Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. CORNHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE THURSDAY, SEP. 20, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Member of Congress,
JOHN TAFFE.

For Delegate in Congress
T. M. MARQUETT.

For Territorial Auditor
JOHN GILLESPIE.

For Territorial Treasurer
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE

For territorial Librarian
R. S. KNOX.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Councilman
THOS. J. MAJORS.

For Representatives,
MAJ. WM. DAILY
LOUIS WALDTER
C. F. HAYWOOD
GEO. CROW

For County Commissioner 2d District,
S. W. KENNEDY

For County Commissioner 3d District,
PHILLIP STARR

UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of Both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion to which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4 The validity of the public debt of the United States, Authorized by Law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5 The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tem.

The County Ticket placed in nomination by the Union Republican Convention, last Saturday, is in every respect worthy the hearty support of every loyal voter in the county, and which we are satisfied it will receive. It is radically right! In times like these unswerving devotion to the vital principle of liberty is beyond question the strongest recommendation for the suffrage of the people; the men placed in nomination have stood unwavering and unawed amid the throes of the Nation, demanding nothing but justice to the whole people, and now that the imminent peril is past, they still firmly refuse to surrender either principles or the Government to rebels. In them we trust; and feel assured that, thus confiding, we shall not be made the "victim of misplaced confidence."

A Southern View of the Situation.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Aug. 17th, '66.

R. E. Cass, Esq.,

Dear friend: Your kind note of the 1st inst., has been received, and its perusal was at once a source of pleasure and of pain. I was glad to hear from you, my kindred and other friends; and grieved to know that so many of them had given aid and comfort to the rogues and assassins government called the Southern Confederacy.

During the late fools war and revolt of theirs, against the Union my fathers gave their blood to cement and build up, I had hoped few of their descendants were following the lead of Carolina's tory sons. But since the strife is over, I have learned with mortification, that many of my deluded kindred were arrayed against their country and the liberties of their fellow men.

I thank God that the country is wide enough for me to walk apart from red-handed traitors, who hunted down and killed their loyal neighbors, and struck at the starry flag of freedom—now, as heretofore, the hope and beacon light of earth's oppressed millions.

My friends, are the friends of the Union, and my kinsmen are those who "rally round the flag" and are willing even to peril life on the battlefield of freedom.

Until I got your letter I had not supposed that the upper portion of the Platte purchase had been infested with the fanatical worshippers of the bloody Confederate Moloch; and, when an outcast from home and hunted in the mountains of the Colorado by the hell-hounds of Davis & Co., I often regretted having left Missouri.

Having been myself tracked with dogs, shot at and at last surprised and captured, and having narrowly escaped being hung because I did not believe Jeff. Davis a purer patriot than Washington, and his mob government better than the kingdom of heaven, I know from bitter experience, how to sympathise with loyal men who have suffered like things at the hands of accursed confederates. And I am sufficiently acquainted with the innate and unqualified depravity of Southern cotton-mouths, to have a most cordial hatred of copperheads and all sorts of political reptiles that crawl on the earth.

Union men in Texas, who are such in heart and expression, are few in number and of despondent spirit. We believe, from present indications, that the secesh leaven hid by Andrew's policy in the bushel of amnesty meal, will soon leaven the whole lump of Southern society and give rise to innumerable bloody riots, if not actual civil war on a grand scale.

We know the same pardoned and reconstructed fiends—who butchered their fellow citizens and robbed the widows and orphans of their murdered victims—are longing for an opportunity to do their devilish work over again. With the words Union and conciliation on their perjured lips, their hands clutch the dagger to slay loyal white men and freedmen; many of whom have been assassinated during the past year in Texas; and as yet not a single culprit has been punished. And this state of things grows out of the fact that Moses Johnson—now in the wilderness of political infamy—to conciliate his enemies, has bound his friends hand and foot, and cast them into the den of the scorpion to be devoured by the young whelps of the Confederacy. His policy has made loyalty odious and treason honorable in the rebellious States, and by a lavish exercise of executive grace he has made himself ridiculous in the eyes of the world, in his abortive effort to make good citizens out of material too mean for decent devils. I do not mean this of many of the southern people, naturally brave and generous, and who were ignorant of facts and of their duty; but it is true of those (and their name is legion) who knew better, and yet organized mobs to hunt down and slay Union men. This latter and numerous class of men are pardoned, and live now in affluence and honor in sight of the graves of their murdered victims.

No grand jury South will find a bill against a mobocrat or K. G. C., because the witnesses dare not on peril of life divulge what they know.

Justice is the sure and eternal basis of peace and prosperity, and our Moses, building on the sandy foundations of indiscriminate free-grace, is casting his pearls before swine and exposing himself and country to shame and ruin.

The Government of this State has gone into the hands of white-washed rebels; the Legislature is now in session making appropriations to buy cork legs for Confederate heroes, donating lands to the disabled soldiers of the State, and providing for the support of widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, at public expense. U. S. Senators are to be chosen, and the President of the Secesh Convention is a candidate favorably spoken of by many members—some of these gentlemen have said publicly they would not truckle to northern radicalism so far as to vote for a Senator who would take the test oath; yet these men are Johnson's friends and loud advocates of "My Policy."

Men who have opposed secession and have been steadfast Unionists, endorse the action of Congress as both just and politic; and esteem Johnson a worse traitor than Benedict Arnold, and look upon his policy, if adopted by the country, as sure to result in a second war more terrible and more bloody than the first. The late New Orleans riot, and comments on it by leading rebels here, has opened the eyes of Union men to the danger which threatens them—and their prayer to God is that the loyal people of the Northern States, may, before it is too late, comprehend the deep depravity of the rebel heart, and learn that moral suasion is useless with brutes.

The presence of physical force alone can restrain rebels from murder and rapine. There is no friendly feeling nor social intercourse here between the loyal and rebel elements, and U. S. bayonets only keep the peace of the country. The rebels and copperheads claim the right to govern the Nation; and the only question now is, whether vanquished traitors or victorious Unionits shall control the destinies of the Nation.

For the first time in the world's history the conquered claim the right to make laws for the conquerors; and the men who a year ago ran after Union men to get recommendations for pardon, are denouncing them now as radicals and traitors worthy of death.

Such have been the fruits of that policy which proposed to hatch doves from the eggs of the cockatrice, and to tame the tigers of rebellion by feeding them on the raw flesh of loyalty.

The crops of Texas are good this year, grass and stock fine, and we should be a happy and prosperous people but for the rebellious feelings and practices of the multitude, encouraged in their disloyalty by the Seward-Johnson-Doolittle school of bastard democracy.

The policy of that party has rekindled the fire on the altar of rebellion, and Union blood will yet be required to quench it. Such is the unanimous sentiment of Southern Unionists, which will find expression through the Convention of Loyal Southerners to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in September. We look to this Convention to expose the errors of "My Policy," which like an Egyptian fog has rested on the South for the space of one year, the blight and ruin of loyalty and fostering friend of treason.

If I have any friends in Missouri who are radically right and for their country against traitors, to *them* I send greeting.

* * * * * * *

A great many of our people, to escape from rebel rule, are seeking homes in the free States, while only rebels are coming into Texas, from Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Murders and robberies are of frequent occurrence all over our State, and Union men and negroes are the victims. A sad condition of things in a country claiming (falsely) to be reconstructed, loyal, christian and civilized.

I fear the gospel of bayonets with the accompanying epistles from Spencer carbines will have to be preached in this country before the laws are observed and quiet restored.

Indians are reported on the frontier killing an occasional man and stealing horses. It is a little singular that while the frontier is almost unanimously secesh the men killed are Unionists. An opinion exists that these reported Indians are the wrecks of Quantrill's and Shelby's commands, with, perhaps, a few Indians for scouts and guides; and that they are working in conjunction with rebels in the interior to get the troops out of the interior and on the frontier, so that white men and negroes will have no protection against rebel mobs.

Yours, etc.,

G. R. S***r.

The Democratic and Johnson Conventions met at Plattsmouth on the 11th, in the same house, Democrats up stairs, Johnsonite down Stairs.

Dr. A. S. Hollady presided over the lower house, T. Robertson, over the upper.

The lower house appointed Messrs. Lockwood, Taylor, Worthing, Kittle and Doom, a committee of conference upon matters of interest to both.

The upper house appointed a similar committee.

Thus the Johnsonites made the first offer to amalgamate with the Democrats, imitating the example of Andy with the rebels.

The report of the Democratic committee says: "The committee of the National Union Convention *asks of us* the nomination of *one* of the two candidates who should head the ticket for the present canvass." Whereupon, the upper story magnanimously gave the lower story the privilege sought, provided the lower portion of the outfit would pledge itself to stand by the nominees of upper. The vote shows 31 for and 17 *against* such a concession.

This being settled, the upper house passed resolutions approving of the principles, resolutions and address of the National Union Johnson Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, "as being the only true and Constitutional course to be pursued in the restoration of this government," and

Resolved, That we as Democrats do pledge *our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor* in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution as being the fundamental law of the land, as the only safeguard of civil and religious liberty that we possess.

Think of such a Convention making such pledges and nominating *J. Sterling Morton!*

The lower house then reported an acceptation of the terms of the upper house, and the nomination, by the lower, of A. S. Paddock, as the "bread-and-butter" candidate for Member of Congress and J. C. Jordan, for Territorial Librarian.

"Judge Lockwood, from the Conservative Convention, appeared and reported that his Convention *accepted implicitly* the resolutions of this Convention, and would *heartily endorse its action and nominations.*"

The Democrats then proceeded to nominations, which resulted as follows:

J. Sterling Morton for Delegate in Congress; Mr. Murphy, for Territorial Auditor; and Andrew Delone, for Territorial Treasurer.

In the meantime the lower story passed resolutions, endorsing the Philadelphia Wigwam and Andy Johnson; denouncing as "monstrous" the idea of Congressional legislation being necessary to the admission of southern members, and at the same time permitting the rebel States to pass upon the Constitutional Amendment; demanding the speedy restoration of the rebel States; and that the only test of representation should be "unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States."

The Democratic convention then by resolution invited the lower convention to come up and make the nominations unanimous, which the lower house very magnanimously did.

The Democratic Convention then requested President Johnson to appoint Gen. John M. Corse Governor of Nebraska.

We hardly believe that comment is necessary on the above. When men so far forget their manhood as to forsake truth and justice, and sell themselves for office, is it to be wondered at that they should truckster to rebels and make unanimous the nomination of the Commander of the K. G. C's in Nebraska. They are to be treated as persons who have the regular seven-year-itch, pitied but shunned.

Geo. Francis Train is out as an Independent Candidate for Congress at the October election. Geo. is irrepressible! George is lively as a maggot in a cream cheese! George (thinks he) is invincible! George hates the "nigger" because a sable son of Afric's sunny clime brought him an invitation to stay out of the Chicago Convention! George coaxed Vallandingham to withdraw from the Philadelphia Wigwam for the sake of harmony, and consistently took a curb-stone ticket himself! George announces himself for the "Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Mineral, Immigration and Railway interests of Nebraska." His "nigger or no nigger" campaign "did'nt pan," sufficiently, so it is discontinued. Where men can be found to lick those scabs of iniquity, Morton and Paddock, George may find some support.

What new Democratic doctrine is this? Is the copperhead organ of Nebraska becoming radical? Speaking of the Convention of Loyal Southerners which met at Philadelphia on the 2d, the Omaha Herald says:

"Mr. Fishback subsequently became a roaring "Union man" and a "Senator" so called, but *was kicked out* by Wilson of Massachusetts, WITH MUCH JUSTICE, *because he had been an active member of the Secession Convention, voted for the Ordinance,*" etc.

The "justice" of "kicking out" of Congress men who have as above stated aided and abetted treason, has been, and is now, a distinctive issue between the Republican and Copperjohnson Democratic parties; the former hold that traitors should be kicked out and kept out of the halls of Congress, the latter contend that all sent by the South must be admitted!

The above admission is rich; and if the Radical party is every in need of the "fag end" of treason to fill its ranks, we shall let the above plead for Dr. G. L. Miller's admission. He's evidently coming over.

Is it to be wondered at that grave doubts should permeate the minds of copperheads as to the truth and honesty of renegade Republicans? We copy from the Omaha Herald of the 14th:

"Who, then, aside from the Democrats, *who are Johnson men to a man*, belong to the real constitution-loving union men in Nebraska? *Are these officials for him in good faith*, and do they intend fighting his known enemies in the coming campaign? While we know some of them are acting in good faith, *will they all?*"

"We make these remarks in response *to what is being said* respecting some gentlemen who are charged with being Johnson men for the *sake of bread-and-butter.*"

Poor deluded wretches! Could they not remember the reception which Benedict Arnold met with from the British; and how Judas Iscariot longed to rid himself of the evidence of his crime the "thirty pieces of silver," and saved the country the exhibition of characters so contemptible as to excite the disgust of copperheads? Doubt them not, Miller! no one can afford to over-bid A. Johnson for "lick-spittles."

"Arm-in-Arm!"

Few communities are blessed with one of those humanitarians who is intent upon making "treason odious" by walking arm-in-arm with copperheads and rebels. Have we one among us?

"The ratification of the nominations made by both Conventions at Plattsmouth yesterday morning was a *pleasing sight.* Both Republicans and Democrats met in joint Convention in the room of the latter, and when the *Chairman of the Republican Convention—Dr. Holladay*—entered the door the chairman of the Democratic Convention, Mr. Robertson, arose and *escorted him to the chair, amid deafening cheers.*—*News*, 7th.

Is not this worth the P. O.? Most assuredly Andy should, and doubtless will, shell out liberally.

The following represents the "arm-in-arm" business of 1863:

"Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was one of the bravest heroes of the war against the rebellion. A gentleman who was introduced to him the other day observed, as he took his left hand, that he had lost his right arm. "Yes," said the Governor in reply, "I attended a Convention at Gettysburg in 1863, and met a Southern delegate who was very anxious to walk arm-in arm with me, and when we separated I found that the embrace had been rather costly."

These kind of "arm-in-armers" have gone out of the business unless rebels and copperheads again combine to destroy the Union.

The following is the closing sentence of the President's harangue at Cincinnati:

"I have never deserted the people and they have never deserted me, and I now conjure you all to stand by the Constitution and that good old flag which I commit to your keeping upon the altar of our country, and then assemble around it from *all* sections of the country, and in *one fraternal hug, forget and forgive*, and then swear, let come what will, *let all sink if it will*, then swear, that this Union shall be eternal."

In other words: let's gather up all rebels, bushwhackers, guerrillas, negro murderers, copperheads and Johnsonites around the Philadelphia Platform, "and in one fraternal hug, forget (liberty) and forgive" (rampant traitors,) and swear, while we are scuttling her, the ship of State shall float eternal! This is Andy's prize bull of the campaign.

Let us suggest to the numerous applicants for the P. O., that he who can first find one of those "erring brethern," who during the war amused himself by killing Missouri Unionists and then putting a charge of powder in their ears to burst their heads, and give him "one fraternal hug," will get the office. Sartin!

Much stress is placed by copperheads upon the fact that H. J. Raymond is with them and author of the Philadelphia Wigwam Address. They are welcome to all they can make out of the man who voted for the Constitutional Amendment and then urges, in his address, the south to resist it as an insult. He forgets consistency in his ambitious haste to truckster to treason, but forgets himself no worse than his master, A. Johnson, who now fraternizes with the rebels who in Tennessee went to murder him in 1863, but not finding him, "cut a small hickory withe in the woods, *and scourged with it the body of his wife!*"

The President's Philadelphia harangue on the 28th contains the following:

"There is much talk about men being put out of office. The clamor is that somebody is turned out and sombody put in."

He had just appointed E. M. Merritt as Pension Agent of the Central Illinois Pension District. Merritt, in a paper he editing in Marion county, Ill., said of the call for troops in 1864, it was to raise men "to carry out the plan of subjugation, devastation, extermination, depopulation, and all the other ations of rapine, violation and horror devised by the great bashaw of one tail Mr Lincoln," and styled it "an unholy God forsaken war.' And, yet, strange to say, "there is much talk about men being put out of office," to make room for such men as Merritt!!!

Copperhead and Johnson journals are making much ado over the following statement as to how the clause on slavery was got into the Philadelphia Wigwam Platform:

"The clause, "and their is neither purpose or desire on the part of the Southern States that it (slavery) should ever be re-established," was inserted at the instance of Judge Yerger, and with the prompt and unanimous assent of all the Southern delegates. This most important declaration, therefore, was wholly voluntary on the part of the South, and indicates beyond all doubt their settled and sincere purpose."

To illustrate the "sincere purpose," we copy the following from the Tribune's Chicago special dispatches of the 12th:

"In Clark county, Alabama, on Sunday last, two negroes who were unable to settle some trifling debt incurred by them before the war; were sold into slavery one for $750, the other for $600; their united debts amounting to $1,300 in gold."

These are the "sincere purposes" of Johnson's reconstructed rebels; whom Democrats, Copperheads and Johnsonites consider as loyally accepting the situation! Loyal men, can't you "see it!"

Proceedings of the Union Republican County Convention.

BROWNVILLE, Sept. 15th, 1866.

The Union Republicans of Nemaha County, Nebraska, met in delegate Convention in this city to-day, pursuant to call of the Central Committee.

Dr. A. Rice was chosen temporary Chairman, and O. B. Hewett, Secretary.

Messrs. Dorsey, Kennedy and Daily were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

During the absence of the committee Dr. J. McPherson in response to a call of the Convention spoke upon the issues of the day, ably and logically reviewing the progress of events which gave rise to the present political parties and proving that the Union Republican party stands upon principles which have been right from the beginning, and are right to-day; and all should plant themselves firmly upon the principle of equalization of representation based upon equality of suffrage.

The report of the Committee on Credential was then read, as follows, and adopted:

Brownville; A W Morgan, S M Rich, O B Hewett, J W Coleman, W H Hoover, R V Hughes, H M Atkinson, C W Wheeler, G W Fairbrother, D H Ellis, Wesley Penny, E D Smith, C G Dorsey, R S Hannaford, S W Kennedy and Geo. Crow.

Peru: J F Neal, Calvin Hutchison, John Burns, Wm Young, Geo Clark, Alfred Hawkins, W G Glasgow, Moses Thompson, W W Smith, Thomas Horn and Wm Daily.

Aspinwall: H Jones, E Cooper, O Mitchell and G W Culp.

Bedford: A T D Hughes and Enoch Reynolds

St. Deroin: A J Ritter, Dan'l Fraker, Lorenzo Rice and Thomas Hunt.

Glen Rock: James Collins, Henry Redfern, A K Farnam and W S Reed.

Lafayette: Levi Bradley.

Washington: Bernard Otens and Conrad Harms.

On motion, Jonathan Higgins and Phillip Starr were authorized to cast the vote of the absent members of the Lafayette delegation.

On motion, Jonas Hacker was authorized to cast the vote for Nemaha City Precinct.

On motion the delegates present from the various precincts were authorized to cast the full vote of their precincts.

On motion, nominations were in order.

John McPherson being nominated for Councilman, declined.

Maj. T. J. Majors was nominated and elected by acclamation as the nominee of the Union Republican party for Councilman.

Messrs. A. J. Ritter, Maj. Wm Daily, C. F. Haywood, Louis Waldter, Wm. A. Pollock, Geo. Vandeventer, W. G. Glasgow, G. W. Fairbrother and Geo. Crow, were presented as candidates for Representative in the Legislature. Messrs. Glasgow and Fairbrother declined.

On motion, the election was by ballot.

Messrs. Crow and Reed being appointed tellers, the Convention proceeded to ballot, which resulted in the choice of Maj. W. Daily, Geo. Crow, Louis Waldter and C. F. Haywood as the Union Republican nominees for the Legislature.

S. W. Kennedy and Wm. S. Horn were nominated for Commissioner for the 2d District.

A ballot being taken resulted in the choice of S. W. Kennedy as candidate for County Commissioner for the 2d District.

Phillip Starr and Barnard Otens being nominated for Commissioner of the 3rd District, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the choice of Phillip Starr as the candidate for County Commissioner for the 3d District.

The following resolutions were offered by H. M. Atkinson, and adopted.

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the Union Republican party of Nemaha county, in Convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the Constitutional Amendment submitted by the present Congress of the United States as the true basis for the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and which were adopted by the Union Republican party of the Territory in the Convention held in this city on the 6th.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of this Convention.

Arrangements were made for holding a grand Mass Meeting and Barbacue on Thursday, October 4th, at or near Long's Bridge. Committee of arrangement were appointed, and prominent speakers will be on hand.

The following were appointed a committee to make the neces ary arrangements: James Coleman, George Crow, George Bryant, John Long, R. S. Hanford.

On motion, Convention adjourned.

A. RICE, Pres

O. B. Hewett, Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW STEAM

FERRY.

AT

BROWNVILLE N. T,

I *Would Respectfully Inform the Travelling* Public at large, That I have recently brought to this point on the Missouri River, the new and splendid Steam Ferry Boat.

"IDONA"

Having plenty of Deck room for teams and Stock, and a commodious Cabin for Passengers, I feel safe in saying my arrangements for Accommodations, speed and safety are not equaled by any other boat on the Missouri River. Being located at the prosperous and flourishing city of Brownville, Nebraska, in the centre of the great farming Country in the West, where there is a United States Land Office, makes it the most desirable point for Emigrants and Settlers; and having been expended at least $10,000 on the roads and bridges both east and west, leading directly to the Ferry, makes a permanent crossing at all times during the year, the Missouri bottom never over flowing at this point while at all others it does.

Would say to Freighters and persons crossing the plains, there is not a starting point on the river where such competition exists in business, as there are Forty Large Business Houses in this flourishing city.

The utmost care and attention will be taken in crossing the River at this point as it is under the immediate supervision of the owners of the boat and landings. To save distance, time and money from all points North and East to all points South and West, come by this route, as it is from 50 to 125 miles shorter, and three to five days travel saved.

J. C. YANTIS,

Brownville, Sept. 20th 1866

GRANT'S

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Main Street between First and Second.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

I Would Respectfully inform the Citizens of Brownville, and surrounding country that I have just received my fall Stock of Goods, consisting of

Boots Shoes

Of the latest styles and best quality. Mens heavy calf Boots, double soled Boots, Fine Kip Boots boys and childrens Boots and Shoes. All kicks of Ladies' Boots and Shoes of the finest and best quality. India Rubber and Buffalo Over Shoes for Gentlemen and Ladies

Groceries of Every Kind,

Consisting of the best brands of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Soda, Candles, Tobacco, Matches, Starch, &c., &c., &c.

Wooden Ware, Stone Ware,

The Best Quality of

AXEs.

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

All of which he offers at the lowest prices, determined not to be undersold.

GRANT.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that S. A. Chambers as Executor of the late Willis Hill deceased, has filed his accounts for final settlement at my office, and that Monday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1866 at 10 o' clock A. M., is the time appointed for examining and allowing the same.

GEORGE W. FAIRBROTHER,
Probate Judge.

60-3t $3.50

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Marsh T. Welch, Elon Allen, and Harriet Allen, You are hereby notified that Annice Welch as guardian of Sarah J. Welch, has filed a petition in the Probate court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory. The object and prayer of which, is to establish a decree of said court, to sell the East half of the South East quarter of Section fifteen, Township four, North of Range 15 East, situated in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, belonging to Sarah J. Welch, a minor, the said petition will be for hearing on the 15th day October, 1866.

G. W. FAIRBROTHER,
Probate Judge.

51-4t 7,50

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATE

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

[*Public—No. 69*]

An Act authorizing documentary evidence of title to be furnished to the owners of certain lands in the city of St Louis.

Whereas within the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, there are many lots, tracts pieces, or parcels of lands which were confirmed by the act of Congress of June the thirteenth, eighteen hundred and twelve, on the ground of habitation, possession, and cultivation of the same prior to December the twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, and in many cases there is no adequate documentary evidence of said confirmations; and, in consequence of the death of all ancient witnesses who knew the facts of said habitations, possession, or cultivation, the owners of said lands, in said cases where there is no adequate documentary evidence of said confirmations, are without complete evidence of title to the same as against the United States; and whereas persons holding such confirmations of lands, said city of Saint Louis under other acts of Congress, have doubtless passed, in some cases, be without perfect documentary evidence, of said grants or confirmations by the United States, and difficulties may hereafter arise, resulting to the great injury of such persons: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri is hereby authorized, upon proper decree, to declare vested and confirmed to the claimant and conveyed by the United States in fee simple absolute in full property all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any such tract, piece or parcel of land within the city of Saint Louis in the State of Missouri, to the person or persons having the legal claim or claims to the same; but no such decree in this act shall authorize said court to confirm or convey any such right, title, or interest to any street, lane, avenue, alley, or other public thoroughfare, or to bind the boundaries of any land which has been heretofore granted or assigned by the United States for the use or support of schools, or within the boundaries of any land heretofore lawfully confirmed or lawfully granted by the United States where full, sufficient, and complete documentary evidence of such confirmation or grant now exists of record.

2 And be it further enacted, That every person desiring a decree in his or her favor, under this act, shall file a petition in said district court, setting forth such decree and describing the land for which such decree is desired; and the United States and all persons claiming such land adversely to said petitioner (if there be any such adverse claimants) shall be made defendants in said converse; and if any party to any such cause shall be a minor under the age of twenty-one years, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed by said court for said minor; and said district court shall have full and complete power, jurisdiction, and authority to hear, try, and determine all questions arising in said cause relating to the claim of the petitioner, the extent locality, and boundaries of said claim, and all other matters connected therewith or incidental to the same; and said district court shall also have power to make, prescribe, and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this act into full and complete execution.

Sec 3 And be it further enacted, That a copy of every petition which shall be filed under this act, and a copy of the writ or process thereon attached, shall be delivered to the district attorney of the United States for said eastern district of Missouri, by the United States marshal for said district, who shall make the United States a party to the suit specified in such petition, without any other process or proceeding; upon service of such writ or process and said district attorney shall represent the interest of the United States in such suit as in other cases he may be required by the Attorney General of the United States to represent the interest may require; but no answer or other pleadings filed by said attorney shall require to be verified by oath or affirmation.

Sec 4 and be it further enacted, That for the purpose of more completely describing the boundaries of any lot, tract, piece or parcel of land so confirmed, and for the more ready and assigns forever of said lot; the district court shall have power to cause the same to be surveyed, platted and described by a competent person at the expense of the claimant, and all of the expenses and costs of all such surveys, proceedings under this act shall be paid by the respective petitioners; and the payment thereof may be enforced by execution or otherwise.

Sec. And be it further enacted, That every decree which shall be rendered under this act in favor of any petitioner shall be deemed a full, sufficient and complete release, grant, relinquishment and assignment, in fee simple and full property, to such petitioner, and to his or her heirs and assigns, forever, of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in such decree.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That whenever said district court of the United States shall render a final decree under this act, concerning any lot, tract, piece or parcel of land, such court shall cause to be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a full true, and complete transcript of such decree, and of the evidence upon which such decree was rendered.

Sec. 7 And be it further enacted, That any party to any final decree rendered by said district court in any such suit or cause commenced under this act may appeal from said final decree of said district court to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Missouri, at any time within one year from the time of the rendition of said final decree, and after such time; and on the granting of such appeal, it shall be the duty of said court forthwith to transmit a copy of the petition and all other pleadings and proceedings in said cause, and of the evidence therein, to the said circuit court. And such appeal shall have been complete [illegible] shall have full and complete jurisdiction of the cause and may allow the pleadings to be amended and may examine the parties and their witnesses, or any of them, orally in open court, without requiring [illegible] depositions to be taken, and shall hear, try, and determine such case and the question involved, and may [illegible]

Sec 8 And be it further enacted, That [illegible] decree in any such case in favor of the claimant, [illegible] court upon any question arising on any such case may be certified to the supreme court of the United States, for its decision in the same manner as now provided by law in other cases.

Sec 9 And be it further enacted, That [illegible] right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all of the streets, lanes, avenues, alleys, and other public thoroughfares which are now existing and being within the corporate limits of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, shall be and the same are hereby granted, relinquished, released and conveyed by the United States, in fee simple, to said city of St. Louis, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and their heirs and assigns forever, or so long as the same shall be used for street purposes: Provided, however, That no individual rights or claims vested or previously hereto shall be in any manner impaired or prejudiced hereby.

Approved, June 12, 1866.

(*Public No. 70*)

An act to grant the right of way to the "Humboldt Canal Company" through the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the right of way for a canal through the public lands of the United States lying in Humboldt county, State of Nevada, and the use of the land for two miles of cuttings, and embankments, to the extent of fifty feet on each side of the centre of the canal, shall be, and is hereby granted to the Humboldt Canal Company: Provided, That in cases where deep excavations or heavy embankments is required, such greater width, not exceeding two hundred feet, may be taken by said company as may be necessary.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That in order to create a reservoir for said company and to supply said canal in all seasons, said company may be authorized, hereby, authorized, by a dam across the Humboldt river, at such point at or near the entrance of said river from a range of mountains through which said river flows as may be required for the purpose of said reservoir.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the right be, and is hereby granted to said company, the necessary sites, depots, and other uses of said canal, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, and also the same fall upon the public lands, and also the privilege of discharging the waters of said canal over any public lands into the said Humboldt river, at such places as may be suitable for that purpose: Provided, That the proper officers of said company shall transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a correct plat of the survey and location of said canal, and of the sites so granted, mills, depots, waste gates, and other works, to be filed before the appropriation thereof can take effect, and to become operative: And provided further, That within thirty miles of said canal shall be completed within one year, the whole within three years, from the date hereof, the grants hereby made shall cease and determine: And provided further, That if said canal shall at any time after its completion be discontinued or abandoned by said company the grants hereby made shall cease and determine, and the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any grant of the right of way and of public lands heretofore made to any railroad company.

Approved, June, 12, 1866.

MASTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of an order of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, in chancery, in the case of Hugh Butler against Anton Kimig, made at the Spring term A. D. 1866. I will on

Monday the 1st day of October, A.D. 1866

at one o clock P. M. offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of McPhersons Hall, in the City of Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, (the place where the last term of said Court for said County was held) the South East Quarter of Section four (10) in Township six (6) North of Range fourteen (14) East, in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

Given under my hand this 20th day of August A. D. 1866.

CHAS. G. DORSEY,
Master in Chancery.