Chambersburg, 13.

Col. Lewis Wallace with a portion of the Indiana regiment left Chambergsburg for Romney on the 11th, where he surprised and after a sharp conflict completely routed 500 secession troops, capturing prisoners and killing two, and taking some first class camp equipage, provisions and medical stores. Only one Indianian was slightly wounded.

Louisville, 13.

The interdiction of arms and provisions from the North and the previous transmission of both South of this point have left the Louisville market bare. Trade is utterly stagnant, and merchants are apathetic expecting an utter prostration of trade south immediately. Postal matters as to letters are entirely suspended. It is supposed that newspapers will come from the South here till the first of July and then be discontinued. Leonard Sareiff a prominent German at Frankfort Ky., publishes an address to his countrymen advising them to beware of all tricks of the disunionists and to stand firmly by the Union, they have sworn to support, and vote for union men and measures.—Three citizens of Louisville detained at Memphis undertook to walk here and were arrested twice and one of them hung. They saw near the road a man lying helpless and in a dying condition with his head shaved and his ears and nose cut off. His crime was being of Northern birth. The Macon Telegraph says a company of volunteers at Portsmouth, Va., were arrested for voting for the Union.

The Louisville Journal this morning accused the secessionists of taking an oath to support the constitution so as to obtain arms, at the same time claiming the oath as not binding.

The Nashville papers of yesterday report that at Bethel 1,200 confederates under Col Magruder repulsed 3,000 federals with 100 men left on the field.

St. Louis, 14.

Yesterday about noon the two steamers J. C. Swon and Iatan passed the city on their way from the arsenal to some point on the Missouri river. They were loaded with Col Blair's regiment and the city of Louisianna that passed later in the afternoon contained a company of artillery and Capt Totten's battalion of 500 men. Gen Lyon and staff were on the Swon, and all three vessels were protected with sand bags to render their landing at any point as safe as possible. The object of the expedition was kept secret by those concerned and its destination can only be conjectured. It is understood that all the soldiers at the arsenal are under marching orders and ready to start at moments notice.

Yesterday the steamer D A January, was bought by the United States Government for 14,000 dollars to be used for the purpose of transporting troops and it was rumored would take troops on board and starts during the night. About nine o'clock last evening the remaining five companies of Col Seigel's regiment and two companies of rifles left on the Pacific road for some point unknown. One battery of six guns under Major Bickoff accompanied the expedition. About 50 horse and a large numbers of tents and camp equipage were taken. The commanding officer, was Col Seigel. Last evening the President of the Pacific railroad received information that an attack was meditated on the machine shop for the purpose of destroying the rolling stock of the company. He sent word for assistance. A force of 25 men of the reserve corps completely armed were at once dispatched to the grounds for the purpose of keeping guard during the night. This morning they will be relieved by a detachment of home guards and every effort will be made to prevent the efficiency of the roads being destroyed.

Yesterday a detachment of Home Guards under command of J W Bissell took possession of Dimmick's Gun Store. His stock was thoroughly examined, and also his books and an inventory taken of the articles in the store. The commander informed Dimmick that he might sell but it must be with his permission. The object of the movement was to prevent persons obtaining arms who would use them against the Government.

Governor Jackson of Missouri has issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM MO.

Secessionists Have Full Sway in River Counties.

Jefferson City taken Possession of by Gen. Lyon.

FIGHT IN ST. LOUIS.

A Traitor Camp Erected At Boonville. Mo.

St. Louis, June 15.

Arrangement have been made by which despatches from all eastern points can be transmitted through Kansas, Nebraska and all points of Western Mo., via Quincy and Hannibal during the interruption of the Mo. river line. California dispatches will have to take the same route.

Col. Solmon's regiment with five field peices and several companies of cavalry go out on the Pacific railroad to-night and another force of 800 or 1,000 strong will leave in the morning. Five batteries four guns each most twelve pounders, two eight inch Howitzers, one ten inch mortar. Two companies of cavalry accompy Gen Lyon's expedition to Jefferson city, and Col Seigel's south-west branch of the R R.

Some 800 troops left Hannibal Thursday for some point in the interior. Officers of the Missouri steamers who arrived to-day says the impression prevailed that Gov. Jackson would make the first stand at Boonville. Cannon and shot had been transferred are being had for resistance at that point.

A M Morrison State Treasurer was arrested yesterday at Washington on his way to Jefferson city, but was released after a brief detention.

The Evening news learns from a gentleman just from Fort Smith, Ark., that Ben McCulloch is their at the head of 10,000 troop many of them Cherokee Indians, well armed and mounted on mustang ponies and ready to march fnto Mo. at a given signal. This news needs confirmation.

Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hours of St. Louis, four at Caseyville camp and four Belleville. Four regiments will also be stationed at Quincy.

We have undoubted information that two thousand State troops at Boonerille yesterday, half of them well armed and disciplined, with quite a number of cannon. Entrenchments are being throw up and troops are constantly arriving. Preparation are being made for a determined stand. The secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri river from Kansas border to Booneville and indications are that they are well prepared for fight.

The report of a skirmish near Independence in which the Federal troops were repulsed seems to have some probability; but the telegraph in that region is entirely under the control of secessionists and reliable reports cannot be obtained. The Democrat issued an extra this P M. containing correspondence from the military expedition up the Missouri river and a dispatch from Jefferson city announcing the arrival of the steamers Iatan and J C Swon at that place about 2 o'clock where they met with an enthusiastic reception from the loyal citizens. The city was quietly occupied by Gen Lyon and his command. The capitol buildings were taken possession of and the stars and stripes raised ouer the cupola amid many demonstrations of delight from the citizens.

Gov Jackson was at Booneville yesterday with a body guard of 120 men.

St. Louis, 17th, P. M.

As a part of Col Kallman's regiment of reserve corps were returning from North Mo., Railroad about 11 o'clock this morning when opposite the Recorders court room on Seventh st., between Olive and Locust. A compano near the rear of the columns Suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the recorders court room and second story adjoining, killing four citizens and mortally wounding two, slightly injuring one. Statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflecting, one being that a pistol shot fired from the window of the house on the corner of 7th and Locust st. took effect in the shoulder of one of thd captains when he gave word to fire. Another that a soldier accidently discharged his rifle in ranks at which the whole company became frightened and discharged a fully volley at the crowds on the sidewalks and all the windows of the hoeses. Recorder's court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators. Police officer Pratt was shot in the side and died in ten moments. Deputy Marshall Frango received three balls in his legs. He will undoubtedly die. The names of the others killed on the pavement below are not ascertained.

The window just behind the recorders desk was riddled with bullets, and broken glass was scattered over his desk. The bodies of three killed were removed by the health offices, where a thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when particulars will be given.

Fortress Monroe 16th—via Baltimore 17th—Persons just from near the fort report a skirmish there this morning. Three companies sent out by Col Phelps to drive in cattle belonging to secessionists were fired upon by a company of light horse and three men wounded.

The rebels are evidently landing large bodies of troops at a point seven miles above Mews on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily, an attack from that quarter is anticipated.

The experiment with Sawyers American rifled cannon at Rip Raps last evening was a brilltant success. Sewell's point is clearly in range of the guns, 7 out of 11 forty-eight pound shells exploded within a short distance of the rebel camp and one of them over their intrenchments. It created a sensation among the secessionists. A house near the secession banner displayed a white flag.

New York, 17.—The steamer Peerless has arrived from Toronto under American colors. The steamers Atlantic and Baltic are to be converted into gun boats. The Florida and Augusta are coaled up ready to transport troops.

Cleveland 17th—The schooner Fremont with 14,000 bushels wheat for Buffalo sunk in the river last night, also, the schooner Ben Flint with cargo of wheat ran ashore west of the piers and filled with water. Both hulls and Fremonts cargo insured in Buffalo.

Indianapolis 17th—The Indianapolis Journal received the following special dispatch from Col Wallace commander of 11th regiment at Cumberland, in regard to the fight at Cumberland, Md., on the 16th. After the fight at Romney the rebels did not rally and return. They ran 16 miles towards Winchester before they stopped. So far from my returning I brought into camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, uniforms and medical stores without leaving anything behind. Their rout was total.

New York, June 18.

The Herald's Washington special of the 17th says, there are flying rumors to-night of a fight between one of the Ohio regiments and a band of rebels near Vienna on the London R. R. which has been partially confirmed. An engagement hos no doubt taken place probably without serious result. The enemy has been on the bridge two miles from Seneca Mills, which crosses a branch of the Potomac river which the federal troops must march in advance across the river.

The Times', special Washington 17th says, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal assures me that the works will be ready for the passage of boats within 20 days, and that boats enough are in possession of the company to do the season. Troops can be transported from Cumberland direct to Washington, each boat carrying 250 men. It is reported that the legislature of Maryland will attempt ta pass an act releasing the State of Va., from paying damage to the citizens of Maryland who have sustained tained damages by the wanton destruction of railroads and canals within the State of Maryland. P. F. Wilson leaves Washinton in a few days for Nebraska. He is sent out for the purpose of overhauling the accounts of the late officials of that territory.

A dozen rifled cannon cast at the Western Foundry have been received here. Six of them have gone to Alexandria. A gentleman just arrived from Fortress Monroe states an attack was to be made on Great Bethel by Gen Butler in force to night at Acquia creek. Several heavy guns on new batteries have been mounted by the rebels. The garrison and troops at Fortress Monroe and Hampton were all under arms last night. The big gun "Ex-Floyd" is now being mounted at Rip Raps. Shells discharged from here by way of experiment reached Sewall's Point 4 miles distant.

The Bavaria, Hamburg 24 and Southampton 5th arrived here. She has a large quantity of arms on board for the U. S. Government, 50,000 stand of rifles at least. A special to the Tribune Washington 17, says Gen Scott has said that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was in perfect conformity with his plans and expectations, but that nothing which the rebels had done has interfered in the slightest with his plans of this campaign or with the several steps he has proposed to take, Everything is in the best condition for advance to Richmond, officers confess that the movement in that direction will begin within a fortnight, and when once began it will not halt until the rebel capitol is taken. A traveler whose business took him to Richmond returned to-day via Manassas Junction. He saw Jeff Davis reauing a special dispatch affirming the death of Gen Scott. Pryor has been made special aid to Gen Lee.—The troops at Manasas, he estimates at 22,000. All the Harper's Ferry force except the rear guard had arrived. The latter had advanced as far as Winchester. Messrs. Miles & Preston are among Beauregard's aids. The entrenchments at Manasas are very strong. They expect an attack from the Federal forces here on or before Thursday and swear they will repulse them with great slaughter and drive them across the Potomic.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1861.

OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves!
Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

The Volunteers on the way and at Omaha.

Thursday night last the Nemaha county Volunteers took passage on the steamer Omaha for the point of rendezvous at Omaha city. They were escorted to the boat by Capt. Hewett's Home Guards, and hundreds others of our citizens. As the boat shoved off the brave boys were given nine loud and long cheers. At Peru in this county we were joined by a portion of the company, residents at that point. At Nebraska city Capt. Blacker's and Capt. Boydston's companies of infantry, and Capt Cornell's flying artillery came aboard also, on their way to Omaha. This acquisition completed a jammed steam boat load of as jolly, wholesouled and brave sett of men as ever handled a sword or shouldered a musket. Of course that "good time coming" arrived and stayed with the boys on their way to Omaha. Not an unpleasant occurrence took place during the whole trip. Arriving at Omaha about 10 o'clock Friday night the new recruits were met at the landing by companies A. and B., already mustered into service, and by them escorted to the Herndon House where they were comfortably quartered in the spacious dining room of that Hotel.

The next morning the Nemaha Company was sworn in by Capt. Merrill of the United States Army, sent there for the purpose of mustering the Nebraska Regiment into service. Our company being the third received into the service, is numbered, or ranked company C. The evening of the same day Captain Blacker's company was mustered in and stands as company D. Capt. Boydston's company not being full was not mustered in when we left—Tuesday morning.

The universal verdict was that Capt. Thompson's company was decidely the finest looking one on the ground. We need not say here where they are all well and personally known, that when the time for action comes they will fully sustain the honor and credit of the county from which they hail.

We left the boys comfortably quartered and in the best of spirits, "eager for the fray."

Regimental Officers.

The Officers for the Nebraska Regiment have been appointed by Gov. Saunder's, and so far as we have heard expressions, come as near giving universal satisfaction as could be possible.

J. M. Thayer of Omaha is the Colonel. Col. Thayer has for many years held the position of Major General of the Nebraska Militia, and possesses all the essential qualifications to make a good Commanding Officer.

Lieut. Col. H. P. Downs of Nebraska City has since the organization of our Militia, held the position of Brig. Gen. of the 2d Brigade. He is a man too, of much military experience both in the school and field. He was in service during the entire Florida war, and was also an officer in the Mexican war. Gen. Worth's official report to the War Department makes honorable mention of Gen. Downs' courage and bravery at Molino del Ray. All who are personally acquainted with Gen. Downs know him to be qualified in every respect; and also, that he is a man whose social qualities and high moral character will endear him to the regiment.

Major W. D. M'Coan of Plattsmouth, is a man in every respect peculiarly adapted to the position assigned him. He is a thoroughly educated military man; a splendid specimen physically; a fine commanding voice; of unblemished character, firm as a rock, and brave as a lion.

D. E. Lowe of Omaha has been appointed Surgeon. The Doctor has perhaps no superior as to proficiency as a medical man. He has also the benefit of many years experience in the West, well acquainted therefore with all the diseases peculiar thereto.

Geo. E. Spencer for some time past the efficient private Secretary of Gov. Saunders, has been selected by the Regimental Officers as Sutler. Mr. Spencer is in every way worthy and well qualified for the position, and for many reasons we might mention, his appointment under all the circumstances, was peculiarly fortunate, so far as the soldiers are concerned.

Lieut. A. F. M'Kinney of Plattsmouth is appointed Adjutant and acting Commissary.

Sergeant W. S. Whitten has been assigned the position of temporary Sergeant Major.

Sergeant John Gillispie of Peru, Assistant Quarter-master, and Sergeant Charles Smith, Commissary Sergeant.

The Rebels and the Western Indians.

The rebels seem determined that at least no effort shall be spared to carry out the threats made some months ago, that they could and would control and have in their armies all the Western Indians, from Arkansas to the Yellow Stone. Hon. S. A. Chambers, Farmer for the Otoes and Missouries, was here this week and informs us that the traitors are yet at work endeavoring to create a disloyal disposition among the Indians west of us. The Kaws, Sacs and Foxes, Otoes and Missourias, and Pawnees have been earnestly solicited by the Cherokees to meet them in grand council immediately. Delegations have gone from the tribes above mentioned. As the Cherokees are already enlisted with the rebels, it is but reasonable to suppose, for various other reasons, given by those well acquainted, that the conference is for the purpose of enlisting in the rebel army, the Indians west of us.

The agents of these tribes should keep a close watch upon strangers, white man or Indian found prowling around the villiages, and if they cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, swing them up! The settlers too, should keep a sharp lookout after the Indians, and the first move they make, either against the inhabitants, or even to leave, they must be *exterminated speedily*. These are stirring times, and child's play will not do. Nothing but prompt decisive measures will answer.

The Nebraska Regiment of Volunteers or at least the greater portion of it ought at the earliest possible moment to be stationed in the Southern part of the Territory. Whatever troubles Nebraska may have from any source, will be the southern portion, and the sooner the proper steps are taken for its protection, the better it will be. If promptly and properly guarded; we may escape any serious troubles. We respectfully yet earnestly call the attention of the powers that be to this matter, and hope our appeal will not be disregarded.

Transit Through Missouri.

We have several letters before us from friends and others in the eastern States who design coming west, making enquiries as to travelling through Missouri; whether it is safe for northern men to do so, and whether the river and Rail Roads are unobstructed.

Our latest reports are that the bridges on the Pacific and North Missouri have been destroyed by the rebels, and that the river is blockaded at Boonville by Jackson, the rebel Governor of Missouri. The Han. & St. Joe R. R. is yet open, and is now in the hands of the U. S. Government. It may, however, be rendered impassable any moment.

As a journalist and resident of this particular locality, it is our desire and to our interest of course to have all the emigration to, and travel through this place possible, but candor compels us to advise those coming to Nebraska with families, and necessarily encumbered with freight, to come through Iowa.

Our latest information is that four companies comprising the Nebraska Regiment are mustered into service, viz:—company A., Capt. Livingston of Plattsmouth; company B. Capt. Baumer (German company) of Omaha; company C., Capt. Thompson of Brownville, and company D., Capt. Blacker of Nebraska city. There are a number of other companies in progress of formation and will undoubtedly soon be filled up and mustered into service.

Several companies in Iowa desire to be admitted into the Nebraska Regiment. We think however there will be no difficulty in filling up the Regiment in the Territory.

A. D. Richardson,

Whom we personally know to be a reliable man, says the last Cincinnati *Christian Advocate*, has just returned from a three months' tour through all the Southern States except Florida. In a published letter he utters the following: "When I asked a gentleman who has done more to inaugurate the secession movement than any other man outside of South Carolina, 'Why have you raised all this tempest about Mr. Lincoln's election?' he replied, 'Do not deceive yourself; Mr. Lincoln's election had nothing to do with it, beyond enabling us to rouse our people. If Mr. Douglas had been elected, we should have broken up the Union just as soon. If Mr. Bell had been elected it would have delayed us but very little. Even if Mr. Breckinridge had been elected, we would have seceded before the close of his term. We believe that there is an essential incompatibility between the North and the South. The North, he continued, 'has grown *rich and powerful, and extended from ocean to ocean, while the South has comparatively stood still.*' This seemed to be the fundamental grievance in his mind; and though a man of remarkably liberal views in general, he did not appear to have the faintest suspicion that slavery had any thing to do with the decadence of the South, or freedom with the gigantic strides of the North. His was a representative view. Individual ambition has no doubt had its influence with the leaders, but the key-note to their complaints is, 'The North has grown rich and powerful at the expense of the South.'"—Mr. Richardson in the same letter states that while the negroes do not exactly comprehend the war movements, they know that it is something that concerns them more than any body else, and that they are consequently restive. The burning of the eleven steamboats at New Orleans, whereby $250,000, instead of $100,000 worth of property, as reported by the N. Orleans papers, was destroyed, has been traced to slaves.

Letter from Colorado.

Denver City, Col. Ter.
May, 10th, '61.

Mr. Furnas:—According to promise, I hasten to sketch you a few things, seen and heard, since I left the lovely precincts of Brownville. The association, attractions, pleasures and enjoyments of that place, are still fresh in my mind. They will never be forgotten. I must say, "of a truth," that I left Brownville with much sorrow and deep regret. Yet to leave, under the circumstances, seemed to be my duty. I trust it will work together for your and my good and for the glory of God. I wish again to tender my thanks to the people there and in the region round about, for their kindness to me during my sojourn among them. I will always remember them with emotions of pleasure. I cannot but say, in this connection, "peace be with you all."

Going to Denver.—After a pleasant trip to Bellevue and a happy sojourn there of a few days, I arrived at Omaha on the 8th ult., where I enjoyed a detention of some two weeks very pleasantly with my old friends and brethren of that beautiful and tasty city. I always like to go to Omaha, and even to Florence—deserted as it is—it still contains several kind friends and pleasant families. That Plateau unequalled for beauty, being the scene of my first labor in the Far West, will always remember with grateful recollections. Having shared the kindness of Rev. Mr. Gaylord, and my old friends of the boarding house hard by the Herndon, and being very tired waiting, at last the Stage drove round, and in a hurry six of us, with one lady and a boy, bade farwell to the interesting scenes of the turbid Missouri, and on the evening of the 21st, ult., just as the clock struck four, entered the stage for a trip of 600 miles up the beautiful valley of the wide-spread Platte.

On the first night we endured a very severe thunder storm; and although it thundered loud, blew hard, rained heavily and lightened vividly, yet conscious that we were encompassed by Him "who walketh upon the wings of the wind," we feared no evil. On the morning of the 3rd day we forded the Platte, where it is about 2 miles wide, interspread with many islands great and small clothed in verdue, and soon found ourselves in the centre of Fort Kearney. The Fort is a handsome place, over looking the beautiful region round about. The weather being fine and roads good, we had a very pleasant trip, not so fatiguing and unpleasant as anticipated. The fare, generally respectable—some places very good. At one place, about 400 miles from Omaha, we fared sumptuously on fresh Antelope, ham, eggs, custard and fine honey, for 75 cts. a meal. We often "Lunched it," which is a very good plan.

On Friday morning we came in sight of the towering heights and snow-clad cliffs of the Rocky Mountains; presenting a scene beautiful, grand and magnificient beyond description. To look upon them inspires a deep feeling of reverence and awe. In them you see strikingly displayed the power and majesty of God.

"Tis by the strength the mountains stand,
God of eternal power.'

Arrival.—By half past eight, Friday evening, April 26th, we arrived at our journey's end, and for the first time, for a little over 6 days and nights, we all "put up" for the night, in the stirring city of Denver. Nearly all of us stopped at the "Cherokee House" hard by the Colorado Saloon, which nightly discourses fine music to attract customers.

Denver.—Is a large, wealthy, fast, business place. It is beautiful for situation, and contains many fine, large, substantial brick buildings, some of which are fire proof. Great many lawyers, bankers, merchants and business houses. I have heard persons say, who ought to be good judges, that it contains more wealth than all the towns in Nebraska. With an estimated population of some 6,000, issuing 3 weekly and 3 daily spirited papers, and surrounded with a fine country, with a fertile soil, much of which is already under cultivation, (especial along the Platte bottom) and with a healthy climate, excellent water and an enterprising population, bids fair to be the great metropolis of the Far West. It surpasses my expectation. There is a loud cry of hard times and scarcity of money. Emigration as yet, not so large as last year. Still they are pouring in daily. Many pass on to the mountains.

Religious.—May 20, Monday morning. Owing to a multiplicity of business, I have not been able to finish my letter till now. There are, besides one large Roman Catholic, four church organizations here, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist north and Methodist south, the latter have a good brick house of worship, which through the kindness of the Trustees and Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bradford, I occupy during his absence to the States.

I have preached every Sabbath since my arrival. On the first Sabbath upon a few hours notice, we had a good congregation in the City Hall, which has increased since, more than four fold. Last night we had the largest congregation I have ever seen in all the Far-west. It was the most solemn and interesting meeting we have had. We have reasons "to thank God and take courage." I meet many old friends. The people are kind. I have not received a number of the "Advertiser" for three weeks. Hope you will send it regularly. I read it with much interest. Good-bye.

Respectfully, A. S. B.

Religious.—Preaching at the Congregational Church next Sabbath at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. H. Beach.

SWEET POTATOES.

I have on hand yet a few thousand strong thrifty Sweet Potatoe Plants. This will be the last opportunity to procure them this season.

R. W. FURNAS,
Brownville, N. T.

Sarza—We have long supposed this celebrated drug had come to an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations which contain about as much of its real virtues as they do of Gold dust.—It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world is consumed in the old countries or Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease.—Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need to be assured that anything Doctor AYER makes is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advertising columns) designing to make it his "*chief d'ouvre*" which should add the crown-nine glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Celt, New York.*

Fairbank's Scales.—It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the same as Fairbanks,' or like them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strong hold they have upon the public confidence. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now much more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been carried. This could not be so if they were not all that is claimed for them in respect to their durability, as well as convenience and accuracy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Move on.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease doing good but press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvelous.—Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deathly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Mameluke Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot tell what hour they may require its use. These medicines stand high, and are used by many respectable physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAMS WANTED.

The Subscribers wish to hire FIFTEEN OR TWENTY TEAMS to freight to the Mountains. To start about the 5th or 10th of July.

D. J. MARTIN & CO.
Brownville, N. T., June 18th, 1861. n50w2

SHERIFFS SALE.

Territory of Nebraska,
vs
C. E. L. Holmes.

By virtue of a writ of sale to me directed from the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale at the door of M'Pherson's Store the place where the District Court held its last Term, in the town of Brownville, Nebraska Territory, on

Monday, the 22nd day of July, 1861.

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P M, the following lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot No six (6) and seven (7), in Township four (4), Range sixteen (16) east, containing 77 20-100, all lying and being in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

J B WELLS Sheriff,
by J W Coleman, Dept'y

June 18th, 1731. [n50w3$11]

Master's Sale.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court, held within and for Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, sitting in chancery, bearing date May 13th, 1861, in a certain case pending in said court, wherein D. J. Martin & Co., are complainants and Samuel Callan, Charles Hess and Margart J. Hess are defendants, I will, on Friday the 26 day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the door of the building in which said court was last held for said county, in the city of Brownville, offer for sale at public auction the following described premises, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. twenty-two (22), Township No. six (6), north of Range No. fifteen (15) east of the 6th principal meridian, situated in Nemaha Co. Nebraska Territory. Terms—cash in hand.

J. S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.

June 20th, 1861. [n50$5w3]

CLOTHE YOURSELVES.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING

Ever offered in this Market.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT!

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES AT THE

Baltimore Clothing Store,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DAVID SEIGEL,

Announces to the public that he has opened an entire stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPET SACKS,
GENTLMEN'S UNDERWEAR,
&c., &c., &c.

Unprecedented in quantity, quality and price. He is determined his prices shall correspond with the times, and therefore offer here in the West, at just as low rates as such goods can be purchased anywhere in the United States. As a sample of his prices he will mention that he sells

Coats from $1,25 up to $15,
Pants from $1 to $7,
Vests from $1 to $5.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fancy and White Shirts, Suspenders, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., in the same proportion.

The proprietor embrace this opportunity of returning thanks for past patronage, and promises to spare no efforts in the future to give entire satisfaction.

Call and see him.

DAVID SEIGEL.

Brownville, June 13, 1861.-1y

THE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC PICTURE GALLERY.

Just Published in Splendid Style.

1. PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON the Hero of Sumter, 25
2. PORTRAIT OF MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER 25
3. PORTRAIT OF COL. ELLSWORTH, of the New York Fire Zouaves, assassinated at Alexandria, after hauling down the Rebel flag. 25
4. THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, a magnificent, large, richly colored engraving. 25
5. THE MASS. REGIMENT fighting their way through the streets of Baltimore. A most spirited picture, giving a very correct idea of that bloody transaction. 25
6. "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" GODDESS OF LIBERTY. A heart-stirring design, exquisitely colored. 25
6. THE UNION VOLUNTEERS. The brave soldier represented in the act of trampling under foot the traitor's banner, and unfurling in its place the glorious old stars and stripes "forever in triumph to wave."
8. THE DEFENDERS OF OUR UNION, a mammoth lithographic picture, brilliantly colored, representing the various crack regiments in the United States service, in full dress, and equipped and armed for active service, being one of the most magnificent pictures of that kind ever got up in this country. Among the military represented, are the New York 7th, Mass. 6th, the Firemen Zouaves, C. d. Turpin's Advance Guard, 1st German Rifles, French Zouaves, Billy Wilson's Zouaves, etc., etc. Price 50

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Master's Sale.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court held within and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 19th, 1861, in a certain case pending in said court wherein Jackson Lynes is complainant and I. T Whyte, Sarah Whyte, William Hoblitzell and Martha Hoblitzell are defendants, I will, on Friday the 26th July, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the door of the building in which the last term of said District Court was held for said county, in the city of Brownville, offer for sale at public auction the following described premises, to-wit: The South-east quarter of section No. ten (10), Township No. five (5) North of Range No. fifteen (15) east of the 6th principal meridian situate in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory. Terms,—cash in hand.

J. S. BEDFORD,
Master in Chancery.

June 20, 1861. [n50$4w5]

LEGAL NOTICE.

Heath Nuktolo as Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dersin deceased,
vs
Catharine William Margarett, Amos & Baron Dersin. } Petition to Sell

To Catharine William, Margarett, Amos, and Baron Dersin, who are heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Dersin, deceased: you are hereby informed that on the 4th day of June A. D. 1861 said administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Nemaha County Nebraska Territory. The object and prayer of which petition is to obtain an order on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my office in Brownville in said county for the sale of the following real estate, of which the said Joseph Dersin died seized, to-wit: The undivided one-tenth of the Townsite of St. Dersin, in Nemaha County, N. T., at which time all persons interested may attend and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

n48-4w C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

June 4, 1861.