



Nebraska Advertiser.

NEBRASKA ADVERTISER,

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GEO. W. HILL & CO.,

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Brownville, N. T.

VOL. XI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867. NO. 34

CHARLES G. DORSEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Next Door to Carson's Bank.

J. W. BLACKBURN, M. D.
PENSION EXAMINING SURGEON,
Office at City Drug Store.

JACOB MAROHN
MERCHANT
TAYLOR,
Main Street, Brownville, Nebraska



SEWING MACHINE
Aug. 23rd '66
CITY BREWERY.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
The undersigned having rented the Brownville

FLOURING MILLS,
Take this method of informing the public that he intends doing

CUSTOM WORK
for the accommodation of farmers and others the coming season.

GATES & BOUSFIELD, BRICKLAYERS
AND
PLASTERERS.

Mrs. M. W. Hewitt,
Millinery & Fancy Goods Store.

Evan Worthing,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Choice

LIQUORS, WINES, ALE, BEER,
Also a Rent for

FITTS BUFFALO THRASHING MACHINE, NEW YORK SELF-RUNNING REAPER, QUAKER MOWER and BUCK EYE CULTIVATOR.

WHITNEY'S CLOCK,
Main Street, Brownville

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

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 line.

C. F. STEWERT, M. D.
OFFICE
10th East corner of Main and First Streets
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Graduated in 1851,
located in Brownville in 1855.

PHYSICIAN SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN
Office: Holladay & Co's Drug Store

CHARLES HELMER,
Boot and Shoe

MAKER,
Main St., 2 doors below Brownville House,
BROWNVILLE N. T.

CUSTOM WORK
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker,

OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN-SHOP,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
A God Feed and Livery Stable

L. D. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR,
Front Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

TIPTON, HEWETT & CHURCH
Attorneys at Law,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

GENT'S CLOTHING
Winter and Spring Wear.

Bever Cloth Coats, Pants & Vest.
French Cloth Clothing in Latest Styles.

Furnishing Goods,
TO SUIT THE TRADE.

TO GIVE ME A CALL
And find out for themselves!

REMEMBER THE
BRANCH CLOTHING STORE
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

Livory, Feed and Sale Stable,
BROWNVILLE NEBRASKA.

DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
and Dealers in Land Warrants and Agricultural College Scrip.

LOUIS WALDTER,
House-Sign & Ornamental
PAINTER
Glazier, Gilder, Grainer,
PAPERHANGER etc.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS

R. T. RAINY & W. D. LEWIS
[SUCCESSORS TO RAINY & CO.]

Ladie's Dress Goods,
WHITE GOODS,

HOSERY,
With an endless variety of

NOTIONS.
Together with the Largest Stock of Custom-Made

BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this City—all of which was purchased prior to the late advance in gold.

Groceries
And a good assortment of

QUENESWARE
Remember the Place, Main Street, One Door above the Postoffice, Brownville, Nebraska.

Philip Philips & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PIANOS,
AND MELODEONS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.
The American Organ, the only real good one now before the public.

Reverberating Sound Box, or Wind Chest.
Which has the same important part to perform as the sounding board has in the Piano-Forte.

Most Perfect Organ Known.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

For the second time have you been called together by proclamation for special purposes, during the short period that has elapsed since your term commenced by the provisions of the Constitution. But you are not this time a body of doubtful powers and of precarious existence, dependent upon a future contingency, dependent upon a definition of your status, and a recognition of your acts.

The framers of the Constitution evidently did not expect so long a lapse of time between the date of its ratification by the people, and its acceptance by the formal action of Nebraska into the Union by act of Congress, would ensue, as to preclude an early regular session of the State Legislature.

As the provisions of the Constitution make it necessary that the subjects of legislation to be considered during such a session, shall be stated in the Governor's proclamation, and repeated in his message to both houses when assembled, and as the exigencies of the State require that this session shall, as far as practicable, take the place of a regular session, I have endeavored to cover, in my proclamation all the ground necessary to enable you to set the machinery of State in motion, and to render the change of a Territorial to a State government as free from inconvenience as may be.

It is needless for me to enlarge upon the duties that the peculiar situation of the State requires of you. As, at the time of your selection by the people it was well understood that upon you would devolve these grave responsibilities, I doubt not that you will prove equal to the task, and will justify the confidence that has been reposed in your wisdom and patriotism.

I trust that no clashing of local interests, no pertinacity of adherence to minor details and unimportant measures, may be allowed to obstruct or delay the transaction of the large amount of business urgently required to ensure the unembarrassed working of the State Government, and the prosperity of your constituents.

No state has ever entered the Union under more favorable auspices than our own. Practically free from debt, our credit is sound, and our resources entirely available for present and future needs. Our facilities for communication with the East and the South have been greatly increased during the present year, and the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the Pacific are rapidly drawing near to us, as the construction of the "Union Pacific" makes its daily progress westward.

The tide of immigration, that at the close of the rebellion commenced to pour over our borders, has experienced no abatement, but has continued, with accelerated speed, to people our fertile prairies with hardy pioneers, and to contribute the necessary labor and capital for the development of our latent wealth. The ample reports of the condition of our finances, contained in the late message of Acting Governor Padlock to the Territorial Legislature, renders it unnecessary for me to enter into any details at present, and I shall confine myself, therefore, to the statement of such subjects of legislation as you are specially called upon to consider.

I therefore respectfully recommend the Legislature to provide for the election and appointment of Registers of Election in each county and incorporated city in the State, whose duty it shall be to keep books wherein the names of all the qualified voters shall be duly enrolled, and to provide that all citizens of the State whose names have been thus enrolled prior to certain specified times, and none others, shall be legally entitled to the franchise.

The revision or amendment of the Statute relating to Prosecuting Attorneys. In accordance with the present law, each county elects, at the same time with other county officers, a Prosecuting Attorney whose compensation, within certain limits, is fixed by the court, and allowed by the commissioners. In no instance is the compensation sufficient to make the office a remunerative one to a lawyer of experience and ability.

The revision or amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure to abolish the distinction between actions at law and suits in Equity. Our Code of Civil Procedure is almost identical in its provisions to the code of Ohio, and other Western States. Doing away with much of the cumbersome machinery, accumulated by centuries of precedent, found in the various courts of England, and still partially adhered to in several of the older States, it renders much more simple the administration of justice, and by abolishing many of the tedious details that have proved so harassing to the litigant both in common law and chancery proceedings, affords, doubtless, much greater facilities for securing in the most expeditious manner a final adjudication of causes.

The revision or amendment of the Statute relating to the Exemption Law as so obscure that it is liable to misunderstanding, and affords too much ground for property actually exempt from execution and attachment. Section 521 exempts personal property to the amount of \$500 from forced sale on execution, belonging to "heads of families" who have neither lands, town lots, or houses subject to exemption or homesteads under the laws of the State.

The amendment of section thirty-eight of chapter forty-three of the Revised Statutes, regulating the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds. A clause of this section confines the number of Commissioners of Deeds in any city or county of the United States to one. It seems apparent that this clause found its way into the Revision through an inadvertency. A law similar in its provisions had been formerly in force, but previously to the revision had been amended, and in consequence of such amendment, appointments had been made in many places, and commissions issued to several persons in the same city or county, who are still in possession of such commissions, and transacting business under them. In other respects the law as it now stands is a hardship, for but a single commissioner for the State to many of the large cities would seem entirely inadequate to answer the objects for which commissioners are appointed. And there can hardly be any objection to an increase of the number, for facilitating business, and ministering to the convenience of residents of these localities. I recommend, therefore, that the clause "not exceeding one, in any city or county" be stricken out.

The revision or amendment of any general or special law, now in force, that may be deemed necessary. It is of vital importance to our State, now that the generous endowment of Lands, set apart for school purposes, comes under our control, that a liberal enlightened school system be inaugurated as soon as practicable. For the attainment of this, we have many advantages not possessed at the outset by the older States. The system of Free Schools is no longer an experiment with the American people. Its development has been gradual but continual, since its early adoption upon the Atlantic shores, and now it is the chief glory of the Republic. Perfected as it has been by experience and study, it will not be difficult to cull from the legislation of other States the best material with which to construct a board and ample code, suited to the peculiarities of our country and population. Your most earnest attention is therefore invoked, that no pains may be spared to render Nebraska second to no other State in the facilities offered to all her children, irrespective of sex or condition, to acquire, not only the rudiments of education, but to erect upon a solid foundation, a superstructure of solid attainments in art, literature and science. Upon no nobler object, can the public funds be more profitably bestowed, and to no higher end can your most energetic efforts be directed. Economy of time, labor, or expenditure can be exercised in any other direction with less danger to the public weal than in this. I doubt not that you will be fully equal to the emergency, and that by your wise measures we may take the front rank among our sister States in our free school system.

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may be deemed necessary. 15. An enactment authorizing counties to vote taxes for internal improvements.

In order to avoid the necessity of special legislation, it is recommended that a general law be passed, giving to counties the privilege of raising funds by taxation for the prosecution of public works, such as the construction of bridges, railroads, &c., at any time the majority of their electors shall vote in favor of a tax for such purposes. It being the general policy adopted in most States, to encourage such public improvements by permitting either counties or municipal authorities to levy taxes of this kind, by consent of tax payers, it perhaps simply remains for us to decide, whether a special act shall be required for each county or city, or the more expeditious method be adopted of providing for all contingencies by a general law.

Under this head I deem it proper to call your attention to the subject of the prosecution of the claims of the State against the General Government for expenses incurred in raising and employing a militia force for service against hostile Indians during the year 1864. An appropriation was made by the Territorial Legislature for the prosecution of these claims, which amount in the aggregate to some \$40,000. Of these Governor Saunders succeeded in collecting a part, amounting to \$25,000, leaving a balance of about \$15,000 still due. It is believed that by proper efforts on the part of the State authorities, the whole amount, or the greater part thereof, will be eventually allowed by the War Department. There are also a few outstanding claims of citizens against the State, for services rendered and supplies furnished, during the late campaign, which should be acted upon without further delay.

Your attention is also called to the condition of the Capital building. A moderate sum, judiciously expended in its repair, will conduce to the safety of its occupants, and is apparently required by the principles of true economy.

The last Territorial Legislature failed to continue by appropriations, the measures adopted by its predecessor for drawing the attention of immigrants to the advantages offered by the agricultural and mineral resources of Nebraska. That judicious but liberal appropriations, guided through proper channels, would bring to our people, a ten-fold return in population and capital, must be apparent to any one giving the matter the least attention. Our neighboring States have not neglected their interest in this respect, and have sent their agents in every direction to divert a share of the westward tending stream of emigration from over populous countries to their own soil. I have been informed by one of our most reliable German citizens, that at the beginning of the present year, no less than 70,000 souls had engaged their passage to our shores in advance, at the single port of Bremen, in order to lose no time when the season for travel should open. And it is profitable that the present year will witness an influx of immigrants to the United States rarely, if ever, equalled in our past history. Had we no other indications than the large conscriptions about to be made for the increase of the European armies, the rumors of impending war upon the continent, and the growing symptoms of discontent in Ireland, we could safely predict an increased accession of foreigners, seeking in our midst the immunities of a free government, and homesteads ready to yield them a competence with an outlay of labor and capital comparatively trifling.

It behooves us then, that we be not inert, in competing for settlers, but that every measure be used to publish abroad our natural advantages of soil, climate, and easy communication with commercial centers. I therefore earnestly commend this subject to your consideration.

The location and disposition of such lands as are or may be hereafter donated to the State by the General Government for any purpose. In an act of Congress, approved on the 19th day of April, 1864, entitled "An act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," is found the following provision: "Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township, and when such sections have been or are otherwise disposed by any act of Congress, other lands, equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be, be and are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools."

The school lands have all been located and reserved in accordance with the above provision, except upon the territory lately known as the "Half Breed Reserve," lying between the Great and Little Nemaha rivers in the counties of Richardson and Nemaha. According to precedents, the extinguishment of the title to such tracts of land, has placed them upon the same footing with lands originally forming a part of the public domain, with respect to the right of reversion for school purposes.

Concluded next week.