Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN I. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

Miss. and Mo. River Air Line R. R.

To this projected road we called the attention of our readers some weeks since, at which time it was our impression that no definite steps had been had towards an organization to further the enterprise. We are, however, pleased to acknowledge the correction of our error by the *Canton Press*, published at Canton, Lewis county, Mo., the initial point on the Mississippi River for the above named road.

From a Circular, which appears in the Press, from H. Davis, President of the road, it appears that work on this road was commenced in 1860, at Canton, and twenty-five miles weregraded ready for the ties, and the iron laid on the first fifteen miles. Besides this they had on hand, when the war broke out, rails sufficient to lay the graded portion and as much more engaged as would complete the road to Memphis, Mo., a distance of forty-eight miles.

The war, of course, stopped this work, as it did many more which were in a still more forward state; yet, now that peace is again strengthening the land, none are more in earnest in completing their line than this company. Mr. Davis's object now is to interest eastern capitalists in this road, and with this intention he had an interview with Mr. Colburn, of N. Y., who, he says, "readily suggested that if we would grade, tie and bridge the road, his company would iron it, we to hold our work as stock in the road." To this Mr. Davis objected, mainly because his company were not able to make such an advance at present. Mr. Davis says:

"My proposition is, that, we will raise $1,000,000 from Canton to the Missouri river, and give it to them if they will give us a railroad, and work it through to the Missouri River. Mr. Colburn entertains this proposition favorably; but before we can close the matter, a survey must be made, and an estimate made of the cost."

The Circular of Mr. Davis is issued for the purpose of urging the counties through which the road will pass to make the necessary appropriations for the survey, which it is proposed to begin about the 10th of April.

From a correspondence to the Quincy *Herald* the population of the counties interested in this road, between the two rivers, is 124,000, with lead, coal, iron and copper along the route of the road.

Should this road road cross at this point and connect with the U. P. R. R. at Ft. Kearney, it would be the Air Line road of the West. Canton lies directly East of the this, and Ft. Kearney just twelve miles North of a line due West. The road West of the Missouri would pass through Nemaha county, with a population of 8,500, Johnson, population of 3,200, Clay, Saline and Fillmore, each with a population of about 1,000. As to the mineral wealth of the counties, but little is known save the fact that Coal crops out in numerous places in this Land District, and it is generally believed that it exists in sufficient quantities to pay. The Salt Springs in Saline county sufficiently numerous and strong to turn out from 500 to 1,000 barrels of sal: a day; which in itself would be no small item to a Railroad.

It is impossible to conceive the immense advantage of such an eastern connection to this section of Nebraska, and we hope our citizens will arouse to a just appreciation of the enterprise, and welcome it to cross here with liberal and generous assistance. It will be one hundred miles nearer to all the great Railroad centers East of Quincy—such as Indianapolis, Columbus, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York—than anyother route now under way, and will undoubtedly receive the "lion's share" of the trade between the Pacific and Atlantic so soon as the connection is made.

The best immediate investment that could and should be made would be to raise funds to defray the expenses of a preliminary survey West of the Missouri, and invite the M. & M. River A. L. R. to extent their survey immediately to a connection with the U. P. R. R. Such a survey would cost not to exceed $3,000.

The country west of this is already populated sufficiently dense to make its way trade an object to a railroad, which, in connection with the fact that a generous grant of lands can be obtained from Congress—lands immediately available because of their fertility—will make this road west a success if we "sleep not at our post."

Our Agricultural College

Senator Tipton, on the 19th, introduced a bill extending to the State of Nebraska the benefit of the act granting lands to the States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

A Rise in the Price of Public Lands

Most of the Public Land in the Otoe District has been raised to $2.50 per acre and Homesteads have been cut down to 80 acres. Entry with Agricultural College Scrip is prohibited.

Nebraska

Stands first in the February monthly report from the Department of Agriculture as to the crop of Oats, it being 7 per cent. greater than that of any other State, for the breadth sown. The Report also shows that the crop of Wheat and Corn is larger and better than in any other State for the labor required to produce it.

Such facts as these together with the restoration of 3,500,000 acres of land in this District to Homestead settlement, must give us a large immigration this Spring.

Reply to "Homestead Claimants."

Last week we received a communication from "Several Homestead Settlers," in which they desire to know what time a settler can have in which to take and prepare a Homestead so that he can live on it. And have procured the following answer from C. G. Dorsey, late Register:

The provision of the Homestead Law relating to residence is as follows:

"SEC. 5. That if, at any time after filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the Register of the Land Office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall actually have changed his or her residence, or, abandoned the said land *for more than six months at any time*, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government."

Under this section it is held that the Homestead Claimant is allowed six months in which to make his actual settlement and residence upon the Homestead, and that a failure to *reside* upon the Homestead for more than six months at any time shall work a forfeiture, in case that fact shall be properly shown.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, exercises a discretion in all cases, and where it is made to appear to him that, by reason of sickness, poverty, or other good cause the Homestead Claimant has failed to make his settlement within the prescribed six months, or has been compelled to remain away from the Homestead for more than six months, but that he has done all in his power to comply in good faith with the provisions of the law, further time will be allowed him. The General Land Office has in all cases shown a disposition to allow great latitude in the construction of the Homestead Act in favor of the honest Homestead Claimant.

Senator Thayer,

On the 8th, presented to the Senate the following Memorials passed at the last Session of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska.

Memorial in favor of constructing a Bridge across Platte river, and a military road to the southern boundary of the State. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Memorial in favor of additional bounty to the troops from that Territory who served in the army during the rebellion. Referred to same Committee.

Memorial in favor of the extinguishment of the title of the Otoe and Missouri Indians to certain land in that State. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Memorial for a tri-weekly mail route from Maysville, Kansas, to Ft. Kearney, Nebraska. Referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Memorial for a mail route from Elkhorn Station to Forest City, in Nebraska. Referred to same Committee.

Memorial for the establishment of a new Land Office at Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Memorial for a daily mail route from America, Kansas, via Pawnee City, Tecumseh, and other points, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to same Committee.

S. R. Jamison,

A. Johnson's Receiver of the Land Office in this city, was rejected by the Senate on the 18th. We congratulate the Land District. If we are not mistaken he has not been confirmed by the Senate for the past two years, but has been "smuggled" through by Andy.

"With rapture we delighted to see
The cuss removed."

The following from the White Cloud Chief is our sentiments better than we can express 'em:

"ANOTHER SHYSTER SCOOPED.—S. R. Jamison, Receiver of the Land Office at Brownville, Nebraska, has been rejected by the Senate. He followed off after Johnson; made himself as conspicuous as it was possible for a diminutive soul to do, in last year's campaigns, against the Republican party; and, during the recent Land Office difficulty, performed an amount of dirty work that bore the same relative proportion to his size as the burden of his cousin, the tumble-bug, does to its bulk. He has found his reward."

Another Veto.

The President, on the 23d, sent in his Veto of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill. It was the same day read in the House and passed over the veto by 114 yeas to 25 nays. In the Senate it was passed over the veto by 40 yeas to 7 nays.

BROWNVILLE CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOL.

This institution will begin its first session of six months on Monday April 15, under the superintendance of CHARLES A. BAKER, A. B. The course of instruction will be thorough and afford the Student an opportunity to secure a good commercial Education, together with a thorough preparation for College.

Particular attention will be given to those wishing to qualify themselves for teaching.

Persons at a distance wishing to secure the benefits of this School will address the Principal, Charles A. Baker, at Brownville, Nebraska; and if possible should commence at the first of the session.

The Board of Education have made arrangments to admit all pupils between the age of five and twenty-one, of Brownville City District free of charge for the full term.

Further particulars will be given next week as to the course of study; number and qualifications of the assistant teachers, and terms of tuition.

Brownville March 28, 1867.

Senator Tipton's First Speech.

The following remarks of Hon. T. W. Tipton were delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 8th, during the consideration of a resolution giving thanks and a gold medal to George Peabody, of London and Boston, for liberal private charities. It is impossible to read Mr. Tipton's remarks and not agree with him; and it affords us great pleasure to know that we have in him a representative endowed with moral courage to defend the lowly, beard aristocracy, and avow his sentiments fearless of popularity or sarcasm. In the vote on the resolution Tipton and Grimes, alone, voted in the negative, while about fifteen Senators were absent.

"Mr. TIPTON.—It is not astonishing, Mr. President, that I should be solicitous in regard to the manner in which I should cast my first vote in this body. I acknowledge that solicitude on this occasion, and regret exceedingly that I feel impelled to say anything on this question at this time. Before I could vote for this resolution, I should desire to understand most emphatically the position that was occupied by the donor during the time of our recent struggle for national existence. I am inclined, however, because of the source whence this resolution comes, to infer that all was right in that behalf; but I ask no enlightenment on that point, because I am against the adoption of this resolution, not on account of any consultation with any member of this body, but from principle. If I need any justification for my course on this occasion I desire it to be understood that, if I am the representative of anybody on the floor of this Senate, I am the representative of an humble constituency; with such a constituency on the frontier I have been and shall hereafter be identified; and when I know positively that I have constituents of as pure intentions in behalf of education and science and art as the grantor of this charity can be, and when I remember that some of them have done all that men could do in a private capacity, and when I see this gentleman making a munificent grant in a private capacity, I cannot consent to shower on him the thanks and the honors of the Senate when I am not able to vote them to the humblest of my constituency who have done equally well, having done all they were able to do and he has done no more. I hope now that on that subject I am understood, and will be understood hereafter in all my future action as a member of this body.

So far as the munificence of this grant as regards the amount is concerned, I concede it. Other wealthy men of our country have granted by thousands and tens of thousands for educational purposes; and they have received the thanks of corporations and the thanks of States, and they will receive them again. If this grant had been for educational purposes in Nebraska I should not have come here for a national indorsement for the grantor, but should have secured that indorsement from the recipients of the charity from my own constituency in Nebraska. It is legitimate, it is proper, for the people who are to be benefitted by this grant to show their gratitude by gold medals or in any other manner that they choose to express it. They have in Louisiana, as I discover, already indicated their gratitude by a resolution perhaps, of their legislative body. This is but a private grant, munificent as it may be; and when millions were at the disposal of the donor it was easier for him to contribute millions than for many men to contribute a hundred or a thousand.

If this were a national gift, if it stood on the basis of the Smithson grant, I would, as a matter of course, be willing to vote the thanks of the Congress of the United States; but it stands in no national position whatever, and, therefore, that cannot claimed for it. In making this grant the donor, I understand, declared that he did it as a duty. If it is done as a Christian charity, as a Christian duty, he has his reward hereafter and the consciousness of it here, and I am not disposed to doubt the ability of the Almighty to reward him to the utmost, and I do not suppose it is necessary for me to help the Deity out by granting a gold medal here. I prefer to leave him to his golden reward hereafter. I think he also says that he regards it as a privilege to make this gift. Sir, it is a privilege, a privilege that few men will ever have; and the benefits of the privilege are great—distinction among men here, honor after death—for having granted so much for so great a charity. I say, therefore, that if it had all been for the benefit of my constituency I should not have voted a national medal for him, but would be lavish of the honors of Nebraska individually upon him for the munificence of the grant. With this view of the question, impelled to it from a sense of duty, I cannot and will not make any distinction between the giver of a dollar and the giver of a thousand and the giver of a million, when each in his sphere and in his capacity has done all that it was possible for him to do in behalf of education and science and general literature."

News Items.

One hundred houses were destroyed on Wells and Canada streets, Chicigo, on the 20th.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was passed and signed by the officers of the House and Senate on the 20th.—Will publish the bill next week.

Deseret Territory is applying for admission into the Union.

The Committee on Territories on the the 20th in the Senate reported in favor of the admission of Colorado. Her rejection will probably be reconsidered.

The damage by floods in East Tennessee during the recent high water will reach two million dollars, and on the 20th it was still raining. Many lives have been lost. Planting has been greatly delayed. Destitution prevails to an alarming extent.

The Massachusette Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Harrison, Radical nominee for Governor in New Hampshire, has been elected by 3,000 majority.

The Eight Hour System for labor is now the law in Missouri and Illinois.

Smithland, Ky., and Shawneetown, Tenn., are reported completely under water.

The Tennessee river at Danville station is still six feet over the telegraph poles.

The troops of the Platte are to immediately supplied with arms, ammunition, &c., for a vigorous campaign against the hostile Indians.

The bill to provide for Circuit and District Courts in Nebraska passed the Senate on the 16th.

The river at Memphis, by reason of the recent high water, is report 43 miles wide. Helena and Friar's Point, Miss., are under water from four to fifteen feet.

The latest style lady's hat is described as "a two cent revenue stamp stuck on top of the head and tied down to the ears with a pair of shoe strings.

On the 18th the Senate rejected the nominations of J. B. Barret, for Register at Nebraska City; R. S. Moore, as Agent for the Pawnee Indians, and T. R. Ward, as Agent for the Omahas.

There is a strong probability of the release of Jeff. Davis on his own recognizance. This or a speedy trial is urged by prominent Radicals.

Congress will probably adjourn soon until November.

The President has just nominated Wm. Kellogg, ex-judge of Nebraska, as Collector for the Peoria, Ill., district. We sympathise deeply with that district, and hope it may survive the infliction as well as Nebraska has.

Proceedings of Radical City Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Radical Voters of the City of Brownville met at the office of Judge Fairbrother on Thursday evening, March 21st, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported at the coming City Election.

The meeting was organized by calling Judge O. B. Hewett to the Chair. J. C. McNaughton was elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been anuounced; on motion of Mr. Fairbrother the meeting proceeded to nomination of candidates by ballot for the various City Offices. Messrs. Hughes and Morrison were appointed tellers.

The balloting resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as candidates:

Mayor, Jarvis S. Church,
Council, Dr. C. F. Stewart,
" Theodore C. Hacker,
" Cyrus W. Wheeler,
" John H. Morrison,
" Dr. John McPherson.
Treasurer, W. H. Hoover,
Clerk, Wm. H. McCreery,
Marshall, Benjamin Rogers,
St. Com., Joshua Rogers,
Assessor, R. V. Hughes,
Engineer, Thos. R. Fisher,
Attorney, J. N. Reynolds.

On motion of John L. Carson, the nominations were declared unanimous.

The following Resolution, offered by John L. Colhapp, was adopted:

Resolved, That the nominations made this evening are the unanimous choice of the Republican party of this City, and we pledge ourselves to work with all our energies for the success of our ticket at the ensuing election.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Secretary was directed to notify the above named gentlemen of their nominations in writing, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Nebraska Advertiser."

After a few remarks from H. M. Atkinson, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

J. C. McNAUGHTON, Sec.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE, BROWNVILLE, March 18th, 1867.

All persons who have made application for Homesteads or the Entry of lands to Chas. G. Dorsey, late Register, during the time the business of the office was suspended, will please come forward and perfect the same.

H. M. ATKINSON, Register.

Hon. P. Hitchcock has been appointed Surveyor General for Iowa and Nebraska.

A Card from C. G. Dorsey.

BROWNVILLE, NEB., March 25th, 1867.

ED. ADVERTISER—*Sir:* In your paper of the 21st inst., I am scurrilously and abusively attacked in two communications, one over the name of S. R. Jamison, the other over that of T. W. Bedford. Notwithstanding the source from which these attacks come, it is not impossible that they might do harm, your paper reaching many to whom these men, Bedford and Jamison, are unknown. I cannot, therefore, suffer them to pass altogether without reply, though what I have to say shall be brief and final.

The simple facts in regard to the making out of the affidavit of George Meier are these: Mr. Meier came to me and employed me as his attorney to secure for him the tract of land spoken of in affidavit, and his affidavit was drawn up by me for the purpose of founding thereon an application to the General Land Office to cancel the entry of S. R. Jamison, and allow Meier to enter the tract as a Homestead. I wrote out the affidavit patiently and carefully, endeavoring to make it conform exactly to his statement of the facts. During the time I was taking down his statement a good many persons came into my office, and there was no time that some third person was not present, and doubtless I could show by different witnesses that every part of the affidavit is exactly as Meier gave it to me. After the affidavit was written out I requested Mr. Hoover to read it to Meier, and if it should be correct, to swear Meier to it, which was done by Mr. Hoover. I am credibly informed that, before they sent their communications to your paper, Jamison and Bedford had been told by Mr. Hoover of the fact that he had carefully read the affidavit to Meier before swearing him to it. Messrs. Jamison and Bedford were therefore guilty of the basest calumny in making the charge they did against me.

I am willing that my character for integrity and veracity should be compared with that of S. R. Jamison and T. W. Bedford, and that the public should decide whether my statement or theirs are entitled to the most credit.

Whether the affidavit of Meier is true or not, I, of course, do not know. At the time it was made I believed it to be true, and since that time the public have been favored with Jamison and Bedford's side of the story, and will probably be able to form an opinion on the subject.

I would say, however, that the tone in which the letters of these men are couched is not calculated to help them with thinking people. The language of abuse is generally employed where argument fails. It is much easier to say "you are a lier" than to show the falsity of a statement by a calm denial, or a sound reason. It is, therefore, usually the case that this kind of language is used by persons of feeble intelect and bad instincts, by little vulgar boys, drunken Indians and idiots. We have lately seen in this city a case in point, that of the Wild Australian boy Tom, who could say "you lie" almost as well as Messrs. Jamison and Bedford.

In this low and scurrilous field I do not propose to enter into a contest with these men, but shall cheerfully leave to them the bad pre-eminence of excellency in blackguardism.

Respectfully Yours,
CHARLS G. DORSEY.

Written for the Advertiser.

Wm. A. Pollock.

MR. EDITOR:—The Republican party claims to be the peculiar friend of the soldier, yet on the ticket nominated for City Officers for this city, there are the names of twelve men, not one of whom has been a soldier. Of our County Officers—three Commissioners, Clerk, Treasurer and Probate Judge—but one has been a soldier.

When I called the attention of a prominent Republican to this fact, he asked: Why don't the soldier's friends bring forward their claims? Thereby virtually confessing that soldiers have no friends among the leaders of the party in this place.

I suppose that any soldier who refuses to vote the ticket nominated last Thursday evening, will be called a sore-head, copperhead, &c.

W. A. POLOCK.

We sympathise deeply with W. A. P. Here are we, ourself, individually, who served nobly in the 2d Nebraska Cavalry, drew our rations as regular as possible and blew the Bugle for thirteen months, and have never even been honored by being nominated before a Convention—as W. A. Polock was *"last Thursday evening"*—never been afforded an opportunity of *declining as he had and did—because, as he said "the office wasn't big enough"—"last Thursday evening!"* It is out of order to ask, Why didn't the Captain—by brevet—nominate some soldier, a private, for instance, for the position he had declined?

We go still farther than he; being a German Fenian, we are sorry, real sorry, that these interests are so entirely ignored in the Republican Ticket, which W. A. P. helped to select "last Thursday evening," when all these might have been gorgiously represented in our person. Yet we think the "Pan" will pass without the "Handle."

[For the Advertiser.]

The Corporation Election.

MR. EDITOR:—SIR—Feeling an interest in the prosperity of Brownville, I was pleased with your suggestions in regard to the nomination of candidates for City Officers, and was still further gratified when the Republicans of Brownville met in convention and nominated a full ticket to be voted for at the coming election.

For years past almost every Board of Aldermen in this city have had their influence impaired from a want of harmony. Several times half the Councilmen have resigned because of their conflicting opinions. With party lines drawn, we can reasonably hope for more harmony, and consequently more efficiency.

But my principal object, Mr Editor, in this communication, is to call the attention of the public to the importance at the present time, of selecting a Board of Aldermen possessing industry, energy, and financial ability. The Legislature at its last session, passed an act enabling the City of Brownville to borrow money on Bonds for the purpose of grading our streets. To make this law available on advantageous terms requires the best financial ability we have in our community. Such a Board the Republicans have nominated. The party probably could not have made better selections for the council. Judge Wheeler, J. H. Morrison, and Dr. McPherson, are gentlemen whose long and varied experience in public capacity, peculiarly fits them for the position to which they are chosen. The success of McPherson and Morrison in the School Board in devising, and disposing of $5,000 School Bonds at their face demonstrates what they can do. Should the Democrats see fit to run an opposition ticket let them select their most appropriate men, and with the victors will rest the responsibility for their course.

Democrats certainly cannot object to the Republicans running a ticket, for with their underhanded treachery last Spring, they provoked it.

CITIZEN.

Our Senators occupy the following positions on the Senate Committees:

Hon. T. W. Tipton on Agriculture, Pensions and Public Lands.

Hon. John M. Thayer on Military Affairs, Indian Affairs and Patents and the Patent Office.

Judge W. F. Lockwood has been appointed United State Judge for the District of Nebraska. We hope he may never be confirmed, for he was emphatically the biggest dirt eater in the Copperjohnson outfit last June.

Silas A. Strickland has been appointed Attorney General for Nebraska.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The undersigned having rented the Brownville

FLOURING MILL,

Takes this method of informing the public that he intends doing

CUSTOM WORK

for the accommodation of farmers and others the coming season. The mill is now in operation and who have wheat to grind are respectfully invited to give me a trial, as I am confident of giving general satisfaction.

The highest cash price given for wheat.

26tf F. W. MORRIS.

Taken up by the undersigned living in Douglas Precindt, one half mile S E of Halsam's mill, on the 1st day of March, 1867, one Brindle Steer, tail off, Swallow fork in left ear, crop off left ear, about four years old this Spring.

March 9th 1867 THOMAS MOSLEY.

Notice.

By direction of the commissioner of the General Land Office we will restore to market on Monday, the 15th day of April 1867, all odd sections and parts of sections heretofore withdrawn from settlement and sale for the benefit of the Burlington and Missouri River Rail Road lying North of the North line of Township No. Four, to the North line of Township No. Six, in the ranges below named, the same being in Nemaha Land District, viz:

All odd sections and parts of odd sections in Townships No. five, (5) and six (6) in Ranges No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, East of the Sixth principal meridian.

All odd Sections and parts of odd Sections in Township No. 5 and 6, in Range 6 and 7, East 6th Principal Meridian, up to line of actual "twenty miles" limit of said Burlington and Missouri River Rail Road,

All odd sections and parts of odd sections in Townships No. five, in ranges 2, 3, 4, and 5, east of Sixth Principal Meridian, up to line of actual "twenty miles" limit of said road.

All odd sections and parts of odd sections in Townships No five and six in Range one (1) East of Sixth Principal Meridian, up to actual line of "twenty miles" limit of said Railroad.

All odd sections and parts of odd sections, to actual line of "twenty miles" limit of said Road in Townships No. 4, 5, and 6 in Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, West of the 6th principal meridian

All odd sections and parts of odd sections up to "twenty miles" limit of said Road in Townships No. 4 and 5, in Ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, West of the Sixth principal meridian.

All odd sections and parts of odd sections, up to actual line of "twenty miles" limit of said Road in township No. 4, in Range 14, 15, and 16, West of Sixth principal meridian.

Upon the same day we will also restore all odd sections and parts of sections in North half of Township No. 2, in Ranges 15 to 20 inclusive, West of Sixth principal meridian: All odd sections and parts of odd sections in North half of Township No 3, of Range 42, West of Sixth principal meridian: All odd sections and parts of odd sections in township No 3 in Ranges 13 to 24, inclusive, West of Sixth principal meridian: All odd sections and parts of odd sections in North half of Township No 4, Range 10 West of Sixth principal meridian; and all odd sections and parts of odd sections in Township No. 4 in Ranges 11 to 24 inclusive, West of the Sixth principal meridian.

Upon the day of restoration, should there be two applicants for the same tract of land the same will be put up at public auction, and sold to highest bidder.

All lands heretofore offered, will, upon their restoration as above, be subject to private entry.

All lands not heretofore offered at public sale, upon restoration as above, will be subject to entry under the Homestead or pre-emption acts, only.

Any further information regarding the lands above can be had at the office of the Register, where destriptive lists are open for inspection

T. W. BEDFORD, Register
S. R. JAMISON, Receiver.

March 12, 1867.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN FUDGE.

To all whom it may concern, Notice is hereby given that the 12th day of August, A. D., 1867, and the 9th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each of said days are the times and Probate Court room in Brownville, Nemaha County, State of Nebraska the place for hearing and deciding on claims against the Estate of Stephen Fudge late of said County, deceased, & & that persons having claims against said estate must file them in the office of the Probate Judge of said County on or before the 9th day of September, A. D. 1867, and all claims not filed on or before the 9th day of September 1867, will be forever barred from payment.

GEO. W. FAIRBROTHER, Probate Judge.

24 3t $7,00

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well.

Dried Peaches, Apples, Blackberries, Cherries &c. SWAN & BRO.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the *Great Diuretic.*

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Is the *Great Blood Purifier.*

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that science can make.

Ordinance to Establish the Grade of Main Street.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Brownville.

That the grade commencing at Station "0" on the Levee at an elevation of 50 feet continuing ascending grade of 4.16 feet per 100, to Station "4" at an elevation of 62.24 feet. From Station "4" continuous ascending grade to Station "8" at an elevation of 93.80 feet.

(Profile in Clerk's Office)

H. C. LETT, Mayor.
W. W. HACKNEY, Clerk. 24 3t

Pickles, Can Fruits of all kinds, and Oysters at SWAN & BRO.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT,

Bernard Ottens Plaintiff, vs S. P. Wilson Defendant. Before Herman Utecht, Justice of the Peace of Nemaha County, Nebraska.

To S. P. Wilson: Sir: On the 23d day of February, 1867 said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of fifty dollars, and costs of suit. BERNARD OTTENS.

Washington Precinct, March 11th 1867 24 3t

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Glen Rock township, Nemaha County, on the 1st day of January, 1867, one two year old Heifer, a crop off each ear, no other brands, color white with some brown spots. 19-3t-p4 JAS E. SEAL

Fresh Tomatoes, in two and three pound cans, at SWAN & BRO'S

Attachment Notice.

Luther D. Robison vs Charles Keesewater. Before R. V. Hughes, J. P. of Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

On the 26th day of February, A. D. 1867, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $46.42.

LUTHER D. ROBINSON, Plaintiff.

Brownville, March 7th, 1867.

GEO. W. DORSEY. LUTHER HOADLEY. CHAS. G. DORSEY

DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

and Dealers in Land warrants and Agricultural College Scrip.

Office, in Land Office Building,

Brownville, Neb.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

Application has been made to the Probate Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, for the appointment of an Administrator of the Estate of William Stilwell, deceased, that the same will be for hearing on the 8th day of April, 1867, and that R. V. Hughes is appointed and duly qualified as special administrator on said Estate until that time G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Probate Judge.

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