

some law pass authorizing them to be worked under the control of the Government.

The discovery of stone coal, especially in localities where timber is deficient, is very desirable, as it would facilitate the rapid extension of living machinery. Up to this time but little effort has been made for this purpose, and but few discoveries have been made. But it is believed, from the indications of the general topography of the country, the similarity of its external development to adjacent countries in which valuable deposits have been recently found to exist, that there are vast deposits of coal, and probably other valuable minerals within the limits of our Territory. I therefore recommend that you memorialize Congress for the purpose of securing a Geological Survey of the Territory at an early period as possible.

Nothing, however, can make our Territory so desirable, as a home for industrious people, as assured security, life, liberty and property. You should, therefore, carefully review our criminal code, for the purpose of correcting errors, or supplying omissions which may exist, in providing for the infliction of just penalties on those who willfully violate either the rights of person or property. Remembering that the prompt and certain execution of just laws against offenders, is the highest humanity; and that the humblest, as well as the most influential, are equally entitled to protection.

As no community in this age of the world can continue to be prosperous and happy without religious freedom, you should carefully examine, and, if found necessary, revise our statutes on this subject, so as to secure to all citizens and societies the fullest enjoyment of their religious rights. While no one should be compelled to engage in any form of religious worship, no one should be permitted, with impunity, to molest those whose convictions may prompt them to do so.

I also invite your attention to our School System. While nothing can be more desirable, to a free and intelligent man than the means of educating his children, and while nothing is more essential to the welfare of a free society than free schools, it has always been found difficult to devise a system adapted to the wants of new communities, with but limited means, in a sparsely populated country. In Nebraska, no permanent School Fund has been provided; and in our territorial condition we cannot avail ourselves of the sources of revenue possessed by the new States, such as the proceeds of the sales of the sixteenth sections of land, and other reservations, and funds derived from the Federal Government.

But the Secretary of the Interior Department has recently decided, in favor of the lands in the Territories, reserved for School purposes, may be leased, and the proceeds used in assisting to support our Common Schools. If, in your judgment, a revenue for School purposes may be derived from this source, it will become your duty to provide the necessary legislation. I will most heartily co-operate with you in the adoption of whatever measures your wisdom may devise calculated to render our School system effective.

From the report of the Territorial Auditor, herewith submitted, it will be seen that the whole indebtedness of the Territory is, exclusive of interest, \$50,342 98. Of this sum, \$16,000 is in Territorial Bonds; and the balance, \$34,342 98, is in Territorial Warrants. To meet this, there is due from the counties of the Territory \$13,173 01, leaving a balance of the principal unprovided for of \$21,169 97. The recommendation of the Auditor that an appropriation bill should be passed at each session, limiting the amount to be drawn by the Auditor, and specifying as nearly as possible the purposes for which he shall draw his warrants, is, in my opinion, a good one. Under the present system we have no checks or restrictions upon that officer, and no certain means of knowing the amount that may have been drawn for in any one year. The Bonds alluded to as forming a part of the Territorial indebtedness were issued by the Secretary of the Territory under an act passed at your last session authorizing the "Funding of the indebtedness of the Territory." Under this act, the holders of Warrants were authorized to exchange them for Bonds, payable in ten years, with an annual interest of seven per cent, payable semi-annually. The time mentioned in this act, during which holders of warrants were permitted to exchange them for Bonds, expired on the first day of this month. As many holders of Warrants, residing at points remote from the seat of Government, may not have had an opportunity to present them for exchange, I recommend that you pass a law granting further time for presenting the outstanding warrants for the purpose of being funded according to said act.

The report of the Territorial Librarian is very full, and shows a considerable increase of books and public documents, particularly of reports, laws, and other valuable documents, from the States and Territories. The last appropriation that was made by the General Government for the purpose of purchasing books for our Library was expended by my predecessor, except an amount of \$34 90. That sum, I have just learned, has been passed to my credit by the Treasurer of the United States and will be used in the purchase of a few volumes that I have much needed in the Library.

The Territorial Treasurer, whose Annual Report is herewith presented, points out many defects in our revenue system, to all of which I invite your attention. No part of your duties demand more careful attention than the revenue system. It appears from this Report, that there is a large balance of the taxes for 1859 and 1860 still due and unpaid, and when you take into account the fact that the Auditor included in his report, under the head of "resources," the amount for 1861, you will perceive that the finances of the Territory are not in a very satisfactory condition. The accumulation of a large Territorial debt is impolitic, and, as it seems to me unnecessary, The United States pay the necessary expenses of the Executive office, of the Legislature, and of the Territorial Judiciary. The other expenses of the Territory ought to be limited to a sum that the people could promptly pay, from year to year, as they accrue, by the collection of a light tax. The accumulation of the debt that now exists has depressed the credit of the Territory at least fifty or sixty per cent. below par. This renders it necessary, in making purchases and executing contracts for the public, to pay exorbitant prices, and also lays the foundation for augmenting the Territorial taxes for each subsequent year.

In the collection and disbursement of the revenue for the counties, the same principle should be observed. The annual expenditures of each county should be limited to the annual income, but the temporary increase of expense to what it may; and in the counties that have suffered a large debt to accumulate, the expenses should be reduced proportionately until lower, and the surplus revenue faithfully applied to its payment. This policy would soon bring the credit of the counties to par.

I understand a practice has been established, in some of the counties of the Territory, in the payment of county liabilities, of issuing county orders for a much larger amount than the specific debt to be paid—in some cases for three or four times as much—as to cover the supposed depreciation of the orders below par. This practice cannot be too strongly reprobated. If an individual should thus discharge his own credit in the money market, his pecuniary ruin would be inevitable, and the same result will follow such financing by a municipal corporation. The indebtedness of the counties, adding this practice to the unjustly augmented beyond the ability of the people to pay; repudiation will follow, and with it the ruin, probably, of those

who hold these county orders. It would, in my opinion, be much better to suffer a little inconvenience at the beginning. I therefore recommend that you give this subject your earnest attention, and that you carefully examine our revenue laws, for the purpose of remedying any defects that may appear in the same, and correcting any abuses that may have grown up in their execution.

The completion of the Capitol, the erection of a Penitentiary, and other public buildings, are very much needed. But in the present financial condition of the Territory, I cannot recommend a Territorial tax for these purposes. Were it not for the existence of civil war, which is making such large demands upon the National Treasury, we might reasonably expect Congress to aid us with liberal appropriations. The relation of the Territories to the Federal Government is somewhat like that of the child to the parent.—The Federal Government should nurture, aid and protect the people of a Territory, as a wise and provident father would his children.

In the beginning the Territory may be burdensome, but the ultimate advantage is mutual. As our population and wealth increase we augment the security and power of the nation, and add to its revenues by the payment of taxes. In the same manner, by bringing into market vast quantities of public lands, enhanced in value by our industry.—It would not be unreasonable, therefore, for you to solicit such assistance from Congress as may be imperatively necessary for the purposes alluded to above.

You will be unable to use the rooms in the Capitol designed for the annual sessions of the Legislature. It might be considered unwise, at present, to request a sufficient sum to complete the building, but economy as well as convenience, and the prompt discharge of public business, would seem to require the early completion of the Hall for the Council and House of Representatives. I therefore recommend that you ascertain amount required for this purpose, and memorialize Congress for the necessary appropriation.

The existence of good society requires the punishment of evil doers. Savages, as well as civilized communities, are compelled to restrain or destroy those who violate their laws. Their trial should be impartial, and their punishment impartial, prompt, and humane and certain. Without a reasonable certainty of the punishment of offenders, individuals and communities, smarting under the unredressed violation of their rights, will take the place of your courts; the trial of the accused will be dispensed with, or become a mockery, putting in peril the innocent as well as the guilty; and severe and equal punishment will be exacted for minor offenses as well as for the most heinous crimes.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that we must have a secure Territorial Prison in which to incarcerate those who may be convicted of crimes. Heretofore Congress has uniformly, I believe, made appropriations for the erection of Penitentiaries for the organized Territories. I know of no reason for making Nebraska an exception. You may, therefore, press this subject on the attention of Congress with a reasonable expectation of success.

An appropriation should also be asked, for the establishment of an Arsenal in the Territory. The militia of the Territory are not properly supplied with arms and munitions of war. We are surrounded by tribes of Indians who have been more or less tampered with by wicked men, and traitors to the Union; we are in the immediate vicinity of the battle-fields of the rebellious States; the regular troops, who have been recently garrisoned our forts, are being rapidly withdrawn; large numbers of our best and bravest young men have been summoned from their homes to aid in fighting the battles of the Union; we have a long range of frontier settlements exposed to the tomahaks and scalping knives of savages. You should therefore urge upon Congress, in the strongest terms, the necessity of furnishing our people with the means of defending their homes and families.

An effective organization of the Militia of the Territory, and the safe keeping and preservation of the public arms, is a subject which I would also invite your earnest attention.—An act entitled "An act to organize the Nebraska volunteers," passed at the session of 1858, is the only law now in force in the territory on this subject. By examining the law you will find it to be very defective. It will become your duty, therefore, to make such revision and amendments as the public necessities may require.

The Land system adopted by the Federal Government is, in all respects, just and liberal towards the people of the new States. On their admission into the Union they receive large reservations for school purposes, universities and springs, and for internal improvements; and a handsome price for the proceeds of subsequent sales of public lands within their limits. But as long as the territorial condition continues, the system is oppressive and unjust to the settlers. They are deprived of all these advantages, at a time when they need them the most. After struggling with all the difficulties of a frontier life, and by years of persevering toil, rendering the country desirable, and the public lands valuable, they are allowed the poor boon of pre-empting and buying, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, their own improvements, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, if they should be able to do so within one year after filing notice. But should they fail to raise the required means, they must submit to the loss of their homes, or to the ruinous debts of the money-lender. Every acre not thus secured, is exposed to sale to public outcry to the highest bidder, and if not sold, becomes subject to private entry with land warrants. In this way it passes into the hands of foreign speculators in large quantities, and lies unimproved, preventing the settlement and improvement of the country, depriving the scattered inhabitants of the advantages of schools and churches, roads and bridges, machinery and manufactures, and other accommodations of a dense population.

Hence you should, in my opinion, urge upon Congress to enact a Homestead Law at its next session. With such a law, enabling the industrious with limited means, to secure for their dependent families a home, a very few years will roll around, before the rich valleys of the Platte, the Loup, the Elkhorn, the Nemaha, the Nebraska, and other streams in the Territory, will be made to blossom as the rose.

I am confident that the character of our Territory as a grain-producing and grazing country, is not well understood abroad. You should, therefore, in my opinion, urge upon Congress to enact a Homestead Law at its next session. With such a law, enabling the industrious with limited means, to secure for their dependent families a home, a very few years will roll around, before the rich valleys of the Platte, the Loup, the Elkhorn, the Nemaha, the Nebraska, and other streams in the Territory, will be made to blossom as the rose.

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rated. The people of Nebraska have already suffered severely on account of the circulation of irredeemable paper. This subject is committed to your earnest consideration, that the people whom you represent may be protected, as far as possible, from future losses. Congress, at its last session, in providing means to be used in putting down rebellion in a number of the Southern States of the Union, levied a direct Tax on the people.—The Constitution of the United States provides that direct taxes shall be levied by Congress in proportion to population. The proportion assigned to Nebraska amounts to nineteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars. This tax may be assessed and collected by officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or may be assessed by the Territorial Government. In the latter case, a deduction of fifteen per cent, from the gross amount will be allowed to the Territory. I therefore recommend that you make the necessary provision for the collection by adding the gross amount to the tax levied for the coming year.—Territorial purposes, or that you make such other provision for its payment as your wisdom may devise. Although the sum to be raised is comparatively large, we should not hesitate to bear our part of the burden.

Each one should be willing to exert himself to the utmost to avert the danger which now threatens the Union. We would be unworthy descendants of the good and great men who pledged their property and their lives to secure our free institutions, if we hesitate to make any sacrifice necessary for their preservation. The patriotism of those who assist our country now, when she is defending the Constitution and the Union, against traitors and rebels, who stand firmly by that flag and those institutions which have descended to us from the hands of Washington, will be held in grateful remembrance by the great and good everywhere, and their names will descend with imperishable honor to their country and the world, in its original integrity and vigor, the freest and best government on earth.

In concluding this communication, I deem it a duty, as it is a pleasure, to give expression to the strong desire entertained by me to cooperate with you in the adoption of whatever measures your wisdom may devise for the promotion of the public welfare; that your deliberations may be harmonious; that in any conflict of opinion which may arise in the discussion of public measures during the session, mutual forbearance may be manifested by the members of your respective bodies towards each other, and that our personal, as well as our official interests, while associated in the public service, may be characterized by a fraternal spirit, and remembered only with emotions of pleasure when each of you shall have returned to his constituents in the different portions of the Territory.

ALVIN SAUNDERS.

### OMAHA CORRESPONDENCE.

OMAHA, Dec. 5, 1861.

Mr. Editor: The Legislature of Nebraska is now fully at work, both branches having organized without much delay. It is generally conceded to be the most able and respectable body that has ever assembled at the Capitol of this Territory. The delegation especially from your county, including our good looking and affable Chief Clerk, are highly complimented.

We have a number of members in the Council and House who appear anxious to rise into notice, or, in the language of one of your citizens, to make their "marks," and are in a fair way to accomplish the object, not saying anything respecting the "color."

The greatest fear among some of the House members is, that they can't make buncomb enough to be elected to Congress, and I do believe each one would accept of a place of this kind with a slight degree of pleasure.

Your Councilman, Dr. John McPherson, is by far the most sage-like and venerable looking member of that body, and has already, by his social habits, made a host of acquaintances.

Dr. Holladay, although I understand to be a new member, is bound to make his "mark." He is affable, frank, and industrious, and nothing passes his eagle eye unobserved. I think his constituents could not have made a better selection.

Geo. Crow seems to know the interest of the Territory, and is, therefore, faithful in the discharge of Legislative duties. This is his second session.

Mr. Crother is a fine looking gentleman, and if it is anything in appearance, he will make an efficient member. W. S. Reed is a pleasant and intelligent young man, and bids fair to be a useful legislator.

In future communication I may speak of members from other portions of the Territory. To-morrow I will allude briefly to Legislative matters.

The Herndon House, kept by James Allen, at which your correspondent is stopping, is really an asylum for the weary traveler, or the toll-worn law-maker, whose capacious rooms are filled by the latter, and around whose richly supplied tables an immense crowd is daily seated. Mr. Allen makes one of the best landlords I ever say, carrying out to the letter the saying, "the right man in the right place." He is none of your broad-chest, stand-up-ear "fellows," but takes right hold of things as if he was not afraid of soiling his fingers; and if you, or any of your readers, ever visit Omaha, don't neglect to call on "Jeems," at the "Herndon."

Yours, &c. O. K.

OMAHA, Dec. 6th, 1861.

I will not attempt to give you in detail the proceedings of the Legislature. This will be furnished you from another source.

In the Council an interesting discussion is going on for and against the "Joint Resolution and Memorial," concerning the adjournment, &c., of the Legislature. The principal participants on the floor are Taylor, Sapp, McPherson, Marquette, Kirpatrick, Little and Goss. The subject is one of importance, and should meet with a candid, full, and honest investigation. Many persons, not only in Nema-

ha county, but throughout the Territory, did not, and do not now, fairly understand the merits of the "adjournment question," in consequence of which a few of the members were pledged to its support.—Mr. Taylor, the introducer of the scheme, seems to be disgusted with his glaring deformities, and would be glad to get out of it, but it has gone too far and must come to a vote. No one too far to impugn his motives directly, yet there is a constant whispering among members and outsiders that it is only a "hobby of Taylor's to get into Congress." It is evident that he will either rise or fall of this question.

You will, doubtless, spread all the facts which will be brought to light on this subject, before the people of Nebraska, at an early day, who will at a glance discern the utter fallacy of Taylor's electioneering movements. The gentleman's Congressional visions are not as bright as they were before the convening of the Legislature. But he will succeed in carrying his point in one thing, and that is the defeat of the bill! He don't want it to pass—never did—nor don't now think of such a thing!

Mr. Reynolds, of Otoe, introduced in the House "Joint Resolution," &c., similar to Taylor's, differing, however, in regard to facts. The bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report the same at its leisure, which is a strong indication of its forlorn fate.

The business of the house is conducted more harmoniously than usual; no long and "buncomb" speeches. Every member punctual at his seat, sober, and wide-awake to the interests of their constituents. Better selections could not be made by the people to represent them in a Legislative capacity.

Gov. Saunders is a good man, and will no doubt be an acceptable officer. His message is before your readers by this time. It was delivered in person in presence of the two bodies, besides a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Gov. S. is not politician, and from this fact it is to be presumed he is an honest man. The citizens of Nebraska have good reasons to be grateful to "Honest Abe" for making this appointment, for they have heretofore suffered somewhat by corrupt, incompetent and dishonest officials.

Sec. Paddock is at "home" while discharging the duties of his office. He can be seen at his post almost hourly, accompanying the members with desired information, vigilant and watchful over the affairs of the Government and the Territory. Too much praise cannot be awarded Mr. P. for the arrangement of "things" around about the Capitol. No danger of him following the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor," J. Stealing Morton. His countenance is too honest—his heart is made of different material from that of a plunderer of the public coffers. He is none of your pitiful, dispicable partizans, but an open, liberal officer, without a stain of luteness or meanness on his character.

I have made the acquaintance of Judge Streeter, who has been appointed for your judicial district. He designs holding court as soon as practicable at your city. I find the Judge a sociable, kind, and pleasant gentleman, and it is said a sound and efficient officer. Your people will have a prompt, faithful, and impartial dispenser of justice for once, at least, in their person of Judge Streeter. I, therefore, congratulate you on your good fortune in this appointment.

Geo. Crow, Reid and Crother have taken rooms at the "Farnam." R. W. Furnas, your Editor, McPherson and Holladay are stopping at the "Herndon," one of the most magnificent, agreeable, and comfortable hotels on the Missouri slope. "All minds are clear," and provisions ample to accommodate the world and the "rest of mankind" at the "Herndon."

But I must reserve something for some other time, and beg leave to remain.

O. K.

OMAHA, December 7th, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Taylor's diabolical "humb" got into Congress was defeated in the Council to-day, by 9 to 4 votes.—One of the members, Mr. Sapp of this county, made able speeches against it, but on its final passage voted for it, for the purpose it is said, of heading Taylor. It is the general opinion that Taylor will try to make capitol out of this "game," to advance his prospects for political honor. Oh, what a demagogue some men can be! How bold will he go before the people, pleading and defending his patriotic course in voting in behalf of the non-resident land-holders and speculators!

This same would-be successor of S. G. Daily, knows that his memorial, if granted by Congress, would not relieve the poor man, but save thousands of dollars to the already owners of over one half of the land and other property in our Territory. He knows, for no one will question Taylor's sense, that the taxes imposed by the Government to prosecute the war, will not fall on the unfortunate of our country, but be paid by those who are blessed with an abundance of "this world's goods." And, this is right.—Who says no? Only a few visionary political hucksters, who would, perchance, cater to the interests of themselves at the cost of bringing disgrace upon the Union-loving people of Nebraska. This clique

commanded and drilled into service by Taylor, have declared by their acts that the land speculator must be relieved from his portion of the war debt. Great God! are we now to devise means for the benefit of the very men who have ever retarded the progress of the Territory, and are now its ruin? Will any sane man think of committing such a suicidal act? I think not.

There are other objections to the bill which will be presented in due time for the consideration of the voters of Nebraska county. As the bubble has exploded, or about to, for it will have few supporters in the House, but little will be said on the subject until "office-seekers" are marshalled into the field next fall. Your delegation are almost unanimous in opposing the measure, and their course, without a doubt, will receive the hearty approbation of their constituents.

The "Omaha Nebraskan," in an article a few days since, very eloquently predicts that all who oppose the bill for an adjournment, "dig their political graves." Well, if this is so, such a universal grave digging never will be known. But no such silly threats by editors, or other gentlemen, will frighten the people's servants from the discharge of high, and noble duties. No man with common intelligence can fail to recognize the object of the editors of this sheet. But it is to be hoped they will not cease advocating the measure, as it might, in such an event, become quite popular.

Dr. Holladay, of Nemaha, has introduced Joint Resolution and Memorial to Congress to divert the usual appropriation for 1862 and 1863 to the payment of our war debt. This seems to me more practicable, yet it is "mixed" about its passing.

Mr. Sapp, of Douglas, presented in the Council, Memorial and Joint Resolutions in relation to the confiscation of the property of certain States and persons owning land in our Territory who are engaged in the rebellion against the Government.

The Union sentiment is large in both branches of the Legislature, and anything favoring the crushing out of rebellion will pass without a dissenting voice. The "Stars and Stripes" must float! Talk about the rights of a traitor! It makes a loyal man's blood boil to listen to such stuff. Wipe them out, guard, vine, seed and root," so that the last vestige of treason may only appear in the dim, loathsome, damps of oblivion, to be hated with a holy detestation, wherever it is spoken the name America! Mr. S. is one of the rising men of Nebraska, and by far the most talented and the best speaker in the Council, and at the present time has better prospects than any man north of the Platte.

P. A. WHEELER.

### From the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Mr. McPherson gave notice of a bill to provide for a general banking law.

Mr. Taylor, introduced C. B. No. 13, to amend the 18th Section of the election law of 1856, and the 2d Section of the election law of 1857. Read twice and referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Butler gave notice of a bill for a new apportionment of Representatives.

By Mr. Holladay, of a Joint Resolution asking Congress to divert the usual appropriation for the years 1862 and 1863 to defray Legislative expenses, and apply the same to the payment of the Federal tax for the purpose of prosecuting the war; also of a bill to provide for the better collections of fines and costs.

By Mr. Croton, to amend the law alluding the funding of the Territorial indebtedness; also of a memorial praying Congress to exempt the Territory of Nebraska from the direct tax levied by the General Government.

Mr. Allghever introduced a bill to establish an agency for the purpose of encouraging emigration to the Territory of Nebraska. Referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark, of Douglas, Allogwah and Closser.

By Mr. Crow—A bill to locate a Territorial road in the counties of Nemaha and Richardson.

Council—Mr Taylor's "Memorial and Joint Resolutions relative to diverting the appropriation for Legislative expenses, and for other purposes," was read a third time and put upon its passage, and lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Dundy, McPherson, Sapp and Taylor.

Nays—Belden, Bennet Blanchard, Little, Kirpatrick, Goss, Marquette, Unthank and Taffe.

Mr Sapp introduced a Memorial and Joint Resolution in relation to the confiscation of the property of certain individuals and States, owning lands in the Territory of Nebraska, who are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read 1st and 2nd time and referred to the committee on Federal relations.

Jennison's Practice.

Jennison is administering rather severe doses to the traitors down in Jackson county, Mo. He shows them no mercy. He had a member of the Legislature sawing wood for him, and a Judge husking corn for his horses. He says that they do very well, and that he means hereafter to have secessionists and "conterabands do all his camp drudgery." As a general thing, we like Jennison's "style," and think rough practice is needed with the traitors' job from all accounts, his operations too frequently partake of the cruel and heartless. He may have good and sufficient reasons for some of his transactions; with which the public are acquainted; otherwise they will not add any to his reputation.—Kansas Chief.

## THE ADVERTISER.

W. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1861.



OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! Let it float in the air! Though our fathers are cold in their graves, They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare, And their sons were not born to be slaves!

Up, up with that banner! Where'er it may call, Our millions shall rally around it, A nation of freemen that moment shall fall When it starts shall be trailed on the ground.

MORE SOLDIERS.—We learn that Captain Matthew's Cavalry Company is not yet quite full. B. B. THOMPSON, Esq., has been commissioned to recruit for the Regiment. Those who join the regiment will have all their expenses paid from the time they leave home, until they arrive at Leavenworth. Cavalry soldiers receive \$16 1/2 a month, and \$125 bounty, at the expiration of their service.

Mr. Thompson starts to-morrow on a recruiting expedition to Clay and Gage and Johnson Counties.

HAS DEPARTED.—CAPT. MATTHEWS left this city on Tuesday morning last, for the headquarters of Gen. Hunter at Ft. Leavenworth. Sixteen of his company accompanied him. A number of others will follow in a few days.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Legislature has changed the name of "Shorter" county to that of "Lincoln." Shorter is a member of the rebel Congress, and our Legislature has wisely determined not to allow the Territory to be disgraced by having any of our counties bear his name.

DANCE AT NEMAHA.—Mr. E. L. GRUBB, Proprietor of the Chaplin House, Nemaha City, is making extraordinary preparations for a grand Ball and Supper on Christmas Eve. Mr. Grubb is a gentleman who "can keep a hotel," not "like the man who kept tavern in Indiana," but in a style to make the heart of the weary traveler leap for joy. The fact that he has secured the services of "Uncle Benney Whyte," is a sufficient guarantee that the "grab" will be gotten up in such style that those who attend can eat like grubbers.

The Paddock Guards, at a meeting last week elected LEWIS HILL, Captain of the company in place of Capt. MATTHEWS resigned.

Who ever heard of such a thing as thunder, lightning and snow, all at the same time? We have just had an exhibition of it.—White Cloud Chief.

The thunder was distinctly heard in this vicinity, and was supposed by some to be cannon.

CHRISTMAS EVE BALL.—Buck is going to have "one big" dance at Den's Hall on Christmas Eve. The lovers of the Torpeschian art who want to enjoy themselves go to Bucks Dance, the bill is only \$1.50. Chapin knows how to get up a good supper, "sartin'."

"Nothing said or done in this menagerie, to offend the most fastidious."

The Brownville Brass Band intend giving a Grand Ball on Christmas night, at Den's Hall. They have secured the services of Mr. Chapin to prepare a supper for the occasion. We have reason to believe it will be one of the grandest affairs of the kind that ever came off in Brownville. They put their tickets at prices to suit the present hard times.

The Legislative proceedings published in our columns is quite meagre. But the Correspondence from Omaha will partially supply this deficiency.

A series of resolutions, passed at meeting of Union men in Atchison County, was furnished us for publication, but we have mislaid the manuscript. If it can be replaced, we will publish them next week.

A letter from Colorado has been in type for over a week, but is crowded out for want of space.

Just as we go to press we learn that the Store of William Thurman of Aspirawal has been robbed by Jay-Hawkers. We have not learned the particulars. We think it high time this business was thrown down.

Religious.

Preaching in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath at half past ten A. M., and on Monday, at 11 A. M., by Rev. H. L. Dotson.

Temperance Meeting.

Don't forget the Temperance meeting on next Tuesday evening. An address may be expected. A full attendance is solicited.

Move on.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' medicine. They never cease doing good to those afflicted, relieving the sick and crippled from all ailments. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvelous.—Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, eruptions, Consumption, beginning to show, &c. is cured in contact with the Syrup. The deadly snake-bite, cured! Malaria, Lintment is, familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot tell what hour they may require its use. These medicines are of high, did not meet with more respectful consideration of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

## The War for the Union.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From Wednesday Morning's Bulletin.]  
RICHMOND, Dec. 4,