



ELECTION.

To-morrow will be held an election for a tax to complete the Brick School House in this city. The first story of the building is now completed and more funds are necessary to finish it, to vote this amount should be the pride of every resident of the city.

Another Veto Vetoed.

The President, on the 16th, sent in his Message vetoing the New Freedman's Bureau bill. Within three hours after it reached Congress it was passed over the veto in the Senate by 33 to 12 and in the House by 103 to 43.

The Veto Message reiterates his former objections, notwithstanding this bill has been greatly modified from the first, expressly with a view to overcoming those objections.

By the laws of the United States and of the different States competent courts, Federal and State have been established, and are now in full practical operation.

Now, let us see how the negro is protected by some of the State laws which the President mentions above, for it would be preposterous to suppose that he would shield this veto with the Civil Rights Law, which he designated and yet hopes to see declared unconstitutional!

The code of South Carolina, passed Dec. 19th, 1865, forbids colored persons, under penalty of fine or flogging, to keep fire arms or weapons of any kind; to come into the State from another State, unless he gets two freeholders to be his security for good behavior in a bond of \$1,000.

No artisan, shop-keeper, or other person, can take a colored apprentice without a license from the district judge. Another section of the same provides that no person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade or business of an artisan, mechanic or shop-keeper, or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry, or that of a servant under a contract for service or labor), on his own account and for his own benefit, or in partnership with a white person, or as agent or servant of any person, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the judge of the district court; the applicant for a license as shop-keeper or bedder must pay \$100 annually for the same, for a license as artisan or mechanic \$10.

In Florida it is unlawful for any person of color to have in his possession any bowie knife, dirk, sword, fire-arms or ammunition, without a license from the district judge, granted upon the request of two respectable citizens of the county; its violation is punishable by a forfeiture of the contraband article, one hour in the pillory, or thirty-nine lashes!

The news from Ft. Laramie encourages the hope that Indian hostilities will not be renewed on the road this season. All is reported quiet, and as an evidence that the Indians intend to abide by the treaty recently made, it is reported that "Spotted Tail, the Chief of the Brule Sioux, returned to the wagon master of a train near Fort Mitchell, five oxen that had strayed. The Indians killed three before they could find the owner, for which Spotted Tail made them pay three ponies and a buffalo robe." If the report be true, we hope the whites will meet it in the same spirit.

The Maryville, (Nodaway co., Mo.) Gazette says the Alexandria and Blountfield Railroad has positively been located through the northern tier of counties in Missouri, via Rockport to Nebraska City. We never knew an enterprise that looked so much like a humbug, as this does, to succeed—in anything else than swindling the people.

section shall not be so construed as to allow any freedmen, free negro or mulatto to rent or lease any lands or tenements, except in incorporated towns or cities, in which places the corporate authorities shall control the same! Every freedman, free negro, or mulatto must have a license from the mayor of a city or from the constable of his parish to do irregular and job work, revocable at the option of the party granting it! Another section provides that every officer shall and any person may arrest and carry back to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negro or mulatto who shall have quit the service of his or her employer before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause; pending the legal settlement of which the alleged deserter shall be remanded to the alleged employer!

With such laws, in communities used to treating them as slaves, embittered because they are no longer the absolute tools of their will, governed (in the absence of the Bureau) by resident officers chosen from the ranks of, or toady to, the party that tried to establish a monarchy the more completely to enslave them, in the minority, debarred from education, the means of self-defence, or the right to acquire property or migrate without the consent of the dominant race, what chance of freedom can the negro have! Can he, under such circumstances, have "ample redress for private wrongs?" The first duty of a Magistrate—be he Chief or petty—should be to inform himself, what then should be the deed of contempt for a Chief Magistrate, whose pledge is given to protect a down-trodden race, and will thus willingly surrender them, thus shackled, into the hands of the tyrant? True, he says, the old Bureau will not expire until after the next Congress meets, when, if it is thought necessary, a new bill might be passed; and, at the same time, he is using all his power and patronage to have new members elected to fill terms which expire this fall, who are opposed to the Bureau!

That the Bureau is not alone for the negro, the following figures of its operation in Missouri and Arkansas furnish ample proof: The number of rations issued in these States to refugees and destitute persons during April last, was, to whites 43,742, to freedmen 6,919; in May, to whites, 65,375, to freedmen 9,965. There have been given to the destitute, irrespective of loyalty or disloyalty.

Let who will stick to Andrew Johnson, if our readers will forgive us for our past course in sustaining him for his past patriotic record, we will try not to be dazed by it in future.

Our Mail Facilities.

Considering the rapid progress in settlement and wealth in this Land District, are the poorest in the Territory, Brownville is the natural outlet for the produce of the District, its natural trading point, here the U. S. Land Office and U. S. Assessor's Office are located, and it is the nearest prominent point on the river to every town or settlement of note in the interior of the District, and yet a weekly mail, going 45 miles back, is our only means of communication. The business relation of Brownville with the interior make a tri-weekly mail to Beatrice and intermediate points necessary, the interests of the general Government being foremost in that demand. This is irrespective of the want which must be felt by the unprecedented number of actual settlers constantly locating in the District—41,000 acres having been actually settled upon by 265 heads of families in the quarter ending June 30th, 1866.

Omaha—50 miles North of us on the river—is demanding mail facilities to Beatrice; our Delegate has succeeded in getting a route established from Plattsmouth—60 miles North on the river—to Beatrice; and Nebraska City—25 North—has a tri-weekly mail to Beatrice; and yet, Beatrice is twelve miles South of Brownville on a direct line west! A petition is now being circulated for a tri-weekly mail from Brownville to Beatrice. Again, we ask our Delegate to assist this move to the best of his ability.

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Tennessee Reconstructed.

The following telegram was sent to Washington by Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee:

Nashville, July 19th—12 M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War: My compliments to the President. We have passed the Constitutional Amendment in the House by a majority of 30, the vote standing 43 to 13, two of his tools refusing to vote.

(Signed) W. G. BROWNLOW, Gov. of Tennessee.

Thus is Andy Johnson foiled in his native State. Having turned back from the stern path of loyalty, to gaze upon modern Sodom, he seems turned to a "pillar of salt," and is being "licked" on all sides, the Democracy for nourishment, the Union party for his betrayal of the sacred charge he voluntarily assumed of making treason odious.

On this news being officially made known to Congress, that body, on the 20th, passed a joint resolution declaring Tennessee fully reconstructed and opening the door for the admission of her loyal representatives.

This is good news. The ice is now broken, and Tennessee has set the example by following which the other States can have representation in the fortieth Congress, and without which not a man should be admitted. But for the President's opposition the mild terms of the Constitutional Amendment would commend themselves to the adoption of every Southern State.

Foreign News.

The news from Europe give an account of a great battle between the Austrians and Prussians near Salowa, on the 3rd, which seems to have completely crippled the power of Austria. The carnage was terrible, and the Austrians completely routed, the Prussians capturing 14,000 prisoners. Austria then made proposals through Napoleon to negotiate for peace, agreeing to cede Venetia—for the possession of which Italy is warring with Austria—to France. Napoleon immediately communicated with Prussia for an armistice, which, from later dates, it appears Prussia will not grant, as the king, who is in command, is still pushing forward his victorious troops. It is doubtful whether Italy will accept the mediation of France, as they, though having suffered numerous reverses, seem determined to owe Venetia only to their own valor.

A new invention, called the needle gun, is said to give the Prussians great advantage. Prussia has the exclusive patent for the invention, and all her troops are armed with this gun, which is breech-loading, and the powder, fuse and ball being in the same carriage—the fuse being between the ball and the powder—is ignited by means of a needle, thus ensuring the complete combustion of all the powder; and all its force, with the hot air, which cannot escape, upon the ball. It is reported that the killed at Sudowa average eight Austrians to one Prussian.

Appearances indicate that a general European war will result from the present state of affairs. Prussia seems determined to have what she demanded at first, and is paying no attention to Napoleon, who has assumed the part of mediator, seems "master of the situation" and has already ordered his iron-clad fleet to Venice, and made other warlike preparations; with the Italians advancing contrary to his orders, a general "free-fight" seems inevitable.

The News.

The cholera is making rapid progress is New York City. On the 20th it broke out among troops at Hart's Island, nine deaths are reported there and ten on Governor's Island. Jeff. Davis is comfortable. No danger of his neck being twisted to make "treason odious."

The President has nominated Henry Stansberry, of Ky., to be Attorney General in place of Speed; and Gov. Randall for P. M. General, in place of Dennison.

It is reported that Napoleon is sending fresh troops to Mexico instead of recalling those already there, as it was reported he had agreed to. Seward's diplomacy seems playing out.

The official vote on the Constitutional Amendment in West Virginia to disfranchise rebels shown it carried by 6,922.

Connecticut, New Hampshire and Tennessee have ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

The New Tariff Bill has been postponed until next December.

The Liberals of Mexico are said to be favoring annexation to the United States. We have already enough of the seeds of revolution in our Republic.

The thermometer stood at 102 degrees in the shade on the 17th in New York City. 43 cases of sun-stroke were reported, of which 23 proved fatal.

We do not wish to interfere in any man's occupation so long as it does not subvert the best interests of our community and lead the youth of our place into paths of dissipation; but when any person becomes so reckless of the public good as to be willing to sacrifice the best interests of society to obtain a livelihood, we must be allowed the right of self-defence. While, therefore, we deeply sympathize with the brave man who has been disabled in his country's defense, and, if need be, will willingly contribute of our substance to relieve his wants, yet we cannot give our sanction to a traffic that would blast the fair prospects of our community and ruin the souls and bodies of many of our best citizens. CITIZEN.

(Communicated.)

Profit vs. Probity.

Last week, United States Marshal, Yost, suddenly made his appearance at this place, and summarily took into his official charge several of our most prominent and respectable citizens. This was the occasion of much surprise and inquiry among the few who were fortunate enough to avoid the legal clutches. But, as further information came to light, in regard to the nature of the crimes charged against these worthy and honorable citizens, and as the cause of the prosecution and the motives which instigated it became apparent, from the "res gestae" of the matter; the feeling of surprise naturally gave place to one of indignation and contempt, that such petty-foggery meanness could thus be exhibited on the part of persons holding respectable positions under the government of the United States.

It appears that at the last term of the United States District Court, held at the Pow-wow-hamlet, dignified as the judicial headquarters of this District, and sometimes ironically called Falls City, the Grand Jury, whether under instructions or not does not appear, were put upon the scent of fraud against the United States Revenue Laws; (so far very good,) and supposing they smelt a mice in the musty papers of the U. S. Express office at this place, caused the Agent to be subpoenaed "sub duces tecum," and by a thorough examination of the receipt book, found that in the earliest days of the "Stamp Act," probably before the act had been fairly published, the Express Agent had allowed the said criminals to sign his receipt book without having stamped the same. In this, doubtless, the Hon. U. S. District Attorney saw a harvest of fees for himself and his colleagues. Indignation came upon the said Grand Jury in short order, which said jury, either considerably for a purpose, or inconsiderately for no purpose, allowed to be endorsed as true.

And, thus it was that many of our best citizens, and many of our leading public men, such gentlemen as J. L. Carson, Theo. Hill, Luther Hoadley, Capt. T. W. Bedford, H. M. Atkinson, John McPherson, Eli Wilcox and others, were indicted and have been taken into custody by the U. S. Marshal.

The whole proceeding seems more like a sort of a malicious joke on the part of the Grand Jury than as one originating from a spirit of zeal for the honor of Government and support of the laws. Considering that the whole proceeding is based upon the assumption that the above named persons have wilfully and intentionally defrauded the United States Government of the value of a two cent Revenue Stamp, by not having stamped certain Express receipts, the affair seems so ridiculous to be thought of seriously.

No person, certainly, believes that these men cannot easily exculpate themselves from all presumption of guilt in this matter, so far as that guilt rests upon any intention of defrauding the Government; and it would be a singular, and altogether an anomalous construction to give to a penal statute, that guilt will be presumed where there is entire and positive innocence in intention.

This principle is so well understood that it seems strange a Grand Jury could have carried the presumption so far, as was done in this case, without some legal slight of hand; as unbecoming the candor and probity which ought to characterize the judicial officers of the United States, and such as is well calculated to bring the Government itself into contempt.

Our United States Senators.

The Legislature of the new State of Nebraska, in joint Convention, on Tuesday last, elected Maj. Gen. John M. Thayer and Hon. Thomas W. Tipton, two uncompromising Republicans, members of the United States Senate, subject to the admission of the State into the Union.

A brief history of the life and public services of these gentlemen will no doubt be read with interest by the patrons of the Republican, and the public generally, and we proceed to give it from the most reliable data at our command. Maj. Gen. John M. Thayer is a native of Bellingham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and entered upon the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar and for several years practiced his profession with distinguished ability and success. In 1845 he settled in Nebraska, and was, soon after, appointed Brig. Gen. of the Militia of the Territory. He was subsequently elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and discharged the duties of that trust to the satisfaction

his constituents. Gen Thayer commanded several expeditions against the Indians on our frontier, and his conduct as a soldier received the warm commendations of his fellow-citizens.

In 1861 he was appointed as Colonel of the First Nebraska Infantry, and at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh commanded brigades which performed honorable service in those incipient and ever memorable struggles in behalf of the Union. At the battle of Shiloh his brigade occupied the extreme right of the battle, and by its gallantry and heroism won distinguished success. For his meritorious conduct as an officer, in these engagements with the armed hosts of treason, he was appointed a Brig. Gen. He served with Gen. Grant in all his campaigns in the valley of the Mississippi, including the siege of Vicksburg, and led one of the terrible assaults on the rebel strongholds at Chickasaw Bayou, and upon entering the works of the enemy at the head of one of the fire regiments under his immediate direction, he found that four of them had been turned aside by the blunder of a superior officer. At the battle of Arkansas Post his horse was shot under him, and in many of the terrible battles through which he was called to pass, he encountered dangers and exposures which would have appalled any but a brave man, battling for the holy cause of freedom and the right. For these distinguished services he was promoted Maj. General.

Firm in his political opinions, and fearless and able in his expression of them, he is an uncompromising Republican, who will never lower the standard at the dictation of any man, or succumb to the blandishments of power or patronage. He earnestly supports the Constitutional amendments recently submitted by the National Congress, and if admitted as a senator from our new and rapidly growing State, his public record will vindicate his past life as a firm and unflinching friend of universal freedom and the inalienable rights of all men to a position of equality before the law.

Thomas W. Tipton was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1817. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and for several years pursued the practice of his profession in his native State. In 1845 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature from the county of Genesee, being the only successful candidate on his ticket. In 1853 by invitation of the Whig Central Committee he canvassed the State in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. For three years he was at the head of bureaus or divisions of the General Land Office, by appointment from Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, then Secretary of the interior. Subsequently he was invited to and accepted the position of Treasury Agent, while honorable Thomas Corwin was Secretary of the Treasury. In 1852 he was a member of the Whig State Central Committee, and devoted four months to the canvass in behalf of the election of General Scott.

In 1855 Mr. Tipton came to Nebraska and settled at Brownville Nemaha County, where he now resides. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council from his county in 1860, and in 1864 was chosen as a member of the constitutional convention, which adjourned without taking action on that question.

In 1861 he was commissioned as Chaplain of the First Nebraska Infantry, and served in that capacity till the conclusion of the great struggle in behalf of constitutional government. Mr. Tipton received authority to preach in the Congressional Church four years previous to 1861, but he has never been installed as a pastor. At the present time he is engaged in the practice of the law in Brownville, and is a member of the law firm of Tipton & Hewitt.

As a public speaker he is no superior in Nebraska. He is an earnest, uncompromising Republican, and will cooperate with the majority in Congress in their laudable efforts to secure and perpetuate the legitimate fruits of the great struggle which copperheads and weak-backed "conservatives" have combined to surrender to the enemies of constitutional liberty.—Omaha Republican, 24th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HANDLY FARM

Near Brownville for Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale at public Auction, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1866, at one o'clock P. M. at the front entrance of the Post Office in Brownville in said County of Nemaha the following described real estate, situated in the North half of the North East quarter of Section thirty, in Township five, North of Range sixteen East, containing eighty acres; the South half of the North East quarter of Section thirty is owned by the North of Range sixteen East, containing 160 acres, as follows to-wit: containing the South East corner of the North East quarter of said Section, containing 150 acres, more or less, thence North 42 1/2 degrees, thence East 150 rods, thence South 42 1/2 degrees, containing 10 acres; except a tract of land described as follows: to-wit: containing 10 acres, more or less, thence North 42 1/2 degrees, thence East 10 rods, thence South 42 1/2 degrees, thence West 10 rods, thence North 42 1/2 degrees, thence East 10 rods, containing 10 acres; and except also a tract of land described as follows: to-wit: containing 10 acres, more or less, thence North 42 1/2 degrees, thence East 10 rods, thence South 42 1/2 degrees, thence West 10 rods, thence North 42 1/2 degrees, thence East 10 rods, containing 10 acres; 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