the Government of the United States, now on deposit at that Institution, is under act of Congress forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and benefit.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Thursday says:

The talk on 'Change was about the great army now coming West over three trunk roads. Nothing definite is known as to the number, but it has been stated, and upon good authority, to be between forty and fifty thousand men. This, in connection with the refusing to receive any Eastern bound freight, produced a considerable excitement in commercial circles, and had a tendency to bring forth an almost entire suspension of business. To buy produce, with no prospect of shipment for the next few days, is not a very enviable position in which to place purchasers. It is not supposed that the Government will require the roads (if they are used by it) for any length of time, perhaps not more than one week. The rolling stock of the New York and Erie and New York Central is not far from ten thousand cars, but what proportion of them are at the Eastern termini of these roads is not known here. If the Government has the road, the great question to shippers is, when will they be in position to begin to receive freight? Every hole and corner where freight can be crowded at the depots in this city in full to overflowing, with no cars to ship it, and express orders not to receipt for Eastern roads:

The Gazette of same day says:

Not a pound of freight can be shipped East at present.

Defences of Cincinnati and Covington.

Most persons in Cincinnati have but a vague idea of danger in this quarter.—There may be more danger in our position than the public mind considers. The defeat of General Sherman on the Louisville and Nashville road would unquestionably be followed by the fall of Louisville, and the uprising of swarms of secession desperadoes all through the swarms of secession desperadoes all over the State of Kentucky. Cincinnati would be the point they would strike at. How important then is the immediate reinforcement of Gen. Sherman!

The work of throwing up embankments upon the hills overlooking the City of Covington for its defense, has been commenced in the neighborhood of the "first tunnel," on the Kentucky Central Railroad. Amos Shinkle, Esq., of Covingington, has the contract for performing this labor, which will be conducted under the surveilance of a corps of experienced engineers, and will be forwarded with all the dispatch of which its nature will admit.

No work was done yesterday on the fortifications. Ground has been broken in three places, and other gangs of laborers will go to work to-day. Two of the large guns at the Asylum will be taken to Price's Hill to day the main work will be commenced. It will be an octagon redoubt, on the Lexington road, two and a half miles back of the river. Although the men were not employed yesterday, yet the day was not lost; for the engineers were busy all day. Before this week is out guns will be mounted on four or five of these works, and a guard of six men will be detailed to each company each piece.—*Cin Com.*

How it Happened the Secessionist Did not take Louisville.

The fact that Gen. Buckner did not take the city of Louisville instead of stopping at Green river, where he invaded Kentucky on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is due not to any foresight or force of the United States authorities, or of the Union men of Kentucky, but to the loyalty, courage, and love of one obscure individual. The Secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force.—They had psovided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives and had eight thousand men with equippage and artillery on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville despatchs explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at great rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few secessionists, was unsuspecting and ungarded, General Anderson, being innocent of any knowledge of the movements, James Guthrie, president of the road, totally in the dark, and General Rosseau lingering in camp on the Indiana shore. But at a station just beyond Green river there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and who comprehending the meaning of the monster train when it came up, seized a crowbar used for taking up rails to make repairs, and while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran across a curve, and in a deep narrow cut, wrenched the spikes from four rails. The train came at good speed, the rails spread, the locomotive plunged into the ground, the cars crashon top of it, and it was twenty four hours befoae the train could go away, in the meantime Louisville was saved. The hero of the occasion was taken, but in the confusion and excitement got away and is now safe.

A Marauding Party.

We have received a letter from a reliable correspondent at Stanford. Lincoln county Ky. from which we learn that a party of Tennesseeans have entered Russell county Ky and taken possession of Jamestown They style themselves the Bull Pups.—They bear a white flag with the representation of a bull pup upon it. They were within three miles of Monticello when last heard from. The Home Guard of Stanford have gone out to meet the Pups and we are awaiting an account of a meeting between the opposito parties.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the (Irish) soldiers taken prisoners at Lexington, and discharged, were not required to obligate themselves not to fight further on the National side, and that the great body of them will proceed at once to St. Louis, to be reorganized for the war.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 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.

Gen. Fremont—His Removal, His Policy.

By reference to our Telegraph columns in will be seen that the report of General Fremont's removal is not true When the news of his being removed came over the wires from the East, the whole west trembled! The St. Louis Democrat says when the news reached the soldiers there their indignant feelings nearly led them to mutiny. We dont wonder. The fact is no man has such a hold upon the affections of the Western people as General Fremont. All feel that he is the man for the times, place, and emergency. Had General Scott himself taken charge of the Department of the West, the people would not so enthusicstically and confidentally rallied. He has congregated a vast army in an almost incredibly short space of time.—His policy is to deal heavy blows. Hence the character of his proclamation.

While many doubt the policy of that proclamation, a momen's reflection ought to set those doubts at rest. It effects none but rebels, and to such the government should extend no leniency.—Prompt, decisive, and severe measures should be resorted to. The confiscating act passed by Congress at its last session does not meet the case. We speak of the confiscating feature. It only confiscates the property of the rebel's found *in use* against the Government. To be effective it should confiscate all the property of the *rebels engaged* against the government. This was the superior feature in Fremont's proclamation. To illustrate. we are knowing to the fact that rebels from the county in Missouri, opposite us are now in Claib Jackson's army, fighting to overthrow the Government, while their property at home is under protection of the laws of that government. Their farms and other business operations are going on unmolested, and the proceeds regularly sent to sustain them while absent, thus traitorously engaged. Is there any reason, sense, justice, or policy in permitting such a state of affairs? Certainly not. Gen. Fremont's proclamation would confiscate every cent of their property, and it would be right. The sooner "dillydallying" with this rebellion is stopped the better it will be. and the sooner it will be over with. If Congress does not at its next session make Gen. Fremont's proclamation a law, it will fail to do its duty in this great emergency.

The Election.

Another election day with its usual anxiety, squablings, legitimate and illegitimate scullduggery, has come and gone: Candidates and their particular friends breathe easier; the "lucky" ones feel quite jubilant, and look in a remarkably good humor; the "wounded" ones look sour and will feel for a short time somewhat sore-headed. Well, so it is all along the journey of life, "up's and down's." When party lines are not drawn we all have our choice, and cannot think nor vote alike. It is a flattering characteristic, however, of the American people, that however much they may indulge in criminating and recriminating during a campaign and on election day, when over we are "all friends again."

In this county, as a general thing, there was but little strife. The only spirited contests were for the offices of County Treasurer and County Clerk. There were but two candidates for each office, all being of our best citizens and sound on the Union question, and which ever way the contest might have ended the county would have been fortunate in securing men admirably qualified for the positions.

Dr. Jno. McPherson was, without opposition, elected Councilman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. W. Tipton. The Doctor has never been a political aspirant, but is more than ordinarily well "booked up" in regard to the affairs of the country; a man of rare abilities, fine social qualities, and an uncompromising Union man. He will be an honor not only to the District he represents but to the body in which he will have a seat. The fact of his being elected without opposition is of itself sufficient evidence of the high regard his fellow citizens entertain for him.

Dr. A. S. Holladay, one of the Representatives, is one of our oldest citizens held in high esteem by all parties. He, too, has never been an office seeker, but was chosen because of his excellent qualifications. He is a man of fine abilities, a good speaker and writer, and well posted in the affairs of the Territory and country at large. The House will have no superior as a sound, faithful, honorable and efficient member.

Geo. Crow, has had one term's experience as a member of the House, from this county. He is a representative of the farming interest, being himself one of Nemaha's most thriving, enterprising and intelligent farmers.

Wm. Reed is another of our "live" farmers, and an active industrious and intelligent citizen. The "honors" are forced upon him, and the county will have no reason to regret selecting him as one of her Representatives.

Jno. P. Crother represents the mechanical interests, being himself a practical, industrious, and worthy mechanic, A foreigner by birth, yet one of the most uncompromising Union men, thus showing his devotedness to his adopted country. He is a man too, of more than ordinary ability and intelligence, and will give a good account of himself.

The county was never more ably represented in the Legislature.

John H. Morrison, Treasurer elect, will make a most capital officer; coming fully up to the Jeffersonian standard, "*honest and capable.*" He has filled quite a number of positions of trust and responsibility since a resident among us, and always with entire satisfaction to the public.

Wm. H. Hoover, familiarly known all over the county as "Billy Hoover," is elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds. In this office Mr. Hoover has no superior. Before coming to Nebraska he had been "raised" in a County Clerk's office, and was elected at the first election in this County, Dec. 12, 1854, to the office of Register of Deeds, and continued to hold it until that office was merged into that of County Clerk. In the discharge of the duties of his office he is a model as to precision, accuracy, neatness, honesty, steady habits, moral character and gentlemanly deportment. These characteristics have won for him, as they will for all such. "friends indeed."

It is but due here to say of T. W. Bedford, the retiring County Clerk, that what we say of Mr. Hoover, could, with propriety, be said of him. Both these young gentleman are popular and highly esteemed in the county, and it was with difficulty, in many instances, that voters could make a choice.

The County Commissioners, J. Barnes and W. H. Denman, are new men in office, but particularly fitted for the positions to which they have been elected,—They are of our solid men; both extensive farmers, and well acquainted with the affairs of the county, the keeping and management of which will be safe in their hands.

James W. Coleman, Sheriff elect, is an old hand at that business, having done more of it in that line, than any other one man in the county. He is "some" in executing "snatch'em take'ms," taking scamps about as well "when they are not as when they are."

Judge C. W. Wheeler, re-elected to the office of Probate Judge, has so satisfactorially discharged the duties of that office that the people have said to him, "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Horses for the Cavalry Company.—We are frequently applied to by men who wish to join the cavalry Companies now forming in this Territory, and who have horses of their own, to know whether they can sell their horses, or take them into the service with them.—We have taken the pains to inform ourselves in regard to the matter.

Quartermaster Patrick is now at Omaha and is purchasing horses. He is paying "about $100 for such as are accepted. They must be of dark color; black bay, brown, sorrell, or dark iron grey, 15 to 16 hands high and from five to eight years old. Volunteers are not allowed to furnish their own horses. But having a suitable horse, Government will purchase it and an understanding can be made with the commanding officer that he can have the horse thus sold, allotted to him in the distribution.

Designs of the Rebels.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The weather is remarkably favorable for military operations, and the armies on the Potomac appear to be prepared for some decisive movements. The next ten days will be the critical period in reference to the operations hereabouts. Some conjecture that a large portion of the confederate force will be despatched to Cumberlan Gap in aid of the attempt by the disunion troops from Tennessee to command that important point, which is, in fact, the key to the strategic line which separates the southwestern States from Virginia. The possession of this line is doubtless to be strongly contested. There is much speculation upon the position and designs of General Johnston's army.—Some suppose he awaits an opportunity to attack Gen. Banks, and others that he intends to join Gen. Beauregard, at any critical moment.

Nothing further has occurred in the movements of the confederate forcer near the Potomac by which their designs may be gathered. But still the general conclusion here is that they will not attack the Federal lines, and that, as the cold weather approaches, they will be withdrawn southward. Wooden huts are to be constructed, it is said, at or near Richmond for wintering a large body of troops."

Vote of Nemaha County.

	Brownville	Peru	Nemaha	Glen Rock	Collins	Aspinwall	Houtebins	St. Fridrick	Total
Territorial Auditor									
Wm E Harvey	115	72	37	42		22	12		
S D Bangs	90	66	39	31		17	6		
Territorial Treasurer									
A Kountze	125	86	39	58		36	11		
Councilman									
John M'Pherson	214	150	54	75		43	19	32	
Representatives									
A S Holladay	203	44	56	27	25	30	8		
J P Crother	71	51	51	37	13	28	13		
W G Glasgow	68	73	14	16	15	1	17		
Geo Crow	161	40	49		32	31	10		
Geo Beane	44	43	18	19	5	3	3		
D Lockwood	26	8	14	8	10	1			
W Compton	43	75	9	11	2	11	1		
G N Smith	82	12	3	5	1	1			
S L Collins	56	36	16	21	30	24	3		
J John	76	37	32	21	18	23	4		
W Reed	63	87	9	18	30	3	13		
Treasurer									
D C Sanders	58	63	53	19	10	15	15	1	
J H Morrison	202	87	28	56	38	28	5	31	
Clerk									
W H Hoover	117	96	54	52	20	22	6	26	
T W Bedford	149	56	28	26	36	19	14	6	
Commissioners 1st Dist.									
John Barnes	178	95	77	57	16	30	16		
A H Kennedy	42	33	2	2	33	7	4		
2nd Dist.									
W H Denman	168	133	43	51	31	2	16		
D H Ellis	14	10	4	1	5	14			
A Phillips	48	8	25	23	4	19	4		
Sheriff									
J W Coleman	173	59	4	17	29	6	4	32	
A D Williamson	25	14	48	16	14	17			
A H Scoville	9	5	25	14	5	18			
J Westfall	18	9		1					
R W Frane	36	6	3	28			14		
Probate Judge									
C W Wheeler	217	104	19	36	41	24	19		
J Haeker	24	43	52	42	7	15			
Prosecuting Attorney									
O B Hewett	81	78	48	53	31	18	12		
C G Dorsey	158	74	29	13	17	21	7		
Surveyor									
E L Grubb	216	141	62	71		27	19		
P W Straw	4								
Precinct Assessor									
R Morrison	178								
Jno Bell	32								
S W Kennedy	11								
Justice Peace									
T R Jones	76								
R V Hughes	123								
S Belden	39								
Constables									
S A Chapin	123								
B Rogers	124								
J August	1								
Votes Cast	274	154	82	78	51	43	20	32	734

We have delayed our paper one day in order to secure the official vote of this county, but failed to receive it. We will publish the official vote next week.

THE PLAN OF THE REBELS.

They will Abandon Virginia and make their Winter Quarters in Kentucky.

We cannot believe that the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immense Southern army lately on or near the Potomac either to attack Washington or to winter in Virginia. They know that they cannot attack Washington with success, and they know too that their whole subsistance of Virginia is eaten out. Such an army as that of the Potomac could not subsist through the winter in Virginia, Notoriously the impression in the minds of the officers and men of the army is that they are *to find their winter quarters in Kentucky.* The same impression pervades the minds of the people of Virginia, and, what is more, it pervades the minds of the leading secessionists of this State. The secessionists of our neighborhood. and, we doubt not, of all the neighborhoods in Kentucky, fully believe that the Confederate army in Virginia intends occupying our State through the approaching winter. The prominent men of the secession party around us, basing their calculations upon the assurances they have in relation to the designs of the Richmond government, are thoroughly convinced that Kentucky will be in full possession of the Confederates within thirty days. We do not know that any portion of the army of the Potomac has already arrived in Kentucky or is on its way here, but certainly there are apparently well-grounded rumors to this effect, and the manuevers before Washington tend to their corroboration. Positive statements are made that both Buckner and Zollicoffer have been reinforced and are now receiving reinforcements from Virginia, and they may be true.

The U. S. Government should look to this matter at once, and, if necessary, act as well as look. If Confederate forces have been drawn off from the Potomac to Kentucky, our government should know it and adopt at once a countervailing policy. By far too large a portion of the tremendous army of the United States at Washington has bren drawn from the West. The great and populous States of the East and the centre should have furnished an army large enough for the defence of the Capital, leaving the Western States to defend the Western border.—The railroad arrangements in Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky are such that the whole Confiederate army of a hundred and seventy-five thousand, if that is the number, now or lately upon the Potomac, can be poured into Kentucky in less than two weeks, and such an army, unless confronted by a host like that now arrayed for the defence of Washington, could, in two weeks more, sweep through Kentucky and annihilate all the river cities and towns of Ohio and Indiana.—*Louisville Journal.*

Col. James A. Mulligan.

The name of the heroic defender of Lexington Mo., will undoubtedly go down to posterity on the same page of history with those of Robert Anderson, McClellan. Lyon, Seigel, and a host of other brave men who have won distinction in this rebelion. The State of New York may well be proud of the honor of claiming him as one of her sons. We select the following sketch of him from the Detroit *Daily Advertiser:*

Col. James A. Mulligan was born in Utica in the year 1829. His parents were natives of Ireland. His mother after the death of his father which took place when he was a child removed to Chicago where she has resided with her son for the past twenty three years. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago and is a member of the Catholic Church. In 1852, 1853, and 1854 he read law in the office of the Hon Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago district. For a short time he edited the Western Tablet a semi-weekly newspaper in Chicago. At this time he held the position of second lieutenant in the Chicago Shields Guards one of the companies attached to the Irish brigade now in Mo. In the winter ot 1857 Senator Fitch of Indiana tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior which he accepted.

After his return from Washington he was elected captain of the Shields Guards After the news of the bombardment of Sumter he went to Washington with a letter written by the late Senator Douglas on his death bed, tendering a regiment to be called the Irish Brigade. He was elected colonel and went to work with a will.

He is a rigid tempernance man although jocund and whole souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height with a wiry elastic frame a large lustrous hazel eye an open frank celtic face stamped with courage pluck and independence surmounted with a bushy profusion of hair tinctured with gray. Honorable in all relations—respected by all—he has won his way by untiring industry and unquestionable courage.

A fine scholar a good speaker a brilliant writer a promising lawyer was he when the banner of the Union was insulted. Now he is—long may he continue so—one of the brave defenders of the Union. In one of his last letters he says:

If I die, if I fall in defence of our laws and Constitution: let my example be followed by every man who loves the fame and renown of the fathers who made us a great and honored people.

How Gen. Fremont Does It.

A gentleman who called upon Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, a few days ago, on business of no less importance than the equipment of a full regiment of cavalry, says that the following conversation took place:

Gen. F.—I can give you a few minutes; but be brief and pointed, as my time is very much occupied.

Col. ——. I am —— of ——. My men are all enlisted; here are my muster rolls. My boys are ready at the bugle call. I am elected their Colonel.

Gen. F. (looking over the papers.)—Alll right—in order—seems to be correct. Who are your references?

Col. ——. Mr. —— and Mr. ——.

Gen, F.—Very well—call to-morrow *morning*, at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, and you shall have your answer, and if I accede to your wishes, your papers will be ready.

At ten minutes past four, precisely, our our informant was at the General's door, which flew open at his demand. At this early hour the General was at his table with the papers before him. The Colonel made his bow and was saluted thus:—

Gen. F.—Here are your documents, which will get you your equipments.—Make haste and report yourself with your command to General ——; and let me hear a good report of you, as I have no doubt I shall from what your references say. Good-by.

As the gentlemen weht out, he found half a dozen gentlemen waiting in their turn for an audience. That is the way Fremont does his business, and the above is indicative of the hours he sleeps.

Observance and Enforcement of Laws.

It appears that some time since Marshall McDowell United States Marshall for Kansas, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney General stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri until she become more loyal and asking for advice on the subject. The following was the reply:

Attorney Generals Office July 23 1861.
J. L. McDowell U S Marshall Kansas.

Sir: Your letter of the 11th July received 19th [under frank of Senator Lane of Kansas] asks advice whether or not you should give your official services in the execution of the *Eugitive Slave Law.*

It is the Presidents constitutional duty to "take care that *the laws* be faithfully executed." That means *all* the laws.—He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And of course you and I, his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri is a State *in the Union.* The insurrectionary disorders in Missouri are but individual crimes and do not change the legal *status* of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union.

A refusal by a ministerial officer to execute *any* law which properly belongs to his office is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice. Very respectfully.

Edward Bates.

The Secretary of the Treasury inform the Bank Committee of New York, that he is spending $1,200,000 daily or $8,400,000 a week, and therefore require money with rapidity.

Religious.

There will be Quarterly Meeting at the Congregational Church in this place next Saturday and Sabbath. Preaching on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., and at 7 P. M. Rev. H. T. Davis, Presiding Elder of the District, is expected to be present. Prayer meeting on Thursday and Friday evenings.

Preaching in Nemaha City next Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. H. H. Dobbins.

In Brownville on Sabbath the 20th, at 10 1-2 A. M., and 7 P. M., by the same.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost!---Reward Offered!

If the finder of a small *Black Lace Veil*, will leave it at the office of L. Hoadley, a handsome reward will be given. It is thought to have been dropped on the street *some days since.* n14 1w

BROOMS!! BROOMS!!!

The undersigned is prepared, and will manufacture *BROOMS* sufficient to supply this whole region of country. In both quality and price, wholesale or retail, he warrants his stock equal to any other. He has raised this season a large quantity of the celebrated "Dwarf Broom Corn" which is superior to any other variety ever cultivated. He calls the attention of merchants to his stock and prices.

Jos. Shellenberger.

Brownville, Neb., Oct. 3, 1861.

Notice of Attachment.

At my instance an attachment was this day issued by Albert Towle, a Justice of the Peace in and for Gage county, N T, against the property and effects of David M. Jemmerson, for the sum of sixty dollars. The said David M Jemmerson is therefore hereby notified that said case is adjourned until the 2d day of November, A D 1861, at 2 o'clock, P M.

M C KELLY.

Beatrice, Sept 19th, 1861 n13-3t $2

Look Here!

CLOTHING

GIVEN AWAY!

JACOB MAHRON,

Merchant Tailor,

BROWNVILLE,

Will give to customers just now such bargains as has never before been presented to them He will sell his goods or manufacture to order

At Cost;

And take in pay

CASH OR WHEAT.

At the highest market price.
Brownville, August 29th, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE

IN

BROWNVILLE,

Whitney's Block, Main Street.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE
ELK HORN and MORTAR

J. J. THURMAN,

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has removed his Drug Store from Sidney, Iowa, to the City of Brownville, and having added thereto an extensive stock of

Fresh Drugs,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs
Paints and Oils
Pure Wines and Liquors,
For Medical Purposes,
Hair and Tooth brushes,
Perfumery,
Fine Toilet Soap,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Invites the public patronage.

☞ Physician's Prescriptions attended to at all hours both by day and night.

Brownville, April 11th, 1861. n40-ytf

TO HOLDERS OF
Territorial Warrants.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
Secretary's Office, Omaha, Aug 28, 1861

Notice is hereby given to holders of Territorial Warrants that I am prepared to issue Bonds for the same, in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An Act to allow the Funding of the indebtedness of the Territory," approved January 11th, 1861.

A. S. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Territory of Nebraska.

Aug. 30, 1861. n12-3w

True Deleware Grape Vines
PROPAGATED FROM THE ORIGINAL STOCK.

Strong, Well-rooted One Year Old Vines grown in open air, 50 cts to $1 each, Extra two year old vines, and No. 1, extra large layers, with bearing wood, $1.50 to $2.00, to $12 $18 per dozen.

ALSO fine vines of Allen's new white Hybrid, Anna, Cleveling, Concord, Cuyahoga, Clara, Clinton, Cassady, Catawba, Diana, Herbemont, Hartford, Prolific, Isabella, Logan, Le Noir, Lydia, Louisa, Lyman, Norton's Virginia, Ontario, Oporto Rebecca, Rogers's new Hybrids, Taylor's Bullitt, To-Kalon, Union Village, and many other kinds, at low prices.

STRAWBERRIES,

Wilson's Albany, Trtumph de Grand, Jenny Lind, Trollope's Victoria, and Austin Shaker Strawberries. Rirtland, and Catawissa ever bearing Raspberries, Lawton's Blackberries, &c., all at the lowest rates,

☞ Send for a circular.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

Oct. 3, 1860. n15-2m.

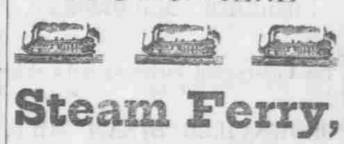
LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Brownville, N. T., on the 1st day of Oct., A. D., 1861; if no called for within six weeks will be forwarded to the Dead letter office, Washington City, D. C.

B	
Brown, Harry Jas M	Buuon, T Miss
Border, John Esq	Bank, Nemaha Valley,
Bontz, Magdelena	Bacon, Byron Mr
Benedict, Albert J	
C	
Cushing, M P 3	Carter, H B
Critner, Michael	Cox, Geo
F	
Fowler, Hellen M, Miss	Ferguson, Hannah Mrs
G	
Good, S G	Gates, Milo S
H	
Hayes, Harvey L	Higgings, Andrew
M	
McAtter, Irena Miss	Mcoren, Frank
Marphew, Silas	McClure, Thomas
P	
Petit, Samuel	
R	
Robston, Elizabeth Miss	
S	
Seymour DeWitt C 2	Stueck, Frederic
Scott, Jno	
T	
Townsend, Wm	Trimmer, Thadeus
W	
White, George	Watton, G F

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

BROWNVILLE



Steam Ferry,

THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,

Announce to the traveling public that their splendid and commodious Steam Ferry running across from

Brownville, Nebraska.

is one of the best in every respect on the Upper Missouri river. The Boat makes regular trips every hour so that no time will be lost in waiting.

The banks on both sides of the river are low and well graded which renders unloading unnecessary as is the case at most other ferries.

No fears need be entertained as to difficulties at or near this crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind.

Our charges too—an item these hard times—are lower than at any other crossing.

Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route in every respect.

THORN, COLEMAN & CO.

Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY
AND
Counsellor at Law
General and Collecting Agent.
BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.

WILL practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. ☞ Particular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself. ☞

September 25, '61. n12-ytf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARE IN TIME
AGAINST THE
THE FIRES OF FALL
By Prime, A. No. 1 Insurance,
IN THE
PHOENIX INSURANCE CO
OF HARTFORD,

The Fruits of the Phœnix

Are manifest in the following statement of Facts and Fgures, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the west and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a

Well Tried Corporation.

$1,167	00	NEBRASKA	$1,167
40,377	55	OHIO	40,377
27,622	94	INDIANA	27,622
69,174	56	ILLINOIS	69,174
32,670	08	MICAICAN	32,670
34,226	13	WISCONSIN	34,226
19,323	34	IOWA	19,323
8,663	10	MINNESOTA	8,663
9,765	00	KANSAS	9,765
34,054	38	KENTUCKY	34,054
43,054	90	TENNESSEE	43,054
20,832	55	MISSISSIPPI	20,832
27,698	83	MISSOURI	27,698
22,839	43	ARKANSAS	22,839
3,961	68	TEXAS	3,961
555	56	ALABAMA	555

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates by

E. W. THOMAS
Resident Agent.

Brownville, Sept. 5, 1860.

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!
Farmers Look to Your Interest!
Wm. T. Den,

Is paying and will continue to pay the Highest Market Price for

WHEAT and PRODUCE.

in goods. My stock of Goods consists of

BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
DRY GOODS and
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
NAILS, DOORS and
WINDOW SASH,
GLASS and PUTTY
PLASTERING HAIR, 30c per bu
TUBS and BUCKETS,
FLOUR, BACON
MEAL and POTATOES.

I also keep a well assorted stock of Calf, Kip and Sole Leather, Findings

BOOTS and SHOES,

which I will make and sell cheaper than any house have been selling before, for Cash. Hides, Wheat or Produce of any kind—but my credit will be given.

W. T. DEN.

Brownville August 1st, 1861 [n6-tf]

LEGAL NOTICE.

Heath Nuckolls, Administrator of the estate of Charles M. Greever, deceased, Elizabeth Snodgrass, John G. Snodgrass, Peter Greever, Susan Greever, Livina Greever, Sarah Greever, Andrew Greever, William Greever and Samuel S. Pafford, heirs of the said Charles M. Greever, will take notice that Stephen F. Nuckolls, as plaintiff, did on the 8th day of August, 1861, file a petition in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against them as defendants, setting forth that the said Charles M. Greever did on the 25th day of December, 1859, make and deliver to the said plaintiff a certain bond or contract whereby the said Greever bound himself, his heirs and assigns to make within two years from the date of said instrument a deed to the said S. F. Nuckolls to certain fractional portions of section 3 in township 4 north of range 16, also of section 34 in township 4 north of range 17, east. The said defendants will also take notice that Houston Nuckolls did on the same day and in the same Court file his petition against the same defendants setting forth that the said Chas. M. Greever did at the same time make a similar instrument of writing whereby he bound himself, his heirs and assigns to make to the said Houston Nuckolls a deed to fractional portions of land lying in the same sections above described, all of said land is situated in the said county of Nemaha. Said petitions seek a performance of said contracts and ask that a decree be made which shall partition and set off the lands to be conveyed and vest the title completely in said plaintiffs.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 23d day of September, 1861.

E. W. THOMAS,
Att'y for Plaintiff.

n5-5w-$12

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

Geo F Wilson,
vs
Wells, Farrell & Co.
or Farrell, Wells & Co } Civil action, Justice Court Gage county, Nebraska.

The said defendants will take notice that the said plaintiff did on the 21st day of June A D 1861, file his affidavit and petition before Wm Blakely, Justice of the Peace ex officio in and for Gage County, Nebraska, for an order of attachment in the above entitled action and caused a summons and order of attachment to be issued therein against the said defendants. That the deputy Constable by virtue of said order did on the 22d day of June A D 1861, attach the following described property belonging to said defendants, to-wit: One heavy freight wagon. The said summons was duly returned not found as to defendants. Now, if said defendants do not appear and answer said petition at my office on Saturday the 31st day of August A D 1861, at 2 o'clock, P M, judgment will be rendered against them for the sum of $12, together with the costs, as being the amount claimed by the said plaintiff as due for services rendered said defendants in ferrying men and teams and getting wagon out of Blue River as per agreement with said defendants.

Given under my hand in the said county of Gage this 3d day of July A D 1861.

W. BLAKELY,
Ex-officio Justice of the Peace.

Ordered that the above be published in the Nebraska *Advertiser* for three successive weeks.

WM. BLAKELY
Ex-officio Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 15, 1861. n6-3t $8.

Hezekiah B. Strong, Guardian of Wm. Opelt,
vs
Wm. Opelt, his ward,
John Opelt, and others.

This 5th day of August 1861, came the said Hezekiah B. Strong, as Guardian of Wm. Opelt, his ward, and filed his petition and affidavit, whereby it appears that the said Wm. Opelt is the owner of the following real estate, to-wit, south west quarter of south west quarter and north west quarter of south west quarter of section 13 township 4 range 15, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, as the property of said Ward. It is thereupon ordered and directed by the Court of Probate of said county that the said Ward, John Opelt, Joseph Opelt, Alfred Opelt and a sister of said Ward, now residing in the State of California, married, whose name is unknown to the petitioner, and all other persons who claim and may have an interest in said premises, as next of kin to said Ward or otherwise, to appear before said Court at Brownville in this county on the 9th day of September 1861, at 12 o'clock, and show cause why licence should not be granted for the sale of said premises. It is further ordered that before said day of hearing this order be published for three consecutive weeks in the "Nebraska Advertiser" a newspaper published in said county.

C. W. WHEELER,
Probate Judge.

Aug. 8, 1861. n5-3w-$6

Notice of Attachment.

T J Dowler, pl'ff,
vs
Wm Munson, def't } Before Jesse John, Justice of the Peace

The defendant Wm. Munson will take notice that an action has been commenced on the 2nd day of September, 1861, before Jesse John, Justice of the Peace, against him, and in favor of the plaintiff for thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, and that his property has been attached, and that the same is set for hearing November 9th, 1861.

T. J. DOWLER, Plf.

Sept 26th, 1861. n12-3w-$2

A CARD.

I take this method to return thanks to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity for their former liberal patronage, and to inform them that I have sold my stock of Drugs and Medicines in the

CITY DRUG STORE.

I am now so situated and prepared as to devote my entire attention to my professional business as a

Physician and Surgeon,

and as such, will be ready at all times to visit, and with the best of care and skill assist the sick and wounded in their affliction, on the most liberal terms.

My office at present is at J. J. Thurman's Drug Store at the sign of the Mortar and Elk Horns.

JOHN CRIM, M. D.

Brownville, August, 28, 1861.