

The War for the Union. BY TELEGRAPH!

QUINCY, Dec. 19.

Dispatches from Washington to New York papers say, there was a rumor that Mason and Sidel would be delivered up. It is pronounced false by high authority.

The President will send a message to the Senate to-morrow, on our relations with Great Britain.

Richmond and Norfolk papers of the 15th have been received at Washington. The news from England had reached both places, and was producing intense excitement.

Correspondence Richmond papers says the rebel fortifications at Centerville and Fairfax are completed. They are prepared for an attack from McClellan.

Sec. Chase is in New York on financial visit.

FORTRESS MONROE, 18.

By flag of truce to-day we have received Richmond papers of yesterday.

The Richmond Whig has a few additional particulars of the attack on Edward Johnson's force.

At camp Allegheny the federals were reported five thousand strong.

The fight began at 1 a. m., and lasted seven hours, when the federals were repulsed. The federals carried away their wounded, but left from 90 to 100 dead bodies on the field.

Johnson's force was 1,500, and after the battle he was reinforced by two additional regiments.

The following telegrams are from late Southern papers:

Memphis, Dec. 14.—Three thousand federal troops at Paducah marched to Vienna, on Tuesday, and burnt some dwellings, lumber piles, &c. They returned to Paducah, but made no attack on Fort Beauregard. All quiet at Columbus, Ky. Jeff Thompson recently surrounded a party of federals guarding the bridge between Charleston and Bird's point, killing four and capturing two of the bridge guards.

Memphis, Dec. 13.—At Columbus, Ky., there was a great commotion yesterday. More troops have been sent to Gen. Bond at Felecia, and also a regiment to Union city. The federals at Cairo have changed their policy. No one is allowed to leave their camp, and all communication has ceased. The Government transports are idle in the day time, but busy at night.

FORTRESS MONROE, 17.

From the Norfolk Day Book of today, we learn that in the rebel Congress on the 16th Henry C. Burnett and Judge Monroe were sworn in from Kentucky, which State has just been admitted into the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, 18.

The proclamation of Gen. Phelps, at Ship Island, is condemned by all classes of politicians. It was his individual act, and must therefore be regarded accordingly.

Frankfort dispatches say the Select Committee reported resolutions expelling Representatives Elliot and Matthews on merit, and Ewing, Silverthorn, Born and King for aiding the rebellion.

A letter from a prominent officer at Munfordsville says the divisions of Gens. McCook, Johnson, Wood and Rousenau rested on the northern bank of Green River on Sunday.

A letter from Lebanon of the 17th says Gen. Thomas's division is making rapid preparations, and will leave in a few days.

QUINCY, Dec. 21.

In Congress yesterday the House resumed discussion on the constitution. Bill for twenty iron clad steam gun boats passed.

In the Senate, Wade presented petition from citizens of Ohio asking that John C. Fremont be appointed Lieutenant General.

Dispatches received at St. Louis from Gen. Pope, state that after a forced march on the 18th, he got between the enemy, encamped near Chepeulpec, Johnson, Co., 22,000 strong, but as soon as they heard of his approach they beat a retreat towards Rosehill, leaving all their baggage, guns, munitions, &c. in Pope's possession. Gen. Pope then threw forward ten cavalry companies cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of his army to Johnson, Bates county. The rebels, being so closely pursued, scattered in all directions. Pope forced a body of cavalry through, within fifteen miles of Osceola, and captured 150 of their baggage horses. Other squads from 10 to 15 were taken, making the aggregate of prisoners 300. Price has 8,000 troops at Osceola.

Geo. S. Fisher of San Francisco, has been appointed Vice Consul at Kanagawa, Japan, in place of H. W. Dorr, salary \$3,000.

Robt. Hawley of San Francisco, appointed Consul at Maganilla, Mexico, in place of A. Monel.

Washington Dispatches say private letters received from distinguished statesmen in England asserting that England will not demand the release of Mason and Sidel, but will require some reparation as the U. S. can honorably grant.

Federal troops now occupying Beaufort are fortifying themselves.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York from Port Royal; 400,000 lbs of Sea Island cotton had been secured.

Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Major Marshall surprised the rebel camp at Warrenburg, Mo., on the 18th, and captured 1,300 prisoners, including three Colonels, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, &c. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded.

QUINCY, Dec. 21.

Dispatches of British Ministry received at Washington is more sensible and moderate than was represented by the British Press. Nothing peremptory or imperative is addressed to our Government, and nothing which cannot be settled by diplomacy.

Gen. Burnside's expedition, consisting of ten regiments, at Annapolis, are ready to go South.

In the House, yesterday, Julian of

Indiana, offered a resolution that the fugitive slave law be so amended as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without proof that the claimant is loyal. After much discussion the resolution passed.

The capture of 1300 rebels at Lawrenceburg, by Col. Jeff. C. Davis is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war.

Major H. Hubbard of 1st Missouri Cavalry, captured over sixty rebels a day or two since, together with a large amount of baggage.

Gen. Pope and his assistants are determined to rid Missouri of rebels. A battle between the armies of Pope and Price is expected every day.

Geo. W. James, ex-minister to Bogota was arrested in New York, yesterday, by order of Secretary Seward, and sent to Ft. Lafayette.

A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi, and an immense amount of property destroyed \$140,000 of Gen. Quitman's estate alone.

The New York Herald has the following Washington dispatches dated Dec 20th.

Gen. Ord started on a foraging expedition this morning, with the Fourth of Bucktail Rifles, Col Kane, and Easton's battery. Gen. McCall thinking they might be attacked sent on after them two brigades. He and his staff also followed.

When Gen. Ord's command was near Drainsville, they were attacked by the enemy in ambush. A brisk engagement ensued. Easton's Battery was planted along side of the Horton House, poured terrible volleys on to enemy.

Gen. McCall came up and conducted the battle. It continued an hour, when the enemy finding our fire too hot for them retreated in the direction of Fairfax, leaving large numbers of dead on the field. Our troops pursued short distance and picked up wounded prisoners.

Gen. Ord captured a large amount of arms and clothing &c., which the enemy left behind. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Our loss six killed and eight wounded.

Among rebels killed was Col. Thiller of Kentucky.

Their force consisted of three regiments of infantry, one cavalry company, and a Battery, all under acting Brigadier General John H. Fordice of Alabama.

At nine p. m. our troops returned with fifty wagon loads of forage.

By the latest news from Europe, we learn that the Trent question continues to excite the public press. Large 100-pound Armstrong guns were being distributed among ships preparing for sea.

A great Irish mass meeting was held at Dublin to consider affairs between the United States and Great Britain. The feeling ran high in favor of sustaining the cause of the United States.

Ireland strongly sympathizes with the Government of the United States.

France will do nothing to irritate the Government of Great Britain.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a dispatch from Baltimore: Ft. Pickens opened fire upon Fort McRae.

What effect is not stated.

From Wednesday Morning's Bulletin.

QUINCY, Dec. 23.

Dispatches to the Tribune say that Lord Lyons has made his first official communication to the Secretary of State. Contents are not known.

There has been a rupture in Richmond between Gen. Wise and Jeff. Davis.—Wise will probably resign, and O. Jennings Wise will oppose Jeff. Davis's administration in his paper.

Government has received intelligence that General Scott will immediately return. He will undoubtedly bring important information.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order making death the penalty for cutting down telegraph wires or burning railroad bridges. Secessionists and their slaves will be required to repair all damages to railroad bridges, &c., near where they live.

A fire occurred in New York yesterday, destroying Hegman & Co's Drug Store, 161, Broadway. Loss \$50,000.

Garret Davis, Senator from Kentucky was in his seat, for the first time, yesterday.

QUINCY, Dec. 24.

In the House, yesterday, were passed Wilson's resolutions, prohibiting U. S. officers from using any of their force for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves.

Morrel reported a bill increasing the duties on sugar, tea and coffee. The proposed increase will yield a revenue of eight millions should the importation remain the same as usual.

Tenton introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived. The French transport ship Resource, bound to California had been wrecked forty miles south of Valparaiso. Six hundred passengers were on board, and only five or six were saved.

Dispatches to the New York Post gives the rumor that Mason and Sidel were to be released. And an order issued to ship them to Halifax. The rumor not believed.

The Tribune has dispatches which say that Lord Lyons had an interview with Secretary Seward yesterday. It was of a friendly nature.

Lord Lyons is to have a Christmas party, and has issued invitations.

From the Legislature.

OMAHA, Dec. 17.

The Bill for an act to encourage the growth of sheep and swine passed the Council.

Bill to authorize Sheriffs, to serve and return process issued by a Probate Judge and Justices of the Peace, was read first and second time and referred.

In the House, Mr. Crow introduced a bill to provide for an Estray Law.

A bill to regulate interest on money was introduced.

Bill to change the time of the meeting of the legislature, passed House.

Some time was spent in the house discussing the herd law.

OMAHA, Dec. 19.

In the House a bill to authorize Sumnerland and Walter to keep a ferry at Arago was discussed.

A bill to complete the two chambers designed for the Legislature, passed the Council.

A bill to authorize Avery Carter to keep a ferry at Peru, passed the house.

Also a bill to encourage grape growing passed the house.

Mr. Taylor introduced a memorial and joint resolution in reference to a mail route from Nebraska City to New Fort Kearney, and from Nebraska City to Ottumwa, Iowa. Bill passed and title agreed to.

Mr. Unthank moved that the report from Committee on Agriculture, in reference to Bill 28 and 29, providing for the growth of sheep and hogs, and encouragement of wool growing be adopted.—Motion lost by vote of 7 to 6.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend by striking out 500 and exempting an unlimited number of sheep for five years from taxation or exemption. Amendment lost.

Mr. Taylor moved the indefinite postponement of the report of the committee. Question on the indefinite postponement of the report, carried.

Mr. Dundy introduced a memorial and joint resolution asking the Secretary of War to station one company of Government troops in Southern Nebraska, was taken up and on motion referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. McPherson and Dandy.

FRIDAY, December 20.

The resolutions of Mr. Clark, with reference to banking, were adopted.

Mr. Allgwehr introduced a memorial and joint resolution relative to school lands on the half breed Reservation in Richardson county. Read first and second time and referred.

The memorial and joint resolution relative to making Omaha a distributing office, was taken up and passed.

A bill for an act to encourage the growth of grapes was taken up and passed.

A bill for an act to repeal an act for a Territorial road from Nebraska City to Brownville. Passed. Also

Memorial and joint resolution asking Congress to station two companies of soldiers in Southern Nebraska.

SATURDAY, December 21.

On motion of Mr Taylor it was Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to examine, ascertain and report to the Council, with all convenient speed, how much money our present School system has cost the Territory per annum, since it was adopted; and whether our present School system can not be greatly improved by being made more practical.

A bill to encourage the growth of Grapes, was read a second time; it has already passed the House.

A memorial asking that two companies of U. S. soldiers be stationed in the southern part of Territory, was taken up and passed.

A Wise Precaution.

The Legislature, on Saturday last, passed a Memorial and joint Resolution, asking the Secretary of War to station two companies of United States troops in South-eastern Nebraska, to protect the citizens of that portion of the Territory from the marauding incursions of the rebels in Missouri, and the resident sympathizers with the rebellion.

This is a wise precaution, and we hope that so reasonable a request will be promptly complied with by Secretary Cameron. There is no disguising the fact that the people of South-eastern Nebraska are in an exposed position, and that without some such protection as is contemplated in this Memorial, there is no adequate security to life or property in that locality. Government should be prompt in extending the protection asked for, and we have no doubt will respond favorably to the request of our Legislature.

Nebraska has contributed her full share of soldiers in defense of the Union, and not less than 1,200 of her brave sons are now in Missouri, in the front ranks of the grand Union army. This heavy drain upon her resources, has materially diminished her means of self-defense.—And now, when the safety of her people is placed in jeopardy by the close proximity of rebel hordes, we are confident that her appeal for protection will not be in vain.—Omaha Republican.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec 18.

The recent Munfordsville engagement considering the disproportion of numbers, proves the most brilliant victory yet achieved. Four companies, about 350 men, of Willich's regiment, led by Lieut. Col. Von Weber, drove back over 3,000 rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into ambush and fired at from all sides by rebel infantry. The federals returned the fire vigorously, and stood their ground until the rebels fell back, leaving their dead and most of their wounded on the field. Our loss was 10, while the rebels loss was about 80 killed.

Youth has the same depth of thought as age, but wants the lead line which measures its profundity.

In private, watch your thoughts. In the family, watch your temper. In company, watch your tongue.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1861.



OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on 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; A nation of freemen that moment shall fall, When its stars shall be trailed on the grand.

The Editor of the ADVERTISER has been at Omaha for several weeks. He will remain there until after the adjournment of the Legislature.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OMAHA, Dec. 17, 1861.

The Legislature is "under way."—Thus far, the question has been immediate adjournment or not. A joint resolution and preamble was introduced in both Houses, providing for an adjournment, and praying Congress to divert the appropriation for Legislative expenses to the payment of our war tax.

The question was thoroughly examined and discussed, and the general opinion was that it was not only utterly impracticable; but would fail in accomplishing the desired object. The act appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of defraying Legislative expenses, appropriates that sum, "or"—in the language of the act—"so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Legislature;" consequently, had the Legislature adjourned immediately the unexpended portion of the appropriation would have reverted to the National Treasury, or be placed to the credit of the Territory in favor of the next Legislative Assembly. Should the Legislature remain in Session during the entire forty days, the appropriation will be very well circulated throughout the Territory, and will thus be of material benefit. Nemaha county through its Representatives will receive about \$700.00. The members are much more economical this Session than ever before, and instead of leaving all, or nearly so, of their earnings in Omaha as heretofore, they will take the greater portion home with them.

The question of adjournment assumed the shape of an "electioneering hobby" merely, and the action upon it by the Legislature is, perhaps, just what its advocates desired. "We shall see" it was defeated in the Council by a very decisive vote: 9 to 4, and in the House by a vote of 26 to 11. The future cry of its advocates and aspirants will no doubt be "I told you so."

The fact is, the passage of the memorial, and adjournment under all the circumstances, would have resulted both injurious to the Territory and detrimental to emigration. The Memorial and Report of the Select Committee thereon were an outrage and slander upon the whole Territory. They showed Nebraska as a resource almost entirely destitute of "everything which civilized man consumes," and the Territory itself helplessly bankrupt, and evincing, if not a desire, a willingness to evade the payment of the tax for the preservation of the Union.

A Memorial to Congress has passed the Council praying Congress to pass an act confiscating the real estate owned in this Territory by rebel States and individuals, and allowing the proceeds to be used in completing the Capitol, erecting a penitentiary, and for school purposes. This would be a righteous act on the part of the General Government. The memorial will pass the House without doubt.

There is just now considerable discussion both in and out of the Legislature as to the passage of an act for the encouragement of wool growing in Nebraska. This I consider the most important measure, when considered in all its bearings, of any heretofore before the Legislative Assembly, either at this or any preceding Session. An act, properly drawn up, can be made to act as a stimulus to those of our own citizens who are financially prostrated; as an inducement for capitalists to come into the Territory; afford a home market for grain; and add more to our wealth in the shortest time than almost anything else imaginable.

Our high, dry, rolling prairie country is admirably adapted to sheep growing. There are millions of acres of idle lands upon which they can be herded for years to come without the cost of fencing or even the purchase of the land. All the outfit requisite beside the purchase of stock sheep, will be to provide winter quarters which can be done very cheap indeed.

Should a bill, as is contemplated, provide that a certain number of sheep should be exempt from both execution and taxation—not exempting the wool from either—great inducements will be held out to sheep raisers in the States to come into the Territory and engage in that lucrative branch of business. It would also afford an opportunity to those in the Territory who have been unfortu-

nate in financial affairs to recuperate and pay off their indebtedness. There are few branches of business—perhaps no other—in which men can engage with so little capital, and reap such speedy, certain and remunerative income. It would render more certain, honorable and effective relief to a class of people who the Legislature has been endeavoring to aid for several years past, than all the "Stay Laws," "Homestead Laws," "Statutes of Limitation," and such like enactments which have been or may hereafter be passed.

The wool crop always finds a ready market, and demands cash. Under present circumstances, the cultivation of cotton being so seriously interfered with, both the market and price will be doubly encouraging and remunerative. While our heavy cereals and stock find but poor market, by reason of a want of shipping facilities, this product could always be shipped to advantage. Again: say that there were a million of sheep in the Territory, we have a home demand for at least three million bushels of grain annually, with which to feed them during the winter. But more anon on this subject.

The Adjournment Question.

We are glad the members of the Nebraska Legislature decided not to adjourn until the expiration of the Constitutional limit of their term. In the Council the members met the question boldly; voting it down by 9 to 4. But the House, "let it slide," without bringing it to a final vote.

The people, in this country, at least, will endorse the action of the legislature on this question. So far as our conversation has extended, we have found but two or three men who were in favor of an immediate adjournment, after they had considered the subject in all its features.

It is true this War Tax will be heavy upon many tax-payers. But about \$6,000 of this Tax is paid on the property of non-residents—wealthy men, many of them living in the Southern Confederacy.

Had it been possible for the Legislature to have diverted the entire sum appropriated for Legislative expenses to the payment of the Tax, this property would have been exempted, and of course lost to the Territory, for the residents, be it remembered, pay not quite \$14,000. It may not, perhaps, be always right, or good policy, to legislate to "skin" the non-residents. But it certainly is wrong to exempt them from bearing an equal share of the public burden.

Another item—the territory reserves over \$1,000, for the collection of this tax. This makes the sum saved to the Territory, over \$7,000.

But had the Legislature done its part towards the diversion proposed, it is possible, and even probable that Congress would have neglected or refused to have acted upon it, either for a want of time, or for some other reason.

Again, a large amount of the money appropriated for "Legislative expenses," was expended before the legislature had been in session one day. And had they adjourned at the expiration of the first week, they could not have saved to the Government over one half or one third of the sum.

Some argue that, "Though it is true, there will be a few thousand dollars more gold in the Territory than if Congress had diverted it to the payment of the tax, yet it will go into the pockets of the legislators, and the clerks, and be no benefit to the masses." True, it will first go into their pockets, but they will use it to pay their debts, and start it into circulation. But a small part of the members' per diem will remain in Omaha as board is cheap, balls are out of fashion, and the legislators are "all" temperance men.

OMAHA CORRESPONDENCE.

OMAHA, N. T.

The "Adjournment bill" fathered by the editor of the Nebraska City News, M. W. Reynolds, of Otoe county, was killed in the House on the 11th inst., being indefinitely postponed. Your entire delegation, in the House, voted against the passage of this political "humbug." It is out of the way and something useful and practicable may now be done for the Territory. The vote stood 20 to 11.

THE "APPOINTMENT BILL."

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Cass county, is the author of a bill defining the Councilman districts, which came up in Committee of the Whole, in the Council, on the 11th inst. I was present during a part of the discussion, and must be allowed to say, that if the Douglas county members of that branch of the Legislature reflect the feeling of this region, respecting the South Platte, it is enough to arouse and array every voter in your section against Omaha, or any of her pet measures or men. The whole of the South Platte delegation are taken by surprise at this uncalculated attempt on the part of members North to resurrect "by-gones." In the organization of the Legislature not a word was spoken, nor a thought filled the mind of any one, that these old and disagreeable "family jars," would be dragged into this session. It is to be lamented that such is the case; but I see no way of escape, and the people of the South Platte must meet them openly, and to a man.—Why these consequential, puffed-up, pap-

fed "fellows," in Douglas and Sarpy say, in their speeches, "we have the bill by the horns and we are going to hold on, let the consequences be what they may."—Again they say, "we know the South Platte has more voters than we of the North Platte, but we are too smart to vote for a new apportionment; the power is in our hands, and we are going to keep it."

Now, how do you like the sentiment of our North Platte brethren? Will the freemen of the part of the Territory in which you live, submit to such scandalous, outrageous treatment? If the war is to be renewed, let South Platte proudly breast the fire, and may she have her rights, and no more, ere the smoke of the battle is swept away! Justice should rule, "though the heavens fall," is the motto that should be stamped in glowing colors upon your banner, and show forth to the miserable "one-horse power" that the scepter shall depart from "Judah."

The time is at hand when the "music" must be faced, and the man in the Council, or House, who casts his vote, or influence against so just a measure, hews out his own political tombstone, and rears it above his own worthless remains, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Amen, and amen!

"AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE WOOL-GROWING."

Will pass the Council and House, and no doubt receive the approval of the Governor. Five hundred head of sheep are exempt from sale on Execution, and any number free from taxation. These are the features of the bill in the House.

The Council have passed a bill exempting five hundred head from execution and taxation. So you see one or the other of these bills will become a law. Its operations will be highly beneficial, inviting capital to the Territory, and enhance our prosperity. We have, perhaps, the best adapted country for this business in the West. This fact should be more generally known among the people of the East, and particularly among those who are acquainted with the wool growing business. Your members went in for the sheep bill to a man. Several able speeches were made in the Council and House on the subject. It is a most important bill, and I believe will suit us, at least, at this juncture in the affairs of Nation and Territory.

PAWSEE.

OMAHA, Dec. 22, 1861.

The "Herndon" was a scene of the most unbounded meriment and sociality on last Friday evening, in consequence of the Governor's "levee." The order of the occasion was as follows:

Presentation of the members of the Council and House of Representatives by the Hon. W. F. Sapp and A. D. Jones, after which a considerable time was agreeably devoted to promenading. Among the male promenaders I noticed Bishop Talbot of Nebraska City, Judge Streeter, R. W. Furnas, Editor of the Advertiser, and a number of the Nebraska "Solons." The Advertiser Editor played the gallant, just as if he was used to the "game." "Roberti" is at home anywhere, (a quality not possessed by one or two of your delegates to the Nebraska Legislature,) especially in the society of pretty women. The Bishop and the editor vied with each other as to which could "pile on the agony" the most; the latter "bearing off the palm" with ease. Your venerable looking Councilman could be seen "mixing in" with the gentlemen, but maintained a respectable distance from the "fair ones." About midnight refreshments were furnished to the mirthful guests, after which the young folks, and a few of the "old ones," enjoyed a shake of the heel.

The "levee" closed to the satisfaction of the most captious, save the misfortune of two Councilmen, through excessive bashfulness, neglecting to attend to the "inner man," and a sudden absquatulation early in the evening, of a Representative, when invited to be presented to the Governor. There was, I believe, a complaint against some of the Omaha agents for a want of pliteness at the table. Your correspondent, however, did not notice it, consequently, speaks only second-handed. Suffice it to say it was a splendid affair, and creditable in all respects, and will be remembered with pleasure in after years.

The Governor and lady have already made many warm friends in Nebraska. He is plain, sociable, kind, and gentlemanly, and peculiarly adapted to conduct the affairs of the Territory in a manner conducive to its usefulness. He does not seem to be one of your "fast men." Such as we have had heretofore to preside over us as Governors. But cool-headed, solid, and better still, no frequenter of dead-falls. Thanks to this Administration, for at least, officials who conduct themselves with self-respect.

Mrs. Saunders elicited the admiration of all as being the most unobtrusive and lady-like of all the ladies on the floor. A better woman, I venture to say, cannot be found in any community, East or West. The attention of your readers however, must be directed to some other items at the Capital.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

Of which I spoke in my last communication, has, during the past week, been warmly discussed in the Council. Taylor of Otoe went in on his "nerve," when the bill came up last Monday. Little and Belden declared that they would

"rather suffer their right arm torn from their bodies than vote for such a bill!" Sapp, also, was extremely bitter in his denunciation of this measure designed to deprive Omaha of a power she has so long held over the people of South Platte.

How long will justice be trampled under foot by these men? Omaha, has no idea of releasing her grasp willingly, and permitting other points of the Territory to enjoy the most palpable constitutional rights. "Coming events cast their shadows before," so ye embryo Congressmen look well to "lock and stow." The burden will neither be "light nor easy."

"A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH OF SHEEP."

Has passed both Houses, exempting five hundred head of sheep from forced sale on execution, and from taxation. This is not as liberal as the sheep growers have desired, yet will serve, somewhat in testing the adaptability of our climate to the business. The farmers of Nebraska must very soon turn their attention to stock-raising, because of the limited market for grain.

A BILL AMENDING THE TAX LAW.

This bill originating in, and passing the Council, without debate, was defeated in the House. The rate of interest asked for was ten per cent on contracts and six per cent on all judgments, &c., and six per cent where the interest is not mentioned.

A BILL FOR AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE TIME OF COMMERCIAL CIVIL ACTIONS.

This is also a Council Bill and has passed the Council and House. It is lengthy, embracing many essential changes, so contended by those acquainted with its provisions. Its features will be made known.

BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF GRAPE CULTURE.

This is a House Bill, and was passed a few days ago; but has not yet been acted upon in the Council, but there is no doubt