THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY, 4, 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.

We delayed our paper until this Friday, in hopes of being able to lay before our readers the President's Message. Had it come on the wires yesterday evening, as expected, we had made arrangements for it to appear in print this morning.

We have been asked daily, in fact, almost hourly, for weeks past, "Why don't the Governor send us a portion of the Nebraska Regiment."

There are several reasons why a portion of the regiment has not yet been sent to this point. First. We understand the Governor is without authority to move the regiment or any part of it from the place of rendezvous without authority from the Major General of the Division or the War Department. We feel confident that acting Governor Paddock, in the absence of Gov. Saunders, however, is using every effort to become clothed with authority to act as emergency may require, and will see that this point is sufficiently protected as soon as possible. Again it is said the men are without arms or uniforms, and are as yet but partially drilled and disciplined.—These are all facts we presume, and under ordinary circumstances would, perhaps, be considered insurmountable.

There are other facts and circumstances however, existing in and surrounding particularly this point and county that are of greater magnitude and may not admit of too tedious formalities. This town and county is the most exposed, and for many reasons more liable to be disturbed than any other in the Territory, and yet it responded promptly to the call of the Governor, and is the only county in the Territory except, perhaps Cass, that has furnished a *full Company of its own citizens.*

For the past two weeks our people, in town especially, but in both town and country, have been drawn upon extravagantly as to time, money and rest, in the exercise of such precautionary means as have been deemed indispensible for safety and quiet. The timid are becoming alarmed and leaving. Several farmers have left prosperous farms and crops and gone back to the States. Under these circumstance, we claim that if there is one point in Nebraska that should be looked after without delay it is this.

The mere stationing of a few companies at this point would allay fear, give confidence, restore quiet, that the farmer, mechanic and merchant might proceed as usual; and in the end prevent disturbance in this region. As to arms; a sufficient number could be borrowed of home companies at points where there is no earthly probability of trouble, until the Governor secures a supply for the Regiment. The men can be drilled and disciplined here just as well as elsewhere; and as to provisions, a most important consideration, they can be furnished we venture to say cheaper than at any other point. Just a single item we may be permitted to mention. We understand fresh beef is furnished at Omaha for 8cts per pound.—Here parties will agree to furnish at 4cts, —just half.

We have every reason to believe we will certainly meet with proper and justly entitled attention very shortly.

Some people live by finding fault. Already sore-heads, and at-heart-opposers to every move to sustain the Government are pitching into Gov. Saunders of this Territory. They think they have discovered a mare's nest, with "the hen on!" The great said-to-be-discovery is, that Gov. Saunders is interested in the sutlership for the Nebraska Regiment! We know nothing as to this, and care less. This much we know, however—as we were at Omaha when Mr. Spencer was appointed sutler—Gov. Saunders was not in the Territory at the time, and, in our opinion, knew nothing of the matter. But, suppose he did! and suppose he is interested with Mr. Spencer, or with any one else? Then what? Will some one of these Solemons show wherein consists the heinous crime? If the Governor is so circumstanced as to be able to advance money, clothing and provisions, in the present emergency, it is certainly fortunate for the soldiers composing the Nebraska Regiment. And so long as the brave boys who have volunteered are honestly and fairly dealt with, we are satisfied, and think others ought to be. If, however, at any time, we shall have reason to believe the soldiers or General Government are being in any way "fleeced," then we will be among those to "cry aloud, and spare not."

The Nebraska Regiment is being filled up as rapidly as could be expected under all the circumstances. There are now seven companies mustered into service.—Some six or seven fractions, or companies partly made up are on foot at Omaha and other points which will probably consolidate and make up full companies.

An effort is being made to have a company of artillery accepted. This should be done by all means. There ought also to be a company of Cavalry. Capt. H. N. Cornell of the Saunders' Flying Artillery. Nebraska City, has tendered his company, but cannot, we understand be accepted without a special order from the President or War Department as the Regiment from Nebraska was called to be composed entirely of Infantry. We hope Capt. Cornell may be accepted. He is a fine commander, has a company of splendid men, and well drilled.

The Rebels in Atchison County, Mo.

We had, up to within a week or ten days past, felt that if there was a secluded nook, as it were, that would escape the excitement consequent from the unfortunate state of the country, that spot would be Atchison county Missouri, and that portion of Nebraska bordering thereon. But it appears rebellion is contagious, and that our hitherto peaceable and quiet neighbors across the river—and perhaps we on this side—are to be lashed into a state of unnecessary and uncalled-for excitement by a sett of reckless irresponsible men who have been in communion with Claib Jackson's emisaries, sent up here for the purpose of stirring up rebellion. For the past two weeks these fellows have been particularly obnoxious to Union men by their continued and insolent nocturnal visits; hooting, shooting and howling through the settlements, threatening to run Union men out of the county; to drown them; to burn their houses, barns, &c. It would reasonably be supposed that the fate of Jackson and his followers in various parts of the State would have been a lesson to rebels in Missouri. It seems however, that nothing short of a practical demonstration of the power and determination of the Union sentiment in that State will satisfy. The union men of Atchison county, who are its solid men; those who are honest, industrious, sober citizens and patriots, and who have ever been characterized for attending strictly to their own business, and letting other people alone, think, if we mistake them not, that the time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," has well nigh arrived. They therefore propose to "give attention" when they are run out of the county and their property destroyed, for a faithful adherence to to the constitution and Government secured for them by their forefathers.

Those fellows to whom we refer, are also in the habit of coming to Brownville, getting drunk, and becoming particularly boistercus and offensive. Last week one of them threw a stone through the window of Col. Smith's residence. We have understood all this; that it was courting an assault, that a pretext for a disturbance might be had. Our people desiring peace, have exercised an unreasonable amount of patience and forbearance. They are not disposed to longer submit to continued outrages, and have determined that these men when they come to our place must behave themselves. Many of them know how to act like gentlemen, and when they have thus demeaned themselves, have always been treated as such by our citizens. This course will be continued on our part while they conduct themselves worthy of such treatment. If they choose a different course, the responsibility is with them.

The Crops.

Our farmers are now in the midst of wheat harvest. The yield varies greatly in different fields; but the average, per acre, we believe, exceeds that of any previous year since this Territory was settled. Some of our farmers inform us that of Fall Wheat they will receive as high as forty bushels per acre. Spring Wheat will not yield as many bushels per acre. The spell of wet weather in the first part of May, produced a tremendous growth in the wheat—causing it to *stool out* extensively. The hot, dry weather in June suddenly checked this extravagant growth, and some of the the branches of the large stools did not *head up.* If there had been a good rain about the 10th or 15th of June, the crop of wheat in this Territory would have been enormous. As it is, there is as much, perhaps more, than can be conveniently harvested. If our information is correct, from the various parts of this Territory, Fall Wheat has produced much better than Spring, not only this season, but for the past three years. We cannot understand the cause of the prejudice existing in the minds of many farmers against raising Fall Wheat.

Rye—This cereal, owing to its ripening earlier in the season than wheat, did not suffer, like the latter from the dry weather in June. There has, as yet, been but little raised in this Territory. One of our friends in this county—a model farmer—had an acre of Rye which he has not yet thrashed; but he is satisfied that it will yield *over fifty bushels.*

Corn is as large for the season, and is growing as rapidly, as any we ever saw. It got a good start and deep root during the wet weather in May. The short spell of hot, dry weather in June did not appear to retard its rapid growth in the least. The fine showers we had the last of June will keep the ground in good order until the first of August at least, and even should there be no more rain this Summer there would not be an entire failure of this crop.

Oats looks fine. It was not too far advanced to be benefitted by the late rains. There was not a very large amount sown in this county—but fully enough for our own use.

Farmers who have time to spare, or who, if they have not time themselves, can hire help at reasonable terms, should sow their stubble ground, or other vacant land they may have—with buckwheat.—There has always been a market and good prices for all that has been raised in this Territory, and there will be this season for all of it our farmers can raise. It is good policy for farmers to raise a variety of crops. Communities, that depend on one Staple alone will occasionally suffer from a partial or an entire failure, which will be disastrous to the fortunes of many individuals. But where a variety of crops are raised, the failure of any one will not ruin nor greatly injure any of the community.

Removal of the Surveyor Generals Office.

We see that the new Surveyor General for the Kansas and Nebraska, Mark W. Delahay, gives notice that the office will be removed from Nebraska City to Leavenworth, Kansas. We know not why this change has been made, and doubt very much whether any good reason can be given.

The "Heavenly Stranger."

During the present week an extraordinarily large comet has been visible in the northern part of the sky. It is now in the constelation "Ursa Major." It came unannounced; and consequently is one whose orbit has not been defined by astronomers. It is now receding from the sun. In the dark ages it would have caused terror throughout the world.

Wool Specimens.—Dr. Hanna, of Richardson County has placed upon our table a specimen of wool plucked from a Leicester sheep last February. The fiber measures 13 1-4 inches. The Doctor intends bringing some of this stock to Nebraska this season.

Louis Neal of this county who has been in jail at Omaha near two years past on charge of killing "Fontenelle" one of the Omaha Chiefs, was last week discharged by the Supreme Court.

Gov. Saunders is now at Washington, or will be before he returns and will procure the arms and uniform for the Nebraska Begiment. They will be here as soon as it is possible.

As we predicted, and as should be the case the St Joseph Daily *Gazette* has completely fizzled out. So may it ever be with traitors.

We have received the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Ladies Repository* for July, but have not had time to peruse them.

A New Silk Worm---Substitute for Cotton.

The following is condensee for the *American Agriculturist*, from our foreign files. The information appears to be reliable, and is given without comment by Dr. Lindley in the Gardeners' Chronicle. Here is, perhaps, a new field of enterprise opened—though we are not ready to endorse all the new discoveries of our French co-laborers. The account runs as follows:

In March, 1859, a request was made of the French Emperor to provide the means of making an experiment on a large scale for the rearing of a new kind of Silkworm, which lives in the open air on a very hardy plant, the *ailante*, and produces two crops a year of a strong silky fiber which has been used for ages past in China, to make clothes for the great mass of the people. The authority was immediately granted, and the result, as now published, surpasses all expectations. More than three-fourths of the worms produced excellent cocoons, and it is now fully ascerlained that the new worm gives a profit of 100 per cent. and often much more, whereas the Mulberry Silkworm is considered very successful when it makes a return of 15 per cent. on the capital employed. The silk of the *ailnate* is of inferior quality, well adapted for coarse babrics, and will form an excellent substitute for cotton, of which France annually imports 162,900,000 pounds from the United States. M. Guerin Meneville, who was the first to introduce the new silk into France, proposes to call it "ailantine." He is now studying the best means of promoting the production and manufacture of the new silk, which he thinks will ere long supply the chief clothing of the people. The *ailante* on which the worm feeds, is the Ailantus *glandulosa*, one of the hardiest of trees, and very common in American cities and towns.

Making Vinegar.

To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of molasses; put into a good cask; shake well a few times, then add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast cakes. If in summer, place the cask in the sun; if in winter, near the chimney, where it may warm. In ten or fifteen days add to this liquid a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. The paper will, in this way, form what is called the "mother" or life of vinegar.—*Genessee Farmer.*

[For the Advertiser.]

A Song.

Air—Over-board the Tea Goes.

BY J. B. BRADWAY.

O! send your robbers home, King Jeff,
Their stealing time is o'er;
We love your cotton yet full well,
But we love our country more.
Then overboard the traitors go—*Heave ho!*
Amid the cannon's roar;
We love your cotton yet full well,
But we love *Our Country* more.

So, then our flag we will unfurl,
The emblem of the free;
And let the haughty Southern know,
That we are *all* for liberty.
The never-board the niggers go—Heave ho!
Amid the cannon's roar;
We love your cotton yet full well,
But we love our country more.

We'll make the traitors and such like
Give up their piracy;
We *Union boys* are on a strike,
And all for liberty.
Then over-board the pirates go—Heave ho!
Amid the cannon's roar;
We love your cotton yet full well,
But we love our country more.

Then up, ye Northern sons of toil,
"Greasy Mechanics" called;
Strike for your Country and your God,
Till treason stands appalled.
Then over-board *all* traitors go—Heave ho!
Amid the cannon's roar:
We love your cotton yet full well,
But we love our country more.

[For the Advertiser.]

First Views.

Head-Quarters 1st Reg't,
Neb. Vol. U. S. A.
Omaha City, June 27, '61.

Mr. Editor:—It makes one ambitious, and creates a burning thirst for fame to read the warlike annals of the age of chivalry, and ponder over the daring deeds and glorious exploits of the heroe warriors of the by gone times. And the young man whose views are full of exuberant blood, and whose brain is decked with a brilliant glare of fancy, fired by the ardor of impetuous youth, and glowing ambition, is the first to leap the channel that separates the citizen and soldier.—Many a time no doubt, has the blood of the man who is a diligent student of the World's history, been wrought to fever heat whilst the mind was drinking off the draught of delicious delight dipped from the reservoir of battle fame; and often has he had a long and deep desire to have an opportunity to scale the cragged steep, and cut his name with his flashing sword, in living letters upon the eternal tablet, hard by the names of mighty who have lived, acted, and died.

But let that same man enter the humble gate where passes the private soldier, and learn the merest beginning of a volunter's life, and if the impetuosity of his ardor finds no ice to cool it, his caliber is composed of sterner bone, and steel-like muscle, and will of iron than that of many!

I have lived a quarter of a century—have read of skirmish, siege and battle, defeat and victory, the weak manœver, and daring exploit, the clangor of arms, the gleam of swords, the roar of cannon, and the drill and parade; but for the first time, am an actual soldier! The life of course, is new, and being new seems strange, yet it does not meet my expectation. Perhaps before my three years term expires it may come fully up to what I thought. Allow me here and now to state as a citizen of a Republic where men are supposed to be placed upon an equality, that the military law gives some men the power of temporary tyrants, and petty gods, which they, are altogether too eager to improve. Against this I protest. I profess to be a firm supporter and obedient servant of legal laws; but I have no liking for men no matter of what rank in the army they may be, who use those laws to make them gods of the hour, to whose imperious sway all things must succumb. Such men there are, and doubtless ever will be.

There are now six companies sworn into service, and I think that ours will favorably compete with any of them. I know that we have as much strength, and agility, as much ability to learn, and as much bravery, and I think that if we ever get to meet the enemy in battle, we will come off as gloriously. We have boys that never will flinch, and are eager for the fray; and if the day of battle come, Brownville, and Nemaha county may rest assured that the boys of "Company C." will not be the last to meet the enemy, nor the first to leave the field. Some three or four of the boys have been put under guard for getting drunk and disobeying orders. It sounds rather bad, but the Sutler is to blame, for he let them have the liquor. He has been commanded to do so no more, and I trust that drunkenness among the boys will now end. They are tired of staying here—they want to be sent away where they will have an opportunity to serve the country in some other manner besides drilling. They are too eager, because they are not yet well enough disciplined, but would act admirably in a guerilla warfare. The Zouave drill would suit some a great deal better than the regular drill. "Company C." has better health than the others, although not the healthiest quarters. Companies "A," "B" & "D," are quartered at the Capitol, and companies "E," and "F," at the Central House, Saratoga, four miles North. Our company is quartered in the store room formerly occupied by H. Zoller & Co., west of the Tremont House. Lieut. Berger and private Little embarked on the "Omaha" last evening. The business they are on you will have learned ere this reaches you. Haskell the *Rev.* is still after the Chaplaincy. If he should obtain it he will not have the members of "Company C." for auditors. May his "shadow grow small by degrees" and miserably less. More anon. G.

The War for the Union.

Baltimore, June 26.

Many families have packed up ready to leave the city in expectation of Gen. Banks proclamation, and at the prospect of being ruled by those they have no confidence in. A positive order has been given by the marshall to avoid irritating the people and arrest unionists who make violent demonstration.

The U. S. deputy Marshal has instituted search for arms in private dwellings. A lot was seized in a lager beer saloon. A company of 20 was stopped on board the steamer Mary Washington. Additional regiments of U. S. troops have arrived. Col. Jones regiment is here from the Relay House and reports are current that the U. S. forces are throwing up entranchments about eight miles east of Baltimore on the Baltimore and Philadelphia R. R.

Baltimore, June 28.

There is a great deal of excitement here, crowds around the police stations and marshal's office. A search at the marshal's is going on, a large quantity of arms and munitions have been found secreted in the cellar. In the walls beneath the floor and cellar a case of valuable pisiols, over 800 rifles, 25 of which were Minnie were found. Also several supposed to have belenged to the Massachusetts soldiers who were disarmed by the mob on April 16th. It is also estimated that 100,000 percussion caps 3,100 ball catridges and 6,000 long minnie ball catridges were found.

St. Louis, July 2, P M.

A Washington dispatch, dated July 1st, says it is stated on good authority that the morning of the 4th of July will find Fairfax left in possession of Federal troops. A column will move on the place and drive out or capture five thousand rebels who now hold it.

If the programme was carried out, Col. Stone took possession of Maryland hights and Harper's Ferry to-day— one piece of artillery placed there will prevent the rebels from re-occupying the place.

It is generally believed here that the general advance will be ordered to begin on the 4th of July.

We learn, from a gentleman just from the west, that Gen. McClelland commands a force of over 20,000 men in the heart of Western Virginia, and is superintending in person virtually important movements against the enemy.

Gen. Fremont has received instructions to proceed to Harper's Ferry to command the division under Gen. Patterson.

Fortress Monroe, July 1st.—A flag of truce has just come from Norfolk, with Dr. Richards, physician to the President.

A special dispatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Washington 2nd, says: Treasury rates, of the denomination of fifty dollars, and redeemable in two years are afloat in business circles.

The Republicans hold a caucus to-morrow night when they will probably agree upon a candidate who will be elected on the first ballot on Thursday.

It is by no means certain who will have the place. Col. Blair's military prestage is much in his favor for speaker.

The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance declaring it to be treason for any citizen of Virginia to hold office under the federal Government after the 1st of July.

Louisville, July 2nd.—The Journal of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville, 29th ult, saying 8 companies of cavalry and infantry have gone from there to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps, to guard them, and prevent Federal troops from coming through Kentucky to aid Union men of East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our active Union men in the mountains who swear they shall leave, and the Davis troops have sent here for reinforcements. The Journal adds, we expect a bloody fight at the mountain gaps, for possession.

The Journal says every breath of ours is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the star spangled banner. It also says Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, is in Washington.

Grand Lodge of Nebraska I. O. O. F.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska I. O. O. F. will hold its annual meeting at Nebraska City, commencing on the Second Tuesday, 9th of July, 1861.

Territorial papers friendly will please notice or copy. R. W. FURNAS, G. Sec'y.

Sarsa—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'oeuvre*" which should add the crownnine glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Cell, 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' Mamalake Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. 't 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.

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter;
GLAIZER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Brownville, N. T., on the 1st day of July A. D. 1861: if not called for within six weeks will be forwarded to the Dead letter office, Washington City, D. C.

A.
Armstrong, Billy
Adamson, James
Archibald, Sary

B.
Berkly, J. B.
Burbank, J. Edward
Black, John
Baldwin, Ike
Bowman, James

C.
Couch, Wm. 2
Clark, Benjamin
Cumming, Israel R.

D.
Dawson, William F. 2
Dillingham, Ann E. Miss

E.
Eastman, John L.
Edgington, William

F.
Farnum, A.

H.
Hughes, Henry
Harrison, Charles
Hensey, Susan Mrs,

K.
Kennedy, S. W.

L.
Leeper, Samuel

M.
McClure, Thomas Sr.
McIninch, Benjamin F.
McGill, John T.
McIninch, A. A.

N.
Nesler, R. W.

P.
Purcell, H. B.

R.
Rechardson, Mary A. M. s.

S.
Sauley, Joseph
Stanley, John

T.
Thompson, Mary M. Mrs.

W.
Witt, Frederick W.
Warner, John
Willhite, W. T.

Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "advertised." J. D. N. THOMPSON, P. M.
Ben. Thompson, Asst. P.M.

1860. TAXES. 1860.

NOTICE.

Delinquent Tax Payers for the year 1860 are hereby notified that such delinquency must be paid by the 15th inst., this is the only and last notice, and if not heeded, the process required by Law for the collection of delinquent taxes will be enforced.

Attention is also called to the special School Tax levied in school District No. 1, Township 5, Range 15, Nemaha City School District and in School Districts 1, 2, 3 and 4, Township 6, Range 14, as said special Taxes must be paid.

JACOB STRICKLER,
July, 4th, 1861. [n52w2] County Treasurer.

Probate Notice.

Heath Nuckolls administrator of the estate of Charles M. Greever, deceased,
vs.
Elizabeth Snodgrass, John G. Snodgrass, Peter Greever, Susan Greever, Lavina Greever, Sarah Greever, Joseph Greever, Andrew Greever, & Wm. Greever and Samuel R. Pafford.
Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, petition to sell Real Estate.

To Elizabeth Snodgrass, John G. Snodgrass, Peter Greever, Susan Greever, Lavina Greever, Sarah Sarah Greever, Joseph Greever, William Greever, Andrew Greever and Samuel R. Pafford whose place of residence is unknown you are hereby notified that Heath Nuckolls administrator of the Estate of Charles M. Greever, deceased, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1861, filed his petition in the Probate Court within and for the county of Nemaha and Territory of Nebraska, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administrating his estate, that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate in the counties of Nemaha, Richardson and Otoe and Territory of Nebraska, to-wit: the undivided half of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-five (25) township four (4) Range sixteen (16) and lot No. two (2) and lot No. three (3), section twenty-five township four (4) range sixteen (16) and the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter and the south-west quarter of the northwest qr and the southeast quarter of the north-west quarter and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-six (36) township four (4), Range sixteen (16), less laid off in townsite 8 80-100 acres, which leaves a balance of 302 90-100 acres, the undivided half in section thirty-six (36), township four (4), Range sixteen, (16), 130 39-100 acres; (also, lot four of section thirty-one, township four, range seventeen, and lot No. three and lot No two and lot No 1, section thirty-one, township four, range seventeen and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter and the south-west quarter of the southwest qr and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, section thirty-one, township four, range seventeen 306 20-100 acres less 83 39-100 acres laid off townsite of lot No four and the north-west quarter of the southwest qr of section thirty-one, township four, range seventeen 83 39-100 acres, 222 81-100 acres balance,) the undivided half of the south half section one, township three, range sixteen, 320 acres, and west half of section seven, township three, range seventeen, 320 acres, and house and 12 lots in St. Deroin, block thirty-five, and lot No. 1, block 34 and stable in St. Deroin, and the undivided two-tenths of St. Deroin townsite, and lot No 5, block 91 and lot 9, block No 2 in Nebraska City, Otoe County, N. T.—The prayer of the petition is for an order authorizing him as administrator of said Charles M. Greever deceased, to sell said premises for the payment of the debts and charges aforesaid.

Said petition will be for hearing on the 29 day of July A. D. 1861 at 10 o'clock forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. Ordered that the foregoing be published four consecutive weeks in the Nebraska "Advertiser." Given under my hand and the seal of said court. C. W. WHEELER,
July 1st, 1861. Probate Judge.

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 10th, 1861, in a certain case pending in said court, wherein Samuel A. Chambers, executor of the estate of Willis Hill, deceased, is complainant and Little P. Hiatt, et al, are defendants, I will, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, 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 the following described premises, viz. Lots five, six, seven and eight (5, 6, 7 and 8,) in block sixty-six (66,) in Nemaha City in said County and Territory. Terms, cash in hand.

J. S. BEDFORD,
n51$6w5 Master in Chancery.

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 90-100, all lying and being in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

J B WELLS Sheriff,
by J W Coleman, Dept'y
June 18th, 1861. [n50w5$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$6w5]

A Double-page
Map of the World,
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION,

Will be given free along with the first number of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, now ready

Well Buckets and Wheels

J. J. THURMAN has on hand a lot of No. 1 Well Buckets and Wheels.
Brownville, April 11, '61. n49-yly

GROCERIES.

A select stock of light Groceries constantly on hand and for sale at reduced rates at the new store of J. J. THURMAN,
Brownville, April 11, '61. n49-yly

FOUND.

A Gold Fob Chain. The owner can have by describing same and paying for this advertisement.
Brownville, June 27. SAMUEL CALLEN.

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,

Announce to the public that he has opened and is stock of

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

Unprecedented in quantity, quality and prices. He has determined his prices shall correspond with the times, and therefore offer here in the West, at 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,
Veats from $1 to $5.

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

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

Call and see him.
DAVID SEIGEL.
Brownville, June 18, 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. 5
4. THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, a magnificent, large, richly colored engraving. 5
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. 5
6. "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" GODDESS OF LIBERTY. A heart-stirring design, exquisitely colored. 5
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." 5
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, Col. Duryee's Advance Guard, 1st German Rifles, French Zouaves, Billy Wilson's Zouaves, etc., etc. Price 5

Any single picture will be sent by mail, postpaid everywhere on receipt of price.

OUR
ONE DOLLAR ARRANGEMENT

FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!

We will send the complete set of 8 pictures to any part of the United States, postage paid.

FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!

We will send by mail, post-paid, the following Union Goods:

1. One copy Hardee's Tactics, the Text Book for the Citizen Soldier.
2. 25 splendid assorted Union Envelopes, entirely new devices.
3. 24 sheets superfine Union paper.
4. No. 4 of our picture gallery, (The Bombardment of Sumter.)
5. No. 5 of our picture gallery, (The Massachusetts Sixth.)
6. The splendid picture "The Defenders of the Union."

FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!
FOR ONE DOLLAR!

We will send the following, post-paid:

Portrait of the youthful Col Ellsworth, assassinated at Alexandria, a martyr in the cause of liberty.
25 assorted Union Envelopes.
The splendid picture entitled "The Defenders of the Union."
A magnificent Gold Union Pin, the most elegant got up valued at $1 50.

Envelopes with the newest designs and every description of Union Goods can be procured of us cheaper than any where else. Sample sent free to dealers on application.

Address all letters and orders,
L. J. VOIGT & CO.
n50w2 12 Ann Street, New York.

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 10th, 1861, in a certain case pending in said court wherein Jackson Lynes is complainant and I. T. Whyte, Sarah Whyte, William Hollitzell and Martha Hollitzell are defendants, I will, on Monday 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: 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$6w5]

LEGAL NOTICE.

Heath Nuckolls as Administrator of the estate of Joseph Deroin deceased,
vs.
Catharine William Margarett, Amop & Baton Deroin. } Petition to sell Real Estate.

To Catharine, William, Margarett, Amop, and Baton Deroin, who are heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Deroin, 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 said petition is to obtain an order on the 26th day of July 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 Deroin died seized, to-wit: The undivided one-tenth of the Townsite of St. Deroin, in Nemaha County, N. T., at which time and place persons interested may attend and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Given under my hand and the seal of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, Territory.

n49-4w C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.
June 4, 1861.