Nebraska Advertiser.

R. W. FURNAS, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

The Legislature.

We have not published the Legislative proceedings in full because of a want of space.

The important measures before the body are Bills to increase the judicial jurisdiction of Probate Judges from sums of one hundred dollars to three hundred; to encourage Immigration; to provide appropriations for the erection of a penitentiary; a herd law; to provide for the election of additional Congressmen and some amendments to existing General Laws

The Probate Bill, we think, will become a law. It has already passed both Houses; but with some amendments to be concurred in. We doubt whether anything will be done in regard to the penitentiary, at the present Session. The same in regard to Immigration Bill. When the State moves in this matter, it ought to be to an extent that will accomplish something of real benefit.

A Bill is also under consideration to provide means for the support of the State, Government and to redeem the outstanding bonds of the State and former Territory. It is proposed to issue State Bonds, and invest the School Land money in these securities. This fund is now invested in United States Bonds. The question is one of preference between State and United States bonds. We doubt the propriety of the change, somewhat, and yet see no insurmountable objections.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received information of the passage of the Probate Bill, and a copy thereof for publication, which will be found in to-day's paper.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

The Investigating Committee.

As we predicted in our late letter from the capitol, in the last issue of the *Advertiser*, resolutions were introduced in the House authorizing the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the official acts of the Commissioners for the sale of State lands, and Lincoln city lots, and to erect public buildings. The resolutions were indefinitely postponed. The day following similar resolutions were introduced in, and passed the Senate. They were transmitted to the House and passed that branch of the Assembly. The Committee consists of CHURCH, BREWSTER and HUNT, on the part of the House; and STEVENSON and FULTON of the Senate. During the pendency of the Senate resolutions in the House the following message was received from the Governor:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LINCOLN, February 25th, 1870.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate:

Without claiming other or greater virtues than are usually possessed by men in general, I yet believe that, whenever my personal interests and those of our noble State conflict, I would sacrifice the former to the advancement of the latter.

When the matter of the investigation of the action of the Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings, &c., was first mooted, believing, as I yet believe, that the best and material interests of the State would not be promoted thereby, such investigation met with my earnest opposition.

I felt that the call was a blow aimed at me, not only in my official character, but as a man and a citizen.

Emenating from a personal opponent, based upon floating and uncertain rumors, its inception founded upon a desire to insult and debase me, by giving prominence and substantiality to the veriest gossip, it was not a matter of surprise, that, smarting under the base attack, I should repel it.

I felt that the mere call, therefore, was insulting in the extreme, and I rejoiced when the House of Representatives placed its condemnation upon it.

Now, however, from fair and unbiased men comes another and further call for investigation, and while I fear that the best interests of the State may suffer by the delay in their progress incident to such action, yet that this reproach upon the Commissioners, the chief officers of the State, and the foul stain upon the Commonwealth may be removed, I now ask that, the investigation, fair, full and ample may proceed as speedily as practicable, that the advancement of the public building and the pecuniary interests of the State may not suffer.

I earnestly desire that her honor may be saved, and that from her escutcheon may be wiped the breath of the charge of shameful corruption and dishonesty at the hands of her officials.

That in the disposition of the public lands of the State, and in the erection of public edifices, the Commission has exceeded the power granted to it under the law, it does not deny.

It stands ready to show at the proper time, that in assuming this ever dangerous responsibility the emergency required it, and the best interests of the State were advanced by it.

In every act, whether authorized or unauthorized, the Commissioners had an eye singly to the public good, and in honesty and sincerity, believe that, for it to have taken other action than it did, would have called down and justified the censure of the people.

I ask that, under all the circumstances, a full hearing may be given by the committee—soon, I hope, to be appointed by your Honorable Body, that it may be given full and ample time to make a report, and that such report may be published and issued to the world.

Calling upon the Searcher of all hearts to witness that while I may have made mistakes, they have grown out of an earnest desire to accomplish the *right*, I await the opportunity to vindicate my assailed honor, and relieve the State from the faintest belief in the truth of the reports.

DAVID BUTLER.

That our readers may understand this matter of investigation, we state the fact that at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed authorizing the Commissioners to sell the unsold lots in the city of Lincoln, and from the proceeds expend sixteen thousand dollars in completing the dome of the capitol building, and enclosing, grading and ornamenting the capitol grounds; and further, to expend the sum of fifty thousand dollars in the building of a State Lunatic Asylum; and not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the erection of a State University and Agricultural College. If the city lots authorized to be sold, did not bring sufficient money to meet these appropriations, the Commissioners were authorized to sell a sufficient amount of saline lands, not to exceed forty sections, to make up the deficiency. The Commissioners finding the lots and lands would realize beyond expectations, sold to an amount, in the aggregate, nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and adopted plans and let contracts involving the expenditure of one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars for the erection of a State University and Agricultural College; and one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars for the erection of an Insane Asylum. The Legislature, feeling, that however pure might be the motives of the Commissioners, the establishment of such a precedent was dangerous to the best interests of the State, and ought not to permitted. Hence the creation of the joint committee referred to. These are the simple facts connected with this investigation matter.

As to other charges made by the opposite party and press, and interested individuals, we have heard nothing, which if true, would prove derogatory to official fidelity, or integrity on the part of the Commissioners.

The Committee to whom the matter is referred is composed of men who will do justice to the Commissioners, and at the same time guard well the interests of the State.

Death of Minister Burlingame.

Since our last issue, the telegraph announces the death of Minister ANSON BURLINGAME. It will be remembered that he was first appointed Minister from our Government to China. He resigned that position, and was appointed, by the Chinese Government, Minister at large. to the whole world, with almost unlimited treaty power. He died recently at St. Petersburg. Minister Curtin took charge of the remains, in connection with the Chinese Embassy. The body is to be embalmed and lie in state at the American Legation, and finally to be sent to America in charge of representatives of both China and the United States. It is said the negotiations commenced with the Czar of Russia will be completed by the embassy, and then they will return to China.

The Penitentiary.

The Penitentiary Bill was up yesterday, (Friday) nearly all day in Committee of the whole in the House. In the afternoon the question of location was debated and the contest was entered into with a vim by Messrs. McLellan, Gardner, Brush, Parish and others. No vote was arrived at. The House is divided into three sections upon the bill, one for building it at Lincoln, the other for Ashland and the third for not building it at all. It looks at present as though the sectional fight will eventually kill the bill, as perhaps the Nemaha Representatives who oppose the penitentiary will be sufficient to turn the scale by uniting with either side that happens to be in the minority on location, and indefinitely postpone the matter. Killing the penitentiary bill will defeat the main object of the special session and make it pretty much a failure all around.

Whatever position the "Nemaha Representatives" may take on the Penitentiary Bill, we guarantee they will reflect the will of their constituents. We do not know their views in detail on this question; but this we do know, they have no pet point to serve, and will be governed in their actions by what they are convinced will be for the best interests of the State at large.

Lafayette Precinct—Railroad.

We learn from citizens of Lafayette precinct who have attended the Railroad meetings recently held, that the people have decided in favor of asking the County Commissioners to allow that precinct to vote on a proposition to subscribe fifty thousand dollars stock to the Brownville and Fort Kearney Railroad. We are glad to see the people in that portion of the county waking up to their true interests.

Public Reception.

On Thursday evening last a public reception was given at the Capital in Lincoln, by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor, which was generally attended by the citizens of Lincoln and the many persons sojourning there. The officials left nothing undone to please and interest their guests, and the whole affair was one long to be remembered.

Congress has been recently engaged in investigatng the question of members disposing of cadetships at West Point and in the Naval School at Annopolis. Whittemore, a member from South Carolina, found himself in close quarters and resigned. The charges against Col. ASPER, of the Missouri District opposite us, have been found to be without foundation.

In view of the apprehensions of hostilities by Indians this spring, orders have been issued from the Military Head Quarters to furnish all employes on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Fort Harker to the terminus of the road, with arms and ammunition for defence. Small infantry guards are also to be stationed along the extension of the road beyond Fort Wallace to protect working parties.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the legal tender of Greenbacks amounts simply to this: that they are not a legal tender for any debts or obligations made or in force prior to the passage of the act creating them. We see no bug-bear in the decision or its effects.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.—We find on our table No. 8 Vol. 1 of this truly valuable weekly religious paper, published by J. B. FORD & Co., 39 Park Row, New York, and edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER. The *Union* is a sixteen page paper—pages nearly the size of the *Advertiser*—and will be furnished at $2,50; or five copies for $10. We will take pleasure in exhibiting the specimen number and also forwarding subscriptions.

We are indebted to Rev. GEO. S. ALEXANDER, Commissioner of Immigration for Nebraska, for a copy of a pamphlet he has just issued entitled "Nebraska; its Resources, Prospects, and Advantages of Immigration." Mr. A. has made up, on the whole an excellent document. It has, however, some errors and defects, which should be corrected before extensive editions are circulated. For instances, he says that the Nemaha river empties into the Missouri river *at Nebraska City*. Nearly all the other towns in South Platte are located a certain number of miles and in various directions *from Nebraska City*. No towns are named in Richardson or Dacotah counties, the omission of which is not doing justite to those extensively populated and well developed counties. The names of but few of our Railroad enterprises are correct. We hope to see these corrections made.

THE DEAF MUTE HOME CIRCLE is the title of a neat little monthly publication, hailing from Omaha, edited and published by Professor W. M. FRENCH, M. A. MARTINDALE and C. L. SULLIVAN, teacher and pupils of the Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, located for the present at Omaha. It is a very creditable sheet and ought to be well sustained.

We met Prof. FRENCH—himself a deaf mute—at the capitol, a short time since, and could but feel greatly interested in him and his efforts. He informed us that he has enrolled thirteen scholars, two of whom are from Nemaha county. One more from this county will enter the Institute this fall. The age of scholars now in attendance range from seven to forty years.

The Institute was chartered by the Nebraska Legislature in February 1867. In 1869 the Legislature made an appropriation of $6,000 to carry the provisions of the act of 1867 into effect, and $600 in addition, as an indigent fund, whichgoes to clothe the poor.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has issued an order holding its baggage-masters personally responsible for damage to baggage in their charge. The order concludes: "Promptness and dispatch in doing business and gentlemanly deportment are strictly enjoined. Be civil to every one, and answer questions courteously, no matter how simple or foolish they may seem."

The above we clip from a Kansas exchange. If the feature, holding the baggage master responsible for baggage damaged, could be enforced on other roads we have traveled on, there would be great rejoicing among travelers. Most baggage masters and those under them, who handle baggage, endeavor to see how much they can damage that class of goods—throw trunks as far as they can send them—roll out from car doors to the ground, and smash things generally.

Since the above was in type, we are pleased to notice that the Pennsylvania legislature has passed a law making careless handling of baggage by railway men a criminal offense.

The Nebraska City *News* seems to believe that one of the Nebraska Senators—Mr. Tipton—was introduced to the colored Senator's wife from Mississippi. We can inform the *News* that the interesting event has not transpired, but presume our Senator will be equal to the occasion when the time arrives. We commend the *News* to the Washington *Star* of Feb. 4th:

The story that a couple of distinguished Senators were introduced to the wife of the colored Senator from Mississippi in the gallery the other day was a silly canard, manufactured by a hard-up correspondent of a New York paper.

Missouri Valley Railroad.—We call attention to the new advertisement of the M. V. R. R. It has arranged expressly to connect with the down train of the Council Bluffs and St. Joe Railroad, so that Nebraska passengers for Leavenworth, Kansas City and St. Louis can go directly through without delay. Mr. BARNARD, the Superintendent, is constructing a junction platform at St. Joseph to facilitate the transfer of passengers and baggage.

The New York Legislature is considering a bill authorizing every railroad company in the State to insure the lives of its passengers; to do what Accident Insurance Companies now do.

The personal friends of WM. H. SEWARD have invited him, and he has accepted a grand dinner to be given him in the city of New York. He is expected to open out on the Cuban question.

We copy the following from the Fremont *Tribune*, to show our readers how they do "business in a minute" with railroad facilities:

"Business in a minute." Tuesday, the 22d day of February, 1870, was a big day for Fremont; at Marshal's Elevator and Weis' Warehouse, were unloaded *eighty two wagons of wheat!* Weekly papers in the country and dailies in first-class cities on the Missouri slope, please copy.

A bill to annex that portion of Dacotah Territory lately thrown on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river, to this State, was introduced by Mr. DYER, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, and passed. About 2500 or 3000 acres of land are involved. The land in question is a cut-off similar to that of M'Kissicks' Island in this county.

The delay in announcing officially the ratification of the fifteenth amendment is said to be caused by some informality in notification from States recently ratifying.

Minister MOTLEY informs the State Department at Washington that the British steamship Bombay collided with the U. S. Steamer Oneida near Yokohoma on the 26th. The latter vessel was sunk, resulting in the loss of one hundred and twenty lives.

Another terrible railroad disaster occured on the Mississippi Central Road on the 26th, in which twenty-one lives were lost. The mail train ran through a trestle bridge, believed to have been in an unsound condition. Every car was utterly destroyed.

Last week the State *Journal* at Lincoln, in speaking of delays in regard to the school monies of this county, reflected somewhat on our county officials. We are pleased to chronicle the following recantation as to Dr. McGrew, the Superintendent:

"It is due to Dr. McGrew, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Nemaha county, to say that our remarks upon the "Nemaha Officials," the other day, in connection with the school monies of that county, were not intended to apply to him. Dr. McGrew is an efficient officer, and it was no fault of his that the delay occurred."

If we have been correctly informed, no blame should attach to any "Nemaha county official." Nemaha county was among, if not the first to make her returns *in accordance with law*. By reference to records, it will be found that from the organization of a school system in the State, Nemaha county has ever been prompt—has always been characterized for her promptness, especially in school matters. The following is the language of the State Superintendent himself in regard to our county:

"Nemaha county has drawn more money in the past in proportion to her population than any county in the State, for her exactness, and efficiency in her strict method of doing business and conciseness of her enumeration. Other counties have never taken a full and exact enumeration of their pupils."

The card of G. W. BRATTON, County Treasurer, will be found in another column.

The Lincoln *Statesman* in giving an account of the celebration in that place, of the 22d of February, refers to our townsman and Reprerentative, Hon. J. S. CHURCH, as follows:

The President then introduced Judge Church, of Brownville, who delivered a forcible and finished lecture. He spoke of the character of Washington, whose birth-day we celebrated; of the power and influence he exercised against the spread of intemperance—the fitness of this day and occasion for a rally for the cause of temperance. He next spoke of the gradual development of man from the early ages to the present time; the development first of the physical and animal, then of the mental, and more recently, under a higher state of civilization, the moral nature of man; the improvement century after century, and the present broad field of contest and conquest in the moral world, where the power of this generation must be directed and exerted. Next he spoke of the progress of the temperance reform; he showed that it was aggressive, steady and irresistible. He then dwelt upon the pecuniary, intellectual, and moral considerations that should influence every individual of society to recognize his responsibility in this matter, and work against the spread of intemperance. Then he called up the record of history, cited from sacred and profane, instancing downfalls, calamities, punishments, and utter distructions for national sins; warning the people of this government not to commit greater sins than those that brought on the last revolution; and closed with an exhortation to all of our age who were intelligent and good to fall into the ranks of the army of the great reform of the times.

We have failed until now to notice the sprightly little paper of MOSES H. SYDENHAM, the "*Central Star*," published at Ft. Kearney in this State. The *Star* is a plucky and well conducted sheet, which we hope ere long to see enlarged to full grown size.

On the first page will be found Senator TIPTON'S speech on the admission of Mississippi.

Next week we will publish the Senator's circular letter to Judge Wheeler. We found them both on our table on our return.

To Hon. S. F. NUCKOLS, Delegate in Congress from Wyoming Territory, we are indebted for valuable Public Documents.

Programme for County Teachers' Institute, at London, March 4th, 1870.

Friday evening—Music. Prayer. Music. Lecture by Prof. J. M. McKenzie. J. S. Church, Alternate. Discussion—topic, "Should drawing be Introduced Into our Common Schools," introduced by Prof. P. M. Martin.

Saturday morning, 9 A. M.—Music. Address by Prof. W. Rich—subject, Arithmetic. Music. Discussion—topic, "The Best Method of Securing the Regular Attendance of Pupils at School," introduced by W. P. Shocky. Miscellanaous business.

Afternoon session at the option of the Institute. We do insist that the teachers, and all friends of education, be prompt in attendance at this county Institute, as there will be business of vital importance to teachers as well as to friends of education. Accommodations for those who may attend from a distance will be found ample.

ISAAC BLACK,
P. M. MARTIN,
S. W. MCGREW,
} Executive Committee.

PAWNEE CITY, NEB., Feb. 28, '70.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:

In your last issue you say you wish to keep posted in the news in regard to the work of grace now going on around the country.

A series of meetings were commenced in the Presbyterian Church in this place on Friday last, and is still going on. Last night hardly had the invitation been given for sinners to come to Jesus, when two came forward, and then another, and while entreating the Lord for that one another came, and it was truly a place where the power and spirit of Jesus was felt.

Three joined the church last night; one is still anxious; others felt deeply.

It seems that there is about to be a great blessing from the Lord. Two joined in the morning. Five in all. More again.

W. A. JONES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Smith, one of the engineers of the B. & M. R. R. R. was accidentily shot on Monday evening about eight o'clock, near Milford, where the corps to which he belonged was employed. He was in the act of taking a HENRY rifle out of a wagon when the piece by some means was discharged and the load entered his breast and came out under his right arm. The young man lingered until one o'clock Thursday morning. His body has been brought into town and is now awaiting removal to Plattsmouth.—*State Journal.*

Quincy, Missouri and Pacific R. R.

The Nemha County Director of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company presents the following summary of the transactions of said company from June 24, 1869, the date of its organization, to the present time, March 1, 1870, together with a few suggestions:

Stock subscribed and already voted by Counties, Cities and Towns, to this road to this date	$1,714,300
Corporate Stock, which will in all probability be subscribed in addition to the above subscription, within the next sixty days, amounts to the sum of	700,000
Amounting in all to	$2,414,300

A survey of the whole line from Quincy, Illinois, to Brownville, Nebraska, has been made, on which the estimates for construction of a first class road are now being prepared. The first five miles from Quincy west is already being graded, and the work of grading or building the road to Brownville will be pushed as fast as possible.

Atchison county, Mo., has already voted $150,000 to this road. Her County Court is now having submitted to the two townships east of the Missouri River, a proposition to vote forty or fifty thousand dollars to this road, to be issued immediately, and the amount so voted to be expended between Rockport, Mo., and Brownville, Nebraska, the present summer. Brownville has already fifty thousand dollars in bonds that she can use to build this road to Rockport, and I trust that as soon as these townships vote the amount named, that the road will be located to that point, advertised, let, and completed this summer.

The estimated cost of first mile east from Brownville, that is grading and bridging ready for ties, $3,973,32; second mile, $3,452,77; cost of completing the first two miles ready for the rolling stock, $27,426,09, the estimated cost of iron and ties being $10,000 per mile.

The Q., M. & P. R. R. stockholders met in West Quincy, Tuesday March the first, and elected the following persons as Directors for the ensuing year, namely:

John Wood, T. V. Selms, George Adams, Thomas Redmond. C. H. Ball, C. A. Savage, C. M. Pomeroy and Thos. Jasper, Quincy; P. B. Linville, Knox county, Mo.; M. G. Rosenberg, Nodaway county, Mo.; J. W. Blackburn, Atchison county, Mo.; J. N. DeFrance, Adair county, Mo., and A. P. Cogswell, Nemaha county, Neb.

Col. C. A. Savage is now President of the company. By the laws of Missouri, thirty days must elapse after this election of Directors before the President for the next year can be elected. As soon as that takes place, and the company is organized in Nebraska, it may be deemed necessary to consolidate the two companies.

The people of Quincy and along the line in Missouri are very anxious that this road should be built, and are determined that it shall be as soon as men and money can do it.

I now desire to say to the people of Brownville and Nemaha county that Quincy and the people in Missouri interested, have all that they can do at present to build the road to Brownville. Consequently, we must build our road ourselves, which we can do if we all go to work in earnest. As soon as our company is organized, we shall locate our road from Brownville west, say ten or fifteen miles, and either let contracts, the pay to be in bonds, or negotiate the bonds and pay cash.

This road can be built now as well as one year from now, if we only think so. Give us a President and Directors of ability, and let them be sustained by the people, and you may be sure of success. We are all interested, and must work together; and although I am no prophet, I will predict that if we do so, in place of Brownville now having 3000 inhabitants, in two years she will have 10,000. We have the location, the crossing for the bridge, and all the necessary advantages to make us the best town in Nebraska.

A. P. COGSWELL.

From the Illinois Settlement.

Mr. Editor:—The quietude of the Illinois settlement was aroused to fever heat by the announcement that the ladies would give a grand entertainment at the house of Wells Sheldon, Esq., on Friday the 25th ult.

Tickets for full course, supper and sociability combined at $1,50 a couple, the proceeds to be presented to Bros. Presson and Folden, as a token of the appreciation of their valuable services in our midst.

We were invited down into the basement to look at the tables groaning under the luscious viands, and were taken back with the sight, to days of other years, back in the east where we have seen it, perhaps, equalled but never excelled. After supper was over Dr. Presson, of Tecumseh, in behalf of the ladies, presented in a short speech, two mammoth pyramid cakes, costing seven or nine dollars apiece, to Mrs. Presson and Folden, as a token of their esteem; which was replied to by Bros. Presson and Folden.

The proceeds amounted to about $80, besides $25 that was raised for salaries for the Pastors. Altogether we had a glorious time, and all felt that it was a time long to be remembered.

ILLINOIAN.

By the *Globe* of February 19th, we have the following:

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER. I send to the Chair to be read a telegraphic dispatch which I have received from the Governor of Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and it will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA,
February 17, 1870.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER:

Legislature met at 2 p. m. to-day; ratified fifteenth amendment at 4 p. m.; only five dissenting voices—one in the Senate, four in the House.

DAVID BUTLER,
Governor of Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What action does the Senator desire.

Mr. SUMNER. Let it lie on the table.

Then, by the *Globe* of the 20th, we discover that Senator Tipton, concluding that the Senators from Nebraska could attend to the business of the State, without unsolicited aid, made the following point:

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. President, I rise to a privileged question. I discover from the *Globe* that a dispatch was presented here yesterday morning by a Senator from Massachusetts, from the Governor of Nebraska, relative to a legislative act of the State of Nebraska. I am not willing to admit that it is before the Senate according to parliamentary courtesy until presented by a Senator from the State of Nebraska. I therefore desire to ask whether my colleague has official information relative to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of our State?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair doubts whether that is a privileged question; but if the Senator from Oregon yields, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Nebraska on the right.

Mr. THAYER. I will state that yesterday morning after the commencement of the session I was called out for a few moments into the marble room by one of my constituents, and on my return I found a dispatch lying on my desk from the Governor of Nebraska, announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. I found also that during the few moments I had been absent a similar dispatch had been sent to the desk by the Senator from Massachusetts. I suppose in the absence of this statement it might, perhaps, appear that the Governor had communicated with the Senator from Massachusetts only, whereas the fact was that he sent his dispatch to Senators here; and if he had supposed or expected it would be read from the desk I presume he would have expected the Senators from Nebraska to be the organ of carrying out his wishes.

It is not very likely, we presume, that our delegation will have cause to complain of apparent officiousness, since the above very transparent hint.

County Assessor's Meeting.

In the matter of a call by the County Clerk of Nemaha County, Nebraska, for the meeting of Precinct Assessors in and for said county. Be it remembered that on this day, February 28, 1870, comes the Precinct Assessors of Nemaha county, Nebraska, pursuant to the several notices issued by the County Clerk of said county, and the following business was had and done, to-wit:

On motion, Mr. J. B. Fisher, of Aspinwall precinct, was chosen chairman, and Mr. L. C. Kimsey, of Nemaha City precinct, as Secretary.

The question as to equalization, after discussion, the following resolutions were adopted, *viz:*

Resolved, That Peru, Nemaha City, Aspinwall and St. Deroin shall be assessed on an average $10 per acre; Brownville an average of $11; Lafayette, Washington and Benton an average of $4 per acre; Glenrock, Dougla, and Bedford, $6 per acre.

Concerning the personal property the following rates were adopted:

That first class horses be assessed at $100.

That second class horses be assessed at from $10 to $50.

That first class work cattle, per yoke, be assessed at $100.

That first class mules be assessed at $50 to $125.

That second class mules be assessed at $10 to $50.

That cows be assessed at $10.

That fat cattle be assessed at 2½ cents per pound.

That stock cattle be assessed at from $5 to $25.

That wagons be assessed at from $20 to $75.

That carriages be assessed at $20 to $200.

That hogs be assessed at 3c. gross.

That sheep be assessed at 75c. each.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

JOHN B. FISHER,
Chairman.

T. C. KIMSEY, Sec'y.

Dated February 28th, 1870.

The following is a list of the Precinct Assessors for this county, for which, and the above, we are indebted to County Clerk, Jas. M. Hacker, and his gentlemanly assistants.

Peru precinct, H. M. Mears.
Glen Rock precinct, Thomas Burrows.
Lafayette precinct, C. Blodgett,
Washington precinct, Henry Hockmeyer.
Douglas precinct, Wm. Watson.
Brownville precinct, Jeremiah Marlotte.
Nemaha City precinct, Thomas C. Kimsey.
Aspinwall precinct, John B. Fisher.
St. Deroin precinct, John B. Weitz.
Bedford precinct, Peter Eryells.
Benton precinct, Wm. Windscheffer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BROWNVILLE, Nemaha Co., Nebraska,
March 1, 1870.

To the wholesale attack on the officials of Nemaha county, in the *Journal*, (the Lincoln organ,) of February 26, I answer for myself, and leave others to do the same, as, I believe, they are very capable of doing.

He says the delay in the school money was caused, 1st, By addressing my requisition to N. C. Brock. This is utterly false. I never sent a requisition, and did not know it was expected of me to do so.

This is what I did do. I received a warrant on the State Treasury, on January 15th, 1870, for $3,526 00, and "on the 18th enclosed it in a letter," the scribbler says," to N. C. Brock." Let us see what the Register of the post office says. Hear him:

REGISTERED LETTER,
January 18th, 1870.

Received, a letter of George W. Bratton, addressed to James Sweet, State Treasurer, Lincoln, Nebraska. W. A. POLLOCK, P. M.

In answer, I received this:

LINCOLN, January 20th, 1870.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 17th received and contents noted, etc. Mr. Brock, Deputy Treasurer, is in New York; he will be gone about three weeks. He will give the matter his immediate attention upon his return.

[Signed] JOSEPH F. OR T. THOMPSON,
(I hardly know which,)
Bookkeeper.

Now, instead of this round-about way my Lincoln friend suggests, I should have drawn an order on the Treasury and paid it myself. The above system has not been inaugurated in Nemaha county, as yet, but, if the people consent, (and my Lincoln friend will show me how to do it,) we can make money by his system.

At last I received this, when it was delayed until the interest on School land for 1870 was paid in.

LINCOLN, February 22d, 1870.

Received of George W. Bratton, Treasurer of Nemaha county, $3,426 00, school fund interest on school lands, due from said county, on account, for the year 1870

[Signed,] JAMES SWEET,
State Treasurer.

As I settled with the State and paid over all their dues on November 3, 1869, for that year, which was as early date as any can show, I can not see where tardiness or neglect applies to me. GEORGE W. BRATTON,
Treasurer Nemaha county.

Nemaha County School Funds.

MR. EDITOR:—The statement herewith annexed is respectfully submitted for publication, showing the total amount of interest and principal collected by County Treasurer, as shown by receipts on file, from November 7, 1868, to February 22d, 1870. and paid over to State Treasurer;

November 7, 1868, per receipt	784		$ 851 91
" 15, 1869, " "	25		2878 24
" 25, " " "	29		277 55
August 13, " "	124		1151 58
November 3, " "	216		23 00
February 22, 1870, " "	360		3426 00
			$8611 28

Amount of State School Tax collected and paid over, as per receipts on file:

November 3, 1869, per receipt	214	$ 422 84
October 15, " "	174	2229 10
		$2651 94

Total amount of Teacher's fund paid State $11263 22

The succeeding being the entire amount of School Funds received from State Treasurer:

November 10, 1868	$ 418 94
May 1, 1869	1308 80
February 22, 1870	3426 00
	$5143 74

Balance remaining in State Treasurer's hands		$6819 48
The following being am't of principal on sale of School Lands in Nemaha county, Nebraska, and which has been paid over to State Treasurer, as shown per receipts:		
November 7, 1868, per receipt 783	$9160 53	
March 15, 1869, " " 24	1895 93	
August 13, " " 123	3627 95	
Nov. 3, " " 215	314 00	
		$14,906 41
Interest $9160 53 at 10 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	$1221 40	
" 1895 93 at 10 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	181 50	
" 3627 95 at 10 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	196 50	
" 314 00 at 10 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	10 46	
		$1610 86
Interest $9160 53 at 6 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	732 84	
" 1895 93 at 6 per cent. to March 1, 1870	108 90	
" 3627 95 at 6 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	217 90	
" 314 00 at 6 per cent. to Mar. 1, 1870	6 28	
		$965 92
Showing an amount of total deficiency—between 6 and 10 per cent		$843 94

JAMES M. HACKER.
County Clerk.

AN ACT regulating the Jurisdiction of Probate Courts in Civil Cases, to provide for Holding Regular Terms of Said Courts, and To Provide for the Compensation of Probate Judges.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska*, That Probate Judges in their respective counties shall have and exercise the ordinary powers and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in this State, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court of this State in all civil cases in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs and the costs of civil proceedings, and the costs relative to Justices of the Peace of this State (where no special provision is made by this act,) so far as in their nature applicable, shall apply to all civil proceedings of the said Probate Court.

Provided, However, that said Courts shall not have jurisdiction in any action for malicious prosecution in actions against officers for misconduct in office, except where like proceedings can be had before Justices of the Peace in action for slander or libel in actions on contracts for real estate in any matter wherein the title or boundaries of land may be in despute, or to order or decree the sale or partition of real estate.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Probate Judge in each county in this State to hold a regular term of Court, at the office of the county seat of his county, on the first Monday of each calendar month, for the trial of such civil causes as may be brought before said Court.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all civil cases, commenced under this act, wherein the same shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the Probate Judge to issue a summons, returnable on the first day of the next Term of said Court for the trial of civil cases, if there be ten days intervening between the issuing of said summons and the first day of said Term, and if not, then to be made returnable on the first day of the next regular Term thereafter, which summons shall be directed or delivered to the Sheriff, or to any constable of said county, and said sheriff or constable shall serve the same upon the defendant or defendants, as in other civil cases, at least ten days before the return day thereof, and make return thereof on the morning of the day on which the same is made returnable,

Provided, That when said summons has not been served ten days before the first day of said Term said cause shall be continued until the next regular Term of said Court, and shall then stand for trial without further notice to the defendant.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all civil cases commenced under this Act, before a summons is issued therein, the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall file a bill of particulars, setting forth, in ordinary and concise language, his demands. And the defendant shall also file, on or before the commencement of the trial, any set-off or other defence he may have.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each party may appeal from the judgment of the Court, or prosecute a petition in error to the District Court in the same manner as now provided by law in cases tried and determined by Justices of the Peace. The amount of the bond taken shall be double the amount of the judgment and costs, and shall be approved by the Probate Judge.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person against whom a judgment may be rendered under the provisions of this Act, on all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, may have stay of execution, as in like judgments rendered in the District Court of this State, and upon the same conditions, and on all sums of over one hundred dollars, and under the same as in Justice's Courts.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Probate Judge shall be allowed as compensation for their services the usual fees now allowed by law to Justices of the Peace, and the further sum of one dollar for each and every cause tried by said judge, as provided for by this Act.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person having a judgment rendered in any Probate Court may cause a transcript to be filed in the office of the Clerk of any District Court in this State in the same manner as is now provided for by law for filing transcripts for Justice's dockets in said District Court, and said transcript when so filed shall be a lien on real estate in the county or counties where the same is filed.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That either party may demand a jury for the trial of any cause pending in said Probate Court, and it shall be the duty of the judge to cause a jury to be selected, and summons, and in the same manner as is now provided by law for selecting juries by Justices of the Peace.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Probate Judge shall issue executions on judgments rendered by said Court, directed to the Sheriff, or any constable of the county, who shall proceed in all cases as is now provided by law governing executions issued by Justices of the Peace.

SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED, February 28, 1870.

DIED,

At Corning, Holt County, Mo., February 19, 1870, of Fever, Lucy, twice daughter of A. J. and Margery H. Berry, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to Heaven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPROVED FOR 1870.
WEIR'S
Premium Two-Horse
CORN PLOW!
With Heavy Axles, Diamond Twisted Shovels and 4-Feet Neck Yoke.
MANUFACTURED BY
WEIR PLOW COMPANY
MONMOUTH, ILL.

Weir's Cultivator has not only stood the past eight years, but is growing more and more popular. It received the FIRST HONORS at the Illinois State Fair in 1867, and the *MEDAL PREMIUM* at the St. Louis Fair in 1868, where were over twenty-five different Walking Cultivators in competition; the *FIRST PREMIUM* at the Great Field Trial at St. Louis Fair, 1869, ordered by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture; *FIRST PREMIUM* at 61 District and County Fairs in 1869.

During the eight years our Plow has been in the market it has *PROVED HONEST RELIABLE* at all times, and where others fail it gives universal satisfaction. *THERE ARE OVER 25,000 IN USE!* It Cultivates deeper and cleaner than any other Machine of the kind, and by an arrangement of the joint it can be made to work as well after six year's usage as when first put into the field. We have letters from more than a thousand farmers, informing us of its durability and general good qualities, and recommend it as the *BEST CULTIVATOR IN USE!*

IT POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER CORN PLOWS:

1. It is so simple that it can be operated by a boy.
2. By means of a peculiar twist in the Diamond Shovels, (a late improvement,) we avoid *all side pressure*, whether the shovels are set to throw dirt to or from the corn.
3. By means of the evener, and the draft being on a direct line from the tangs to the horses' shoulders, the horses' necks, as well as the wheels, are relieved of all downward pressure.
4. By means of a patent square frame, the knuckles are held in an exact vertical position, thereby keeping the gangs in the same position, and preventing that rocking motion so common with other plows.
5. One man will do the work of two, with greater ease to himself and horses, and thus save the wages and board of a hired man, which is equal per month to the price of the machine.
6. It is strong, durable, and with proper care will last many years.

EVERY PLOW WARRANTED

after three days' fair trial, to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

SHOP PRICE, $35.

For sale by

J. I. TERRILL,
LONDON,

Evan Worthing and J. H. Beason, Brownville; E. C. Prouty, Peru; J. S. Minick, Aspinwall; Wm. Bagley, Farm; D. C. Sanders, Sanders Mills, in Nemaha County;
and can also be had at Pawnee City and Tecumseh.

☞ It is earnestly desired that farmers give this *PLOW* a trial, as we are sure all who do, will be well pleased with it. 59-2m

The St. Louis Express, via Missouri Valley Railroad.

The train leaving Hamburg Station at 10:00 a m, makes *immediate* connection at St. Joseph with the *MISSOURI VALLEY* train at 1:40 p m. Passengers going by this route arrive in Le