Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1867.

We fling to the breeze, to-day, a ticket composed of men, every one of which will recommend itself. Energetic, efficient, trustworthy men, a better ticket was never offered for the support of the voters of Nemaha county. They need no comment at our hands, all who want the county officered by capable men—to say nothing of rebuking the fraud of the 14th—will vote this ticket. Read, reflect, and vote this ticket.

Independent Republican Ticket.

For County Clerk
WM. H. HOOVER,

County Treasurer
JOHN H. MORRISON,

County Commissioner
J. L. McGEE,

Probate Judge
R. V. HUGHS,

Sheriff
ED. SMITH,

Coroner
BERNARD OTENS.

Republican County Ticket

For County Clerk
JAMES HACKER.

For County Treasurer
WILLIAM A. POLOCK,

For County Commissioner, 2d District,
WYMAN KENT.

For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. FAIRBROTHER.

For Coroner,
BARNARD OTENS.

For Probate Judge,
A. W. MORGAN.

For County Surveyor,
W. F. WRIGHT.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
O. B. HEWETT.

What Johnson Intends Doing.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald has had a confidential chat with Andy, "the creator," and tells what Andy will do if impeached. "He will regard the action of Congress as revolutionary." "He will not recognize their proceedings as legal or constitutional;" "will decline to vacate and defy Congress to do its worst." Thus says the President, and worse; he will prorogue Congress, because as he says, "it places itself in an attitude of revolution, "by attempting to usurp the executive power." All this he proposes to do upon the theory that he is the person to determine for himself the constitutionality of a law, and if he deems it not constitutional, he is not bound to enforce it.

This is the substance of his last manifesto through those handy conversations. For once he seems to be really honest in the avowel of his intentions, for, although not admitted, he has attempted to carry out his own convictions, in opposition to that of the people and Congress, ever since his inauguration. If his theory were correct, Congress and the Supreme Court are useless.

Near two months yet remain for the Nation to hold its breath in anxious suspense, awaiting what Andy may develop, and then Congress will meet. We believe, and the loyal men of the land believe, that Andy has given the country good reason to fear him, in fact has done sufficient to justify his impeachment yet any unsuccessful effort to impeach simply adds to his determination to go a step farther. If anything is done it must be done quickly, yet not in haste.

What is at stake in the coming Election? Is a question which it behooves every man to study well before making up his mind for whom to cast his vote. The west is taking giant strides in improvements, and to-day's theory becomes to-morrow's fact. To look with indifference upon the set of men who have to perform the main share in shaping our improvements, perhaps, making a destiny for our county, is reckless if it is not criminal. Within our own county vast improvements are projected, demanding for their successful completion and general benefit, impartiality, good judgement and thorough business capacity. Every year increases the business of the county, and every year adds to the necessity of having thoroughly competant and trustworthy men in office.

From without the county, great and important questions are ripening for our decision, and, within the next year, may be presented to the officials whom we are about to select the commercial salvation or damnation of this section of Nebraska. We may be wrecked by either conservatism, negligance, or local prejudice. A majority of our citizens have hardly forgotten the disregard of their wish thro' the last cause named, and we believe they see the snag set by local prejudice to wreck the material interests of the county—the stick laid across the track by the would-be assassins of its railroad interests.

That the question in this election is not a political one, is admitted by every one. That it is a local one was fully admitted by delegates from the upper end of the county in the Convention of the 14th. To leave no doubt on the mind of any they chuckled over the defeat of the railroad as though that was accomplished, saying that they had the Commissioner just where they wanted him and they would use him. The nominee said the same evening that he was totally opposed to railroads. Is it to to be wondered at that such a man would permit himself to be run upon a nomination secured by ballot-box stuffing?

The question with the people is: shall the material interests of the county be wrecked, or even seriously endangered, on account of local jealousies? Shall we elect another Commissioner in the north-west corner of the county, already sufficiently represented?

M & M R A L R R

We have just been shown a letter from Mr. Davis, President of the above named road, to Dr. Blackburn, of this city. It is very encouraging. The prospect brightens daily; the interests demanding the completion of the road are growing, abd in our keeping is the resposibility of our success.

Mr. Davis' letter is dated at Canton Sept. 19th. He says the Engineers are getting on with their work rapidly getting up their report of the Missouri Counties. He proposes to come himself—as soon as the field notes from Camden to Ft. Kearny can be secured—to make the survey from this point to Camden.

Mr. Davis is certainly a man of much energy, and will make this enterprise succeed, as his soul is in the work, determined to overcome all obstacles.

It behooves us to have the money ready for the expenses of the survey, and from the monied interests in this section we can assure Mr. Davis that all will be right in that respect.

The ball rolls bravely on; the rolling side always up.

The Fair

Was formally opened yesterday at 2 o'clock. The attendance was not so large as we expected, yet good enough for the first day of the first Fair. Articles for exhibition came in all through the day, and many are yet to come in. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the articles on exhibition at this time, suffice it to say that so far the good name of the county, agriculturally, has been well sustained, and the half has not yet come in. Everybody should attend and place all they can on exhibition.

The Teachers Association.

It is to be hoped that throughout the State teachers will be given time to attend the Association to be held in this city on the 16th of October. This is a curtesy they are entitled to, and one that can be well afforded, as this is one of the most important movements to our educational interests yet taken. We hope the press throughout the State will demand for the teachers a recess long enough to permit them to attend.

To the Teachers of Nebraska.

BROWNVILLE NEBRASKA,
Sept. 11, 1867.

PROF. MCKENZIE, SIR: I herewith enclose you a copy of the letter from Capt. Ford, Superintendent of the Mo., River Packet Line, in reply to my communication addressed him in regard to reduction of fare for those attending the Teachers Association at this place, as delegates.

Truly and Respectfully,
T. W. BEDFORD.

OFFICE MO., RIVER PACKET LINE,
ST. JOSEPH MO.,
Sept., 9, 1867.

T. W. BEDFORD ACT.,
BROWNVILLE NEB.

DEAR SIR: Teachers attending the Convention at Brownville in September as delegates from distant points, can return to the place they came from on the river per Packet "*Free*," when they have paid full fare going to the convention, taking a certificate of such payment from the clerk to whom it was paid.

On presentation of such certificate to any of the clerk's, will entitle them to passage, as above.

Truly Yours,
R. FORD.

M. & M. R. A. L. R. R.

The following we clip from the Maryville (Nodaway County) *Gazette:*

OFFICE OF M, & M. R. A. L. R. R.,
CANTON, MO., Aug. 20, 1867.

Messrs. Crew and Brown:

GENTLEMEN.—Your valuable favor of the 6th inst. came duly to hand and would have been answered at once, but I was waiting to get some late and definite information from our corps in the field, which I failed to receive till last night. By the time this reaches you, my boys will reach you also. The report will be favorable and thorough, and I hope your people will vote favorable for taking stock in building. I will have the report of the Missouri line made at once on the return of the engineers to the office, and then continue the line from Brownville to Fort Kearney, and make it a continuous line. Your people ought to consider in the taking of the vote that, 1st, if they get no road, they pay nothing; 2d, that unless they do give they get no road; 3rd, that should your county subscribe $125,000 to each road, the county credit is only loaned, and the money raised on that credit, viz: twice the amount, will be expended in the county; hence, the money can be paid in installments much easier than the ordinary debts of the county without this enterprise. Their idle hands will find employment—their surplus provisions find a ready market at home—the timber and stone be in demand—population flow in, and you be a live and wide awake people, instead of the present dead condition of all the counties isolated as yours must be.

H. DAVIS, Pres't.

The below named gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. We give the names and residences:

Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit Michigan.
Hon. Willis Phelps and N. Thayer, of Boston, Mass.
Hon. James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.
Thos. E. Tootle, Esq., do
Abram Nave, Esq., do
P. L. McLaughlin, Esq., do

It is the understanding as we are informed, that the President of the new road is to be chosen from those of the Directory residing in this city.—*St. Joe Herald.*

Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

BOSTON, September 18.—Sir Frederick Bruce arrived in this city last night at nine o'clock from Narragansett, where he has been stopping for a few days.—He was accompanied by Governor Gilpen, of Colorado. He was quite ill from throat disease and much prostrated. Dr. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges were at once sent for, also Senator Sumner, who remained with him until two o'clock, when he died. Mayor Norcross, on learning the sad occurence, issued orders that the flags of the city be displayed at half mast on the City Hall, Fanuell Hall and Common, and the bells of the several churches tolled during the removal of the body from the city.

Mr. Howard, of the British legation, left Washington for Boston to-day to take charge of Sir F. Bruce's remains which are being embalmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Sewasd received Mr. Ford, the British Charge d'Affaires at four this morning to confer upon the subject of the death of Sir Frederick Bruce. The government and the British legation have communicated the sad intelligence to London.—Arrangements for the interment are deferred waiting instructions from London, Orders have been given to prefer honors to the deceased at Boston. The flag over the State house is at half mast.

The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a serious calamity. It is not believed, under the existing temper of the British nation, as exhibited by the press, that he can be replaced.

Sir Frederick Bruce was a descendant of one of the most renowned royal families of Scotland, two members of which occupied the throne, the first being Robert, Earl of Carrick, the hero of Bannockburn, crowned king in 1306. For centuries the Bruce family has occupied prominent state and diplomatic positions under the Scotch and British Governments, the senior branch being lately ably represented in the Earl of Elgin, for eight years Governor-General of Canada, and to whom Sir Frederick, just deceased, owed largely his rapid advancement in the British diplomatic body. His death at the present time, in view of the delicate relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, on account of questions growing out of the late rebellion, may be regarded as a serious calamity to both countries,

Wanted, a Statesman.

Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* in an able review of the political situation, discusses the Presidential question as follows:

The people must be patient and hopeful, and abide their time. Above all, they must resolutely determine, with a total disregard of the President who can be trusted. We want a statesman and a lawyer of indomitable will, of sound constitutional learning, and of dauntless courage, with an eye to comprehend all the complications of the situation, and with enough of the politician in his nature to understand the beatings of the popular heart. The time has gone by for fanciful nominations, for of such was that of Andrew Johnson, and very sorely have we suffered for our affectionate credulity. Only two generals have been elected for the Presidency since the foundation of the republic, upon the strength merely of military fame; but General Jackson had been respectable if not prominent in the civil affairs, and General Taylor did not live long enough to prove either his fitness or his unfitness for the next few years, at least, the fighting is over in the field, it is over forever if we can have a respectable President; but there are battles impending in Washington which will shake the republic to its foundation, We cannot go along forever in this way, meeting every new emergency by special enactment. We need and we must have a President who can be relied upon—if not General Butler or Edwin M. Stanton, then some man of like qualities of character and of capacity for dealing summarily with the serpent which has been scotched, not killed. The weight of a momentous responsibility now rests upon the Republican party. At the last national election it made an amiable mistake, which has well nigh brought us to destruction. We want nomore sentimental nominations, and we have had quite enough of simulated reconcilations. Whoever, other things being equal, is specially detested by unreconstructed rebels is the very man for the next Presidency, and the more bitterly they hate him, the better President in our sore emergency will he probably make.

Let us tell the President a homely story. Years ago in Westchester county there lived a noted bull. He was a conservative animal. He believed in the traditions of the fathers, and had risen from an humble station to be a bull of strength and temper, fit for the proudest arena of Spain. His life was fixed. He detested radicalism. He swung around his circle from day to day, like a wise resolute bull, calmly contemplating the wagon and the ox-cart, the lumbering stage and the old family carriage. By and by a railroad was laid, and one morning a locomotive rushed screeching along. The bull was alarmed. He had never heard of such a thing. It was unconstutional. It was contrary to the teachings of the fathers. The Washington of bull had never mentioned it and the Jefferson of bulls he felt certain would have condemned it had he lived. There never was a bull so agitated, so vexed, so maddened, so alarmed. He did not care about himself. He would willingly pour himself out as a libation for the good of his race, but this radical innovation he could not endure. So he bellowed and kicked, and pranced, but all was as unavailing as so many vetos. One day he escaped from his pen. He heard the whistle. Now was his opportunity. Now would he put his feet down and stop the calamity. The train came thundering along, and, placing himself in the middle of the track, he rushed upon it——

We believe locomotives still run in Westchester county.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Main Election.

There was once a hare which undertook to run a race with a snail. Bets were a hundred to one on the hare, if he hadn't turned aside to browse and finally fallen asleep. The Republican party in this State has just waked up from a little doze, and finds its grand majority of 28,000 last year reduced one half.—One would think, by the Democratic rejoicing that a great Democratic victory had been won; but the sum of the whole matter is that Chamberlain has been handsomely re-elected by a majority of 14,000 votes, and without an effort—

This is about 1,000 votes under the average Republican majority for the last ten years. We have found that we can hold it and depend upon it without an effort. This need not have been, and ought not have been. There should have been an active campaign. We had everything to gain and our opponents had everything to lose by an earnest discussion of political principles. But there has been no campaign. There has not even been a canvass. From the State committee down to the town committee there has been a paralysis of the entire organization, and the result appears in in our returns this morning.—*Portland Press*

Corn Crops.

The following is a statement of the prospects of the corn crop along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The reports are of the latest possible dates: St. Louis Dem. 10th.

Kankakee County.—Manteno: Not half a crop, and it will require a late fall to mature.

Kankakee.—Not one half a crop. The acres planted are one-fourth less than last year.

Douglas County.—Tuscola: Not as much planted as last season by about one-third, and that will fall short from one-third to one half.

Cumberland County. Neoga: With one-fourth less in crop, the yield will not be over thirty bushel per acre.

Jo Davis County, Dunleith: Corn in this immediate vicinity will be poor, and not thirty bushel per acre; quality fair, area planted about the same as last year.

Lee County. Worsing: About one-half crop of corn, with about the same average as last year.

Mendota: About two-thirds of a crop of corn; not as much planted as formerly.

Woodford Conuty, Minonk: Corn in crop over one fourth smaller than last year, one-half of which will not yield over 15 bushel per acre; the estimate is from one-half to two-thirds the usnal crop.

El Paso, About two-thirds crop; one-third more planted, yielding an average of from 25 to 30 bushel to the acre.

Clinton: There is about the usual area of corn planted, but will not yield over 35 to 40 bushel per acre.

Christian County, Assumption: About one-third less corn planted than last year; one-fourth of it will not be worth gathering; the other three-fourths will average 20 bushel per acre; no rain from July 4th until August 30th.

Shelby County. Pana: The corn crop in this vicinity will be fully one-third short of a full crop; some places it is as low as half a crop; about the usual area planted; the average per acre will be about 30 or 35 bushels.

Fayette County, Vandalia: The wet weather in the spring prevented one-fourth of the corn crop planted from coming up; there will not be half a crop here.

Sandoval: Corn crop very short; will yield 10 to 15 bushel per acre; fully as much planted as before.

A war-cloud is hovering over a portion of Europe, and may yet involve several of the leading Powers. Garibaldi and his followers seem determined to overthrow the Papal Government, and King Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation warning all Italians against taking part in the Revolutionary movement.

Olympia Brown, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Brinkerhoff of Wisconsin, Miss Bisbee, and other "brevets," are hard at it in Kansas. They have tucked their pants in their boots and rolled up their sleeves for the balance of the campaign. The Hutchinsons sing for them, and a circus does the side-show business.

Nodaway county has voted, by a handsome majority, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as capital stock to the M. & M. R. A. L. Railroad, and the same amount to the Missouri Valley Railroad, making in all two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The vote stood. 524 for and 178 against; majority over two-thirds 168.—*Rockport Jour.* 21.

Sorghum Crop for 1867.

It begins to apper that the quantity of cane growing this year, particularly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is considerably less than was grown last year or the ypas before. Various causes have combined to produce this falling off. Last year was unfavorable to sorghum in several respects. The season was wet, and the saccharine matter of the cane was very imperfectly developed. The quantity was large, and the quantity poor, which combined to depress prices, and operators were obliged to sell their surplus for less than they expected to realize. At the same time, wheat, corn and other farm crops were commanding unusually high prices, which, of course, made sorghum appear to a disadvantage. In the next place, the seed of last year's cane was imperfectly matured, and much that was planted this spring failed to come up. Again the spring was wet, cold and backward, which deferred many from planting. Some had conceived the idea that Louisiana had became a reconstructed State, and would this year furnish molasses at, perhaps, twenty-five cents per gallon.

It is now too late to correct mistakes; but there is little doubt but that those who neglected to plant sorghum, because they thought it would not pay as well as corn and other spring planted crops, have made a mistake. Corn and potatoes will not be worth a dollar a bushel this fall, and those who have sorghum to sell will not be obliged to hunt purchasers at thirty or forty cents per gallon. The market will not be glutted with New Orleans molasses this year, nor for several years to come, and tropical molasses never will displace sorghum in this country where the latter can be produced with the little labor and trouble it requires.

Those who have cane this year will do well to attend to it carefully. We do not know what price it will command, but we predict that a gallon of good sorghum will pay for a bushel of corn, and that two gallons will pay for a bushel of wheat.—*Sargo Journal.*

Dexter.

The famous little horse made his last appearance in public in Chicacago on Tuesday. His appearance is thus described by the *Republican*:

Dexter's dam was a small mare 14 1-2 hands high, with three white feet, a star and snip, and hip shotten. She was muscular, with an uncommonly fine shoulder and barel. She was a good roadster, but had nothing particularly noticeable about her. In 1857 this little mare was taken to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the result was the paragon Dexter, whose name will endure as long as speed is valued or the sports of the turf indulged in.

Dexter is fifteen hands one inch and a half high, and was nine years old last spring. In color he is a rich glossy brown, blaze faced with four white feet, the white running well up the legs.—His head, though somewhat large, is clan and bony; lower jaw well open at the base, leaving plenty of room for the windpipe; ears tapering und lively; eyes bright and prominent; head well set on to a rather light neck, which is well fitted to fine sloping shoulders, withers high, with great depth of brisket and good barrel; back slightly arched, with broad loin and hips, and a drooping rump; uncommonly long from point of the hip to hock; short canon bone; mane and tail sufficiently full to develop his Hambletonian origin.

The best time that he ever made was at Buffalo, August 14, 1867, in a trot against time, making his mile in two minutes and seventeen seconds. He will now go to New York into the stable of of Mr. Robert Bonner.

The Life of a Newspaper Man.

For the information of those individuals who foolishly imagine that the life of a newspaper man is a paradise on earth, and is fraught with untold pleasures and privileges, we give the following sketch of the duties of this unfortunate individual, concerning whom such a wrong impression exists It is taken from Mr. Hunt's volume of the "Fourth Estate."

"The man who once becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfills his duties truthfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination, and discussion, and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness, with such literary labors on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in the dreamy and discussive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken at a moment's notice, be examined, tested, and dirmissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

The Burlington (Iowa) Argus says that on Sunday week an old gentleman in that city attempted to remove a large bug from the bonnet of a lady who sat in front of him at church. The result was, he uprooted all her back hair.—Deeply chagrinned, he hastily appologized, but soon learned that the bug was artificial, and was used to hold the head hair together. The consequence was such a scene as will probably induce him to give bugs and spiders a wide berth hereafter.

We were handed the following dispatch last evening, by the politeness of Mr. Drake, telegraphic operator at this place. It announces peace with part of the Indians.

NORTH PLATTE, September. 20

Sherman, Taylor, and Henderson replied to the Indians to-day. The speeches were rather conflicting. Sherman said if you don't leave the roads alone we will kill you. We won't give you powder and ball till you make peace.—Before the council broke up peace was declared with the Brule and Ogallala Sioux. The Pawnee Killer, chief of the Cheyennes, left the council in disgust before peace was made. Council will be held again on the 1st of November. Powder and ball will be distributed for the peace tribes.

STANLEY,

Registrars Notice.

In compliance with the provision of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration of Voters, of the State," passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, and approved June 24th, 1867, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to appear before the undersigned, Registrars of Voters of Brownville Precinct, in Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, at the Law Office of Tipton, Hewett & Church, in Brownville, aforesaid, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 30th day of September, and Tuesday the 1st day of October, 1867, to correct any omissions or other errors in the following list of the Voters of said Precinct, as prepared by the said Registrars, at which time the said list will be corrected and finally closed.

List of Qualified Voters as registered in Brownville Precinct, Nemaha County, State of Nebraska.

A

Adams Jacob
Allen Frederick E
Allen John
Athinson Henry M
Alderman Hiram
Allen Isaac B
Allen William

B

Bacon Charles H
Bennett John
Bennett William H
Bryant D C
Blackburn Joseph W
Berry James
Baker Isaac
Baker Joseph
Baker George
Burchess E H
Berkley George
Beason John H
Bratton George W
Bliss John W
Bear Jacob K
Bedford Theodore W
Bausfield John
Barber John C
Bohond John C
Beach E D
Bacon Ames
Bennet John W
Bryant George J
Bryant William D
Berry Andrew J
Berry Edward
Baker Simpson
Baker Hugh
Burlich John G
Berkley Jacob B
Bennedict James B
Berger Jacob B
Barrett Richard F
Baird Joseph T
Breigle Charles
Beard Joseph A
Boyd M F
Blockets Samuel
Beach Charles
Black Isaac

C

Campbell David
Coulton James
Clark William P
Cristy J M
Crane Jonas
Church Jarvis S
Conner Aaron
Claggett J H
Caveney Michael
Crook J H
Collins Thomas
Caldwell Samuel H
Clark John C
Coleman Nathan A
Cox Joseph
Cole Jesse Sen
Crow George
Coons J W
Clayton Simmon H
Caldwell James
Cogsdell Abraham
Cotton Israel
Cook John S
Cross Daniel O
Coffin Isaac
Coulton Drury
Crandal William
Colhapp John L
Crane Samuel
Conner Moses M.
Cogswell Anthony P
Caveney John
Carson John L
Carpenter Peterson
Chamberlain F B
Clark Z W
Clark W H
Coleman James W
Cox Jonn A
Cole John
Coons W G
Creason John
Caldwell Henry
Cogsdell Daniel
Cranmer U T
Christman John
Cook Charles G

D

Deuser J P Sen
Dnuser John C
Dorsey Charles G
Den William T
Daugherty George
Davis George R
Dryden Milton F
Dodd Ameria
DeHaven Charlys
Deary John W
Deuser J P Jr
Deuser Charles
Dorsey George W
Dye James R
Davidson Andrew R
Drury Jonas
Drewell William
Daniels William
Deary Jacob
Dustin George W

E

Edwards Talbird
Empton George
Emmerson Henry
Entwistle James
Ellis David H
Empson Watson
Emmons James
Erisman Jacob

F

Fafe John
Felt Myron H
Flora John
Foster Thomas
Frankling George W
Fairbrother George W
Fields William
Foster Joseph
Frankling Andrew J
Furnas R W

G

Gates Abner
Gibson James W
Gilliland Nelson H
Giles
Graff John
Grant Byron
Green M C
Garrison George W.
Gibson John C
Gillimore Robert
Golliday B C
Grant Wendal
Green Isaac M

H

Hacker Jonas
Hacker Frank A
Hall William R
Hall Charlton
Hamilton Joseph O
Handley Alexander
Harris William H
Harris James
Harper A W
Harding John
Haws David
Helmer Charles
Helmer William
Henderson John
Henton John W
Hill Theodore
Hill George W
Hilliday Andrew S
Hoover William H
Hughes Richard V
Huddard Joseph
Hacker Theodore C
Hackney Walter W
Hall John R
Hall Charles
Hanniford Richard S
Harbolt Charles
Harris William R
Harper Mathew
Harding Fred
Hawk William
Haywood Isaac
Helmer Francis
Henderson George W
Henderson George B
Hewett O B
Hill Lewis
Holbrook W H
Hoadley Luther
Howard Frank S
Hughes George
Hahan Edward

J

Jamison Sewel R
Johnson J A
Johnson Wesley
Jones Phineas
Jones David
Johnson Homer
Johnson J B
Johnson Oscar M
Jones John
Jones Benjamin F

K

Kelley Riley
Keiswetter Charles
King Thomas
Kneffer Henry G T
Kennedy Stephen W
Kesterson Richaedson
Kirkham Solomon

L

Lowery Philip
Lawrence Samuel S
Lee Thomas
Lewis Daniel H
Lindsey William
Landon Lumen L
Lett Henry C
Lewis W D
Line William
Lorance W H

M

Manning H P
Martin Patterson
Marshal George
Mathews Homer L
McLaughlin Timothy
McComas Edward M
McFall Andrew J
McPherson Charles
McKin— Alexander
Melnich Benj F
McCreery William H
McNaughton James C
Medford Joseph
Miller Joshua
Minnick Hiram O
Mullors John
Moore Ira
Morrison John H
Morrison William
Montieth John
Morgan Alex W
Marlatte Jeremiah
Marsh Abner D
Marshal John C
Mank Isaac C
McLaughlin David H
McGee James L
McPherson John
McKenzie John M
McKin— William
McIntich William
McCartey D B
Medford James
Medlin Jefferson
Miller Nels
Middleton John W
Moore John
Moore William F
Merrison Robert
Moneravis John B
Money Edmond
Marohn Jacob

N

Neely George W

O

O'Pelt Joseph
O'Pelt William E
O'Pelt Alfrod
O'Del Jasper

P

Parker Ira
Parker Fred
Pedicord Henry W
Penny Daniel
Perkins Paul
Palmer James C
Plaster Davidson
Penn John A
Perry Thomas F
Parker Samuel
Paris W F
Penny Wesley
Peck Emery E
Peter William P
Plasters Lemuel
Polock William A
Penn Frank

R

Rainey Reuben T
Rich Samuel M
Robinson James
Roberts Enos
Rogers Benjamin
Reynolds J N
Root R J
Rork Ruben
Rice Benjamin F
Robinson Luther D
Robbins Thomas
Rogers Joshua
Rogers Jacob
Russel William
Roy Joseph L

S

Sanders Henry T
Sapp George W
Sedorois Frederick
Sedorois Jackson
Schutz Joseph C
Seymour Henry
Schoonoover Hiram
Schloss J
Shellenberger W D
Shirts John C
Shadley Daniel
Smith John L G
Smith John Q A
Silder Samuel
Storms Alfred
Stanton John L
Stanley Joseph
Strain John
Stephens George
Sanders Thomas N
Savle Benjamin
Sedorois Nathan
Sedorois Alfred
Seeman Siginond
Schriner Conrad
Spott John E
Shellenberger Daniel M
Shirts Robert T
Shellhorn G
Smith Urish
Smith Edward D
Smith David
Storms Hiram
Storms William H
Stanton William M
Strain Hiram
Stephens Mark
Sjewaps Charles B
Stafford Abraham
Strong Charles
Skeen John G
Summers Samuel
Swan William G
Swan H W
Swartz Frederick
Starry Alexander
Stevenson James
Skeen Richard
Summers Samuel R
Swan William D
Swan Stevson L
Swartz Hiram

T

Teare Robert
Tipton Thomas W
Thompson Joseph Sen
Thompson Smith
Thompson John
Thompson Benjamin B
Tharp John
Traverse Mathias
Turner George L
Tisdel F A
Thomas Edward W
Thompson Joseph Jr
Thompson Thomas
Thompson George O
Thurman H C
Timmes Thadeus
Trip John
Tuttle Smith P

V

Van Jacob
Varney William

W

Ware Charles P
Waldter Louis
Westfall Joel
Welch Oliver P
Wilson William F
Wilson Sidney
Williams milton F
Whitney Richard J
Winters Josiah
Wheeler George
Worthing Ryan
Wright James
Walker D A
Waugh Abraham
Westfall John N
Welch Henry F
Wilson J W
Wilcox Eli H
William Thomas F
Whitney Ransom
Wheeler Cyrus W
Wit Richard
Workman William

Y

Zook Sames M
Zook William F

O. B. HEWETT,
R. V. HUGHES, } Registrars.

Retail Market

At Rockport Landing Mo., September 5th 1867. Corrected weekly by Muir & Bixby dealers in General Merchandise

Coffee—Choice Rvo 33 cts.
Tea—Choice 1,75 to 2,25
Flour- Per 100 lbs $5
Sugar—Brown 16 2-3 cts per lb
Sugar—Coffee, 20 cts "
Bacon — 15 cts "
Apples—Dried, 12 1-2 to 15 cts per lb
Peacees—Dried 16 2-3
Lard — 15 " "
Butter — 25 " "
Eggs — 15 per doz
Rice — 15 cts per lb
Soda — 12 1-2 to 15 cts per lb.
Molasses—Sugar House Drips $2
Golden Syrup 1,50
Sugar House 1,10
Salt—Per barrel 4,75 to 5,00
Lime—Alton, per barrel $1,00
Hair—Per pound 10 cts
Coal Oil—per gallon, 75 cts
Nails—Per 100 lbs $3,00
Soap—per lb 10 to 12 cts
Chickens—Per dozen 2.00 to 2,25
Corn Meal—Per bushel 80 cts
White Fish—Per Kit $2,25
Mackerel—Per Kit 3,50
Cheese—Per lb, 20 to 25 cts
Wool—Per lb, 20 to 35 cts
Rope—Per lb, 30 cts
Crackers—Per lb., 15 cts
Corn—per bushel 60 to 70 cts
Wheat—Choice, per bushel 1,10
Barley — " 50
Oats — " 25
Green Hides—per lb, 5 cts
Onions—per bushel 1,00
Potatoes—per bushel, 100
Cotton Yarn 3,00

DRY GOODS.

Prints—Per yd 12 1-2 to 18 cts
Brown Sheeting—Per yd., 15 to 25 cts
Fine Bleached " 16 2-3 to 30 cts
Jeans—Per yd 75 cts to $1,00
Coats Thread—per spool 12 to 15 cts
Greene & Daniels Thread—per spool 10 cts

Also a full supply of Stoves, Tinware, furniture Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Queensware, Wooden ware, and a general assortment of articles as are kept in a retail Store.

STRAY PONY.

Taken up by the undersigned, living 6 1-2 miles West of Brownville, on the 21st day of August, 1867, One Bay Mare Pony, four years old, reached mane, Star in for head, both hind feet white, branded J B on right shoulder, same brand on right hip, reversed B S McINTCH. 51

LEGAL NOTICE.

D. J. McCann & Co. vs Wm. Vincent } District Court, Nemaha County, Nebraska, In attachment.

To Wm. Vincent, you are hereby notified that an action has been brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, D. J. McCann & Co., in the District Court of Nemaha County Nebraska, wherein they claim of you the sum of Two hundred dollars with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, A. D. 1866, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, as evidenced by a promissory note of that date, executed by you, that an order of attachment has been issued in said cause, and your property, to-wit: the East half of North West quarter, and the North West quarter of the North West quarter, Section 35, Township 6, North of Range 13, East of 6th principal Meridian been attached as your property, and that unless you appear on or before the 4th day of November, A. D. 1867, and plead answer or demur to the petition filed in said cause, a judgment by default will be entered against you, for amount above claimed and said attached premises ordered sold to pay the sum with costs.

September, 14th 1867

WM. McLENNAN,
51-4t $13,50 Attorney for Plaintiffs.

RAINEY & LEWIS,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
Embracing all the NOVELTIES of the Season.
Also, a large and well-selected stock of
CLOTHING
Gents Furnishing Goods,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
GROCERIES
—AND—
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
SALT, LIME,
AND
CEMENT.
Our Goods were bought of first hands, and we think we can offer such inducements to purchasers as cannot fail to suit those wishing to buy. Call and see for yourselves.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods 50

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up on the 1st day of August, 1867, within my enclosure, two miles South of Brownville, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, one white horse, branded with the letters S. R. on the left hip, one year old last Spring.

48 DANIEL PENNY.

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

Soda Crackers, Ginger Snaps, and Assorted Cookies, at SWAN & BRO'S.