Nebraska Advertiser.

J. S. CHURCH, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869.

Official Paper of City and County.

The Rev. Mr. Reeder, of Wayne county, Ohio, delivered a lecture before the Normal School at Peru on last Monday evening.

The Nebraska City ferry boat, which was reported a hopeless wreck last week, has been raised, and the work of repairing is going on. The ferry boat at Brownville is making its regular trips daily.

Those indebted to this office for their subscription to the *Advertiser* will find the amount due us on the first page. If they can pay the amount now it will be quite acceptable to our creditors and encouraging to ourselves.

The Brownville *Democrat*, we are sorry to see, has been compelled to reduce its size to a seven column sheet. We did hope from its *boastful* character and *extensive* circulation that it could sustain itself side by side with the *Advertiser*.

The London School held a Sociable at the M. E. Church in that town on last Friday. A number of the friends of education from Brownville were present, noticable among whow were Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Church, Dr. Kimberlin, Mr. Nickell and Mr. Bennett.

Dr. John A. Wroe, of Maryland, delivered two lectures last week on electro-physiology, in McPherson's Hall, to reasonably good audiences. Among some rubbish we were occasionally interested in the developement of a new idea. We were not only benefited, but well pleased with with the lectures.

Frank Redfern, while in town this week with that mischievous and knowing laugh so peculiar to him, informed us that there was good news in Glen Rock. We go to press to early to record it. Frank was under obligation not to tell in advance, and his hints didn't enlighten us much. We will be better posted next week. Come again, Frank, and bring the items.

The *Daily Nebraska City News*—our first Nebraska Democratic daily exchange received at this office—a large seven column sheet, is now before the public for its patronage. The *Daily News* is conducted on the high-pressure system so common to the Democratic fraternity of Nebraska. It being the only State daily of that political faith known of in this quarter, it deserves the support of all who prefer that kind of literature. We hope our Democratic friends in this county, who wish a daily paper will remember this.

Mr. Thomas Corwin Tipton, son of Senator Tipton, arrived in this place from Washington City last week. He has been acting as a Department Clerk the past three years. Col. W. Y. Selleck, Commercial Agent at Bradford, England, has appointed Mr. Tipton his Secretary. He leaves for England next month to assume the duties of his new position. Mr. Tipton speaks in great praise of the new improvements he finds in Brownville after his long absence. He is now at Beatrice on a visit to Mrs. Atkinson, his sister.

A new weekly paper, the Tecumseh *Chieftain*, is before us. It hails from the thriving county seat of Johnson county, Nebraska. G. W. Fairbrother, formerly of this place is its editor, and he, with his brother, are the proprietors. They are newspaper men, having had many years experience in the newspaper line; and from their known and positive character, we may expect an intrepid and a live, vigorous, journal. Its influence in building up the interests of Johnson county will be beyond question; a recognized power at home and abroad, and as a co-worker in our State institutions, we welcome it into the family of the press and pledge it our influence to make it successful.

Dr. Blackburn has been spending the past two weeks mostly in Atchison county, Missouri. He reports business very lively and money plenty in that locality. There was never a better crop of corn raised in the county, and it is being all bought up at 34@40 cts. cash, and what is better is being fed out on the spot to cattle and hogs. One man is handling $80,000 worth of hogs. The farmers are receiving big prices for corn fed to hogs and cattle, and the money which has already been paid in has relieved the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, so business is active. The farmers of that county believing from present experience that good rail roads are profitable institutions, vote almost unanimously to tax themselves to raise $150,000 in order to secure a more direct line east to Quincy. It is fearful to contemplate the heavy tax the farmers of Nebraska are paying for the want of railway communication, the amount of which can only be realized by comparing the business and the activity of the market in Atchison county where they have a railroad with that of this side where we are virtually blocked up until spring. Farmers of Nemaha, in what light do you now look upon those men who, if aided by your united voice two years since, would, ere this, have given you an outlet for your grain at living prices?

Hon. Isham Reavis, U. S. Associate Justice, for Arizonia, arrived at this place Friday evening. His friends were exceedingly glad to see him back among them, though it be for a brief season. The Judge looks pleasant and hearty, and says that he is in better health than at any time since he came west, (12 or 13 years ago). He further says that he likes the climate and general features of Arizonia very well; that it is as healthy a locality as he ever visited. He will spend a few weeks with his family and friends, and will then go to Washington from which place he will probably return to La Paz, Arizonia, his judicial headquarters.—*Falls City Journal*,

TO CHILDREN.

NUMBER THREE.

We present this week a letter from Jacob K. Bear. It is full of instruction to the children. We have said something before to you concerning the habits you are now forming, and of the pertinacity with which they follow you and control your action as men grown up. We hope you will read that letter and ponder over it. Mr. Bear was a good business man. He graduated at a commercial school in Chicago. He was an expert in his business; understood it thoroughly in all its details, and at the time of leaving was making more clear money with less capital than any other one man in Brownville. He was receiving a large salary as Telegraph Operator. The U. S. Express Company and the various Railroad Companies were paying him well for the transaction of their business. He was forming bad habits and going in dissolute and wayward company. The desire to continue this course grew upon him daily. When remonstrated by his friends, he said: "Oh! there is no danger of being led estray." At this time he could have easily reformed, and perhaps would have done so, had he really felt that there was danger. His self-confidence led him to disregard the advice of others. Like too many others, they think they can drink intoxicating liquors, chew tobacco, gamble and go in company with lewd women to-day and reform hereafter at pleasure. In so doing tney under-estimate the power of continued habit over mankind. We will have less power of resistance to-morrow than we have to-day, although the difference may not be perceivable. It was so with Mr. Bear. He indulged his passions when, as he says, he knew he was doing wrong, until the warning of prudence, right, justice and friends failed to stop him in his downward course. This habit thus formed; the indulgence of this passion by him impelled him to gamble away over $2,500 of the funds of the Express Company. The discovery of this could not be avoided; and as he now says, he plainly saw that to stay was but to go to the penitentiary, and to embezzle more of the funds and leave would result in nothing more, and so he decided to take the chances of escape. Now, if you can believe him; his punishment as an outlaw from family, friends and society, with the fear of arrest before his eyes night and day, is setting his brain on fire. How important that all our young readers should form correct habits, avoid bad practices and bad company. They can in no event do you good, bnt are most certain to end in ruin.

Masonic Festival.

Nemaha Valley Lodge A. F. & A. M. and Brownville chapter R. A. M., will observe the coming festival of St. John, the Evangelist, in the usual Masonic manner at the Hall in Brownville on Monday evening, December 27th. The programme will be Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Addresses, Collation, Installation of Officers, and a social interview. The Hall being too small for a general and indiscriminate gathering, none will be admitted except Masons in good standing, and their families, all such, whether affilliated with the Chapter or Lodge, in this place or not, are fraternally invited to attend.

R. W. FURNAS,
O. B. HEWETT,
A. P. COGSWELL,
Committee of arrangements.

Quincy, Brownville and Pacific Railroad.

The chief Engineer of the surveying corps of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, has been in town a portion of the week. Up to Monday the corps had made a survey of that road from the west to a point within a mile or so of this place, striking Big Creek about three quarters of a mile above the old "Brady Mill."

The present survey will run on the ridge south of this place, something like a half mile from the court house.

The survey progresses very slowly, the party now having been some eight or ten days coming from the west line of the county, and since the 6th of August coming from Brownville. Mr. Smith seems to be a thorough and practical surveyor, and is determined to make a survey that will stick.

The surveyors from the East end of the road were at Milan, Sullivan county last week. They had run their line about a mile and a half North of that place.—*Bethany Tribune.*

The Capital Removal.

A Washinfiton dispatch says: The prospect of removing the capital out West would appear to have more strength than the Washingtonians believe. The western members are pretty well united on the subject, and it is gaining favor. From all that I can learn about the subject, it is very likely that a trial of strength between the removers and anti-removers will come up at next session of Congress. An appropriation of $3,500,000 is to be asked for to put up a new building for the State and War Departments, and the Western members, it is said, will fight the proposition at every stage. The Western men assert that every additional dollar expended on federal works in Washington will be made an argument against removing the capital, and they are determined to furnish no more arguments on that side.

Ben. Butler said to-night that all sensible men would govern themselves as to holding or selling out property here by the the test vote on the appropriation for the New war and State Department.

John Brown.

Ten years ago yesterday, the spirit of John Brown, which had been marching on this earth, took its flight to another world. He was hanged on the second day of December, 1859. A mighty work was that done by Brown. He did not have a world at his disposal, neither did he want any of it in lands or flesh at the disposal of others. He committed a crime against civil law, and was hanged for it; the law was satisfed, and we doubt not that John is in Heaven, praying for some who appear to begoing to—destruction. —*Herald.*

The election in West Florida on the question of annexation to Alabama resulted in favor of the proposition, by a majority of nearly two to one. Only about one-third of the vote has been polled. This will extend the eastern boundary of Alabama to the gulf.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—In coming before you for the first time as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with great gratitude to the Giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy.

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Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathy and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were four years ago left without legal State government, a debt had been contracted, American Commerce was almost driven from the sea, the industry of one half the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belonged, in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring State government loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt, has received ample attention from Congress, although your labors have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been deserved; yet on the whole they have been reasonably anticipated.

Seven States, which passed ordinances of secession, have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth, Georgia, held an election, at which she ratified her Constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, Members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction act, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

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Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency; it is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties, of the Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practical moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class, immediate resumption, if practicable; it would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales, when future payment is to be made, both parties speculate. As to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received, I earnestly recommend to you such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payment, and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the valu of currency. The methods to secure the results are as numerous as are the speculators in political economy. To secure the latter, I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, to withhold from circulation all such currency redeemed until sold again for gold.

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The Freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of the lack of industry on their part when they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

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As the United States is the freest of all nations, so, too, its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government; but, while sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part, without invitation, in the quarrels between different nations or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions for more than a year. A valuable Province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and the Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter, but the cantest at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law or which would show the exestence of a defacto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of beligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of billigerency, either to people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interests in terminating these relations, and establishing the present dependencies as independent powers and members of the family nations, the dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from European power to another. When the present relations of the Colonies cease they are to be independent powers, exercising the right of choice and self control of their future condition and relations with other powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to blood shed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on a basis which we believe could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn.

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Sensitive people conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned than the restraint of settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave senses of the grievences they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an Immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. I, accordingly, so instructed the Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard was shared by her Majesty's Minister. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two Governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an assurance of what, is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but lay the foundation of a broad principal of public law, which will prevent future differences and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign nation. The question of a treaty for reciprocity the between U. S. and the British Provinces, on this continent has not been favorably considered by the administration. The advantage of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producer; except, possibly, a few engaged in the trade, between the two sections, no citizens of the United States would be benefitted by reciprocity; our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer, almost equal to the protec ion which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. The same arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable. The commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company upon tee United States has terminated its labors. The award of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been made, and all rights and titles of the company on the Territory of the United States have been extinguished. Deeds for the property of the Company have been received, An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

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Our manufactures are increasing with wounderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive with the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent. Our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years. Fortunately, too many manufactures are not confined to a few localities, as formerly, and is to be hoped will become more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad. The extensions of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries; self-interest, if not self-preservation, therefore dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us, also, the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of the United States and China and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations as to entitle us to their confidence and make it to their interest as well as ours to establish better commercial relations through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued toward China. Largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiatory in the new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement or the Chinese upon our soil under the name of Coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of Coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission to China be raised to one of the first class.

On my assuming the responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate of the United States it was with the conviction that three things were essential to our peace, prosperity and the fullest development. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations. Second, To secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws, and proper respect for the rights of others. Third, Union of all the States with equal rights, indestructible by any unconstitutional means. To secure the first of these, Congress has taken two essential steps; first, in declaring by joint resolution, tha the public debt should be paid, principle and interest, in coin; and second, the means, however, could not secure the object desired with proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues and economical disbursement of them. To this subject the administration has most earnestly addressed itself with results I believe satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure efficient execution of the laws. Sometimes, too, wherein a mere party view, undesirable political results were likely to follow. For any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances, wholly political, it may be well to mention here the embarrassment possibly to arise from leaving on the statue books the so-called tenure of office act, and earnestly recommend its total repeal. It could have not been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced upon him; and those, too, whom he has suspended for reasons? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm but humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that are required. The third cannot be attained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion from the foundation of the Government to the present. The management of the original inhabitants of this continent, the Indians, has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous experience up on the frontiers and the Indian countries. I do not hold either legislation or the conduct of the whites, who come most in contact with the Indians, blameless for those hostilities. The past, however; cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation; they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards, with fair results so far as tried, and which I hope will be attained ultimately with great success. The Society of friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlements of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sections were constantly embroiled, they are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealing. These considerations induce me to give the management of a few Reservations of Indians to them, and to throw the burthen of selection of agents apon the society itself. The result has proven most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs. For Superintendents, and Indian agents, not on the Reservations, officers of the army were elected. The reasons for this are numerous. When Indian agents are sent there, or near there, troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life, the agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians and in the establishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of a civilized section. The latter has no such personal interests. Another reason is an economical one, and still another hold which the Government has upon a life officer to secure a faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads, and the access thereby given to all agricultural and mineral regions of this country, is rapidly bringing civilized settlements into contact with all tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the aboriginees, they do not harmonize well, find one or the other has to give way in the end. A system which looks to the extermination of the race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizens a disregard for human life and the rights of others dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians on a large reservation as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it they should be induced to take their lands severally and to set up Territorial Governments for their own protection. For full details on this subject I call your especial attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries for a number of the most important officers of the Government. In this message, I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their saleries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the Court have greatly increased. The expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duties which it owes to another department of the Government, deserves and undoubtedly will receive, its due consideration.

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There are many subjects not alluded to in this message which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain believing your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and legislation most conducive to the interests of the people. On my part, I promise a rigid adherance to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

We heard Gen. Coe suggest to some business men a short time ago, that they ought to take one thousand copies of the city papers for gratuitous distribution. He said he would gladly pay his proportion of the cost, The head of the General is "level." He knows the papers are the best means of advertising the city, and desires to help himself by aiding in building up the newspapers of the city.—*Neb. City Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

On the 4th day of December, at the residence of A. W. Morgan, by Judge A. W. Morgan, Norman Caller, of Brownville, and Miss Malissa A. Starry, of Nemaha county, Neb.

Also, by the same, on the 5th day of December, at the residence of the bride's father, James Million and Alice Dawson, both of Nemaha county.

By the same, December 7th, at the office of the Probate Judge, William M. James to Elizabeth Jones, all of Nemaha County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between H. C. Lett and I. S. Cowles, under the style of Lett & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of the said firm will be paid by H. C. Lett, and all accounts due said firm must be paid to H. C. Lett.

H. C. LETT.
I. S. COWLES.

December 7th, 1869. 8-3t

COGSWELL,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND TAX-PAYING AGENT.
OFFICE—Corner 1st and Atlantic street,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

I have opened this office to make money. 1st—For myself; 2nd—For those who do business with me. I have opened Books for the purpose of keeping an Exact Record of all property, (whether Real or Personal,) that is or may be for sale. No charge will be made for such Record. Should a sale be made, a reasonable commission will be charged.

All Business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

LOOK SHARP.

If any person has any property for sale, or wish to buy any property, I think that it would be to their interest to apply at this office.

If you have for sale Lands, City Lots, Horses, Carriages, or property of any kind, see

COGSWELL.

If you wish to buy Lands, Stock, or property of any kind, go to

COGSWELL.

If you have Houses or Farms for rent, or wish to rent Houses or Farms, go to

COGSWELL.

If you wish to Sell or Buy any property in Nemaha City, Peru, Sheridan, Tecumseh, Nebraska City, Brownville, etc., etc., go to

COGSWELL.

In short, if you want to MAKE MONEY Buying or Selling property, go to

COGSWELL.

REFERENCE.
Any business man in Brownville or Nemaha County

A. P. Cogswell.

8-tf

LAFAYETTE MILLS.

Situated on the Little Nemaha River, sixteen miles north of Brownville, and fourteen southwest of Nebraska City.

Having purchased the entire interest in the above Mills, and thoroughly repaired and improved the same, also erected a

SAWMILL

thereto, I am now prepared to do all kinds of

EXCHANGE or CUSTOM WORK

on short notice and reasonable terms.

Lumber of all kinds, Flour, Meal and Feed, constantly on hand for sale, or in

EXCHANGE

for Grain or Stock of any kind.

All Work Warranted.

D. C. SANDERS,
8-1y Proprietor.

Fremont House.

Broad Street, between 3d & 4th,
FREMONT, NEBRASKA.
S. H. FOWLER,
PROPRIETOR.

This House is within 50 rods of the U. P. R. R. and S. C. & P. R. R. Depots. Hacks leave for West Point daily, and Lincoln tri-weekly. 6-tf

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

From Dispatches of December 1st.

The French *Corps Legislatiff* has assembled and was opened with a great speech from the Emperor. The reforms, he promises, will make France a comparatively free country, and do credit to the Emperor's statesmanship. Among the more prominent measurs proposed are the extension of the suffrage to all citizens of the Empire; the rapid developement of primary education; a diminuation of the costs of justice and a reduction of the war tax.

Hon. Aron Burlingame, Chinese Embassador denies that he has been recalled by the Chinese Government; on the contrary, he asserts that his course has met with the hearty approval of that Government.

Minister Sickles telegraphs that among the measures proposed by the Spanish Government for Porto Rico, are a free press, public schools, impartial suffrage, the gradual, but speedy abolition of slavery, and civil and political rights, without distinction of color. These reforms will also be extended to Cuba, as soon as practicable.

The old *National Intelligencer* at Washington has been purchased by Alexander Delmar.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in New York on the 22d inst.

The Utah Central Railroad will be completed by January 1st.

From Dispatches of December 2nd

Another rising in Ireland is feared by the English Government.

Letters from Paris to the London journals say that the Emperor's speech has not been well received by the people.

Apprehensions are entertained of disturbances in Paris on the anniversary of the death of Bondin.

Senator Brownlow's health is much improved.

A. D. Richardson, shot by McFarland in New York a few days ago, was married on Tuesday to Mrs. Abbey Sage, late McFarland Mr. Richardson is considered beyond all hopes of recovery.

The Cleveland Bank loses $456,000, and private depositors from $150,000 to $200,000 by the defalcation of its late cashier, Buell' who committed suicide.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* reports the discovery of gold, in paying quantities, on the Deleware Lands, 17 miles from Leavenworth.

The fare from Omaha to Denver is no $50.

Passenger receipts of the U. P. R. R. for October is over $527,000.

During the month of October 35,000 tons of Rocky Mountain coal were brought to Omaha.

One of the Congressmen elect from Virginia is a colored man, and as there is little doubt of the admission of the State, he will take his seat with his white brothers in the Legislative halls of the National Capital.

From Dispatches of December 3rd.

A formidable conspiracy is reported to have been discovered among the negroes at Lagna. They were to have massacred their Spanish masters. Twelve of their leaders have been shot.

1,800 soldiers are in the hospital at Neuvitas, Cuba.

Gold closed in New York at 122¾.

Judge J. F. Dillon, of Iowa, is thought to have the best chance for the U. S. Circuit Judgeship of this District. This is the place which Gen. Loan is seeking.

During the year to date, 294,090 reached New York, including 97,000 Germans.

The jewelry store of Willis & Bliss, at Atchison, Kansas, was robbed last night of $500 in money,

Con, Merriam & Co's Elevator, in Cleveland was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, Wednesday night. The loss is nearly $50,000.

Gov. Flanders, of Washington Territory, has vetoed over one hundred acts, of Territorial Legislature.

Up to Wednesday, the sales of Gocernment property at Harper's Ferry amounted to $284,000.

New U. S. Custom House are proposed at St. Louis and Cincinnati.

It is probable the Income Tax will be reduced by Congress from five to three per cent.

Attorney General Hoar is expected to resign this month, and Judge Pierrepont is talked of as his successor.

Senator Sherman is reported to have said that the time for the resumption of specie payment had not yet arrived.

Eight Paymasters in the Navy are defaulters in immence sums—March, of San Francisco, $140,000,. Parker, at Rio Janeiro, $40,000, and the other six in similar sums.

From Dispatches of December 4th.

Henri Rochefort made a speech in the Corps Legislatiff of France yesterday. and demanded that the National Guard be stationed for the protection of the members. This created excitement in the body, and confusion ensued.

Five men were badly burned and otherwise badly injured by the explosion of fire damp at Wilkesbarra, Pa., on Thursday.

All the New York papers have extended eulogies upon A. D. Richardson.

A large number of U. S. troops have been ordered to posts in the neighborhood of Utah.

The Indian Commissioners have submitted their report. They are thoroughly convinced that the Indians by kind and just treatment can be made peaceble, and that they can be civilized and brought to support themselves by agriculture.

The Richmond Commercial Convention is discussing the question of asking Congress to authorize the construction of a double trackrailroad "from the center of the seource of grain and produce in the west to the Atlantic seaboard," a Niagara ship canal, and the regulation of railway freights.

The scarlet fever is prevailing so badly in Moroa county, Ill., that the public schools have been closed.

The funeral of Albert D. Richardson, took place at the Astor House, New York, at noon yesterday. Revs. Frothingham and Henry Ward Beecher, officiated. Horace Greely and other distinguished friends of the deceased were present.

A brig loaded with petroleum burned at New York quarantine yesterday. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

There is great activity at the Fenian headquarters in New York and other cities.

Gen. Sheridan is getting better in Chicago.

Several blocks of buildings were burned in Galveston, Texas, yesterday.

The Whiskey and Tobacco Rings of St. Louis, have been broken up, and its members including many prominent citizens, reduced to bankruptcy.

A raid on over fifty whiskey distileries in Brooklyn yesterday had to be backed by 500 regular troops, who wasted s uast amount of liquor, captured the stills and stored them at the navy yard. They were assailed with missiles, and hooted ahd jeered at by the mob but did not fire.

From Dispatches of December 5th.

Mr. Burlingame and his chinese Embassy are in Berlin, and were received by the King and Queen, with imposing ceremonies.

M. Guizot, has written letters to a member of the *Corps Legislatif* on the political affairs of France. He advises the members to support a Parliamentary Empire.

Sonora, Mexico, is devastated by Indians. In the State of Durango recently three water spouts destroyed a village of 300 houses, and filled the mines,

A letter dated Santiago, Cuba, November 23 contains the following intelligence: A well authenticated report has reached here that the steamer Teaser has landed a party of filibusters, in the bay of Nipe, with a large quantity of military stores, and that they have reached the interior in safety.

On the 20th the Spaniards attacked the insurgents entrenched at Magote. The tocops commenced by shelling the rebel position and then charged them with bayonets but were repulsed with great loss.

The Military Government will soon be inaugurated for Cinco Villas district. Great results are expected from this measure, which, it is supposed, will lead to the complete establishment of Spanish authority in that quarter.

Fifty New York roughs broke into a registry office night before last, destroyed the registry lists and robbed the inspector of his valuables.

The Postmaster General recommends the abolition of the franking privilege and free postal delivery in cities, and opposes the porposed telegraph postal.

A fire in Galveston, Texas, on Friday destroyed property to the amount of $1,500,000.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* announces by authority that Thurlow Weed has retired from political and journalistic life and is unlikely to re-appear in either.

A Washington telegram says there is no doubt the President will recommend the admission of Virginia into the Union,

It is again reported that President Grant, in his message will reccommend the resumption of specie payment.

The Erie canal is frozen over.

Up to this date, Chicago has packed 211,668 head of hogs, against 173,104 last season.

☞ ANY ONE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO SEND A STATEMENT OF THEIR CASE TO

J. T. DREW.
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Solicitor before the Court of Claims, &c.
478 H St.,
Washington, D. C. 5-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that his wife, Mrs. Juliette E. Russell, has left his bed and board, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, without provocation. He warns all persons against trusting her on his account, as he will pay no bills thus made by her.

W. T. RUSSELL.

November 25th, 1869. 6-3t

SPECIAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the following order of the City Council of the City of Brownville, State of Nebraska, an Election will be held in the manner and for the purpose and at the time and place specified in said order, which is as follows, to-wit:

In the matter of the submission to a vote of the legal voters of the city of Brownville the question whether this city shall issue its Bonds to aid in the construction of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad: This Board being satisfied by the Petition of a large portion of the legal voters of this city and otherwise, that it is the wish of a large portion of the voters of this city, and that it is expedient and proper that the questions hereinafter mentioned should be submitted to the vote of the voters of this city.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in us vested by law, we, the City Council of the City of Brownville, State of Nebraska, do order that a special election be held in and for the city of Brownville, on the 15th day of January, 1870, at the usual place of voting in said city, for the purpose of voting, on the following questions, that is to say:

Shall the City Council of the said city of Brownville, issue the Bonds of said city for the amount of Sixty Thousand Dollars ($60,000), to aid in the construction of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad; and shall the City Council cause a tax to be levied annually on the taxable property of said city, in addition to the other annual taxes, for ten years, sufficient to pay the interest on said Bonds, and for the next ten years thereafter sufficient to pay the interest as aforesaid and an additional tax sufficient to pay one tenth part of the principal, to be placed in a sinking fund created for that purpose, and to apply the same in the payment of said bonds when the same shall become due and payable. Said Bonds to be made payable in twenty years from the date of the issuing thereof, and to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the interest payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer of said city.

The said Bonds to be issued and appropriated only in the construction of a Railroad from a point on the east bank of the Missouri river directly opposite the City of Brownville, Nebraska, running thence east to a point on the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Rail Road.

Bonds to the amount of $10,000 shall be issued when said road is graded from the said point on the east bank of the Missouri river, directly opposite the City of Brownville, to some point on the said St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, as aforesaid; and Bonds to the amount of $15,000, when said distance of road is bridged and tied, and ready for the iron; and $25,000 of said Bonds shall be issued when the same shall have been ironed and ready for the rolling stock.

Ten Thousand Dollars of said Bonds shall be issued and delivered to said Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company, upon assessments made by said company, whenever they shall release the present stockholders residing in Nemaha County, in the State of Nebraska, from all obligations to take and pay for the stock subscribed by them at Kirksville, Missouri, at the time said Railroad Company was organized. If said Company refuse to release said persons and allow them to transfer said stock to the City of Brownville, then the said Bonds shall be given to said present stockholders so fast as they pay up the assessment made upon their stock in said Company. Said stock to be then owned and belong to the said City of Brownville.

Provided, That the sole appropriation and issuing of said Bonds, and the money raised on the same, and the management of said work, or letting of contracts for performing the same, is to be placed in the hands of three Trustees, appointed by the said City Council, who shall have all the powers for the purpose herein contemplated usually conferred on regular Boards of Directors usually doing the business of Railroad Corporations.

That the work begin on said road as herein contemplated, by or before the first day of May, A. D. 1870, and is finished as far east as the said St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad by or before the first day of August, 1870.

Provided, further, that if the said Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company does not, by or before the 1st day of March 1870, consent to all the foregoing conditions and provisions requiring the same, in good faith, and does not legally bind itself thereto, or in any way fails or refuses to properly comply therewith, then any other Railroad Company complying with the provisions of this proclamation, shall have the benefit of said Bonds, whenever said City Council shall so determine by vote of the same.

And be it further ordered, That those who are in favor of authorizing said City Council to issue said Bonds in manner as above provided, and who are in favor of authorizing said Council to levy an additional tax to those now authorized by law to pay the interest and principal of said Bonds in accordance with the above proposition, shall cast a ballot upon which shall be written or printed—"For Bonds and Tax, Yes." Those opposed shall cast a ballot upon which shall be written or printed—"For Bonds and Tax, No."

The above Proclamation was adopted by the City Council of the City of Brownville, December the 6th, 1869, and ordered to be proclaimed by the Mayor of said City.

R. V. HUGHES, Mayor.

6-3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, 1869, books will be opened at the Star Hotel in Brownville in the County of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the St. Louis, St. Joseph and Nebraska Rail Road Company.

ROB'T. M. STEWART,
P. VAN WATERS,
WM. M. CARTER,
H. K. WHITE,
JNO. M. AUSTIN,
Directors.

Dated 25th day of November, 1869. 6-5t

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