

Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE: NOW AND FOREVER."

VOL. XI.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

NO. 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
(Graduated in 1851.)
Located in Brownville in 1855.

PHYSICIAN SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN

Dr. H. has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trepanning and Obstetrical Instruments.
Office Holladay & Co's Drug Store
Two Doors East of Post Office.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrical and the diseases of women and children. x-44-ly

CHARLES HELMER,

Boot and Shoe

MAKER
Main St. 3 doors below Brownville House,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes and the best material and ability for doing

CUSTOM WORK
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch
Terms Cash. fr-30

FRANZ HELMER,

Wagon Maker,

OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN SHOP,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c. Repaired on short notice, and low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction. x-18-60

AMERICAN HOUSE.

A Good Feed and Livery Stable
In connection with the House.

L. D. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR.

Front Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

May 30th 1866. 10-30-ly

EDWARD W. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office corner of Main and First Streets,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

MARSH & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MARSH & ZOOK.)

General News Agents and Stationers,
Post Office Building,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Have on hand and are constantly receiving
French Albums, School Books, also Copy-
books, Pencils, Tablets, and a choice selection of
Fancy Stationery generally, which they invite the
attention of the citizens of Nemaha county, and
they hope to attract attention to business, and fair
dealing to a wide share of the public patronage.
A. D. MARSH, mlt-ly J. W. ZOOK.

A. ROBINSON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Main between 1st & 2d Street
Brownville Nebraska
Takes this method of informing the public that
he has on hand a splendid assortment of Gent's and
Ladies' Shoes and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch
on short notice. 10-30-66

GATES & BOUSFIELD,

BRICKLAYERS
AND
PLASTERERS.

Brownville, Nebraska.
Do all kinds of Bricklaying, Plastering,
and other work in connection with their
business, and on short notice.

Mrs. M. W. Hewett,

Milinery & Fancy Goods
STORE.

Main Street one door west of the Post Office
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
A superior stock of Fall and Winter Goods
constantly on hand. Dress-Making, Bonnet
Making, and Trimming done to order.
October, 23 1865. v9-28-ly

JAMES MEDFORD,

CABINET-MAKER
AND
Undertaker.

Corner 2nd and Main Streets,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on
short notice and reasonable terms. 1-6m

CHAS. C. ELIAS,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
AND
OBSTETRICIAN.

Will give his attention to all cases entrusted to
him, and believe himself qualified to cure by the
use of medicines prescribed by his school.
OFFICE—At his residence, west of the frame
School House, on a lot between 7th & 8th sts.
7-11

LOUIS WALDTR,

House-Sign & Ornamental
PAINTER

Glazier, Gilder, Grainer,
PAPERHANGER etc.

All work done in a workman-
like manner, and on strictly

CASH
TERMS.

one door west of Post Office

JACOB MAROHN,

MERCHANT

TAYLOR,

MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

Agent for Singer's

SEWING

MACHINE.

Aug. 23d 66

RICHARD F. BARRET,

GENERAL LAND AGENT,

Office in J. L. Carson's Banking House.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
x-14-ly fr-30

CLOCK & WATCHES,

AND
JEWELRY!!

JOSEPH SHUTZ

Has just received and will constantly keep on
hand a large and well selected stock of genuine
articles in his line.

One Door west of Grant's Store, Brown-
ville, Nebraska.

Repairing
Of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on the short-
est notice.

WORK WARRANTED.

Brownville, Neb., March 15th, 1866. 10-25-ly

C. F. STEWART, M.

OFFICE
South East corner of Main and First Streets,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 and 5 1/2 to 7 P. M.

Brownville, Nebraska, May 24th 1866. No 24. ly

CHARLES G. DORSEY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Next Door to Carson's Bank.

MAIN STREET

Brownville Nebraska

RESTAURANT

AND
OYSTER SALOON.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,

Take this method of informing the public that he
has on hand a splendid assortment of Oysters, and
other delicacies, which he invites the attention of
the citizens of Nemaha county, and they hope to
attract attention to business, and fair dealing to
a wide share of the public patronage.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON.

Also, Confectionaries, Canned Fruit, Dried
Fruit, Spices of all kinds, Tea, Coffee, Sugar,
Tobacco, Potatoes, sweet Potatoes and everything
usually kept in a retail grocery store.
FRESH OYSTERS.
x-15-ly

Evan Worthing,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Choice
Liquors, Wines, Ale, Beer.

ALSO AGENT FOR,

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Council and House:

The duty of submitting to you, at the commencement of your session, the annual communication from the Executive office, is devolved upon me by the unavoidable absence of the Chief Executive of the Territory.

Since your last session, a year of unparalleled prosperity has been added to our territorial history. Our people have been peculiarly favored with health; the pestilence which respects neither power nor genius nor social distinction, which visits with mourning the house of the rich and poor alike, has nowhere made its appearance amongst us; bounteous harvests have rewarded the labors of the husbandman; every pursuit of life, followed with the usual characteristics of good citizenship, has been remunerative; within all our borders, peace and order have prevailed; obedience to the laws has been the rule, and the transgression thereof the rare exception in the life and conduct of our people. For these and innumerable other blessings, unrecounted here, our praise and our thankofferings are due to the Great Ruler of nations and of men, who has sustained and defended us through all the varying scenes and seasons of the year.

I submit, herewith, the very interesting reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. It will be seen, by reference to the report of the Auditor, that the outstanding indebtedness of the Territory, on the 30th day of November, 1866, was \$85,471.44. The militia bond debt—\$30,000—is included in this statement; and as an appropriation has already been made by Congress, to pay this debt, principal and interest, together with other miscellaneous claims for the same service, already paid by the Territory, the aggregate amount of which somewhat exceeds the appropriation by Congress; and as the accounts have been fully rendered, and are now being audited at the U. S. Treasury, with the personal attention of the Chief Auditor, it is probable that the amount of the debt, as reported by the Auditor, will be reduced to \$54,714.44. The amount of the debt, as reported by the Auditor, is as follows: Cash in the Treasury, \$23,324.56; Taxes for '66, due & collected 69,973.56; Congressional appropriations 45,000.00; Delinquent taxes, 26,983.24. Total assets, \$165,281.66. Allow for possible losses in the delinquent taxes, \$10,000. For improvable dilapidations of militia accounts by the Auditor of the Treasury, 6,000. Total, \$18,000.00. And there remains of undoubted assets, \$147,281.66. From which deduct the whole indebtedness, \$54,714.44. And there is left so available surplus of \$92,567.22. With which to commence the present year. But, as a large proportion of this indebtedness is in bonds which have several years to run, and as it will be impossible to finance bond-holders to tender them in any considerable amount, there will remain, at the lowest estimate, \$50,000 of available assets, with which to defray the regular and incidental expense of the territorial government, estimated for the fiscal year, by the Auditor, at \$12,000. This calculation would yet leave a larger amount applicable to the payment of bonds and warrants than was used for that purpose last year. Thus it will be seen that a balance of \$78,000 will remain for internal improvements—admitting, if deemed advisable, of appropriations for the construction of a bridge over the Platte River, for a geological survey of the Territory, and for immigration purposes, under the auspices of the Board of Immigration, a ready established. Although liberal appropriations may be made for these worthy objects, it will yet be possible to make a very considerable reduction in the rate of taxation for the ensuing year. Taking the increase in the valuation of property from 1865, when the assessments amounted, in the aggregate, to \$18,663,025, to 1866, when the aggregate reached \$17,885,851.67, as a basis for an estimate for the fiscal year 1867, and it will be readily seen that although the rate of taxation should be reduced one-fourth, it would yet produce about \$70,000. One of the items of territorial indebtedness is for warrants, many of which were issued during the first three years of the territorial government, and on which, although the principal amounts only to \$16,321.44, the interest is estimated at \$10,000. I submit, for your wise consideration, whether it would not be advisable and just towards all parties interested, to compel the surrender of these warrants on or before the first day of July, 1868, providing by law that, if not surrendered at that time, interest shall stop therefor on all the outstanding. And I also recommend that the Territorial Treasurer may be authorized and required to advertise, as soon and as often as practicable, for the surrender of the militia bonds which bear ten per cent. interest, instead of for the seven per cent. bonds, as at present required, to the end that all ob-

ing their homesteads should thus be tied

up from actual settlement, for the benefit of a corporation which contemplates the construction of a railroad through a section of country far removed from their homes. I believe I express the sentiment of every citizen in the Territory when I say that all feel a deep interest in the early construction of the Burlington and Missouri railroad westward through the rich counties south of Platte. Every good citizen, however remote his place of residence from the line of this proposed road, would rejoice in its construction; but I am sure that no one—not even those whose interests are directly involved—will undertake to defend the policy of retiring lands in Richardson, Stanton, and Dakota counties to aid in its construction. It would be infinitely better for the Government, and all parties interested, if Congress would make an appropriation, and pay in money the value of the lands it cannot give them on the line of their road, on account of previous location by settlers, than to permit lands in other sections of the Territory to be taken for this purpose out of the hands of the homestead settlers, who are coming by thousands to locate upon them. In making their selections, under these munificent grants, all companies should be confined to the lands contiguous to their respective lines of road; and no lands should be retired from the market, for long periods of time, to await the construction of roads upon which the work has been nowhere commenced.

I do not doubt that the evil effects of this baleful system of land grants were properly represented by you in memorials to Congress, some remedies for present evils might be applied; or, at all events, some barriers placed against this rapid absorption of the public domain in the future by railroad monopolists and land speculators. We need every available acre in this Territory, not already given away by the government for the construction of railroads and agricultural colleges in other States, for our own State endowments, and for the industrious poor, who, from all sections of the Union, and from foreign countries, are coping to secure homesteads amongst us. I am glad to see that the Union Pacific Railroad, the rapid construction of which has excited the wonder and admiration of the world, could now be induced to exchange the lands obtained under its grants for the bonds of the Government, at a fair price, that the whole country would be benefited by the transaction; provided that every acre thus regained by the Government should be held exclusively for location under a homestead law, which should require every settler to cultivate at least twenty acres of timber on his homestead, the preservation of which for five years should be one of the essential conditions of obtaining the fee-simple of his land. A Board of Immigration was duly organized, in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at your last session, for the encouragement of immigration to our Territory. On account of the absence of the Chief Executive, who is, ex officio, a member and the presiding officer of the Board, it will be impossible to give you a full history of its transactions. I am able, however, to inform you that commendable progress in this important work has already been made: pamphlets have been published in both the English and German languages, through which information concerning the healthfulness of our climate, the character of our soil its productions, the mineral resources of the Territory, as well as its superior facilities of communication by river navigation, and by railroads already constructed, or in process of construction, have been widely disseminated. This Board, under the law regulating its duties, is required to make an annual report of its proceedings to the Legislative Assembly before the tenth day of its session; that report will furnish you all the information required for an intelligent consideration of this most important subject. In my opinion, however, this law should be amended so as to authorize the appointment of at least four agents, one of whom, at least, should be able to speak fluently the German language, and one the Scandinavian. A liberal appropriation should then be made for the constant employment of these agents during the present year, one of whom should be required to travel through the Western States, another to be permanently stationed at New York, and the remaining two to visit those foreign countries from which we already have the largest representations in our population. With such a system as this and with an appropriation such as we could well afford to make, on account of the importance of the service, and the prosperous condition of the territorial finances, a very large immigration would certainly be induced. All that is necessary is to make known to those seeking homes in the West the rare inducements presented by Nebraska; and, while other States are employing similar agencies, and gaining, thereby, vast accessions to their populations, it is a palpable dereliction of duty for us to neglect the presentation of competing influences in behalf of our own Territory. True, our population has increased unprecedentedly during the past year; but, although this has been the case, the want of laborers in the various branches of mechanical industry, and in agricultural employments, has so greatly exceeded the supply, that labor has commanded more liberal rewards here than have been realized in any other section of the coun-

try. To devise means for meeting this

constantly increasing demand for muscle to develop the great resources of our Territory, through a liberal system of immigration agencies, is, perhaps, the most important duty of legislation devolved upon you, and I assure you that whatever measure may seem best calculated to promote this much desired object will receive the most hearty concurrence of the Executive.

Another present and most urgent want is a Geological Survey. No argument is now necessary of immediate action on this subject. You will all unite with me in declaring that another year must not be permitted to pass without giving to us the results of a careful and thorough geological examination of this entire Territory. And I now propose to you that Nebraska shall take hold of this measure, without another word of prayer to the National Congress for aid from the already depleted Treasury of the Nation, and order a Geological Survey at once, on her own account. This course will best comport with true dignity and independence, and will out duty to our fellow citizens and the country. I have before demonstrated our ability to do this, and not a moment of unnecessary delay in preparing for the work should be allowed. The construction of a bridge over the Platte river is a much needed improvement. The crossing of this stream, always difficult, is at certain seasons of the year an utter impossibility, and communication between two great sections of the Territory is for this reason extremely limited. A journey to the Territorial Capital, from some of the most populous counties south of the Platte, is considered quite as difficult to perform, on account of the dangers and delays in crossing the Platte, as one to St. Louis—five hundred miles distant—and from the north Platte the journey to Chicago is quite as cheerfully undertaken, as one across the Platte into the rich grain-growing districts below it. Such an obstacle to commercial intercourse between the two sections should be immediately removed, if it is in the power of the people to do it. It is not at all strange that with such a barrier in the way of travel and of commerce, the people of both sections should not only lose their active sympathy for and interest in each other, but that they should be easily led into misunderstandings, into jealousies, rivalries, and wars. The whole Territory would be unconceivably benefited by this improvement. The people have it in their power to accomplish it without an additional dollar of taxation; very easily and very properly, fit the day for the celebration of the union of the two sections by a good and substantial free bridge over the Platte. I urge upon you, therefore, the early consideration of this important subject, which the assurance that you will have the hearty concurrence of the Executive in any well considered measure which will result in securing this great improvement to the Territory. In my opinion this bridge should be free to all who may desire to use it. If we were obliged to borrow money for its construction thereby entailing a debt upon the Territory with and payment of interest, the case would be different; but, having the money in hand, and knowing as we do, that the interests of all sections are involved, I think there can be no good reason against a free bridge. The revenues from Government toll bridges are not infrequently less than the expense of collection; and a bridge over the Platte, at best, could not be expected to yield any considerable revenue; but even if it was sure to do so, it would be more in consonance with the liberal and progressive spirit of our people to make it free to all.

During the past year, the construction

of the Union Pacific Railroad has progressed with unparalleled rapidity. A year ago, the utmost limit it was supposed the track would reach on the 1st of January, 1867, was Fort Kearny, 130 miles west of Omaha. That point was reached on the 1st of September, and now four regular trains run daily between Omaha and North Platte Station—a distance of 250.2 miles from the initial point, and the track laid during the year past is 263 miles. A distance of about 240 miles of roadway was constructed the past season including a Howe Truss Bridge, 1,505 feet in length, across the Loupe Fork, and a pile bridge of 2,640 feet across the North Fork of the Platte. Three hundred and five miles of the main line have been accepted by the Government Commissioners, who reported it as thoroughly constructed and equipped with all necessary turnouts, buildings, rolling stock, &c., of a first-class road. Beyond the end of the track, the roadway is graded 26 miles, under contract for grading to Julesburg, and definitely located to the foot of the mountains.

During the present year the road will be built with equal rapidity until it reaches the mountains, where the increased amount of labor required to prepare the roadway, with doubtless retard construction. This, however, will be a part overcome by placing a large force at work in the mountains in the early spring. This statement is taken from the official records of the company, and is therefore perfectly authentic and reliable. It is cause for infinite gratulation to every American citizen, that this great enterprise, which is to unite two oceans, and over which is to pass the commerce of two hemispheres, is so rapidly approaching completion. To our own Territory it

must prove an inexhaustible mine of

wealth. It is the trunk of a railway system, which is to send branches into all the beautiful valleys of Nebraska, through which pass the tributaries of the Platte and the Missouri. The great valley of the Missouri itself will have its connecting lines extending northward, through the fertile districts of Washington, Blair, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and Leaning counties, and southward through the rich and populous counties of Cass, Otoe, Nemaha and Richardson. Such brilliant railway prospects have very rarely, if ever, presented themselves to the people of a new State or Territory. Nebraska has a singularly bright and prosperous future opened before her. Nature has marked this spot, equal distant from the two great Oceans, as the pivotal center of the railway system of America. God grant that Union Pacific Railroad, which is the true base of all this prosperity, may be speedily completed to the Pacific! May it form an additional bond of Union to the States, a never failing source of pride, of glory, and of strength to the Nation, and an equal source of pride and profit to the brave and energetic gentlemen who are engaged in its construction.

Large and influential conventions, composed of representatives of the friends of education from different sections of the Territory, have recently been held, to consider the best means of conserving this most important interest. The result of their deliberations will be presented to you, and I do not doubt it will add in an intelligent performance of your duty in this regard. I shall gladly concur with you in any measure which the friends of education throughout the Territory may consider best calculated to render the present school system more effective. In this connection I ask your attention to the suggestion of the Territorial Treasurer, that some change should be made in the school law which would insure a better system of accounting for school funds from the County Treasurers to the Territorial Treasurer, and a better rule for the distribution thereof than now exists. The question of State Government, which was voted upon by the people of the Territory during the past year, is now in the hands of the National Congress. It is impossible to form an intelligent opinion as to what may be the result of Congressional action upon this subject. Whatever may be the fate of the present measure, I do not doubt that the change would be greatly to the advantage of the people, and that a majority of the people entertain the same sentiment. I shall not now undertake to review the arguments which have been so fully presented to the people heretofore.

If it shall appear to you, at any time during your session, that the present application for admission is to fail, I shall gladly concur with you in a memorial asking for an Enabling Act, under which a Constitution may be framed and submitted to the people of the Territory during the coming season. I should hail with joy a radical change in the rule of suffrage, which would give the franchise to intelligence and patriotism wherever found, regardless of the color of its possessor. He who can read and understand the Constitution of his country, and he who has fought in its defense, of whatever race or color, should have a voice in the choice of the Nation's ruler. I should therefore cheerfully concur with you in a memorial to Congress, praying for an amendment of our organic law, in accordance with this view. No change, however should be made which would take the franchise from any person who now enjoys it under existing laws.

Unhappily, the Nation has not yet experienced the full fruition of perfect peace. True, the armies of rebellion were long since disbanded, and the old flag floats over all—the same glorious ensign of our Government and one Union; but fraternal love does not return to the people of the same sections as readily as they against each other in civil strife. The blood of the patriot is still on the sword, and the olive branch is still withered and useless thing. How can our beloved country be reunited in fact as well as in form? How can the Union be securely re-established in the hearts and affections of the people of all sections?—for the patriotic love of the people is the soul of the Union, its preservation is essential to the very life of the Nation itself. I do not think this can be done by indulging the spirit of emigration and reprimand for the errors, the weakness, or the crimes of the past. I do not believe it can be done by depriving eleven States of loyal representation in the National Congress, when representation is the very germ and essence of union. It certainly cannot be done by extreme and irritating demands on the one side which are sure to be followed by increased contumacy on the other. I fear it will never be done by Constitutional amendments containing what are considered impossible requirements by those most deeply interested. But, in whatever way it is to be done, it must be done speedily. Evils, disasters, and ruin wait not for the termination of prolonged contentions in a house divided against itself. The energies, the productive industry of the South are paralyzed by the unsteady condition of affairs not only in the Government and for the Union, but in its various sections. It is seriously affected, the commercial prosperity of the whole country. Every