THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB 8, 1872.

Vice President--Dennison.

It is now pretty generally understood that Colfax will not be a candidate at the Philadelphia Convention for re-nomination to the office he now so acceptably fills, and the Republican party is naturally looking around for a successor to him. Several names have been suggested, but none of them touches our sense of appropriateness as relates to availability, stability and true patriotism, as that of WILLIAM DENNISON of Ohio.

"Grant and Dennison!" Reader how does it sound in your ears?—Would it not prove a slogan which would cause the patriots of the nation to rise to their feet as one man in November next to wipe out the hopes of the Federal and Confederate Democrats now centered on the overthrow of Grant?

Ex-Governor Dennison is a man of acknowledged ability, a statesman of conceded merit, a patriot in the truest sense, a prudent leader, and a man largely identified with the material interests of the country, including some of the most important in our own State. With Dennison as Grant's alternate the American people could rest assured of perfect security in case death or democratic assassin should remove the chief executive.

Yes, if Colfax insists on retiring to private life, we call upon our representatives at the Philadelphia convention to give us Dennison.

TERSE.

President Grant is a man of few words, but when he does speak, his sentences are terse and to the point. The late scandal in reference to the Custom Officials of New York, has caused him much pain and he has eagerly scanned the proceedings of the Examining Committee, with the view to acting intelligently on the subject. A few days since he was approached on the subject by one of the friends of an official under the ban of suspicion, to whom he said:

"My mind is clear upon one point. Every officer under the administration who has been in any way connected with irregularities in New York will be dismissed at once. It makes no difference if every man now holding office in New York should be dismissed. I shall not wait for any report or resolution of the Senate, nor even for the absolute proof of overt acts. I know how hard it is to prove overt acts. The fact that officers have so demeaned themselves as to be open to suspicion, or to bring scandal on the surface, or to dissatisfy the large mercantile class, is enough to justify a change. These Senators are no more anxious than I am to purify this service, and I shall be glad to do my share in the work."

That, to use a homely adage, "is the word with the bark on," which is but another evidence of the honesty and patriotism of the National Executive.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The Bill for the apportionment of Members of Congress to which the several States are entitled under the new National Census, has passed both houses of Congress, and now awaits the President's approval. We regret to notice that Nebraska remains stationery. The Bill fixes the aggregate membership of the House of Representatives at 283—the ratio of representation being 133,000 inhabitants, and no new State having less than that population can hereafter be admitted into the Union. The representation in the House, of the several States, under the new apportionment, is as follows:

Maine,	5
New Hampshire,	2
Vermont,	2
Massachusetts,	11
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	4
New York,	32
New Jersey,	7
Pennsylvania,	26
Delaware,	1
Maryland,	6
Virginia,	9
North Carolina,	8
South Carolina,	5
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	7
Mississippi,	6
Louisiana,	5
Ohio,	20
Tennessee,	9
Illinois,	19
Arkansas,	4
Florida,	1
Iowa,	9
California,	4
Oregon,	1
West Virginia,	3
Kentucky,	10
Indiana,	12
Missouri,	13
Michigan,	9
Texas,	6
Wisconsin,	8
Minnesota,	3
Kansas,	3
Nevada,	1
Nebraska,	1

We have striven from the first to preserve harmonious relations with our coteraporary, and have exerted ourself with that view, but while the personal demeanor of its editor toward us has been unexceptionable his columns have reeked with vituperation against us, and his every effort has been put forth to injure us in any way or manner that offered. He has bid under us for work and then borrowed from us the type with which to set the job, (perhaps he has not already forgotten the Nickel case) and in other little and ungentlemanly ways returned evil for good. We therefore take a new departure, and henceforth will neither lend nor borrow to or from him, and in his line, that of filthy fulminations, defy him to do his worst. As a gentleman we could consort with him but with unprincipled slander mongers we cannot and will not associate.

We learn since our article commenting on "Fair Play's" communication was put in type, that "Fair Play" sent his communication to the *Democrat* with instructions not to publish it unless in the event of its rejection by the ADVERTISER, but the usual bad faith of the personage who runs that sheet cropped out, and notwithstanding that in our last issue we acknowledged receipt of "Fair Play," and promised its publication this week, "Fair Play" appeared in the

FAIR PLAY.

The communication which appears on our first page to-day, signed "Fair Play," was crowded out of our last week's issue.

"Fair Play" assumes from the chaste style in which "A Voice From Lafayette" was written, that its paternity could not be traced to Lafayette, and insinuates that it was written by the editor of this journal. If the style of "A Voice" points "to the cosmopolite rather than to the quiet farmer for paternity," we wonder what "Voice" will think when he reads the stilted communication of "Fair Play," whose author browses through all the pretty words in Webster and Worcester and then siezes upon some classical Apocrypha and towards the last throws words before his readers which will stagger each and every one of them to pronounce or understand. For ourself, we acknowledge our ignorance of their meaning and have no glossary at hand to help us out.

"Fair Play" says he has "watched the Daily-Majors squibs with some interest and much disgust—with interest to divine the object of the trilateral fight maintained through your columns against Majors—with disgust at our party paper allowing disappointed office seekers and their scavengers to pour their venom through its type upon an unoffending public."

We are much obliged to our censor for his hint, but must be pardoned if we fail to recognize him as our "father confessor." The ADVERTISER is not so hide-bound as to deny to Daily and Majors as well as "Fair Play" an opportunity to ventilate themselves upon matters of public interest. The last campaign, like unto all which preceded and will follow it, represented a principle, and therefore a public interest, and the communications of self-appointed gladiators, Daily and Majors, were each and all accepted by us and spread before our readers—though we acknowledge that like unto "Fair Play" we were at times "disgusted" at the personalities which appeared in each, but unlike "Fair Play," we have not forgotten that it was Majors and not Daily who commenced the personal war.

"Fair Play" assumes as a fact that we have striven to secure Col. Majors' removal from office. This is a violent supposition and baseless in point of fact.

"Fair Play" says "if Majors knew anything detrimental to Daily's management of his brother's affairs he was right in letting the people know it." Granted, but how did Majors let the people know it? Not openly and boldly, but surreptitiously and cowardly. We know whereof we speak, for we attended a meeting in the Col.'s own town and addressed said meeting in behalf of the whole ticket. Where was Col. Majors then? Crouched near an open window listening to the speeches made. When the meeting adjourned he stepped into the room, shook hands with ourself and others and told us that he had heard the speeches made. Did he then proclaim himself as opposed to Daily? No, but shook hands with "Bill," as with the others. Did he anywhere publicly proclaim Bill Daily as dishonest? Not that we have heard of. Yet a number of public meetings were advertised and we speak by the card when we say he would have been welcomed as a speaker, for or against the ticket, at either of them.

"Fair Play" does not hold the same ground that his client Majors does. Tom bolted the nomination for the alleged reason that Democrats voted at the primaries. But we are creditably informed that "Fair Play" with the full knowledge of the fact that the central committee had decreed that democrats should not vote in our primaries, canvased for democratic votes in his precinct to defeat the nomination of Daily. Nor was "Fair Play" alone in this work.* And thus it was that the primary system was not fairly tested but was throttled by those who were actuated and governed more from and by prejudice against individual members of the party than from or by zeal for the party good.

We are not the champion of Daily except when Daily is right, and will be found as swift to condemn him when wrong, as "Fair Play" or any other man. But he committed no offence in accepting a nomination tendered him, but his enemies did in taking underhanded and surreptitious means to defeat him.

In conclusion we need scarcely assure our friend that "A Voice" was not written in this office, but in Lafayette as purported, and by a Republican who would not put himself to the trouble to send his article to the *Democrat*, at least until after its insertion in the ADVERTISER had been denied, a contingency not at all imminent, as our policy is to give each side equal opportunities to be heard, reserving to ourself the privilege of dissenting.

"We do not say that Gen. Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; we do not say that we shall not support him, but we do say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph, which, with a new candidate, publicly pledged to the one term principle, would be morally certain; and this is so palpable, that intelligent, thoughtful republicans who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it."

Thus writes Horace Greeley. We recollect well in 1848, that Horace took several days to determine whether or not he would support General Taylor, the nominee of his party, and of his concluding to support Van Buren, as also that "little Van" was not elected. We also recollect that in 1864, Horace opposed the re-nomination of Lincoln and threatened to bolt if "Abe" was nominated, as also that Lincoln was re-elected, Poor Horace, he is himself a candidate and really feels like bolting any nomination unless the nominee be Horace Greeley.

Did it ever occur to our readers that the letter "G" never occurred in the name of ony of our Presidents between Washington and Grant though

Card from Hon. DeForest Porter.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

Many false statements having been made by the Omaha *Tribune and Republican* and other papers of the State in reference to a "Saline Bill" that passed the House during the session of the Legislature just closed, I believe it would be but justice to the gentlemen who voted for the bill in question, that the people be made acquainted with its provisions, and to that end I furnish you with a copy of the same.

The Omaha papers have stated at various times that a "land steal to the amount of one hundred thousand acres was intended by this Bill," and when I offered the *Tribune* a copy, they refused to publish it. Other papers of the State have copied from their irresponsible correspondents, and by a systematic attempt at falsehood, many citizens have concluded that the passage of the Saline Bill would have been a wrong upon the State, but when fairly understood, I am convinced that the people will say that the measure was a good one for the State. It is, perhaps, known that the General Government, among other lands gave the State 72 sections of land to *develope the saline interest*, and for one, I believe *all* that land should have been used for that purpose, but the Legislature in 1869 made the following appropriations:

46 Sections for building State University.

20 Sections for State Normal School at Peru.

Of the twelve sections remaining, there have been appropriated and reserved in the bill as follows:

State Cemetery, one quarter section.
State Lunatic Asylum 80 acres.
Lincoln Town Site and Railroad Grounds, 320 acres.
Reserved north of Lime [illegible] acres.
Reserved near Asylum 160a.
Tichenor & Green lease 320 a.
Cadm. Evans lease 320 a.
All the Salt springs and [illegible] acres, [illegible] acres.

Thus we have remaining and appropriated by this bill [illegible] acres, where the General Government contemplated seventy-two sections should be used.

And not an acre of this land passed from the State until at least [illegible] had been expended in addition to the improvements already made. It is true the bill provides that in no event shall the land donated exceed ten thousand acres. But that amount could only have been obtained in case other lands than those above had been secured to the State.

In closing I will state that the value of these lands have been largely overestimated. Most of them are on the western border of Lancaster Co., and if sold under the hammer to-day I do not think would average over $5 per acre. And it will be found when fully understood, that the war on the Saline Bill was made to cover political movements and corrupt measures.

DEFOREST PORTER.

THE SALINE BILL.

An Act to Aid in the Development of the Saline Interests of the State of Nebraska.

WHEREAS, The Governor of this State leased certain lands in Lancaster county to Isaac Cahn and John M. Evans, who transfered their lease and all rights acquired under and by virtue of the same to Isaac Cahn & Co., of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, which lease will terminate by its own terms in the year 1890; and

WHEREAS, The said Isaac Cahn & Co., have expended large sums of money in boring wells on said land, and in making improvements on the same for the purpose of manufacturing salt; and

WHEREAS, Boring to the depth of six hundred feet has already been accomplished, the result of which is a large and constantly flowing well; and whereas, it is desirable to have the said interest more fully developed in order to make the same productive and profitable to the State: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of aiding in the development of the Saline interest of the State, the land donated, or hereafter to be donated or granted by the General Government to the State of Nebraska, for such purpose, and not heretofore disposed of by law, nor leased to any other party or parties, shall be, and are hereby appropriated and set apart for the use and benefit of said Isaac Cahn & Co., and for the purpose aforesaid; Provided, the said Isaac Cahn & Co., shall comply with the conditions hereinafter contained. And when the said Company or assigns, shall comply with the conditions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to make and issue to said Isaac Cahn & Co., or their assigns, letters patent from the State of Nebraska for said lands.

SEC. 2. Before the said Company or assigns, shall be entitled to receive any part of said land the sum of at least fifty thousand dollars shall be hereafter expended in developing the Saline interest and in making preparations to manufacture salt, by boring or sinking at least one well to the depth of at least fifteen hundred feet, unless salt brine can be obtained at a less depth, of sufficient strength to produce by solar evaporation, one pound of salt for every ten pounds of brine, certified to by the Professor of Chemistry of the State University.—And the foreman or manufacturing agent of such Company, shall make and file with the Governor of the State, his affidavit with vouchers, showing the amount of money so expended for such purpose; and if the affidavit and vouchers show to the satisfaction of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, that such sum has been so expended, and that the conditions of this act have in every respect been complied with, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make and execute letters patent from the State of Nebraska, to said Company or their assigns, for the land herein granted and set apart for such purpose.

SEC. 3. That the State of Nebraska shall be entitled to receive a royalty of five cents per bushel for all the salt manufactured on the said land, to be paid after the salt shall be sold, which sum of money shall be paid into the State Treasury, to be appropriated and disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer or the manufacturing agent of such Company; or its assigns, to make out a statement in writing, under oath, and file the same with the Auditor of State, showing the amount of salt manufactured and on which the duty is to be paid—such statement shall be so made and filed on the first day of February, May, August and November, of each year. Said statement shall also show the amount of salt sold at the time aforesaid, and it shall

the State at the rate of five cents per bushel on all salt sold, which sums shall be so paid within ten days after making such reports; and if the said Company or its assigns shall accept the offer herein made, assent in writing shall be given and filed with the Governor within sixty days after the passage of this act, and in such case the said Company or assigns shall execute a bond to the State of Nebraska in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to secure the payment of the money to become due to the State under the provisions of this act, which bond shall be filed and approved by the Governor of the State.

SEC. 4. After the expiration of one year from the passage of this act, it shall be necessary for said Company or assigns, to manufacture at least fifty thousand bushels of salt annually, and the said Company or assigns shall enter into bonds to the State in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to secure payment to the State of the royalty for such amount of salt, which bond shall be approved by and filed with the Governor of the State.

SEC. 5. That the lessees or assigns, shall, at the expiration of said lease, render to the State of Nebraska the land so leased, to wit: Three hundred and twenty acres of the land, to include the well or wells, and all improvements now made thereon, no part of which said three hundred and twenty acres of land shall be sold for such purpose together with all shafts, buildings vat, working machinery and fixtures of every description. Provided, that if the said lessees or their assigns, shall prefer to sell the said buildings, vats, working machinery and fixtures, which may hereafter be made thereon, to the State of Nebraska, at two-thirds of the appraised value to be ascertained by a disinterested appraisement, by three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor for that purpose, then the State may at its option, pay therefor the two third's value of the same. Provided, that this act shall in no way impair the validity of the said lease to said three hundred and twenty acres of land, nor any other lease under which operations are now being carried on, the said premises being situated in Lancaster county, in the State of Nebraska.

SEC. 6. The salt springs granted to the State by General Government are hereby reserved to the State and forty acres of land contiguous to each spring, to be selected by the Governor, Auditor and State Treasurer, also the Northwest quarter of section three, town nine, range six, and the south half of section thirteen, town ten, range six, are hereby reserved to the State and shall never be disposed of for the purpose herein contemplated; provided also, that the lands herein appropriated shall never exceed in the aggregate ten thousand acres.

SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent, or which in any way conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

MR. BLACK AND THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

Editor Nebraska ADVERTISER.

I spent an afternoon very pleasantly at the London School. Mr. Black, the teacher, is in the ranks of the Common School reformation. It is evident he means to have a "Model School." And there are many indications he will succeed. He is of that solid, firm order of mind, that will never try anything for the novelty of it. Dislikes change unless there is very evident necessity for it. If he does change methods it will be because he thinks it right, and does it as a duty. Therefore with his firm determination and perseverance, he will be a successful educator. He governs a school with an authority almost to the point of a severe discipline. Yet none of his pupils have any shivering fear of him. I am rather inclined to think that the "hardest case" would not undertake to "flog" Mr. Black, or play any jokes off on him. He loves order, and will have it. That is right.

At the tap of the bell the scholars gathered in from their noon recess, took their positions erect in their seats; the roll was called, then an exercise in singing: first, a drill on the notes; on the science of music. And the children can understand this just as well as anything else. Then they sang that beautiful hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer." Singing has an harmonizing and elevating influence on the mind. No school is perfect without it. He opens his school in the morning with a lesson from the Bible, and prayer. This is as it should be. I am sorry there should be any difference of opinion about the benefits of this good practice. There need be nothing sectarian about it. Read a Bible lesson, then let a prayer of thanksgiving from the heart ascend to the Father in Heaven, with a petition for wisdom, guidance and protection. This as a religious culture, will carry the mind upward as well as onward. The highest intellectual culture cannot supply the place of a neglected religious training. No one can be a true educator unless he has a high religious culture.

The exercise in reading was very interesting. The children are having thorough and correct training in this very important art; some of the pupils read very well. Johnny Robinson might be selected as the best reader. In writing they are doing finely. Many of the children write a very fair hand. Mary West, perhaps the best. The little ones at the blackboard, all animation, did some very fair printing. Educational interests are safe when entrusted to Mr. Black, and he and his kind-hearted, excellent wife, and their two intelligent sons who are making themselves such thorough scholars, make a very interesting family. They are of solid worth to a community. Unostentatiously, they are silently and surely building up society. May Nebraska have many such worthy families.

JENNETTE HARDING.
LONDON, NEB.

The editor of the Pawnee *Tribune* imagines himself cunning as well as seathing when he denominates Gov. James as a drunkard. Now it is possible that Gov. James loves whisky and consumes a considerable quantity of it, but inasmuch as the *Tribune's* God is Ex-Governor Butler, the charge of drunkenness should not lower James in its estimation, because if James drinks more liquor than does Butler, his capacity for carrying it around is superior to that of Butler, though the latter seems to prefer staggering under a heavy load to toteing a small one around. We have never seen James under the influence of liquor. We could wish that we

FROM PAWNEE.

PAWNEE CITY, NEB.
Feb. 2d, 1872.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

Again the weather seems about to moderate. Our winter within the past few days, has deepened the mercury to 10 degrees below zero, and gave us another frosty taste of the prairie Nor'-Westers.

Business, as usual, continues to be somewhat dull, but with assuredly better prospects ahead.

The health of the community is good in comparison with the Fall and forepart of the winter. The small-pox which threatened us in as near proximity as Table Rock, has at length entirely vanished, without at all visiting Pawnee City.

The slow going A. & N. railroad has not yet reached us. Work will hardly commence on ours nor any other portion of it until Spring. But in the mean time, other offers are being made to our people. President Steel, of the St. Jo. & D. railroad offers on certain conditions, which are at least, as favorable as any yet offered—to construct and operate a road through Pawnee City. In this I speak only what I know—I have seen this matter in black and white. Still another offer has been made to construct a narrow guage road, from a point farther south, through this place, and in a northerly direction. The people are taking steps to render these offers available, and from every appearance matters will be so conducted or managed one or both these roads will be commenced early in the Spring.

Gen. Remick has recently taken a trip to Iowa, to engage in the working up of certain railroad interests for the B. & M. Company. He will be absent about a month or six weeks.

The Honorable G. W. Collins has returned from Lincoln, but gives a somewhat disparaging report as to the condition the recent jumble left the affairs of the State. It is truly shameful, the manner in which legislators were said to act. A disgrace to the enlightened people of the West. The honest people, who send these men to Lincoln to legislate for them will doubtless blush for the disgraceful spectacle presented to the world by their assembled Legislature.—What is to become of our young State? Are the people to be led, controlled, governed by such men? It is certainly to be hoped that a change will soon be made, that we may have men for such positions not so far fallen and irresponsible, morally.

JAY RARD.

FROM LINCOLN.

Severe Weather—Suffering—Artesian Well—Lean Kine, &c.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5, 1872.

Editor Advertiser:

We have had close winter weather here for the last ten days, the mercury descending some days as low as 16 degrees below zero, according to the reckoning of some.

This has certainly been a hard winter for the poor settler.

Talking with Judge Taylor, Commisioner of Immigration, the other day, he said he would dislike to tell all the suffering he personally knew of. Men and women out in the frontier counties, with scarcely a shelter to cover them, without fuel, and nothing but corn for food. While comparatively few died from the immediate effects of cold and hunger, yet hundreds are undoubtedly receiving into their systems the seeds of disease that will hasten their death or entail upon them much suffering for years to come.

Lincoln has contracted for an Artesian well, to be sunk in the center of Market Square, to the depth of 1,000 feet, unless a satisfactory supply of water is found sooner. I think the expense will be between $9,000 and $10,000.

It is thought by many, that Capital Square is the proper place for such a well, as that is the highest land in Lincoln, from which water could be taken to all parts of the city without particularly elevating a reservoir, as will necessarily be the case on Market square.

A cattle merchant came into town a few days since with 30 head of walking kine—skeletons, the remnant of 2[illegible] head of cattle taken out to some of the back counties to winter.

The Call For the National Republican Convention.

We give below the call of the National Committee for the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia next June.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE CONVENTION TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 5, TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a Convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee reminds the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868, have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the goverment. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction at the same time, of the public debt and and of taxation, and the funding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated.

The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interest of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal sufferage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of

has been adopted to all those engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, and the national honor maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN,
of Mass., Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER,
of N. H., Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Frieze, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gopsill, New Jersey.
William H. Kembel, Pennyslvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Stearns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thomas W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John H. Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
B. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
John B. Chaffee, Colorado.
W. A. Barleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, Dist. of Columbia.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Lecture by Dr. Anderson.

We find in the Fredonia (Chautauqua county) Censor, a sketch of a lecture delivered in the lecture course of that place, by President Anderson, of Rochester University, his subject being "Tendencies Toward a Change in the Mode of Administering Justice." Our readers will thank us for transferring the sketch to our columns:

Dr. A. has observed a disposition becoming prevalent to try cases by referees and judges in preference to juries, and his lecture is an earnest plea for the retention of the jury system, and although the subject is one old to discussion, the lecture placed it in a light new to his hearers, and made it very interesting. A succinct history of the administration of justice in civilized communities was first given. In the early days of Rome, men uneducated in law were taken from the people to decide matters of difference, and called Judices, but in the provinces trials were all before magistrates. In 342, during the reign of Constantine, the emperor concluded to dispense with the Judices at home, and the emperor soon controled the administration of justice competely. This was called the Roman system, and there was a conflict between it and other modes in the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic nations. The Franks gave way to the Feudal system, and the Barons finding the duties of dispensing justice irksome appointed persons to do it for them, and there soon sprang up a race of lawyers whose privileges were hereditary. Similar changes took place in Germany, Spain and Italy, but not in England. Here trial by one's peers was retained. At first the prisoner was required to swear that he was guiltless, then if he could get twelve of his neighbors to swear that they believe him so, he was acquitted. These men were supposed to know the most about the prisoner and his crime, and their judgement was therefore preferred. Now the rule is reversed, and instead of selecting those who know the most about an affair, it is insisted that the jurors shall know nothing about it. Trials in other countries became secret and inquistorial, but not so in England, though it was a long time before juries were allowed to give a free verdict without liability to fine by the judge. Tracing the history of the administration of justice in the various countries of Europe he found, he would not say as effect follows cause, but as a general rule, that where there was a tendency to overthrow popular trials and introduce the Roman system, in that proportion were the liberty of the people lost. This led him to discuss whether or not the present tendency to dispense with trial by jury is a good one. The objections he found coming principally from young lawyers, it being sometimes blasphemously remarked that even God Almighty couldn't foretell the verdict of a petit jury. He thought most objections to the jury system arose from carelessness in charging juries on the law, they being properly only judges of the facts. A judge ought not to permit a jury to find a verdict contrary to law and evidence. Other objections to the present system are that sharp practitioners sometimes get control of juries and weak judges; the inadequate payment of jurors; the extravagant tediousness of trials; the absurd law of challenging jurors who read the papers and know all about important cases. It is no reason to exclude a fair minded man because he reads the papers. The question of unanimity in the verdict has no foundation in law, and is absurd. In the higher courts a majority of the judges decide every case, and if it were not so there would soon be a dead lock in settling legal questions. Dr. A. thinks unless life or limb are at stake, the agreement of two-thirds of a jury should be sufficient. The lecturer then mentioned some of the advantages of the popular system: That it gives the people confidence in their courts, which is very important, and divides the responsibility of the judge in times of great excitement. The jury system is also a great means of educating the people in legal knowledge and in respect for law. A community educated in the jury box will never be a lawless one. The necesity of the judge also compels his close attention to the trial. Juries stand between the people and encroachments on their liberties. Judges have always proved supple tools in the hands of the rulers. James II. had no trouble in getting eleven out of the twelve judges to enter into his schemes. Justice Edward Coke's outrageous refusal should be written in gold. The history of all state trials also proves the subservience of judges to the ruling power.

The liberties of England which have descended to us, were preserved by her adherence to the jury system. In view of these historical facts, is the present tendency toward a change in the mode of administering justice in this country one to be resisted or encouraged? Is it a dangerous tendency or not? This was the question Dr. A. propounded to his hearers and wished them to consider.

The close attention given by the large audience was evidence that the listeners were deeply interested in the lecturer's treatment of his subject. The information and food for thought given made the lecture a valuable one in addition to the pleasure of listening to the logic of a strong and cultivated mind earnestly engaged. There should be more of such lectures at-

The defalcations of Collectors of Internal Revenue, under the last three Administrations for about the same periods of time in each case—foot up as follows: Under President Lincoln, 2797,746; Johnson, $1,817,233; Grant, $135,186.

What the Legislature Did Do.

The following is a list of the laws passed by the Legislature.

An act to provide for an appropriation for the payment of the erection of the temporary Insane Asylum.

An act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to revise and compile the laws of the State, and to define his duties in connection therewith.

An act to provide for the payment of postage, express charges and freights of the Secretary of State for the years 1871 and 1872.

An act to provide for recording the States title to certain lands.

An act to amend section one of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to pay claims, approved March 28, 1871."

An act to organize and define the boundaries of Frontier county.

An act to locate a State road from Lincoln to Lone Tree, on the U. P., in Merrick county.

An act regulating the public schools of Nebraska City.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Washington county to issue bonds to pay interest on railroad bonds.

An act to authorize the issuance of bonds for Brownville City School District.

An act for the relief of Dawson county.

An act to provide for the payment of the officers and employees of the Legislature.

An act to encourage, develop and promulgate the agricultural and horticultural resources of the State of Nebraska.

A New Jersey paper, noticing a statement that the State is virtually owned by the Pennsylvania Central railroad, says: "If we are owned by that corporation we have the proud satisfaction, at last, of being owned by the biggest monopoly in the country. That is a grain of comfort."

Happy are they who have, with Epictetus, the slave, and with apostles and saints who knew what Epictetus knew not, set their hearts upon this one thing which is in their own power—namely, being better than they are, and doing daily better than they do. Happy, and more than happy even "blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteouness, for they shall be filled."

MARKET REPORTS.

ADVERTISER OFFICE,
BROWNVILLE, February 8, 1872.

Winter Wheat	90@1 10
Spring Wheat	[illegible]
Yellow Corn, in Gunnies	[illegible]
White " "	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Flour—Fall, best quality	4 50@5 00
" Spring	3 50
Chickens, ℔ ℔	7@
Eggs, ℔ dozen	20@
Choice Butter, at retail, ℔ pound	20@
Potatoes ℔ bushel	[illegible]
N. Y. Factory Cheese, ℔ pound	[illegible]
Sugar, New York A	6 lbs to the 1 00
New Orleans Sugar	7 to 9 lbs to the 1 00
Coffee, choice quality	3½ lbs to the 1 00
Hogs—Dressed	3 75@4 00
" —Live	3 00@3 [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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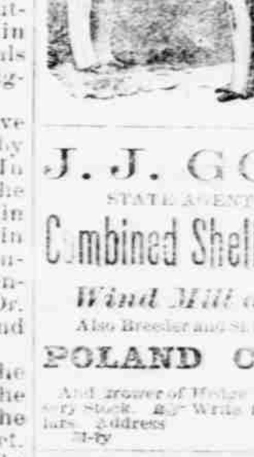

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Legal Notice.

B. R. RAINES, non resident of the State of Nebraska, will take notice that John Patterson, of the county of Richardson, in the State of Nebraska, did, on the [illegible] day of January, 1872, file his petition in the District Court within and for the county of Nemaha in said State of Nebraska, against B. R. Raines, O. P. Faulkner and [illegible], that lots seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, (7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12) in [illegible] twenty-two, (22) in the town of St. Deroin, Nemaha county, be decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage given by B. R. Raines to O. P. Faulkner, to secure the payment of [illegible] promissory notes amounting to [illegible]. Said mortgage bearing date October [illegible]. This action is brought upon one of said notes which has been assigned to O. P. Faulkner to John Patterson, Plff., and was made payable October 1st, 1871, and drawing interest with interest at ten per cent. per annum from October 1st, 1870.

And the said B. R. Raines is notified that he is required to answer said petition on or before March [illegible], 1872.

JOHN PATTERSON.
By A. J. WEAVER, Attorney.
Brownville, Neb., Jan. [illegible]

Legal Notice.

In the District Court, Nemaha County, Nebraska.
Henry M. Atkinson, Plff.
vs.
J. A. Hyde Administrator of the estate of Benj. F. Lushbaugh, decd. Deft.

THE said J. A. Hyde, administrator of Benj. F. Lushbaugh [illegible]

Dated [illegible]

[illegible]

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CAPITAL, [illegible]

Transact a General [illegible] and make [illegible]

AND IN ALL [illegible]

Exchange on E[illegible]

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