



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864.

There has been, we believe, since the beginning of history, but few instances, if two parties existed, that the stronger did not use its power till it became an evil so great that it corrected itself by recoil...

We give this week a communication from one of our best citizens regarding the frauds to which we alluded last week. The facts as stated we believe correct.

The following is a condensation from Specials to the St. Louis Democrat, one of our most valuable exchanges: Washington, Jan. 26.—The Postmaster announces that, under the new law...

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to permit free trade to points within our lines, holding army officers responsible for what they permit, through negligence, to reach the rebels.

The Pension Department is now self-sustaining for the first time in fifteen years. The President has pardoned Griffith, of the Arkansas delegation now here, who was a member of the Convention...

The lower Ohio and the Mississippi to St. Louis and some distance above is open, and the boating season has commenced. Gen. Banks agreed to modify his proposition...

A young man named David O. Dood, was hung in Little Rock, Ark., on the 21st inst., as a rebel spy. The Commercial's Washington dispatch of the 23d ult., says: New and important regulations are being prepared by the Treasury Department with regard to the cotton trade.

any subsequent draft. Drafted men may, if they wish, be transferred to the Navy. Persons drafted and exempt for physical disability, whose income exceeds \$1,200, shall pay \$300 commutation money to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

We learn that a patent has been granted for the manufacture of Sugar from Sorghum, to L. S. Riggs. In his experiment before the Agricultural Committee at Washington he took a sample sent to the Department from Illinois, and in half an hour—so he says—produced a sample of superfine sugar to the satisfaction of all present.

The good work still goes bravely on; and the "Border States" are coming with the "rolling side up." A large meeting was held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 27th ult., at which resolutions were passed recognizing the authority of the Federal Government to secure a republican government in the rebellious States by appointing a military Governor; denouncing slavery as an evil in itself, and the cause of the rebellion; and advising the reorganization of the State Government by a Constitutional Convention composed of delegates pledged to immediate and universal emancipation.

The Commercial's Washington dispatch of the 23d ult., says: New and important regulations are being prepared by the Treasury Department with regard to the cotton trade. It is understood that the same course will be pursued in Arkansas as has been adopted in Louisiana, a course which is entirely satisfactory to the delegation from the first named State.

From San Francisco dates of the 27th ult., we learn that the ship Contest from Japan with a cargo of tea, was burned by the pirate Alabama in the Indian ocean. We hope that our Government will not hesitate to hold the British Government responsible for the acts of the pirate Alabama, as she was built and fitted out in British waters, by British capital, and we believe, with the connivance of the British Government itself.

In the Maryland House of Delegates a series of resolutions passed, on the 22d ult., indorsing the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and re-nominating him for President.

An order has been issued for the election of a Governor in Arkansas on the 28th of March.

It has been officially announced that Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to command the Department of the Missouri.

Grimes has been re-elected United States Senator from Iowa.

The indictment against Messrs. King and Heenan has been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Richmond Whig, Jan. 1st, thinks the future of the South is involved in the next spring's campaign in upper Georgia.

Advices to the 17th state that the Holstein question still continues in a threatening aspect. The Danes have completely evacuated Holstein.

The London Times continues to take gloomy views, and says the Germans are watching still upon events, while events threaten more and more to be master rather than guide.

We were agreeably surprised on receiving the Omaha Republican in its new dress. It is considerably enlarged, and its typographical appearance as well as its editorial management highly recommend it to the public.

There was a rumor in Cincinnati that John Morgan, with seven regiments of cavalry, would make a raid into Kentucky through the gaps in the eastern part of the State.

The lower Ohio and the Mississippi to St. Louis and some distance above is open, and the boating season has commenced.

Gen. Banks agreed to modify his proposition so as to have the election for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution take place at the same time as the election for State officers, February 22d. We like this not; it may be policy, but resembles backing down.

WHETHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

As we are informed that considerable excitement exists in some portions of our county in consequence of erroneous reports having been circulated in relation to certain proceedings which have recently taken place in Brownville, and as some of our citizens have been traduced and their actions misrepresented, we deem it proper to lay before the public a full statement of what has actually occurred. On the night of the 20th of last month a party of thirteen armed men went to the house of an old man by the name of Emmons, situated about four miles North of this place, and failing to find Mr. E.—who had concealed himself on the first alarm—they broke in the windows, destroyed most of the furniture, and threatened the lives of his family. Mr. E. and his wife succeeded in escaping to Brownville, at two o'clock in the morning, leaving their family of four children in the mercy of the band. A part of the house was occupied by Mrs. McIninch, whose husband is now in the 2d Kansas Regiment, and this was injured more than the rest. Mrs. Emmons, who says that she recognized two of the band, having filed the necessary affidavit, Justices Sanders and Hughes issued a warrant for the apprehension of Lawrence Rains and Edward Hahn. The accused soon appeared in charge of constable Marlow, the sheriff being temporarily absent. Rains, while a prisoner and in charge of the constable, attacked Emmons on the street with a revolver and ran him around the building, threatening to kill him. This took place in the presence of the constable, the justice and a number of our citizens, none of whom offered to interfere.

The case of the Territory against Rains and Hahn, being called, was, for reasons probably sufficient, adjourned to the 30th, the defendants giving their own recognizance for their appearance. On the next morning Ed. Hahn met Emmons on the street and without the slightest provocation beat him severely. Hahn then went before Justice Sanders and pleaded guilty to a complaint made by himself, and was fined \$1. This proceeding was of course irregular, as a Justice of the Peace is not authorized to impose a fine of less than \$5 for assault and battery, and then only when a complaint is properly made and the evidence is heard.

In the afternoon of the same day, Rains accompanied by a number of his friends, armed with revolvers, attacked and severely beat Emmons, although he offered no resistance. This was done in the most public part of our town, and in the presence of a number of people, none of whom offered to interfere. Emmons succeeded in escaping from his persecutors and took refuge in the Brownville House, where he remained for several days, not daring to go home, although his family was then living in town.

Some of our citizens, feeling indignant at such disgraceful conduct, caused a warrant to be issued for Rains for this last offence, and placed in the hands of our Sheriff. We are informed that the warrant has been since returned, the officers not being able to find the accused, although it is well known that he is still in the county.

A few days after this occurred, the same band of desperadoes openly declared their intention to remove Emmons forcibly from the town, and the Sheriff, at the request of a large number of our citizens was obliged to have a posse of twenty-five or thirty armed men in readiness to resist the apprehended attack, which, fortunately for the outlaws, they did not attempt.

We are informed that some of our citizens, and among them a Justice of the Peace, allowed themselves to be intimidated so much as to endeavor to induce Mrs. Emmons, the witness on behalf of the Territory, not to appear at the examination, but to enter into some sort of a compromise. We would here, by the way, inform these people that a witness has no right to compromise a criminal case, in which the Territory must be the prosecutor.

On the 30th the case of the Territory of Nebraska against Rains and Hahn came up for hearing, and we are told that Mr. Kennedy one of our County Commissioners appeared for the accused, or as an adviser to the Court, and caused the whole proceedings to be dismissed at the cost of the witness, although the accused did not make their appearance.

The reason alleged on the Justice's docket for the dismissal was that the prosecuting witness did not appear at the appointed time. Now, we know the fact to be, that the witnesses were in town and that their attendance could easily have been procured by notifying them that the Justices were ready to proceed with the case. The action of the Justices in dismissing this proceeding was not in accordance with law. The Territory of Nebraska was the prosecutor, or plaintiff, and Mrs. Emmons only a witness, and it was the duty of the Justices to see that the rights of the Territory were not sacrificed. They should have compelled the attendance of all persons who knew anything about the case, even by issuing an attachment, if necessary, and after hearing all the testimony which could be procured they should have discharged the prisoners or bound them over to appear at the next term of our District Court.

The dismissal of such proceedings when the Justice is aware that a criminal offence has actually been committed, merely because a certain witness happens not to be present in the court room when the case is called, is something new in judicial proceedings.

We have now stated all the facts connected with these most disgraceful proceedings; and we would now ask the people of our county if such a state of things is to be any longer tolerated. Are our laws to be trampled under foot, our rights intimidated, and the criminals to walk defiantly the streets of our county seat, and openly threaten death to any one who dares to inform against them? We are aware that Mr. Emmons is accused of being a sympathizer with rebellion, and of having made use of some outrageous expressions against the soldiers of the Union. We do not know how much truth there may be in this accusation, nor do we think this proceeding was one in which it should be investigated. If any one knows of Mr. Emmons having done anything against the government or is willing to swear to his having made use of any expression which our proper authorities, either civil or military, would consider deserving of punishment, we ask that he go before those authorities and make the proper showing for his arrest. If any one knowing these things, keeps them from the authorities, he is guilty of a crime himself, and is no better than a rebel. We wish to see all traitors, rebels and sympathizers punished as they deserve to be, but insist that this should be done under the law or under the direction of our military authorities. It is no sympathy for Mr. Emmons, or men of his views which induces us to speak thus, but a conviction that nothing can save our country from anarchy and confusion but a strict adherence to the law. Without enforcement of the law, property would become worthless, and civilization would be destroyed, and if the respectable portion of the community should become convinced that the civil authorities are powerless, they would petition for a pro-vest marshal and a military force. If the conduct of these outlaws is to be tolerated, let us abolish our courts and establish a vigilance committee composed of a few good men. It certainly cannot be allowed that any individual, even the most ignorant or criminal, should sit in judgment upon any of our citizens and punish him in any manner he may think proper. In conclusion we would inform those who uphold such acts, that our community is aroused and determined that our laws and also the proclamations of the President shall be enforced, and that all those rebelling against them shall be made to submit. We believe however, that all that is necessary to put a stop to such proceedings is to expose them, so that a healthy public sentiment, which we know exists in our community, can be brought to bear against them.

LAW & ORDER.

We publish the following letter by request to show what were some of the means of intimidation used during the recent disgraceful proceedings in Brownville:

Messrs. McPHERSON AND SPRINKLE: Sirs—The unconditional Union men of this county are desirous of informing you that they look with unmitigated contempt upon your actions in harboring, aiding and abetting such rebels as one Emmons, who is now protected by you and they consider that parties who harbor such infamous scoundrels as he are no better than him, and that the sooner you get rid of him the better it will be for your credit and the credit of your town. We as Union men consider men who curse our Government and express the wish that the Indians would have cut out the hearts of Lincoln's Nigger thieves (meaning the soldiers of the Union) as no better than a rebel in arms nor even so good, for one in arms is an open foe while the other is a secret traitor (Vile Copperhead) too cowardly to go where he belongs; And men that harbor them we look upon as belonging to the same class; and deserving the contempt and scorn of all loyal men, which they have assuredly merited and will most assuredly get. Yours Sc.

UNION LEAGUE.

Mr. Editor:—I would take no notice of the above anonymous letter, were it not that I have outside evidence that it emanated from a secret convulsion held at London. In answer thereto, I would say that so far as my protection to Mr. Emmons is concerned, it was only to keep him from being murdered in broad day light in the streets of Brownville. I keep a public house, and when guests stop there and behave themselves properly I do not consider it obligatory upon me to ask their religion or politics. In regard to the threats contained in the above letter, I would say that I intend to take protection under the law, and I defy, and will do all in my power as a citizen to bring to justice all who violate it. With regard to Mr. Emmons and the charge against him, I know but very little; if he has been guilty of any criminal offence, I would be glad to see him punished by the proper authorities, but not persecuted or considered by men who act

in open defiance of all law. I have no sympathy for those in rebellion against the laws—and will inform those who are causing this disturbance that if they persist in their resistance to the laws and the proclamation of the President, in destroying the peace of the community, I will call to my aid the powers of the Government to suppress their insurrectionary lawless proceedings. In conclusion I would say to the writer of the above that the time for their lawlessness has passed and that I disregard their threats and defy them.

JOHN MCPHERSON. Brownville, N. T. Feb. 1st, 1864. P. S. Upon a careful examination of the hand writing in which the above threatening letter to me appears, with the hand-writing of one C. T. Hayward, a justice and conservator of the peace of Nemaha County, but a man with whom I am not acquainted, and having also had it examined by the most careful adepts, it appears plain that it was written by him. As I do not wish to do any one injustice, I hope that Mr. Hayward, if he is wrongfully accused, will so inform the public.

Legislative House.

Thursday, Jan. 28th. The House assembled pursuant to adjournment. H. F. 2, a bill for an act to apportion the House of Representatives of Nebraska Territory was taken up, and on motion the amendments proposed by council concurred in. Mr. Heaton, of Dodge, introduced H. F. 72, a bill for an act to encourage the cultivation of Lint and forest trees, and grapes. Read 1st and 2d time and referred to committee on Agriculture. Mr. Kennedy, of Douglas, introduced H. F. 73, a bill for an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect game in the Territory of Nebraska. Read 1st and 2d time and referred. Mr. Gantt, of Douglas, introduced H. F. 74, a bill for an act, respecting practice and proceeding in the courts of Justice. Read 1st time. Also, H. F. 70, a bill for an act regulating the salaries and fees of certain officers. Read 1st and 2d time and referred.

The House proceeded to consider the following council bills: C. B. 16, a bill for an act to repeal an act to provide for special terms of the supreme court, was taken up, read 1st and 2d time and referred. C. B. 6, a bill for an act to enable soldiers to exercise the right of suffrage, was taken up; read 1st and 2d time and referred to committee on Federal Relations. H. F. 64, a bill for an act in relation to the admission of Attorneys at Law, to practice in the courts of the Territory, was taken up, read a second time and referred. H. F. 60, a bill for an act to locate a territorial road from Brownville to the Salt Basin, was taken up; read a second time and referred. On motion of Mr. Gantt the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, on H. F. 33. After some time spent therein the committee arose, and through their chairman, submitted the following report: Your committee of the Whole having had under consideration H. F. 33, a bill for an act to provide for the enumeration of the residents within the Territory of Nebraska report the same back with proper amendment thereto attached, and recommend said amendments to be adopted.

The Clerk of the Council appeared with a message informing the House that the Council had instructed him to return H. F. No. 30, a bill to authorize Henry Elliott, his associates and assignees, to erect a toll bridge across the Little Nemaha River, the same having passed the Council without amendment. Also, the Council having passed C. B. 10, a bill for an act to create and regulate railroad companies, in which the concurrence of the House was respectfully requested. On motion, the House adjourned.

COUNCIL.

Jan. 28, 1864. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Jackson, chairman of the committee on corporations, reported back H. F. 25, a bill for an act to incorporate the city of Brownville. Mr. Mason, from committee on Elections, reported back C. B. No. 2, a bill respecting Elections, with an amendment attached, recommending the passage of the same as amended. H. F. No. 30, was taken up on third reading of the bills. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed. A substitute for C. B. No. 9, a bill for an act to provide an estray law, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole considered and, through the chairman, reported back with the recommendation that it be referred to a select committee of three.

On motion, Council adjourned. notes. Jan. 29, House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Hobbs, from committee on Militia, submitted a report on H. F. No. 29, a bill to repeal a certain portion of the Militia Law reporting an amendment to the bill and recommending the passage of the bill as amended. Mr. Dorsey, chairman of committee on Federal Relations, submitted a report on C. B. No. 6, a bill for an act to enable the militia and volunteers of the Territory to exercise the right of suffrage. The committee reported amendments thereto, and recommended the passage of the bill as amended. Mr. Chapman, of Cass, moved that H. F. No. 68 be referred to a select committee of three with instructions to report a new and complete Election Law. Messrs. Chapman, McCartney and

Gantt were appointed to said committee. C. B. No. 10, a bill to authorize the militia and volunteers to exercise right of suffrage, was taken up together with the amendments. The bill as amended was read a second time and fifty copies ordered printed.

Mr. Renner, on the part of the joint committee of the House, submitted a report on the subject a revenue law, in substance, that a complete bill had been agreed upon by the joint committee, and that the same had been presented in the Council. Mr. Heaton, from committee on Agriculture reported H. F. No. 72, a bill to encourage the cultivation of Lint, Trees &c.

Also, H. F. No. 81, a bill restraining buck sheep from running at large, recommending a substitute thereto and the passage of the same. On motion of Mr. Ritchie, the report of the committee on H. F. No. 61, was laid on the table.

Mr. Cadman introduced H. F. No. 89, a bill for an act to restrain sheep from running at large in Clay, Lancaster and Seward counties. Read 1st and 2d time and referred. Mr. McLennan, of Otse, introduced H. F. No. 32, a memorial praying Congress to provide in the enabling act for the submission of the question of State organization at the time of holding the election for members thereof. Read 1st and 2d, time and referred.

Mr. Kennedy, chairman of committee on Judiciary, reported back C. B. No. 16, a bill relative to special terms of the Supreme Court with the recommendation that it do not pass. Also, H. F. No. 73, a bill to amend the Game Law, recommending its passage.

Mr. Ritchie, chairman of committee on Roads, reported back H. F. No. 60, a bill to locate a Territorial road from Nemaha city to the State line of Kansas with the recommendation that the bill pass. Also, H. F. No. 66, a bill for an act to locate a Territorial road from Brownville to the Salt Basin, recommending its passage. Report adopted.

H. F. No. 20, a bill for an act to repeal an act entitled an act supplementary to an act to organize the Nebraska volunteers, was taken up, read a third time, and passed. H. F. No. 69, a bill respecting elections, was taken up, and on motion was recommitted to a special committee. C. B. No. 16, a bill providing special terms of Supreme Court, was taken up, read a third time, and indefinitely postponed.

COUNCIL.

Jan. 29. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Welch, Bart, of presented a petition from numerous citizens of "Coming City precinct, Washington County," relative to a herd law. The Clerk tendered his resignation as Chief Clerk. On motion, the Council proceeded to the election of Chief Clerk. Sohn Taffe and M. H. Clark were put in nomination. The ballots being counted, John Taffe was declared elected Chief Clerk, and a committee appointed to notify him of his election. On motion, the Council took a recess for half an hour. On re-assembling, the Committee announced that the Chief Clerk elect was present. Whereupon, the Secretary was called upon who administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Little, of Douglas, presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Burt county, against the removal of the county seat of said county. Mr. Doon, Chairman of the joint committee on Ways and Means, reported back to the Council, C. B. No. 11, a bill for an act to provide for the valuation and assessment of the real and personal property, and levying and collection of taxes in the Territory of Nebraska, reporting the same back with amendments thereto attached. Report accepted. On motion, the Council adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

HOUSE.

Feb. 1. House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Lincoln presented a petition signed by citizens of Richardson county, asking that a law be passed restraining stock from running at large. Mr. Kennedy, chairman of committee on Judiciary, submitted a report on the following bills: On H. F. No. 75, a bill for an act to regulate the salaries and fees of certain officers in the Territory, with sundry amendments attached and passage as amended recommended. Report adopted. The standing committee on Roads reported back H. F. No. 71 with an amendment providing that in the location of the road each county through which it passes shall pay an equal proportion of the cost of surveying and locating the same. Report adopted. Mr. Chapman, from the special committee on H. F. No. 69, a bill restraining stock from running at large, reported back a substitute for the same, and recommended its passage. Mr. Heaton, of Dodge, introduced H. F. No. 83, a bill for an act to except property of unmarried persons. Read first and second time and referred to committee on Banks. Also, H. F. No. 84, a bill for an act supplementary to an act to license the sale of malt and spirituous liquors. Read 1st and 2d time, and referred. H. F. No. 33, a bill for an act entitled an act to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants within the Territory of Nebraska, was taken up on its third reading, and passed. On motion the House adjourned.

COUNCIL.

Feb. 1. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Mason introduced C. B. No. 49,

a bill for an act to provide for the enrollment of persons subject to military duty. Read 1st and 2d time, and referred. The Clerk of the House, by message, informed the Council that the House had passed the following:

H. F. No. 20, a bill to repeal an act providing an appropriation for the recovery of certain saline lands. Also, H. F. No. 60, a bill to locate a Territorial road from Nemaha city to the State line of Kansas. On motion the Council adjourned.

DEATHS.

In St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M. of Bilious Jaundice, brought by his parents from there and interred at Kansas City, Mo., at 11 o'clock P. M. only son of T. C. and S. A. Hagedorn, aged two years. But why should our bosoms With sorrow be riven, Faces of earth's blossoms, Transplanted in Heaven? The Saviour gathered round him His garments of white And Jesus has crowned him An "Angel of Light" Oh! where we may meet him Where the dreary air is And joyfully greet him With love-words scarce more. Brownville, Feb. 4, '64.

NOTICE.

All those that know themselves indebted to undersigned by note or account, will please forward and settle, on or before the 1st of Feb. if we are absent to remove from this place. If settled by that time they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of officers for collection. D. & H. SEIGLE. Brownville, N. T. 23th Feb. 1864. n22-8-6w.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections, (free of charge, by sending their dress to REV. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, n22-8-6w. King Co., New York.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.—I will have for this spring in limited quantities choice trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Blackberries, Raspberries, Flower Shrubs &c., of my own cultivation. R. W. FURNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. To all whom it may concern, Notice is hereby given that I will on the 1st day of March, 1864, sell the following real estate, to-wit: The north half of the southwest quarter of sec. no. 7. Also the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of sec. no. 7 all in town 4, range 13, east of the 1st set bidder for cash in hand. JOHN DIRKS. Brownville, Feb. 4, 1864. n22-8-3.

CHOICE LIQUORS.

Wholesale and Retail Evan Worthing, OF THE Union Saloon BROWNVILLE, Has just received a choice lot of the best brands of liquors, which he will sell by the Barrel, Gallon, Quart or single Drink. The following is a partial list: BRANDIES: Cherry, Cognac, French, WINE: Hungarian, Sherry, Malaga, Medara, Champagne. WHISKIES: Bourbon, Rye, Scotch, Irish, Monongahela, And a variety of common articles. BILLIARD SALOON AND Ten Pin Alley. WHITNEY'S BLOCK, Main Street, Brownville. Feb. 4, '64, 7y.

B. C. HARE, AMBROTYPEPIST.

Is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and M. J. O'TYPES in the best style of the art; and at Lower Prices than ever before offered in Brownville. He still occupies the Sky-Light Gallery on Main Street, opposite the City Drug Store, where he may be found during business hours. Pictures Warranted to Give Satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine specimens. Hours of operation, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Brownville, Feb. 4, 1864. n22-8-3.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP BY THE UNDERSIGNED living one mile north of Nemaha City on the 10th of Nov. One heifer, three years old in the spring, white body with a little mixture of red, red neck and ears, white face, horns turned in and up, red and white legs. WM. H. HAWLEY. No. 22-23-31-pd.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP BY THE UNDERSIGNED living in Brownville, on the 15th of December, one heifer, light brindle, with a few white spots on the side of her head. JEREMIAH MARLOTT. n22-183-pd.

Estray Hogs.

Taken up by the undersigned living one mile north of Brownville, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 23d day of January 1864; one hind of hogs, the greater part of them spotted and part of them marked with a yellow fork in right ear; about eight or ten in all. JOHN W. BROWN. Brownville, Jan. 25, 1864. n22-25-183-3w.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned, living three miles west of Glen Rock on the 11th of November, two years, one black and white, and one red and white, and one black and white, all of the same breed, and all of the same color. One pure bred, black face, hind legs white, supposed to be a Jersey cow. POWELL GUYMAN. Feb. 16, 1864-37y.