

representative. The fact is that on the day this regiment was to be paid off and mustered out, I was invited by Col. Baumer to meet and address them. I complied; but owing to the fact that the papers of some of the companies were not ready, only a portion of the regiment was then mustered out. On the occasion to which I refer, I addressed the soldiers, and was never more kindly received or treated by that noble Regiment. The other companies were mustered out and paid off part of them on Sunday, and the others while I was necessarily absent; otherwise I would gladly have met them also, and most certainly would have done so. I visited these gallant men and brave soldiers when they were in Tennessee—again when they were in Missouri, and again while they were at Fort Kearney and Cottonwood Spring, and their treatment towards me was uniformly respectful and of the most friendly character—such only as they would extend to a man whom they knew to be their friend and a friend to their country. I never have been guilty of confounding the Union soldiers with the copperheads, and the Dr. knows it. But all these misrepresentations might have passed unnoticed (believing as I do that the time is not distant when the soldiers of Nebraska will all understand who are their friends now, that they are at home, where the facts may all be learned.) But the editor of the Herald, in his paper of the 3d inst. makes certain charges against me, affecting my private character, when should they meet the eye of a stranger both to the editor and to myself, might injure my reputation as a citizen. These I propose to set right, and to characterize as they deserve. The Herald says: "In 1861 the Nebraska First was organized, Gov. Saunders has but recently been sent among us. His patriotism, then oozing into his pockets, induced him to give to one George Spencer the most lucrative position in it. George said at the time, and it was well understood, that in the exuberance of that patriotism which is now so much boasted by the Governor, he did not hesitate to furnish Mr. Spencer with money; on an agreement, to divide the proceeds of the business." Now, if there are any persons in this community so far deceived as to believe that there is the least honesty or principle of the gentlemen about the editor of the Herald, they will be astonished when I tell them, (and I can and will if required, prove the truth of every word I say) that there is not the semblance of truth in any portion of the above statement—that it is a wicked and malicious falsehood from the beginning to the end. So far from "importing" Mr. Spencer to Nebraska, I met him for the first time for several years, on the steamer coming from St. Joseph to Omaha, and was not aware, until I chanced to meet him, that he was within a thousand miles of me. I never gave him any office, except to make him my private Secretary until I could become acquainted with the gentlemen who had applied for the place, and to whom I was a stranger, (for I had determined to give it to a resident here.) This position Mr. Spencer held but six weeks, and for the service rendered I paid him less than one hundred dollars. This is all the money he ever received from me. I had nothing whatever to do with his connection with the sutlership, (to which office I presume the Doctor alludes.) He was elected by the Council of Administration to that office. The office was purely a military one, and was not within my gift or control. I never gave, or loaned, or advanced a dollar to him in connection with the sutlership, (an office which the Dr. says is the most lucrative in the regiment.) No one, I presume, can better tell than the Doctor what the profits of a sutlership are—for he succeeded in making a large fortune in that position at Fort Kearney—though his creditors say that they "can't see it," for when they demanded their dues, father and wife seemed to own all. I never had any interest whatever with Mr. Spencer—now General Spencer, of Philadelphia—in the sutlership. I never agreed upon any "division of profits" with him, and never received any. The Doctor has got this matter mixed up with his recollections of an engagement to "divide" with the gentleman who furnished him the funds to open the sutlership at Kearney, on his arrival from St. Joe, a penniless mendicant, fresh from the editorial sanctum of a rebel newspaper, which the loyal men of Missouri had suppressed on account of its brazen advocacy of treason. Another assertion, equally unfounded and equally untrue, and then I have done with this falsifier. He does not in his article of the 3d, say it in so many words, but insinuates that I was interested in the purchase of Government horses for the army. To this I will say that I have never at any time in my life had any interest in the purchase of a horse or horses for the Government. Messrs. Wm. Ruth, Augustus Koutze and Frank Coffman, if I remember rightly, purchased the horses for the Nebraska cavalry. They are honorable men, two of whom are members of the Democratic party, I believe; and they can attest to the truth of what I say, when I assert that I had no interest either in the work or profits of

that purchase. It is amazing to me, that any man—copperhead though he be—can have the hardihood to make such false assertions, simply to injure the influence and character of a neighbor who has never harmed him. I pronounce each and every one of these charges wild and malicious falsehoods, without a semblance of foundation in fact, and I defy Doctor Miller to the proof. If he is not lost to all manly feeling—even to shame—he will at least make an effort to establish them by testimony, or publicly retract them. I call upon him to do this, or stand before this community a convicted slanderer and calumniator.

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1866.

President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—By the President of the United States.—Proclamation: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people, another year of national life, which if an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year moreover has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Injurious pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed; and affection of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed; our fields have yielded abundantly; our recovering industry has been richly renewed, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior of the country; our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every one speak of His honor. I recommend also that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national Congress, and to our whole people, divine wisdom, which alone can lead us safely into ways of all good. In offering these national thanksgiving, prayers and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a King forever; those that are meek will be guided in judgment, and such as are gentle shall be born. His way, the Lord shall give strength to his people; the blessing of peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

It seems a strange contradiction in action when foreigners come from Europe to escape the blighting influence of ill-paid labor and better their condition, and on their arrival here ally themselves with the free-trade Demo-copperhead party! A moment's thought must convince anyone that competition must bring American labor on a level with that of over-crowded Europe. This is an inevitable result. Manufacturers will be forced to approximate to European wages or resign their trade. How strange then that a foreigner who has escaped from the straits of bondage should selfishly seek to profit both by the misery of his former neighbors in laboring for a mere pittance, and by his own position of high wages?

But the husbandman may think this effects him not, as his is not similar to the condition of an emigrant mechanic. Let us see. Free trade will open to them a foreign market; which may seem beneficial for awhile, but how will this operate in the course of time? It will prevent the establishment of a sound home trade by choking off home manufacturers. With free trade, England can ship from America the raw material, the fuel and the food for her operatives; and ship back the goods cheaper than our home-factories can make them. This would naturally break down home factories, the operatives must seek ho-ban-dary as the next surest means of a livelihood, thus the home consumers of produce would be decreased and the number of producers increased; our only dependence for a market would be Europe, at whose mercy we would be. Grain, in its transportation, would take off all the farmer's profits and must in time reduce the American farmer to the same level with the Irish peasantry. On the other hand, a protective tariff must necessarily foster home manufacture, induce the emigration of skilled workmen, bring factories to where the raw material is raised, where fuel is abundant and afford

a home demand for produce at the very door of the farmer. This will stimulate both the factor and the producer at home, must stimulate immigration and make America the Independent Sovereign of the world, as her natural resources and form of government entitle her to be.

Copperhead journals are constantly predicting that if the Radicals are successful in carrying out their theories—the Union as our fathers framed it is a thing of the past. Does any loyal man doubt its being a "thing of the past"? The structure framed by "our fathers" and dedicated to liberty, rested upon "slavery! Weak and young as the nation was at its birth, "our fathers" compromised with wrong for the sake of unity; and as is always the case, wrong attempted to usurp the place of right by might—at this is its only principle—and was overcome, and now the Union as our fathers framed it—with slavery and liberty joining hands as a symbol of freedom—is truly "a thing of the past," and must so remain.

Now, what is the reason for this "weeping and wailing" over the death of slavery, which has caused the change in "the Union as framed by our fathers"? Do they desire to revive the old Union, with slavery in it?

The only question now between Congress and the President is, that, as the replacing of slavery with freedom has made considerable change in the Southern side of our temple of liberty, Congress desires to repair the whole structure, take out all treacherous material, and every vestige of weakness, and make the structure conform to the improved condition of affairs; while Andrew Johnson and his cohorts show their Conservatism by waiting for "the Union as our fathers framed it," oppose a thorough repair, desire that the seeds of decay shall still remain, and all they seek to do hide the bad condition of the Southern side of the house is to put up the great cracks, patch up the holes, and cover up their bookwork with two or three coats of whitewash! In this condition they hope—and who can doubt who hears their wailings—soon to restore "the Union as our fathers framed it!"

W. W. Hackney has been appointed Post Master in this city in place of A. D. Marsh, removed for opinions sake. This is off the piece of shoddy goods styled "My Policy." No complaint as to Mr. Marsh's efficiency or integrity has or could be made, the only objection to him is he loves his country more than he does A. Johnson.

Some one in the Territory is instrumental in obtaining these removals, who is it? J. Sterling Morton seemed to be on excellent terms with his Excellency, A. Johnson, just after the copperhead pow-wow at Philadelphia, and was nominated at Plattsburgh because it was supposed he could control official patronage. P. W. Hitchcock and his friends gave assurances that he, Hitchcock, possessed the talismanic sign for admission to the favor of "My Policy," for which he was not nominated by the Brownville Convention. Both were defeated by the Radical party of Nebraska, both would naturally feel sore. Now, would it be anything strange if these two agencies were using their influence over a power-bested President for revenge by the ousting of loyal men and placing in office men who uphold the treason-favoring plan of "My Policy"? We think not, and believe "that's what's the matter."

Trade is now dull here. The failure of Mr. Morton in the election—because northern counties "threw off" on him, and were backed by "local interests" among us, Cass, Nemaha and Richardson—has made our western railroad prospects look gloomy.—*Slatsman.* If A. F. Harvey, the author of the above had not been present during the session of the Republican Convention, the above baseless assertion might be ascribed to ignorance, and with his knowledge that Hon. O. P. Mason, of Otes, was the first choice of Nemaha, and after he withdrew a portion of the Nemaha delegation voted for McCann, of Otes, and that we editorially urged the claims of Otes county upon the Republican party, the above assertion of "local energy" becomes a malicious falsehood, thrown out for the purpose of creating a bad feeling to cover the terrible defeat of his master, J. Sterling Morton. If it be pleasant for the copperheads of Otes to ascribe our loyal feeling and hatred of their principles and leader to local energy, they are welcome to it free gratis for nothing, all we object to is the falsehood of the statement that Nemaha is jealous of Otes. Our prosperity is so fixed that the defeat of fifty copperhead candidates would cast no gloom over us because it is based on good soil, climate, location and the defeat of as many copperhead candidates as have time-urged to show their heads. We don't love Otes county less but hate the copperhead leader more. "That's what's the matter."

We learn from the Helena, (Ark.) Clarion, that Mark W. Izard, Governor of Nebraska under Pierce, died at his residence in St. Francis county, Ark., on the 4th inst. The telegraph reports that Sec. Seward's physicians have advised him to retire to private life on account of his health. The advice is good, politically raised, where fuel is abundant and afford

In when the... (text partially obscured)

Resolved, That by the death of his death we are... (text partially obscured)

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and friends of our deceased Brother an expression of our sympathy and assurance of our fraternal regard.

Resolved, That while we are by event again solemnly and emphatically reminded that we are all subjects of the King of Terrors, and bound to that horror whence no traveler returns, yet with the Holy rights and assurances we have of a glorious immortality, we are confident our brother still lives in that mansion above, where all good Masons hope at last to arrive.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to cause a copy of these resolutions, properly certified, to be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, and to cause the same to be published in the *Nebraska Advertiser*.

O. B. HEWETT,
H. M. ATKINSON,
S. P. TUTTLE.

The Neb. City News gets off some of its silly twaddle as to the admission of Nebraska, which it says will not take place until negro suffrage is adopted by Nebraska; and asks how the Radical papers stand on that issue? We are in favor of universal suffrage to all sane male citizens over the age of twenty-one, except perjurer and traitors!—The fear of negro equality resulting from suffrage is "played out" with loyal men who know—and the late elections prove it—that although Morton has had the right of suffrage the same as a white man before, during and since the war, it has not elevated him, in the least from the level of the copperhead and black-guard which he is by nature so admirably adapted for! Has suffrage changed him socially, morally, or politically? Has less capacity for receiving the elevating and refining influence of the ballot than the negro, whose equality he so dread?

As to our admission: he knows as well as all who are posted that in July we were admitted by Congress with the word "white" in our Constitution, only three votes opposing because that word; the same body of men will act upon our admission in December, and will pass it over A. Johnson's pocket veto by a two-thirds majority!

The Nebraska Election.

The following are the returns of the late election so far as we are able to obtain them.

Richardson Co., Rep. maj.	102
Nemaha " " "	357
Cass " " "	203
Lancaster " " "	60
Gage " " "	74
Jones " " "	35
Johnson " " "	56
Pawnee " " "	205
Saunders " " "	20
Seward " " "	15
Douglas " " "	12
Washington " " "	121
Burt " " "	66
Cuming " " "	2
Dodge " " "	98
Merrick " " "	10
Hall " " "	46
Otes " Dem. maj.	381
Kearney " " "	43
Lincoln " " "	123
Saunders " " "	23
Saunders " " "	86
Dixon " " "	11
Cedar " " "	5
Platte " " "	13
Majorities	1501 688
Republican majority so far	516

The Radical majority in Indiana on the State ticket is 14,000. The Legislature stands Senate, Rad. 32 Cop. 20; House Rad. 63, Cop. 37. A gain of 6 in the Senate and 3 in the House.

The lately elected Pennsylvania Legislature stands: Senate Radical 21, Cop. 12; House, Radical 63, Cop. 37, thus ensuring the election of a Radical Senator in place of renegade Cowan, whose term expires with the 30th Congress.

A Herald Leavenworth, Kansas, special says the Denver News publishes the following extract from a private letter to Capt. Cochrane: "We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the Salt Lake Union Vidette, was taken by the Mormons on the night of the third inst. and severely beaten and given six hours to leave the city and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms. From the frequent occurrence of outrages by the Mormons on the Gentiles, serious troubles may be looked for. Letters from Puebla to Denver apply for arms and ammunition for protection against the Ute Indians, who are reported to have killed fifteen persons and made prisoners of one family."

The Neb. City Press, recently, stated that J. Sterling Morton "is a good citizen as far as any man can be holding his political opinions—a good neighbor and a gentleman." To which Morton replies in a long, severe, and, for once, grammatical editorial, in which he says: "We advise them in a spirit of injured friendship to recall this sop of its most disgusting and paralyzing praise."

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in St. Louis on the 17th completely demolishing the building in which it occurred and a three-story building across the street. Twenty-two persons were buried beneath the ruins, the majority of whom have been taken out dead or fatally mangled.

Two of the most signal triumphs of the day are the City elections of Baltimore and Memphis. Both have gone Radical. In Memphis the rebel Parks government, which was in power at the time of the riot, is completely upset, and the Rads have a majority of the Aldermen. In Baltimore—where loyal troops were mobbed in 1861, and Lincoln's life was endangered—the Rads have elected their city government, and the city is regenerated. In this city, those of the old Aldermen who voted down the proposition to extend the hospitalities of the city to A. Johnson during his recent stamping tour, were re-elected!

A special Washington dispatch to the Boston Journal, of October 19th, states that treaties with the Imperial Government of Mexico have been agreed upon and ratification under process of exchange. The French troops and Maximilian withdraw this year from Mexico. The U. S. assumes the protection of the republic, guaranteeing the French claims in consideration that Mexico cedes to the U. S. the peninsula of Lower California and other territory south of our present Southwest boundary.

A Tribune Leavenworth special says: Dates from Puebla, Col. Oct. 5th, says that the Ute Indians are committing fearful depredations throughout the country, stealing stock and killing men, &c., and have carried away one man's wife and child. Further information in regard to the fight at Trinidad, says Col. Alexander reached the scene just in time to witness the attack of a ranch by the Indians. He engaged them 5 miles along the Purgetore, killing 13, with the loss of one soldier killed and 2 wounded, the Utes pursued the Indians but were unable to take them.

The Denver News publishes the following account of a fight on Wednesday evening. The Indians made an attack on soldiers and citizens, the Indians were repulsed with a loss of 12 killed. They were fighting last evening, result unknown.

Counterfeit one dollar greenbacks are circulating quite freely. The paper is brown, the engraving coarser, the green tint lighter, and the bill generally has so faded an appearance that it would be easily detected by comparing it with genuine bill. Gen. N. P. Banks has been nominated for re-election to Congress. Horace Greely has received the Radical nomination for Congress in one of the New York Districts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, in the case of Kijih H. Bauer against John J. Berthe, Mary J. Berthe and Henry H. Akhison, made at the Spring term A. D. 1866, I will, on

Saturday, November 24th, 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 McPherson 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 two (2) in Township six (6) North of Range fourteen (14) East in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory. Given under my hand this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1866.

CHAS. G. DORSEY,
Master in Chancery.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership in the business of... (text partially obscured)

Estray Stock.

Taken up by the undersigned... (text partially obscured)

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned... (text partially obscured)

Common Sewing Machine... (text partially obscured)

NEW Clothing Store.

The undersigned keep on hand a large assortment of

- SATTINET & CASSIMERE SUITS
- HATS AND CAPS
- LINEN & WOOL SHIRTS
- BOOTS AND SHOES
- Rubber Coats, Leggins & Blankets
- Trunks and Valises
- UMBRELLAS AND CARPET BAGS

Gen't Furnishing Goods.

Of all kinds which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. We purchased our goods since the decline in the Market, and will sell at low figures.

ATKINSON & CO.
April 13th, 1865.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

Immense Stock at

M'Fall & Co's

Subsidiary Main Street bet. 1st and 2nd. BROWNVILLE, NEB.

Have now on hand a magnificent stock of

FURNITURE

- BEDSTEDS
- MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS.
- BUREAUS
- TABLES
- METALIC CASES

Great variety of new improved patterns.

Chairs

Great variety of all styles, both plain and fancy. LOUNGES, SAFES, WASH STANDS, WAFFNOTS, UPHOLSTERY.

And everything in the Furniture line which they will sell

Below Eastern Prices!

Their Furniture is complete in every respect, being put up by a superior workman who has charge of the establishment, and can be relied on.

There is the greatest assortment of Furniture brought to this market, and in the same place there is a complete set of Machinery that will sell at a low price.

Fair Dealing & low Prices

In their motto, and they can be relied on in both respects.

June 15th, 1865.

20,000 GRAPES

IN VARIETY, AND Small Fruit.

By the 100 or 1,000 for sale by

E. H. BURCHES & CO.

At their Nursery 2 1/2 miles west of Brownville, Nebraska.

Agents Wanted!

\$10 A DAY EASY MADE \$10

By selling... (text partially obscured)

CHEAP GOODS! Mammoth Stock

GOODS

JAMES BERRY

On hand at his Store Rooms, Main St., Brownville, Nebraska.

He has, and will constantly keep on hand, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Calfs, Gunners, Quince, Hardware, Groceries, Ware, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, and all the things usually kept in a first-class Retail Store, that will not wear and tear that can be bought anywhere.

TERMS: LOW DOWN FOR CASH!

SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

Having just bought out the entire establishment, it becomes necessary to collect all debts due the old firm to the 1st of March, 1866, and to pay all debts due the firm of J. Berry & Co., up to the 1st day of March, 1866, will be placed in the hands of an order for collection.

January 1st, 1866.

JAMES BERRY.

Theo Hill & Co

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

FOR REAPER & MOWER / TIRE SHING MACHINES / MISSOURI RIVER STEAMERS

DEALERS IN

THEO. HILL & CO.

MISSOURI RIVER STEAMERS

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW STEAM FERRY.

AT BROWNVILLE N. T.

I would respectfully inform the Traveling 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 horses and stock, and a comfortable Cabin for Passengers, I feel confident my arrangements for Accommodation, good and safe, are not equalled by any other steamer on the Missouri River. Being located at the terminus of the great Northern Pacific, in the West, where there is a United States Land Office, makes the most direct point for Emigrants and Settlers, and having been equipped with the most modern and reliable machinery, and being loaded with the most choice of goods, and having the most experienced crew, I feel confident that I can serve our fellow citizens in the best manner.

The utmost care and attention will be taken in crossing the River at this point as it is one of the most dangerous portions of the river, and every precaution will be taken to insure the safety of all on board. From all points North and East to all points South and West, crossing the river, it is from 20 to 125 miles shorter and three to 200 times faster than any other route.

J. C. YANTIS,
Brownville, Sept. 27th 1866