Board of Regents. He thought the Governor would secure it for him, but the Governor did not say he would, nor did not say he would take his money if he did. Brock thinks the Tichenor loan of $10,000 good and safe, and gave Tichenor the money on the order of the Governor and the Auditor. Brock said to the Governor "I did not know you received any money for making the Tichenor loan." The Governor did not tell Brock whether he did, or did not, but told Brock not to admit that Tichenor ever gave him (Brock) any money for Tichenor would betray any one who dealt with him. Mr. Brock said in 1869 they deposited all state money in the name of John Rex so as to evade the provisions of the law, which required the Treasurer to keep the indentical funds on hand.

Auditor Gillispie swore that he thought the building commissioners did pay Ward for building the Lunatic Asylum faster than the work progressed, but did not pay him more than the contract price. That the commissioners paid for said Asylum $137,355, when the Legislature only appropriated $50,000. That they paid for the University building $152,000, when the appropriation was only $100,000. That he thought the lands patented by the Governor to the Sioux City & Pacific rail road was unjust to the other rail roads of the State, and he could not, and did not approve of it. That Governor Butler filed two vouchers for Attorney General Chase's salery for 1867 and 1868 at $1,000 each year, and that he, Gillispie, drew and handed to the Governor two warrants on the State Treasury for $1,000 each, in April 1869. That afterwards the Governor returned $1,000, saying that he was not going to allow Mr. Chase so much money.

C. S. Chase was sworn, and said that he was employed by the Governor as Attorney for the State from August 1867 to April 1869. In a conversation with the Governor about his salary it was settled that he should receive the same salary as the Legislature, then in session, should provide for that office which they are about creating. The Legislature fixed the amount at $1,000 a year. He authorized Governor Butler when the salary should become fixed, to file his voucher, sign his name thereto, draw the warrants, and money and bring the same to him in Omaha. When he started to Washington in April, the Governor came to Omaha, and said to Chase, that he would pay him $1,000 and was short of means and would like to keep the balance until his return from Washington, and Chase replied all right. Chase afterwards received by approval of the Governor, $485.16 in full for the amount due as Attorney General of the State.

Thos. F. Hall was sworn and said that he wanted to lease some of the Saline lands and the Governor said he could have it. He selected what he wanted and told the Governor if he could get it he would double the royalty. The Governor said he did not want the royalty, but wanted $5,000 for the lease. He did not know what the Governor wanted to do with the $5,000.

C. B. Crowell was sworn and testified that he was present when the Governor and Hall had the above conversation and that the same was as stated above. On cross examination he admitted that the Governor said that in order to induce the sinking of an artesian well at the salt works he had to become responsible for one fourth of the cost and that he wanted this $5,000 as a fund to meet his responsibility on the part of the State.

Seth Robinson, being sworn, said that as Attorney General he got up the abstract of title on the Tichenor property, and that some days after the loan was made he told the Governor that it was shaky security for $10,000. The Governor told him when he was requested to procure an abstract of title that no loan should be made unless the Attorney General approved of the security.

Col. Cropsey, being sworn, testified that he bought a half block of lots from the Governor for $2,400, and received his title from the State in which the consideration was fixed at $1,000.

Thos. Kennard, being sworn, says that the lots which the Governor sold to Cropsey were bought by the Governor, at public sale, in June, 1869, at $1,000. That the Governor, Secretary and Auditor were generally the heaviest purchasers at those sales. That they purchased in competition with others, and paid in the money to the State Treasurer as it was wanted for building purposes, as required by the Legislature. That the Governor never needed to himself, but held his lots in the name of the State until he sold them, and then deeded them from the State to those who purchased them of the Governor, and that the Cropsey lots were sold and deeded this way.

The Managers said when they adjourned last night they thought the testimony was all in. Many members are charging corruption somewhere. They think the case is not half made out and they are wanting to shift the blame from their shoulders on to others. There was much excitement at the close last evening.

State Sabbath School Convention.

A State Sabbath School Convention will be held at the city of Lincoln on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of May, 1871. It is earnestly hoped that each school in the State will be fully represented, and that by a full and free consultation, be prepared for a more efficient work. Delegates will be entertained during the session. By order of

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[State papers please copy.]

Nebraska State Normal School.

The winter term of this institution will close on Wednesday, March 29th. Examinations will take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday A. M. The literary exercises of the Normal Department will occupy Wednesday P. M.

Monday evening the class in Chemistry will be examined by Prof. R. W. Smith. The examination will be accompanied by experiments.

Tuesday evening a lecture will be given before the Literary Society of the school.

On Wednesday evening will be the regular School Sociable. All persons in the State interested in the cause of Education, County Superintendents, all teachers, and especially those expecting to teach are invited to be present.

The Spring term will open April 5th, under the direction of the same corps of Teachers. The Normal Department is conducted by Prof. H. H. Straight, a graduate of Oberlin College. Particular attention will be given to Object Teaching, and members of the Normal Class will have practice in teaching throughout the term in the Model Department which is conducted by Miss M. S. Osborne, an experienced and competent teacher.

The Mathematical Department is under the very efficient management of Prof. P. M. Martin, Associate Principle of the School for more than two years, and has proved himself a most earnest and successful teacher in his department.

Prof. R. W. Smith, a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and a former pupil of Dr. Tourjee, head of the New England Conservatory of Music, will take charge of the Musical Department, both vocal and instrumental.

Miss C. D. Fuller, Preceptress, has charge of the Elocution, including "Analysis of Sound," and "Vocal Gymnastics," with a complete set of gestures.

Constant and careful attention will be given to Drawing, Writing, and all other branches taught in the schools of the State.

Latin and German are taught, and classes in French will be formed if necessary.

Lectures on different branches pursued and related topics will be given as the Principal may direct.

There will be at least four lectures during the spring term.

All persons wishing to prepare themselves thoroughly to meet the constantly increasing demand for well trained teachers, will do well to avail themselves of the advantages here offered.

Most of the text books can be furnished the students from the school library. Prof. Smith furnishes Piano and Cabinet Organ for the use of his pupils.

The Institution has, also, apparatus for illustrative teaching of the principles of Natural Science. During the last term a beautiful and extensive cabinet of minerals has been furnished the school.

There are rooms in the Normal building to accommodate forty ladies. Students occupying these may board themselves at a trifling expense.

Board can be obtained in good families, near the school, at from $2.50 to $3.00 per week.

SUMNER.

Col. Forney's Opinion of the Removal.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

However considered, the removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of Foreign Relations is something more than a blunder. It will certainly not help the San Domingo scheme. Many Republicans, *The Press* among them, have favored that project, but have not thought less of Mr. Sumner for opposing it. That was his right as an independent statesman, and to punish him for it is a deliberate insult to the hundreds of thousands who honor his character and his career.

The last exhibition of this sort was the removal of Stephen A. Douglas from the Committee on Territories by the Democracy, because he revolted against the attempt to force slavery into Kansas. We all know how that resulted. It divided and finally destroyed that great party. It was resented by honest Democrats as unprovoked intolerance, and it gave Douglas a stronger hold than ever upon their affections.

How much does this set of a Republican caucus differ from that of the infatuated Democratic leaders? If in anything, we reply, it differs in the fact that the attack in this case is upon a statesman who has done more for humanity, in its largest sense, than any leader of his age and time; who has borne himself for over twenty years among the first and staunchest of all the champions of freedom; who has kept his hands pure and his soul white; who has never sought place for himself, and has maintained the even tenor of his life without fear or faltering. Can the Republican party afford to do this thing? Can a Republican caucus which allowed men to sit in its councils who voted to acquit Andrew Johnson justify this wrath upon Charles Sumner for exercising his privilege in differing with the Administration on one measure? San Domingo can never be made a test in the Republican party, and ought not to be. But if it is determined to make it so, the poorest way to begin the wretched business is to strike down the great man who led the Republican hosts when thousands who proudly enroll themselves among them were either Democrats or doubters. The managers in this very bad proceeding will realize that their party will be even more outraged by this sacrifice than the Democracy in the case of Douglas. We hope the rash act will be reconsidered at once. Republicans cannot afford to copy or commend the miserable proscriptions of the Buchanan Administration.

Grand Prairie Literary Society.

SHERIDAN, March 20th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—The Grand Prairie Literary Society held its third exhibition on the evening of the 14th. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity; and the audience seemed well pleased with the entertainments, which was considered the best of the kind ever witnessed at Grand Prairie. I send you the programme, so you can judge for yourself.

PROGRAMME.

Address—R. H. Crysler.
Song—A Tear for the Comrade that's Gone—Grand Prairie Glee Club.
Queries—R. Piper.
Sheridans Ride—D. Smith.
Prisoner for Debt—O. Dundass.
Don't go in Debt—Miss L. Piper.
Aunt Hattie's views of Matrimony—Miss M. Dundass.
Hypochondrae—Mr. Guthrie.
Bachelor's Sale—R. Piper.
The Cobblers Song—J. Wright.
The Maniac—Miss M. McKnight.
Stump Speech—Mr. Guthrie.
Stump Speech—Mr. Wright.
Dialouge, Deceit—Miss M. Dundass, Miss L. Piper, Miss M. Simpson.
Stump Speech—J. Warick.
Bernordo Del Corpio—A. Piper.
Song, Work, for the Night is Coming—Glee Club.
Hate of the Bowl—Miss M. Simpson.
The wonder at Crocadile—J. Simpson.
Tableaux, 1st, scene—Bachelor's Life; 2d, scene—Married Life.
The young Poet—B. Piper.
Fuss at Fires—A. Piper.
Reading the Paper—Miss L. Piper, Mr. J. Dundass.
Love, Murder and Matrimony—Mr. Guthrie.
Bonnie hands that Made good Bread—E. Day.
The Drunkard's Reform—Mr. Guthrie.
Valedictory Address—J Dundass Esq.

R. H. CRYSLER,
Cor. Secretary.

Wendell Phillips.

Wendell Phillips in this week's National Standard pays his compliments to President Grant as follows:

A blow sometimes stuns a drunkard to sobriety, and possibly the insult offered and the peril brought to the Republican party by the removal of Sumner may have this effect on the nation. We may see the loyal men of the North rally to the defense of the Union, if not then, there is but one thing more for Congress to do in order to sign the death warrant of the Republican party, let Congress adjourn without authorizing martial law at the South to curb the Klu-Klux, and they have assured the election of a Democrat to the Presidency. The thirty-three Republicans, who last week removed Sumner, elected a Democrat as President for 1872. The San Domingo collar on the Senatorial necks show that they belong to a man who has entered on the course where Andrew Johnson persished. Betrayed in the house of our friends we must rally for another such fight as that which crushed Davis and baulked Johnson. To prevent the choice of a Democratic President may be possible, but our efforts must go deeper than that. we must teach the people that if ever secession raise its head again, encouraged by a rebel President, we will give rebellion, no ruler but the sword, until every, now living, white man is in his grave.

Railroad Consolidations.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.

It is reported here that the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad has passed entirely under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, with Thos. A. Scott as President. There was a bitter contest between the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central for possession of the road, but the latter having the most stock won.

It is generally understood that the New York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, Cleveland and Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroads, and the Western Union Telegraph are now under the control and manipulation of a powerful clique, that represents vast wealth, and its members rely upon their former prestige to successfully cope with the other combinations working for a decline, and compel them to capitulate. This clique is undertaking to carry and control the stocks of companies whose united capital exceeds $200,000,000, and any money disturbance of a lasting nature would precipitate a catastrophe which could not be abated, and Wall street would be strewn with wrecks of magnificent ventures.

INDIANS.—We learn that the residents of Daily Branch, Dixon county, have organized into a Home Guard, through the fear of the Poncah tribe of Indians, who are rumored as about to show hostility. The government should investigate this matter, and relieve the settlers from apprehension. A visiting band, passing through that settlement recently, robbed every house, where the men were gone, of edibles, and in the instance of one brave woman, tied her until the pillaging was completed.—*Covington News.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

REVOLUTION AND PILLAGE THE MISTRESS OF PARIS.

One of the Gloomiest Days in the History of France—Generals Lecompte and Thomas Shot by the Mob.

PARIS, March 19.

The nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first one says:

"The French people waited calmly until an attempt was made to touch the life of the Republic. The army did not raise its bands against the arch of the liberties of the republic; it is only the government that can close its era of invasions and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for communal elections."

The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the national guard, and dated at the Hotel de Ville. The second proclamation is as follows:

"To the people of Paris: You have entrusted us with the defence of the rights of Paris. We report we have driven out the government which betrayed us; and our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you to prepare for communal elections. Give us, as our only recompence, the establishment of a real republic."

Some signatures, thirty in number, are appended.

The Official Journal contains the following: "A proclamation from a committee, assuming the name of the Central Committee, have been distributed throughout Paris. Men of the barricades have taken possession of the ministry of justice, and assassinated Generals Clement, Thomas and Lecomte. Who are members of the committee are unknown, as also what they are to deliver Paris from. Crimes committed by them remove all excuse for support by their followers. Let all who have any regard for the honor and interest of France separate from them; rally around the Republic and Assembly!" Signed by Ministers at present in Paris.

The Hotel de Vill is surmounted by the red flag and barricaded, but circulation is unimpeded. Shots have been heard, but no conflict is reported. Respectable Parisians are stupefied. General Lecomte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the heights of Mont Martre. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. His last words were: "Cowards!" He fell at the third discharge. Thiers is firm, but full of grief. General Vinoy's indignation is boundless. On Saturday the gens d'armies fired upon the nationals. The latter returned the fire and several gens d'armes were wounded.

General Vinoy has been mobbed. The mob is triumphant and virtually in possession of the city. Only wine shops are open. Drunkenness is rampant. Even women are armed. General Chaussy, upon his arrival in Paris, was arrested at the station by the Mont Martreists, and it is said will be shot to-day. All persons of prominence are flying from Paris.

PARIS, March 19.

Journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thowas. After their capture they were taken to the garden of Rue des Rosiers, in Mont Martre, where the central revolutionary committee hold their sittings. After a brief trial they were condemmed to death, and taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely.

The Journal Des Debats says: Yesterday will be considered one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. Revolution, under the banner of pillage, is mistress of Paris. France will condmn these horrible assassinations and this odibus insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the republic than all the Bonapartists.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Secretary Fish has received the following cable dispatch:

LONDON, March 20.

The following dispatch has just been received by messenger from Washburne, of Paris, for Secretary Fish:

PARIS, March 19.

The National Guards Committee is master of Paris. The department of interior and justice, and the perfecture of police are occupied by the insurgents. Generals Vinoy, Thomas and Lecomte have been murdered by the troops. The elections will commence to-morrow. All members of the Thiers government have gone to Versailles. I follow with the entire diplomatic corps.

(Signed) WASHBURNE.

Flood in the South.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.

The dispatches from Memphis say the recent floods in Tennesse, Mississippi and other States have been very severe, and caused very heavy losses—not less than a million dollars on the Henderson & Nashville road. Nearly every bridge and trestle is washed away for a distance of fifty miles, some of which will take weeks to repair. The Memphis & Charleston is badly washed, and many bridges swept away. On the Memphis & Louisville road a dozen trestle and bridges are gone between Memphis and Clarksville. The Mississippi Central is reported to be under water for miles between Water Valley and Jackson, and numerous bridges gone. On the Vicksburg & Jackson road the track is four feet under water in many places and the water is still rising. All communication by rail with Memphis is cut off, and the mails are delayed. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, it is said, are higher than they have been since 1867. The water is nearly up to the railroad bridge and the rivers continue to rise rapidly.

Successful Burglary.

The residence of Mr. George Griffin, on Ninth street, was visited by burglars between two and three o'clock yesteday morning. The burglars effected an entrance by foreing opon a window, and after administering chloroform to Mr. Griffin and his wife, searched the house for valuables. They obtained eight hundred dollars in money and a valuable watch, together with some other articles of minor importance.

Mr. Griffin, upon awaking some time after gave the alarm, but it was too late to obtain any trace to the villians, who made good their escape. The watch was subsequently found near the window, where it had been accidentally dropped by the burglars on leaving the premises.—*Omaha Tribune, 17th inst.*

We learn that Mr. Edward Hughston, of Johnson Creek, eight miles Southwest of town, while fighting fire on the prairie, before he was aware of it, was so hemmed in by the raging element, that his escape, except through the flames was impossible. The consequence was, that in endeavoring to escape, he was overtaken, had his clothes all burnt off, and his hands, face and other portions of his body severely, perhaps fatally burned.

His son who was assisting him, was a little more fortunate; he escaped such severe injury, only, by plunging into a pond of water.

Mr. Hughston is well known to the old settlers, having lived in the county 10 or 12 years.—*Pawnee Tribune.*

General News Summary.

—London has four times as many people as New York.

—In the island of Maderia there are six hundred species of beetles.

—An Austrian lady recently died, and left $40,000 to Strauss, the composer.

—By Executive appointment Massachusetts will fast on Thursday, April 13.

—A heavy fall of snow is reported throughout Montana the past few days.

—The Pope's Peter's pence collection for January amounted to 1,100,000 francs.

—The Richmond courts admitted their first colored lawyer to practice last week.

—Arrangements are being made for a Presidential excursion to California, in April.

—The New York *Tribune* attributes the defeat in New Hampshire party to the untimely Sumner trouble.

—The Klu-Klux are to be reconstructed in the Federal Courts, aided if necessary, by Federal bayonets.

—New Hampshire an apostate. Weston's election conceded, and three Democratic Congressmen feared.

—An *Avalanche* Jackson special says the House has appointed a committee to investigate the Meridian riots.

—The *World* has a sensational article about United States troops to be precipitated, if necessary, on San Domingo.

—Wm. Durgan was killed Friday while dumping cars on the rapids, at Keokuk, and three other men seriously injured.

—The Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in perfecting plans for collecting in very soon a large amount of 5-20 bonds.

—Tipton, Iowa, has given five majority in favor of a railroad tax of three per cent. to aid the Southwestern railroad.

—Twenty-five bridges in St. Louis and Morgan county, Ills, were swept away by the recent flood. The loss of property by the flood is very great.

—Bismarck signed the treaty of peace with a pen and ink from an ink stand all contributed for the purpose. He was obliged to find his own blotting paper.

—Wendell Phillips goes for Grant, in a characteristic article in the *National Standard*, he predicts misfortune, trouble, and defeat for the President in the house of his recent friends.

—French Mayors of the Lower Seine are forbidden, under heavy penalties, from obeying their French Superiors until peace is fully concluded. Disturbances are reported at Rouen.

—Ex-Lieut. Governor Johnson is again in grief. He is not eligible to the office of Secretary of State. It is also claimed Clayton will not get his seat in the United States Senate because of frauds in the late election.

—A construction train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad having a large force of laborers on board was thrown from the track Friday, near Solan, Iowa, and five men were seriously injured, two of whom cannot recover.

—Jefferson Davis was at Montgomery, Alabama, Friday last. He has been called upon by an immense number of ladies and gentlemen. In answer to a sernade he returned thanks, but made no allusion to any particular matter.

—Senator Cameron, it turns out, has not resigned the chairmanship of the committee on Foreign Relations. This is a decided misfortune for the party, and an afflicting for the country generally. Sumner and Cameron are like Hyperion to a Satyr.

The Q., M. & P. R. R.

The Edina *Sentinel* referring to the recent election of Directors of this road, and especially to the report of Chief Engineer Schermerhorn, says:

"We are inclined to the opinion that the road will be in running order to Kirksville, on the east end, by winter, and we think the people of Harrison county will also be blessed with railroad connection, through it, with the outside world, while the work on other portions of the route will be far advanced. Much, however, depends upon the subscriptions being made in such a manner as to be available in the construction of the work. From his report, and also from the statement of the Directory, made through the President, we can safely say that no time will be lost in the prosecution of this work. The Board truly appreciates the necessities not only of Quincy, but also of the people who are looking to this road as a source of relief. * *

The reader will find in looking over the names of the Board of Directors, the prominent business and financial men both of Quincy and North Missouri, and we say to our friends in Missouri that our interests are in safe keeping. While we enjoy a slight personal acquaintance with all the Board and the officers, we are intimately acquainted with their reputation and standing as business men. They are universally esteemed in Quincy, and in the financial circles of the East; and no men can be selected who will look more closely after the interests of the Company at home or abroad, or who will negotiate the bonds voted to aid in the construction of the road with greater ease or at better terms; and we most certainly owe them our sincere thanks for the great dispatch they have thus far exhibited in the prosecution of the work.

The Meeting Saturday Night.

The meeting at the Court House on Saturday night, to take into consideration the interests of Quincy now imperiled by Gov. Palmer's veto of the bill legalizing the city subscription to the stock of the Q. M. & P. Railroad, by the numbers and unanimous spirit of those present, afforded impressive evidence that the people are fully aroused to the importance of this momentous question, and are determined to make every proper and legal effort to secure the right distinctly contemplated in the State Constitution bearing on this subject. The resolutions are clear and emphatic in the statement of the desires and purposes of the people of Quincy, as well as what they believe to be their constitutional rights, and they received the unanimous support of the large assemblage present. Backed up by the appropriate action calculated to bring before the Legislature the true sentiment of the people of Quincy, and the vital importance of this measure, we cannot doubt that it will be successful.—*Quincy Whig, March 20th.*

Mutilated Currency Receivable in Payment of Postage Stamps.

A Tennessee postmaster enclosed to the United States Treasurer a slip cut from a recent North Carolina paper setting forth that the postmaster at Hillsboro, N. C., has been fined two dollars and ninety dollars costs for refusing to receive mutilated currency in payment of postage stamps, and says that since the appearance of this article in print his office has been flooded with mutilated currency, and desires to know whether he is compelled to take or may refuse the money so presented. Treasurer Spinner replies, stating that under the rules of the Treasury Department, postmasters are authorized to receive such currency for its full value in payment of postage stamps when in cases of United States notes not more than one-twentieth of the note is missing, and in cases of fractional currency, when not more than one-tenth is missing. When such notes and fractional currency are mutilated beyond the standard referred to, no one is compelled to receive them for any part of their value, and the only place where such notes may be redeemed is at the United States Treasury.

Arkansas Affairs.

MEMPHIS, March 18.

The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says the Senate met at 11 o'clock as a high court of impeachment, Acting Chief Justice Whitlock presiding.

A communication was received from Chief Justice McClure acknowledging service, and saying that he was ready for trial.

The counsel for the defendant submitted a general demurer to the articles of impeachment, after which the court adjourned till Monday, when the argument will be had on the demurer. Of course, it will be sustained and the defendant released.

Gov. Clayton sent in his resignation to the House this morning, announcing that he had turned over the books and papers of his office to the President of the Senate. Clayton leaves for Washington to-morrow. Mr. Hadley, the President of the Senate, was sworn in this evening, and entered on the discharge of his duties as Governor. Before Clayton resigned he signed nearly one thousand commissions for friends who had not been provided for.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements under this head will be charged 5 each.

POLICE JUDGE.

PLEASE ANNOUNCE THE NAME OF E. E. EBRIGHT as a candidate for the office of Police Judge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORWAY OATS.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I HEREBY notify all persons not to give my wife credit on my account, as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her.
BENJAMIN ROGERS.
Brownville, Neb., March 23d, 1871. 23-3t

NORWAY OATS.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

ELECTION NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, at the office of Dr. Thurman in the 1st Ward, and at the Court House in the 2d Ward, an election will be held for
ONE MAYOR,
ONE POLICE JUDGE,
ONE MARSHAL,
TWO COUNCILMEN for each Ward,
Which election will take place at 8 o'clock in the morning, and remain open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
By order of the City Council, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1871.
J. B. DOCKER, City Clerk.
23-2

Norway Oats.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON
WOOD WORK,
AT W. D. SHELLENBERGER'S.

Norway Oats.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

STOVES!
ALL SIZES AND PATTERNS,
AT W. D. SHELLENBERGERS.

GET A PAIR OF
CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
—FOR—
Comfort, Elasticity, Durability and Economy
THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
OF 140,000 PAIRS SOLD LAST YEAR BY two leading Boston manufacturers, and warranted against ripping.
NOT ONE WAS RETURNED.
Patent Stamp on every one.
Sold by all Leading Dealers.
THEO. HILL & CO.
21-4t

Norway Oats.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

SUNNYSIDE NURSERIES,
CLINTON, IOWA.
J. R. & A. BATHER, Proprietors.
AGAIN WE OFFER AT REASONABLE PRICES, a fine assortment of
GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,
ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS AND FLOWERING SHRUBS
GRAPE VINES AND SLALL FRUITS,
HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS,
ALSO
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Descriptive Priced Catalogue Sent Free to all Applicants.
Address,
J. R. & A. BATHER,
SUNNYSIDE NURSERIES,
22-2m Clinton, Iowa.

Norway Oats.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

A New White Grape.
THE CROTON IS A WHITE GRAPE, AND IS acknowledged by all who have tasted it to surpass in quality and beauty any White Grape yet introduced, that will succeed in the open air, and in delicacy of flesh and flavor, fully equal to the
Finest Foreign Varieties.
It has held its foliage well in all parts of the country, and in many places better than any other variety. Will undoubtedly prove to be a most valuable market grape.
THE SENASQUA
is a black grape; the vine a healthy, vigorous grower, with every appearance of a pure native, but the fruit more closely resembles the finest foreign grapes than any variety that has as yet been introduced. It is considered by some of our best pomologists as the finest hardy grape they have tested.
PRICE LIST.

	Each.	Per doz.
Croton, extra, 1 year	$2.00	$20.00
Senasqua, extra, 2 years	3.00	30.00

The above vines are grown from well ripened wood, and are all of very large size, perfectly healthy, and free from insects or disease.
Will be sent by mail, post paid, at above rates.
STEPHEN W. UNDERHILL,
CROTON LANDING P. O.,
Croton Point, New York.

LEGAL.

PROBATE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1871, the declarations of Lucy Bell, (or Lucy Jones,) and Henry Jones and John Jones, his wife, relative to the adoption by the said Henry and Jane Jones of William Henry Bell and Nellie Jane Bell, children of John Bell and the said Lucy Bell, were filed in the Probate Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and that I have set Wednesday, the 12th day of April, A. D., 1871, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at my office in Brownville, in said county, as the time and place for the hearing thereof, and all persons interested are required then and there to show cause, if any there is, why the said adoption should not be consummated.
22-4t A. W. MORGAN, Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.—JOHN T. HENDRICK AND Shipley S. Wilson, vs. Charles Libby. In the Nemaha County District Court, 1st Judicial District of Nebraska.
The above named defendant, Charles Libby, will take notice that the plaintiffs, John T. Hedrick and Shipley S. Wilson, have filed their petition in said court, praying for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage, made and executed by said defendant, on the 15th day of July, 1869, on the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast end of the bridge near Bennett's Mill, running west at a right angles with the road, thence running to the center of the roadway, 100 feet, thence in line with fence to the creek at low water mark, thence up the creek to place of beginning. It being the northwest quarter of section 2, township 1, range 15, east of the sixth principal meridian, containing half an acre, more or less, for the sum of $300, with interest. Plaintiffs ask further for an order for the sale of said premises, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of said debt and interest. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 1st day of May, 1871.
S. A. ROBINSON, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
22-5t

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT.—A. W. ELLIS vs. Columbus Vaughn. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871, I did issue an order of attachment herein before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, against the property of Vaughn, for the sum of $25. Cause being continued to April 8th, A. D., 1871, you, Columbus Vaughn, will plead, or answer in said case on the 8th day of April, 1871, or judgment will be rendered against you for the aforementioned sum.
22-3t A. W. ELLIS.

PROBATE NOTICE.—NOTICE TO ALL PERsons whom it may concern, that a paper purporting to be the last will and Testament of Wm. W. Arnald, deceased, has been filed in my office, and the Probate Court has fixed the third day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, and the office of the Probate Judge as the place of hearing proving said will.
22-3t A. W. MORGAN, Probate Judge.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATter of Wm. H. Valleau and Rebecca, Bankrupts. United States District Court, Office, at Omaha, on the 17th day of March, 1871.
To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been filed in this Court by Benjamin S. Wall, of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt under the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, and amendatory thereof, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all debts and other claims provable under said Act, that the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1871, was assigned, and is now, the time for the proving of such claims, at the office of S. M. Chapman, in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said District of Nebraska, that the 4th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Register in Brownville in said District, is the time and place appointed for the hearing of the same; when and where creditors may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. The second and third meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at the same place.
WATSON P. SMITH, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
22-2t

Notice of Attachment.

Levi Johnson, Plf., vs. Charles Libby, Def.
Before E. E. Ebright, a Justice of the Peace of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska.
ON THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1871, the said Justice of the Peace issued an order of Attachment in the above entitled action, for the sum of one hundred dollars.
Brownville, Neb., Feb. 20th, 1871.
LEVI JOHNSON.

Norway Oats.
FOR SALE BY E. E. EBRIGHT.

POCKET CUTLERY,
NICEST IN THE MARKET,
AT WM. D. SHELLENBERGER'S.

FOR SALE!
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
IN PERU, NEB.,
WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF THE State Normal School, and convenient to the business portion of town. The property consists of lots, well fenced and set in Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Cottage House, containing six rooms, Basement and good Cellar. Good Well of Water and Cistern near. Fine Barn, Poultry house, Pigery, Wood House, and other out-buildings.
This is the Most Desirable Residence Property in the Flourishing