

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

Struggling, as our country is, bravely against the rebellion; constantly narrowing its boundary, hemming it in on one side, by what has been termed by our "beef eating" friends in the "foggy isle" of England, a "paper blockade," and on the other by the bayonets of determined freemen, the question of a final settlement, and how that is to be effected to the best advantage and the eternal extinction of slavery, comes up with a force hitherto unexpected.

The most sanguine, upon the matter of slavery, think that the President's Proclamation has settled that entirely, and that slavery does not exist within that territory in rebellion at the time specified in it.

Gen. Banks has issued a proclamation for a State election for Governor, &c., for Louisiana, on the 22d of February. He declares that so much of the constitution and laws of the State as relate to slavery, being inconsistent with the present state of affairs and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, are inoperative and void.

This we see styled by a "prominent leader in the free State movement in Louisiana," a "military dictation," and Banks, for carrying out the orders of the President, is called "another Schofield."

Washington, Jan. 21.—The same steamer which brought the account of the great meeting in New Orleans, in favor of holding a State Convention to do away with slavery, brought the following letter to leading Administration Congressmen from one of the most prominent leaders in the free State movement in Louisiana, and a native of Louisiana.

The following Preamble and Joint Resolutions were passed unanimously in both Houses of the Legislature on the 20th. They were introduced by Hon. T. M. Marquette, of Cass county, and are but a just tribute to the heroic bravery of the gallant soldiers who have gone forward from Nebraska, to battle for Constitutional liberty, at the call of their country.

Whereas, A wicked and uncalled for rebellion now devastates a large portion of our beloved land, threatening its very existence. And Whereas, Our brave men have at their country's call gone to fight her battles and preserve the institutions of our Fathers; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, that the thanks of the people of this Territory are due and are hereby tendered, through their Legislative assembly, to the brave men who have gone from our Territory to battle for the preservation of our country. That we look with pride and satisfaction upon the record our soldiers have made since the war of the rebellion was inaugurated, and that their unsurpassed bravery on every battle-field from Fort Donelson, where the blood of the Nebraska First mingled with the crimson tide of the brave of other States who consecrated with their lives the first victory of the war, down to the heroic defence of Cape Girardeau, where the sons of our Territory, almost unaided, achieved one of the most brilliant and decisive victories that will adorn the annals of the present struggle, a record which commands the admiration of the world, and places us under a debt of gratitude to those brave men which we never can repay.

Resolved, That our warm and earnest sympathies are extended to the friends and relatives of the gallant dead of our Territory who gave up their lives that their country might live.

Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to General John M. Thayer, and also a copy to Colonel Robt. R. Livingston, to be by him communicated to the officers and soldiers under his command; and also a copy to Lieut. Col. M. T. Patrick to be communicated to the officers and soldiers under his command. This is a just tribute, but we are sorry to notice that the gallant deeds and noble bearing of the Nebraska Second have not won them a place in the remembrance of the people's representatives. Their record is too plainly written on the scalps of the treacherous savages who threatened our frontier, and in history, to need repetition on our part. Through their service was to persevere a savage enemy over an uninhabited country, a thousand miles from civilization, and succor in case of defeat impossible; and though their connection with the rebellion is not so conspicuous as that of the First Nebraska; yet, the hardships and privations endured, and the fortitude and bravery exhibited in defending the frontier, we think, should win them at least an acknowledgment from Nebraska's Legislators.

Legislative.

Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864. Mr. Cadman, of Clay, presented a petition from the citizens of Clay and Gage Counties for the division of Clay County. Read and referred to the Committee on County Seats and Boundaries.

Mr. Simpson, of Otoe, introduced H. F. No. 54, a bill for an act to amend an act providing for the better regulation of schools in Nebraska county. Read first time.

Mr. Dorsey, of Nemaha, introduced a bill for an act to amend an act respecting elections. Read first and second time and referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Cadman, of Clay, introduced H. F. No. 58, an act authorizing Walker W. Ward and Charles Filly, to erect a mill-dam across the Great Nemaha River, in Johnson county. Read first and second time and referred.

Mr. Chapman, from Committee on Corporations, submitted a report upon H. F. No. 30, a bill to erect a toll-bridge across the Little Nemaha River—reporting the same back with amendments thereto attached and recommending the passage of the bill. Report adopted, and the bill as amended ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Kennedy, from Committee on Judiciary submitted a report on H. F. No. 19, a bill providing for an estray law, reporting the bill back and recommending its passage. Report accepted.

Also, C. B. No. 4, a bill to apportion and define the Councilman Districts. On motion of Mr. Renner, of Otoe, they proceeded to the consideration of bills from the Council, which were read first and second time and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the resolutions introduced into the House, endorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation, were taken up and passed by a vote—ayes, 22; nays, 6.

Mr. Marquette, from Committee on Judiciary submitted a report on the bill to grant a divorce to Louisa O. Worden, stating that in the opinion of the Committee, the matter is not a fit subject for legislation, and recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Also, on C. B. No. 16, a bill providing for special terms of the Supreme Court, with amendments attached and recommending the passage of the same.

Also, on C. B. No. 6, a bill for an act to enable the military and volunteers of the Territory, when in the military service of the United States, to exercise the right of suffrage; reported back the printed bill, without amendment and recommending its passage. Report adopted.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Roads submitted a report on H. F. No. 6, a bill for an act relative to a Territorial road from Nebraska City to Brownville, recommending that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Porter, from Committee on expenditures submitted a report on H. F. No. 17, "a bill for the relief of families of

Nebraska soldiers in the service of the United States," reporting the same back without amendment and recommending its passage.

Mr. Marquette, of Cass, offered Joint Resolutions tendering the thanks of the people of Nebraska Territory through their Legislature, to the soldiers of Nebraska in the service of the United States. Resolution adopted.

The Clerk of the House appeared with a message, informing the Council that H. F. No. 5, a bill for an act to authorize garnishments in certain cases. On motion Council Adjourned.

Jan. 21, 1864. The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Clerk of the House appeared and by message informed Council that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions:—

Joint resolutions relative to the state of the Union.

H. F. No. 29, a bill attaching certain unorganized portions of Nebraska to the first judicial district.

H. F. No. 30, a bill for an act to authorize Henry Elliott, his associates and assigns, to erect a toll bridge across the Little Nemaha.

Joint resolutions of the Council tendering thanks of the people through the Legislative Assembly to Nebraska soldiers in the field.

On motion, Council adjourned.

HOUSE. The House assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Grebe, of Douglas, presented a petition from the citizens of Kelly precinct, relative to a herd law. Referred.

Mr. Rice, of Nemaha, moved that the Clerk be directed to procure the printing of fifteen hundred of the joint resolutions on the State of the Union, and the preamble and joint resolutions relative to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, in English, and five hundred copies in German, together with the ayes and nays on the passage of the same, for the use of the House. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Todd, of Cass, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and they are hereby instructed to consider the justice and propriety of exempting from taxation the following designated personal property used for agricultural purposes, viz: four horses, and harness for the same, and wagon; five hundred sheep, one yoke of oxen, four cows, one reaping machine, and all other tools necessary for agricultural purposes, with all wheat raised in three years; and if the committee believe that exempting such property from taxation will be for the best interest of the Territory; they are instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Dorsey of Nemaha, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The ayes and nays being demanded, the motion was lost—ayes 5, nays 30.

Mr. Bremen, of Richardson, moved to strike out all after the words "four horses," and insert "\$1,500." Laid on the table.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the resolutions passed.

Mr. Heaton, of Dodge, introduced H. F. No. 59, a bill for an act to regulate unorganized counties. Read first and second time, and referred.

N. F. No. 54, a bill relative to the better regulation of schools. Read first and second time by title, and referred.

H. F. No. 55, a bill for the relief of certain counties, was taken up, passed to its second reading, and referred to the committee on accounts and expenditures.

On motion, H. F. No. 19, a bill for an act entitled an act to provide an estray law was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House proceeded to the consideration of bills on third reading.

H. F. No. 29, a bill to authorize Henry Elliott, his associates and assigns, to erect a toll bridge across the Little Nemaha was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

H. F. No. 29, a bill for an act to amend an act entitled an act to attach certain unorganized portions of Nebraska, to the first judicial district, was considered, read a third time, and passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Jan. 22, 1864. The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Campbell presented a memorial to the Congress of the United States for an appropriation of money for the erection of a Penitentiary, and for other purposes. Read first and second time and referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Doorn, from the majority of the Committee to whom was referred C. B. No. 17, a bill for an act for the relief of the families of Nebraska soldiers in the service of the United States, submitted a report thereon, recommending that the same be amended by striking out the words "ten thousand dollars," in section two, and inserting "five thousand dollars," and further recommending the passage of the same as amended.

Mr. Mason, in minority of said Committee, asked time to report on C. B. No. 17, and leave to introduce a bill for the organization of a Territorial Sanitary Association. Leave was granted.

The House joint resolutions on the state of the Union, were taken up, read 1st and 2d time and referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

On motion, the Council proceeded to the consideration of C. B. No. 5, a bill for an act to enable the military and volunteers of this Territory, when in the military service of the United States, or of this Territory to exercise the right of suffrage. The amendments reported by the Committee were severally taken up, the bill, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Doorn, the vote by which the report of the Committee was accepted, was considered.

On motion of Mr. Little, the following section was added: Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage until the close of the session of the Legislature of the Territory or future State of Nebraska, next convening after the first day of June, A. D. 1865, and no longer, and shall then expire of its own limitation.

On motion, the Council adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

HOUSE. The resolution of Mr. Rice, of Nemaha, relative to the printing of Joint Resolutions in the State of the Union, and the resolutions endorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation, together with the ayes and nays, thereon, were taken up, and on motion of Mr. Renner, of Otoe the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until July 4th, 1864.

On leave, Mr. Rice was permitted to withdraw the resolution.

By Mr. Rice, of Nemaha, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the several acts of precedents.

Also, H. F. No. 60, a bill for an act to locate a Territorial road from Nemaha city to the State line of Kansas. Read 1st and 2d time and referred to committee on Roads.

H. F. No. 34, a bill for an act to amend section two of an act regulating weights and measures, was taken up—Read a third time and passed.

HOUSE. Jan. 25, Mr. Dorsey, of Nemaha, presented a petition from the citizens of Nemaha in relation to a Territorial road. Referred.

Mr. Heaton, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted a report on H. F. No. 58, a bill for an act to encourage the growth of sheep, recommending the passage of the same without amendment. Report accepted.

Mr. Ritchie, of Douglas, introduced H. F. No. 61, a bill for an act in relation to sheep running at large. Read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Pardee, of Cass, introduced H. F. No. 64, a bill for an act in relation to the admission of attorneys at law to practice in the courts of this Territory. Read first time.

Mr. Cadman, of Clay, introduced H. F. No. 66, a bill for an act to locate a Territorial road from Brownville to the Salt Basin. Read first time.

H. F. No. 52, a bill for an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the North Nebraska Railroad Company, was taken up, and

On motion was referred to the committee consisting of members from Otoe county.

H. F. No. 16, a bill for an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in Chancery, was taken up, and

On motion, was made the special order for Wednesday next, 27th inst, at 10 o'clock.

On motion, House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Butler, on engrossed and enrolled Bills reported C. B. 26, joint resolutions relative to claims against the Territory.

Also, C. B. No. 16, a bill for an act to repeal an act to provide for special terms of the Supreme Court, as corrected engrossed.

Mr. Little, of Douglas, gave notice that he would on to-morrow or some subsequent day introduce a bill for an act to incorporate the Platte Valley Bridge Company.

Mr. Fisher, of Nemaha, gave notice that he would on to-morrow introduce a bill to provide an extraordinary bridge fund in each county, on a vote of the people.

Mr. Doorn, of Cass, gave notice of a bill for an act to authorize the Governor of the Territory, to offer rewards for the apprehension of criminals fleeing from justice.

Mr. Butler, of Pawnee, gave notice that he would at an early day in the session introduce a bill to authorize the county commissioners of Gage county to dispose of certain town lots in the town of Beatrice, situated in Gage county, Nebraska Territory.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Council adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Since the horrible loss of life in the earthquake at Mendoza, nothing has approached in mournfulness the spectacle presented to-day by the magnificent capital of Chile. By the conflagration of the Jesuit church on the evening of the 8th inst, more than two thousand victims were suddenly hurried into eternity, by the fearful of all possible deaths, that of fire.

It has been the custom for the past five years to celebrate the "month of Mary" with great zeal and pomp, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, situated at the corner of the street of that name and Bandera street, and fronting the plaza of the Company. The curate having organized a religious association, known as the "Daughters of Mary," has held annual services during said month; winding up upon the 8th with a grand illumination of the church and sermon in the evening, at which all the members were earnestly entreated to be present.

This year, determined to outshine all former exhibitions, he made arrangements to adorn the church with garlands of flowers, colossal statues, and with an unprecedented number of lights.

The church was filled with the devout all day, and towards nightfall a continuous stream of human beings, almost exclusively women, poured into the church until every avenue was densely packed, and the steps of the church and far out into the plaza were filled with a hushed and kneeling crowd.

The doors were all then closed, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers and of making the voice of the preacher more distinctly heard. At a little before seven, the assistants began lighting up the church and were just finishing the grand altar, the rest of the building being fully illuminated with

thousands of lamps, most of them of paraffine oil, when from a transparent crescent, at the foot of the statue of the Virgin, burst forth a jet of flame. The attendant endeavored to extinguish it with his poncho, but the inflammable liquid penetrated the fabric and only increased the danger. In a moment the flames darted up the garlands of artificial flowers to the roof, the immense cupola caught fire and the lamps suspended from the roof by strings dropped and exploded among the densely packed mass of women kneeling beneath. Darting along the wooden ceiling, already heated to the dryness of tinder, the flames ran like hissing serpents the whole length of the church and rolled down in huge billows upon the compact crowd that had instinctively sought the main entrance. During the first few moments of surprise and terror shrieks of sorrow for the destruction of their beloved church resounded through the aisles of the building; but when rushing to the various outlets, all were found closed, save one, and that one impassable, loud screams of horror burst from the despairing multitude. For a few moments the heart-piercing cries of perishing women were increasing; then gradually grew fainter and fainter, and soon an awful silence reigned within that horrible furnace, broken only by the angry roar of the flames, or the crashing of falling towers.

The criminal neglect to take the most ordinary precautions against fire, or even alarm, has been fearfully atoned. Of the 3,000 persons within the pile, but five or six hundred escaped, and most of them wounded, scorched and baked. The rest became wedged together, and panting with heat, terror and pressure, lost the ability to help themselves or second the efforts of those who risked their lives to save them. It was only by almost superhuman efforts that some few were dragged from the tightly packed mass of human beings at the tardily opened outlets; and of those few, a great majority only lived a few hours.

The scene within the church was heart-rending. The streets were filled with the dead and dying, and hundreds rushed frantically to aid, fro, calling upon the names of loved ones; some knelt in the streets to pray, some were carried off by their friends, raving in their grief while some distracted at the thought of wife or child perishing, rushed frantically into the church and were seen no more. Hundreds were taken to the hospitals and to the neighboring houses. All the physicians of the city were upon the spot, ministering to the injured. At midnight the flames, spent for want of material to feed upon, had lowered, and by morning had entirely ceased. The spectacle, by the glaring light of day, was indescribably horrible. Two thousand corpses, in every state of carbonization, from blackened cinder to the slightest scorch, lay in heaps around the several exit doors, the last struggle painfully visible in the eager position, the outstretched hands, the staring eye-balls.—The upper portions of the bodies were with few exceptions, disfigured beyond recognition—the lower extremities were scarcely touched by the flames.

Deep and loud is the indignation manifested by the press and the public at the criminal indifference of the priesthood to the safety of their congregation, and the Government has been earnestly brought to raze the ruins of the ill-fated "Compania" to the ground, and to forbid in future the illumination or night services. The priests rebel, and insist upon rebuilding the ill-fated pile, which upon Tuesday last, was for the third time destroyed by fire. Public indignation is rising and threats have been made that, if the authorities do not demolish the hateful walls, the people will do it for them.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Some amendments to the tax bill, which passed the House yesterday, was erroneously reported last night. The following is correct: Section First provides that a duty of sixty cents per gallon on all spirits of the first proof distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale. Adulterated liquors are to pay an additional duty of twenty cents per gallon. Provided that said duty on spirituous beverages shall be collected at no lower rate than first proof; and shall be increased in proportion for greater strength than that of the first proof. Spirits distilled prior to the date of duty provided by it from and after the 12th of January, except spirits which have already been taxed under the law of July, 1862, which shall not bear more than the additional tax provided by the act. All distilled liquors, upon which the excise duty is imposed by law, may be exported without the payment of said duty, be removed, under such regulations and upon the execution of such transportation and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Provided that the said spirits are transported directly from the distillery to the bonded warehouse, and in no case shall a drawback be allowed.

Section Seven provides that there shall be collected on the spirits distilled from grain and other materials imported from foreign countries, of the first proof the duty will be forty cents per gallon, and no lower rate of duty shall be collected upon the basis of the first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of the first proof, and on all such spirits imported prior to the passage of this act there shall be levied an additional tax of forty cents, except cotton bought and sold by the Government, free from tax.

Washington, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Admiral Lee reports the destruction of twenty-one blockade-runners, within a short period, off Wilmington.

It is estimated that the cost of ship canal around Niagara Falls, is five hundred thousand dollars. It is proposed to build it from the headwaters to Lewiston, a distance of eight miles. In addition to this, thirty-five hundred thousand will be asked for the enlargement of locks on the Oswego and Erie Canals; four millions for the canal from the Saint Lawrence River via Lake Champlain to Albany; thirteen millions for the

enlargement of the Illinois Canal, so that vessels of six hundred tons burden can pass.

New York, Jan. 24.—A Port Hudson letter of the 15th says: The rebels are concentrating near this strong hold, and Baton Rouge, and becoming quite enterprising. They push their pickets close to our lines.

The rebel Gen. Adams has several brigades distributed at Woodville. Clinton Jackson and Gen. Ullman, took quite a number of prisoners to-day. Most of them profess themselves sick of the war, and are glad to be taken. They declare that they never heard of the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

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Gen. St. George Cooke, commanding at Baton Rouge, and Gen. Ullman have sent out large detachments to try and cut off some two thousand rebels who are making a stand about 15 miles east.

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Baltimore, Jan. 23.—In the Maryland Legislature the House delegates yesterday passed a series of resolutions endorsing the Administration of Abraham Lincoln and re-nominating him President. Murphy, of Baltimore, introduced a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using disloyal language.

Review of St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Jan. 23, 1864. TOBACCO.—Sales embraced only two hds common leaf at \$17 50 to \$18 40, and 1 box medium do at \$27 75 per 100 lbs. Cids two hds were rejected.

HEMP.—Market quiet, with sales of 200 bales good dressed at \$110 per ton, and 45 do dressed on private terms.

COTTON AND LEAD.—No sales reported of lead.—A lot of 73 bales good middling cotton brought 77c per lb.

FLOUR.—Market quiet and unchanged, with sales of 20 bbls fine at \$5 25; 55 do superfine at \$5 65, 59 do at \$5 85; 177 do single extra at \$5 25 per bbl, and 300 do on private terms.

WHEAT.—Receipts small and market inactive, with sales of 470 sks at \$1 30 to 1 35 per bushel for prime and choice fall.

CORN.—Dull and lower, with sales of 1,000 sks new at \$1 20 per bushel.

OATS.—Sales comprised 800 sks part at 27 1-2 on the spot, and the balance at 95c, delivered.

BARLEY AND RYE.—A small lot of fall barley was sold at \$1 60, and a couple of small lots of rye, composing 65 sacks, at \$1 25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—We heard of no business.

HOGS.—Most of the receipts consisted of previous contracts. We quote at 6 to 7 1-2c per pound for light to heavy.

GREASE.—Sale of 34 packages yellow at 9 1-2c per lb.

WHISKY.—There has been a considerable decline, with a sale of 100 brls on private terms.

DRIED FRUIT.—Sales of 35 pkgs apples at \$1 50; 33 do at \$1 57 1-4, 5 do at \$1 60; 10 pkgs peaches in quarters at \$3 25; 3 do mixed at \$3 35, and 4 do in halves at \$3 50 per bushel.

SUNDRIES.—We quote unwashed wool at 40 to 78; fleece washed do at 60 to 65; tub washed do at 75 to 76; leathers at 23c; ginsew, northern and southern, at 80 to 90c; beeswax at 43 to 44c per lb.

TELEGRAPHIC.

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