Nebraska Advertiser

JARVIS S. CHURCH, Editor.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1867.

RAILROAD MEETINGS!

Will be held at the following times and places to discuss the propriety of Nemaha County subscribing $350,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Brownville, Ft. Kearnoy and Pacific Railroad:

Peru	Dec. 13,	at 7 o'clock,	P. M.
Glen Rock,	do 14,	7	do
Starr's School House	do 16,	7	do
Washington Pr'ct S H	do 17,	7	do
Capt. Black's	do 18,	7	do
Benton School House	do 19,	7	do
Randall's School House	do 20,	7	do
Aspinwall,	do 21,	2	do
Hillsdale,	do 23,	7	do
St. Deroin,	do 23,	2	do
Nemaha City,	do 21,	7	do
Fairview,	do 27,	7	do
London,	do 28,	7	do
Long's Bridge,	do 30,	7	do
Brownville, Mass Meeting,	Jan. 4,	2	do

Good Speakers will be at the above places at the times specified. Any opposed to the subscription are invited to be present and participate in the discussion. Turn out, citizens of Nemaha County, and prepare to cast your ballots on the 7th of January, next.

Railroad Election.

Ih another column will be found the Proclamation of the Commissioners of this county calling a special election to be held on the 7th day of January next, whereat the electors of the county are to vote on the question of borrowing $350.-000 to aid in the construction of the Brownville, Ft. Kearney & Pacific Railroad, and for the levy of a tax not exceeding one per cent., annually, for the next twenty years to pay the principle and interest on the same.

We have an opportunity now to decide these questions for ourselves. The question naturally arises: is it for our interest, for the interest of the County of Nemaha and for the interest of the State of Nebraska, for the county to borrow this money and levy this tax? Our columns will be open to any and all citizens who wish to discuss this matter, and if there are any opposed to the proposition, as submitted, we especially invite them to write their views of the matter for publication.

We will assume that there are none but what wish to so vote and act as to advance the public interests, and that if convinced by facts and figures that a vote in favor of the loan and the tax would add to the wealth and influence of the county instead of oppressing the tax-payer, then they would cheerfully so vote as to authorize the loan and the tax.

Now for the reasons why the loan should be made: We contend that Southern Nebraska is entitled to a land grant from Congress. The U. P. R. R. from Omaha, Neb., the Burlington road from Plattsmouth or Nebraska City, and the North Western through Columbus north of Omaha, have each had their land grants. Southern Nebraska has had none, and no one will deny that she is as much entitled to a railroad and a land grant to aid in its construction as the points and portions of the State above mentioned. Now, how shall we obtain it? We must first convince Congress that a railroad west from Brownville is demanded. That there is sufficient enterprise and capital interested in building the road to insure its success, and they say "the Gods help those who first help themselves." So, before we ask help of Congress, we must evince a desire on our part to help ourselves, to make a beginning.

If this road is built $,8000,000 will be necessary to pay the cost thereof the greater portion of which will be paid to the Farmers, Mechanics and Tradesmen near the line of the road. It will make a good market for all the productions and manufactures of this part of the State during the building thereof, and a quick and cheap transit to the markets of the east for all surplus productions when built.

The M. & M. R. A. L. R. R. is seeking the best means and shortest route to tap the U. P. R. R. near Fort Kearney, and they are so managing as to bring their line into a position to command the most capital per mile of construction, as well as to reach a population who have sufficient energy, ability and willingness to assist in forwarding their enterprise after it is completed to this point. Now, if we show by our vote that we withhold our capital from such enterprises, that we have little or no interest in projecting and building a continuation of their road from this point west, then the managers of that enterprise will invite co-operation from localities which will.

They have already surveyed their line to the river opposite Brownville, and have reported the route feasible for a railroad and are now awaiting the action of Nemaha County. It will take but a little effort on our part to intensify their determination to build their road and to reach this county in advance of all competing lines. Our representatives abroad inform us that leading railroad men from Central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have marked Brownville on their maps as a point through which the great central line must wade on its course to a connection with the Union Pacific. The advantages of our location are acknowledged by the great railroad financeers of the country. Great as they are they may be frittered away by inaction on our part. Rival localities are every moment at work, sparing neither pains, time or money to divert public attention from our enterprise and from the railroad advantages which we possess, and to direct it into other channels. This once accomplished we cannot command the capital and influence which will then be required to recover the lost ground.

Let us all so vote as to maintain our advantages and forward this public enterprise. Such a course will insure us a land grant from Congress to aid in the construction of road west from Brownville, and make the certain and speedy completion of the M. & M. R. A. L. R. R. from the Quincy Bridge to Brownville one of the certainties of the future, and place beyond all possible peradventure the building of the road west thro' this county to a connection with the U. P. R. R.

Are we in favor of the proposition?

We hope to be able to show in our next issue that the investment will be a good one in a financial point of view. That when the road is built through Missouri to Brownville the farmers and property owners of Nemaha county, with just what real estate they now own, would be worth more by twice the $350,000 they are called upon to give in twenty years from date, the very moment the Missouri link of the road is completed; and that if the Missouri road was completed today the amount which it would add to the value of the Corn, Wheat and Cattle which they have to sell, over and above its present market value, would more than three times pay the tax which we ask them to permit the County to levy, per annum, to forward this enterprise.

President's Message.

The President first calls the attention of Congress to the "continued disorganization of the Union," which is a subject of profound and patriotic concern. The fact that other nations have had a similar experience is of great relief to him. Other courtrys cannot prevent civil war, and the President thinks there is no use of our trying to. At the close of our civil war the Executive Department and the insurrectionary States promptly undertook the duty of restoration, but were disappointed by unfriendly Congressional Legislation, which did not receive the Presidential sanction. The President is unable to communicate any definite adjustment satisfactory to the American people of the question which agitates the mind of the country. He thinks there has been no Union since the war closed, and will not be any so long as the rebels are kept out of Congress. When we get so we can treat a rebel as we do a Union man, then we shall have a Union as he and our fathers understood it. That such is not the case is to him a melancholly fact. Here the President goes off on a general treaties on the Constitution which we all have acknowledged to be good so far back as we have had a thought upon the subject. The President thinks the process of restoration perfectly plain and simple. The Constitution, he thinks, will be obeyed unless Congress is determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. This is the only obstacle to a perfect union. The transcendent importance of the subject is his only excuse for repeating in this message the arguments set forth so forcibly in his several veto messages. The hope that Congress will finally adopt "my policy" is "too natural and too just to be easily relinquished." The President was clearly of the opinion that there had been no Union since the war closed.—Now, he triumphantly asks, "When did the rebel States cease to be members of the national Union? My ptedecessor, as well as myself, and the heads of ALL Departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved but indissoluble."

The President, after convincing himself of the argument made by himself on the foregoing proposition, feels it to be his duty to recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which upset "my policy," and which tend to keep the leading rebels out of Congress. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of these laws, it is only necessary for the President to say that Congress had no right to make them. The President has "no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime, those who engaged in the rebellion against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented," and consequently Congress ought to repeal them and accept of the invention of "My Policy" in their stead, which would be more reasble, and if this "does not satisfy all the desires of Congressmen with regard to southern rebels, they should console themselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace is worth far more to us than the gratification of any present feeling.

The President admits that the millitary governments are only provisional and temporary, but he fears that the change will be for the worse, as it is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The President thinks the object of the Congressional plan is to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting to the exclusion of the rebels, and says that negro domination would be worse than military despotism under which the rebel States are now ruled. The President persuades himself that the rebels will endure any amount of millitary oppression for any length of time, rather than accept the reconstruction policy of Congress. He charges Congress with commanding the millitary to superintend the clothing of the negro race with power to govern white men. The President is of the opinion that common humanity would require us to place the negro under the fostering care of Southern rebels. The President says that it is the glory of the white men that they have built up and maintained a great political fabric for ninety years on this Continent, but that negroes never did anything of the kind, and he dop't like to see them try. He thinks the ballot should be given to none except rebels and those who are morally and intellectually fitted to use it well, and the President finally concludes by saying if argument will not induce Congress to give up the policy of reconstruction thus far pursued, and adopt "My Policy," he thinks the late manifestations of public opinion as shown by the elections just held, ought to be a good reason for doing so, and if it does not then the President tells Congress that "I have deliberated much and feel extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion as to how far the duty of the President to protect and defend the Constitution, requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress." He plainly tells Congress that the reconstruction acts are as palpably unconstitutional as any he could imagine. Still, his confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the people seems not to have been misplaced, and laments that the rebels are not allowed to show their wisdom and virtue through the use of the ballot.

Letter from the President of the M & M A L R R

Dr. Blackburn has shown us a letter under date of Dec. 4, from President Davis. Mr. Smith, the Chief Engineer of the road has removed his family from Canada to Canton. He has great confidence in the success of the road.

Mr. Davis says his motto is that his road "can, must and shall be built, and the work must begin in the spring at three places to-wit: at Quincy Bridge, at Brownville East and at Brownville west."

He commends the people of Nemaha County for their energy, and thinks if any people in the world deserve a rail road they do. So think we.

He sends a special invitation to our Washington delegates to visit Canton, and accept of his hospitality for a few days to compare notes and arrange a program.

[Communication.]

A Trip to Lincoln.

A sudden and unexpected business call started your correspondent in company with a friend to visit the prospective capital of Nebraska. Our chosen route thither took us by way of Tecumseh, thence about west 35° north up the main branch of the Nemaha, about twenty-three miles, to Mr. Gill's farm; thence leaving the Nemaha to the S. E. proceeded due north west over the ridge to the east branch of Salt Creek; thence north about 30° west, down said branch to the capital city, distant from Gill's farm about 22 miles. Making a distance of about 75 miles from Brownville. For those who desire an easy road to travel and who wish to see the interior of Nebraska as it is represented in her agricultural resources and developments, and to observe how the western Yankees gather about them, on the frontier the comforts and enjoyments of civilized life, and with what ingenuity they manage to supply from the resources of nature the essentials of domestic and social enjoyments, this route affords the best inducements.

A half a day's drive takes one to Tecumseh, where the Sherman House affords very good accommodation for man and beast. Thirteen miles up the Big Nemaha brings the traveler to Bent's Mill. A mile above Bent's is a good bridge, which affords a choice of roads on either side of the stream, for a distance of about ten miles through the Adam's settlement in the north east corner of Gage county, to Mr. Gill's farm, where one will be entertained with western hospitality and abundance. in New England style, and may learn by observation how the frontier Yankee makes his natural ingenuity supply the place of the mechanic arts and manufactures. My friends and myself spent an hour here, speculating upon some rude but apparently efficient specimens of home made machinery, but which were puzzles to us until explained. Here was an apparatus for twisting and manufacturing ropes; here a Corn-sheller; there a unique contrivance for trapping chickens, quails, &c., &c.

At this place we leave the Nemaha and strike over the open prairie, where the compass must be our guide, as no track has yet been made, for a distance of eight miles, to the East Fork of Salt Creek. One would suppose that the dividing ridges between the Nemaha and Salt Creek would be broken and hilly. On the contrary, the route we traveled is all the way nearly as level as the bottom lands on the Nemaha. The scenery and topography of the country along the Salt Creek is very similar to what they are along the other streams. One distinctive feature, however, is noticed, viz: the abundance of building stone, as is evidenced by the fact that nearly every farmer has built, or is building a substantial stone house. We saw several fine large houses of this kind, and many evidences of thrift and industry among the farmers. Indeed, from what we saw of the improvements in Lancaster County, we were constrained to form a very favorable opinion of her people, and believe she has many natural and superior advantages.

As we approached the Capital, a change is noticable in the features of the landscape, and the scenery assumes a different aspect, insomuch that the change or break in the prairie view affords at least a relief, if it is not really an improvement. We approach the City from the South. On our left from the west, comes in the main branch of Salt Creek, while nearer, on the left, from the south west, comes the east branch, which we have been following. From the north west comes Oak Creek.

The country here seems to have been formed at first with a purpose of making a large reservoir. But the valley was scooped out too shallow to hold the water and it gradually pushes its way to the Platte. But little timber is seen. Much of it is said to have been cut off by the salt makers. Yet the scenery is varied and relieved to the view by the appearance of two very pretty lakes; one apparently covering about twenty acres, within about a mile west of the city, and the other about two miles in the same direction, and very much larger. We were puzzled, however, by observing that teams seemed to drive over them, and upon inquiry into the phenomena, were benignly and condescendingly informed that those were not lakes, but were the veritable Salt Basins. We felt like making a very low bow, but the prospect of seeing how nature made salt incited to further investigation, of which more anon. H——.

Land Entries in Nebraska.

We are under obligations to C. S. DeMary, Esq., clerk in the Receiver's office, for the following statement of the amount of lands entered in the Omaha Land Office District during the month of November:

Cash entries	411 92-100	acres.
Homesteads	6 802	"
Land Warrants	640	"
Ag. Scrip	11.360	"
Pre-emptions	5,600	"
Toatal	24,813 92-100	"

H. M. Atkinson, Register of the Nemaha Land Office, at Brownville. has kindly furnished us the following statement of the amount of lands entered in this Land Office during the month of November.

Agriculture Script	42.758 05	acres
Homomsteads	10,842 76	"
Pre-Emptions	4,200	"
Land Warrants	1,630 81	"
Cash	1,108 80	"
		"
Total	60.540 42	"

Brownville Union High School.

The winter term of Brownville Union High School will commence on Monday, the 16th inst., under the immediate charge of Mr. A. W. Nickell, assisted by Miss M. Mory and Miss Decia Johnston.

The Board finds it necessary to charge tuition for all who may attend, at the following rates:

Primary Department -	$5.00
Intermediate " - - -	6,00
Grammar " - - -	7,00
Higher " - - -	9,00

The term will continue twelve weeks, and payment will be required invariably in advance for each month. Scholars from abroad for the present term will be received at the same rates as those from the district.

Ample provision has been made for comfort and convenience of all who may attend, and no pains will be spared to make the School in every respect deserving the public patronage.

O. B. HEWETT, Director.

The vote to impeach Andrew Johnson was taken in the House Dec. 7th and lost by 57 yeas to 118 ayes. A bill suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire Greenbacks was carried by yeas 127, nays 25.

There are 208 white men and 22 black men in the Georgia Convention.

Gold is quoted at 136 1-2.

The Atchison and Nebraska City R R has been surveyed as far as Rulo, Richardson County, Neb.

Judge Dundy is being roughly handled by "Farmer" in the Rulo *Register*, and his virtues are being versified by E. S. Towle in the same paper.

The Corner Stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being erected in Rulo, Neb., was laid on Friday the 6th inst., between 1 and 2 o'clock, Rev. Tomas Betts, officiated.

The Christian meeting house which has just been compltted, is a very, neet little chapel, 34x50 on the ground, and is very tastefully finished.—*Omaha Republican.*

The London papers have published copious extracts from the message of President Johnson. In commenting thereon the Times says: The message shows that Mr. Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in impudence.—He regards his office as absolute as sovereigns do their prerogatives. He forfeits all respect. It is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies—between Johnson on one side and Stevens on the other The other journals use similar language.

Shocks of an earthquake, rapidly succeeding each other, were felt at St Thomas on the 20th of November; one shock lasted twenty minutes. The sea rose sixty feet on the city and everything was submerged. The loss of life was enormous. Immense quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The remaining inhabitants, houseless and destitute, fled to the mountains. Those that remain are striving by every means to leave the island.

The destruction is incalculable at the town of St. Thomas and also at Toabola and St. Croix. Little Saba is a horrible volcano. and nearly burnt to ashes. On the 18th ult., the shock of an earthquake was experienced at Santa Cruz.—The shock was also felt to the north at sea, the waters rising to a great height and becoming very angry and tempestuous. The United States war steamer Desoto was dashed ashore and broken to pieces. The crew, however, were all saved. The Unitod States war steamer Monongahela was also washed ashore the same day at Contratown and is a total loss.

Later advice from St. Thomas, by telegraph, by way of Cuba. states that the shocks of the earthquake had entirely ceased.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Brownville, Dec. 10th, 1867. A. D. MARSH, P. M.

Arnot, Thomas	Barley, Thos R
Burton, Mrs Lydia	Brott, Pheby A
Barr, John C	Bekmann, F W
Buchanan. Elizebeth	Blackstone, Samuel
Blodgett, Chas 2	Bailey, B M
Brown, Mrs Mary J	Bohounon, M
Brunette, Mons. Jacques	Bell, H
Brooker, Allen	Custer, J L
Crow. J H	Cambell, Mrs Marget
Cox, J L	Cooper, William A
Campbell, H W	Cornelia, Miss Kisaith
Coe Thomas	Creed, J T
Culbertson. Cyrus J	Dunlap, John
Dozier, Z T	Day, Miss Sophia
Doherhy, D D	Davis, Lewis C
Elsworth. M	Everest, James W
Farror, John	Fanssen, French, (Dutch)
Filly, Emily	Fuller, Mary
Fellors, Wm	Filley and Ballard
Gearhaes, C	Green, Thomas M
Grebe. Martin	Gillmouth, Starry
Goued, Abrm	Hagedoen, J
Handley, Anna, 2	Holden, John H
Humes, H W	Hanniford, Wm M
Hinkle, Miss Phebe S	J R Johnston
Kerns, Selostine	Kinney, Jno
Long. Thos	Logan, Joseph
Jeffries, Thomas	Larsen and Aslesed
Luton, Jacob	Lyons, P
Keeth, Samuel, 3	Masterson, Charles
McCroskey, Charles	Merrill, James
Mathews, A W	Miller. Mrs M M
McMichael	Minter, Jane or Armilda
Martin, Patterson S	Moore, Miss Ellen
Osbern, Umphry	Percival, Mark
Pettil, Langs A	Pettil, James C
Paddock, Benjaman	Piper, Y
Randal, Sallie	Root, R J
Regar, H	Roberts, Julia
Swweger. Hcker	Storms, W
Stout, S L	Syler, Eliza J
Steel, Thos B	Schneeder, Jerymyer,
Stevenson, James	Schack, George
Semore, Henry	Tyre, Sally
Tharp, Newel R	Thompson. Smith
Tanner. Miss Betsy	Tingle, H B
Vcallcan, W H	Watters, Miss Lucinda
Welch, Alfred L	Vercot, A
Wheeler, Miss Mallie	Wilson, Mrs Anna M
White, Marvin	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Plants, Vines, Trees Shrubs and Flowers.—At the request of many who are anxious to get reliable selections of Vines, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, etc., I have consented to receive orders, from now until planting time in the Spring. I represent the extensive Nurseries known as SUNNYSIDE NURSERIES, *Clinton, Iowa*, J. R. & A. BATHER, Proprietors. All stock ordered through me, will be furnished at Nursery Prices, freight added. Catalogues, with prices, can be had by application to me in person, or by applying at the store of *Rob't Teare & Co.*, Brownville Neb. Everything furnished will be warranted true to name, quality, size and condition as represented.

R. W. FURNAS.

Brownville, Dec. 12th. 1867.—11-3m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. W. Bliss and T. C. Hacker, under the firm name of Bliss & Hacker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. W. Bliss continuing in the Grocery business, collecting all debts due the late firm and assuming all its liabilities; T. C. Hacker taking the Book and News House.

J. W. BLISS,
T. C. HACKER.

Brownville, Neb., Dec. 9th, 1867.

W. H. KIMBERLIN,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Will Treat all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Rooms at the Star Hotel,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Tenders his services to the citizens of this City and vicinity. May be consulted at the above place from the 1st to the 10th of each month. Also, at Nebraska City from the 10th to the 20th, and at Salem, Richardson county, from the 20th to the 30th of each month. 12-11 1y

Proposals for inserting the above desired from the papers of Nebraska. Address Salem.

G. W. GARRISON,

CITY RESTAURANT

Southside Main between 1st and 2d streets,

BROWNNILLE, NEBRASKA.

Meals at all Hours, or for Regular Boarders, at the usual rates. 12-11-1y

WILLIAM ROSSELL,

CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oyster, Fruit, &c., on hand. Southside Main between 1st and 2d streets,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

LESSONS GIVEN ON THE PIANO, ORGAN, MELODEON, GUITAR AND VOCALIZATION.

Having had eight years experience as Teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

Rooms Main, bet. 4th & 5th sts.

10-1y *BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Probate Court of Johnson County, in the State of Nebraska, has appointed the following times for examining and allowing claims against the estate of Jacob Clotfelter, deceased, late of the said county of Johnson, to-wit. March 9th, 1868; April 13th, 1868, and May 11th, 1868, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said days; the said examination to take place before the said Court at the Probate Court room in Tecumseh, in said county of Johnson. All claims not presented for allowance to the said Court on or before the 11th dao of May, 1868, will be forever barred.

Given under my hand this 7th day of October, 1867. GEORGE W. DELONG, Probate Judge.

JACOB CLOTFELTER, Administrator. 8-4t-o,nm

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of and by authority of law passed by the Legislature of Nebraska. and approved February 12th, A. D. 1866, and under a resolution of the Board of the County Commissioners of Nemaha County, Nebraska, adopted December 3d, 1867, a special election will be held at the usual places of holding general elections in the several election precincts in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on Tuesday the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, from nine o'clock in the forenoon, until six o'clock in the afternoon of that day for the purpose of determining the following question, which is submitted to the vote of the people of the said county of Nemaha, that is to say:

"Shall the County Commissioners of Nemaha County in the State of Nebraska, issue the bonds of the said County of Nemaha for the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, redeemable at the option of the said County Commissioners at twenty years from date or less; and to provide for the payment of interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum on such bonds, and also a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds; shall a tax be imposed to be levied annually until all of said bonds and the interest thereon shall be paid: the said tax not to exceed ten mills on the dollar of the county valuation, in any one year; and the said proposed bonds to be issued to aid in the construction of the Brownville, Ft. Kearney and Pacific Railroad in its course through the said County of Nemaha, from the eastern boundary of the said County to the western boundary thereof.

The ballots voted at said Election shall have written or printed thereon the following, to-wit: those in favor of the said question, and in favor of imposing and collecting the said tax, the words,

"For Bonds and Tax."

Those opposed to the said question and opposed to imposing and collecting the said tax, the words,

"Against Bonds and Tax."

And said election shall be held and the returns thereof made in all respects, or as near as may be, according to the laws governing general elections.

Done by order of the County Commissioners, this 3d day of December 1867.

Witness our hands the date last named

F. G. HOLMES
PHILLIP STARR } Co. Com'n'rs.
J. L. McGEE

Attest, JAMES M. HACKER
County Clerk.

Read this Carefully, it is the Last insertion this Month!

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY!

The only Legalized Drawing of the kind in the United States.

Grand Holiday Drawing

TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

Class Y, Dec. 31st.

No more acceptable and appropriate present can be made to a mother, wife, daughter, husband or father, than a ticket in the Kentucky State Lottery. It has long been acknowledged that it offers greater inducements to the purchasers of tickets than any other legalized lottery in the world. The December scheme surpasses, in grandeur, anything of the kind ever presented to the public; it distributes $13,650. The capital prize is $50,000, insuring a handsome fortune to the lucky holder of the corresponding ticket. Hundreds of well attested instances, similar to the following are almost daily occurring; "Miss Mary Russell Mitford, who died in 1855, when only ten years of age, gained, as a prize in a lottery, the handsome sum of ten thousand pounds, or fifty thousand dollars. The ticket which drew this magnificent sum, was presented to her by her father, Dr. Mitford, one of the most prominent men and judges of the time." How many homes would be brightened by a similar success in the GRAND HOLLIDAY DRAWING of the Kentucky State Lottery, on December 31st, 1867.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$50,000	9 Prizes, of	$300
1 Prize of	20,000	9 Prize of	250
1 Prize of	8,000	155 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	7,000	9 Prizes of	150
2 Prizes of	5,000	220 Prizes of	125
29 Peizes of	1,000	18 Prizes of	100
63 Prizrs of	400	261 Prizes of	50

Prizes amounting to $230,650.

32,000 NUMBERS AND 788 PRIZES.
Tickets $12, Halves $6, Quarters $3.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.—The numbers from 1 to 32,000, printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel. The prizes, of which there are 788, varying as above, from $50,000 to $50, are similarly printed on separate slips, encircled, and placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is then drawn from the wheel of numbers, and at the same time a prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered the prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

☞ The above MAGNIFICENT SINGLE-NUMBER LOTTERY will be drawn IN PUBLIC, in COVINGTON, KY., by sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott Sts. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and bonds are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York Herald and Cincinnatti Commercial

Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent by application to the Managers.

Address all orders for tickets to

MURRY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky.

☞ Agents Wanted ☜ 49 1y

STRAYED.

From near London, in this County, sometime last Fall, one sorrel mare colt four years old in the Spring; 16 hands high. A suitable reward will be given for its return, or any information which will lead to its recovery. FRED. PARKER.

ESTRAY NOTICES.

Taken up by the undersigned two miles south of Glen Rock, Nov. 12th, 1867, One Roan Steer two years old. No marks or brands.

9-5t GILES R. KEEDER.

Taken up on the eighth day of November 1867 at the residence of the undersigned, two miles south of Brownville, one red cow with white face, crop off of, and swallow fork in each ear, supposed to be five years old last spring. W. PENNY.

Nov. 14, 1867—No7-5t pd

Taken up Nov. 2d, 1867, by the subscriber living in South Brownville, one cow with black and white spots. She had a bell on fastened with a leather strap. Also one calf, belonging to the cow.

HENRY SHAFFER,

November 14, 1867—No 7, 5t pd

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living three miles south of Brownville and two miles north of Nemaha City, on the 24th day of October, 1867, One Bay Poney, twelve hands high, bald face, four white feet, supposed to be three years old.

6 5t-pd MOSES BANKS.

Taken up by the undersigned living two miles South of Brownville on the 4th day of November 1867, one red and white linebac cow, with crop off right ear, and underslit in left; three years old last spring. W. PENNY.

Nov. 14, 1867—5t pd

Taken up, by the undersigned, in Nemaha county, Neb., Nov. 20th, 1867, One yearling Steer, mostly white, ears red, branded on left hip; and One red yearling Heifer, right ear cropped and slit and left ear underbit.

10-5t-pd G. W. FRANKLIN.

JOHN L CARSON

BANKER,

Brownville, Neb.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal Cities. Also, dealer in Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust and

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Deposits received, payable at sight.

Interest paid on time Deposits by special agreement Taxes paid for non-residents.

All kinds of

U. S. BONDS WANTED

JOHN L. CARSON.

FRANZ HELMER,

Wagon Maker,

OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN-SHOP,

BRWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., Repaired on short notice, at low rates and warranted to give satisfaction. 2-13-1y

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, Ladie's Misses' and Childrens's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice. 10-10

Energetic Men and Ladies wanted to Canvass for

Origin and History of the BOOKS OF THE HOLY BIBLE

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not: what it is; and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical history in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A masterpiece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and information from leading ministers of all denominations.

Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
No. 513 Olive Street St. Louis, Mo.

JACOB MAROHN.

Merchant Tailor,

Main Street opposite McPherson's Block,

BROWNVILLE NEB.

ALSO AGENT FOR

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

EVAN WORTHING.

BILLIARD ROOM

AND

SALOON

South side Main bet. 1st and 2d

Brownville, Nebraska,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines, Liquors, Flemings and Scotch Ales, London Porter, Doublin Stout, Cigrs

BEN. ROGERS. R. W. FURNAS.

BEN. ROGERS, & CO.,

Livery, Feed, and Sale Stable,

Main Street

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Dealers in all kinds of Stock Horses Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Stock boarded by the day or week.

The Proprietors have recently erected an entire new, large and commodous Stable on Main Street near the old Brownville House. Their Stock is all fresh and Vehicles new. The public can be accommodated at all hours, day or night.

A Stock corrall with an abundant supply of pure water attached to the Stable. 41-1y

WORTHING & WILCOX

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

and Dealers in

All kinds of Grain for which they pay the highest Market Price in cash

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

J. V. D. PATCH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated ware,

Also constantly on hand, all varieties of

SPECTACLES.

REPAIRING done in the neatest style, and at SHORT NOTICE,

CHARGES MODERATE. WORK WARRANTED.

CITY DRUG STORE

Brownville, Neb.

Dried Peaches, Apples, Blackberries, Cherries at SWAN & BRO'S