The War for the Union.

BY TELEGRAPH!

From Washington.

INTERESTING FROM THE CAIRO.

NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

CONFISCATING PROPERTY OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

ARMY GOSSIP, FACTS AND RUMORS.

Removing their Portraits.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

The condition of our Indian affairs, with reference to the rebellion, justly attracts much attention here. Commissioner Dale's late extended sojourn among the leading tribes north of the Missouri, showed the chiefs still loyal, but evil influences extensively at work among the people. A large mail from the Indian country, received here yesterday from Government agents, confirms this view in most points, but urges immediate action here in sending troops thither.

Dr. Burley, the agent at the Yancton Sioux District, date of the 27th ult., reports the Indians there had become turbulent, and demanded a council, the result of which was unsatisfactory to them, when the warriors gathered in force and threatened to burn the agency buildings and drive them away. He asks for two companies, and says unless the federal forces in that section is increased, much evil can but result.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.

A detachment from the Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment and the Ssecond Illinois Dragoons went to Shelby Thompson's farm yesterday, and seized 3,000 bushels of corn, a large number of horses, mules, cattle, &c., and took twe prisoners.—Thompson is an officer in the rebel army.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 14.

The Secretary of War has approved of the action of Gen. Fremont, authorizing Gov. Barstow to raise a regiment of cavalry. The regiment will rendezvous at Jamestown, Wis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 11th inst, just received here, has an account of the confiscations of estates and property in Virginia, which have occurred under the terms of the recent sequestration act of the rebel Congress, since the 30th of September. The aggregate value of the property thus confiscated owned by Northern citizens or loyal Virginians, is estimated at $800,000. Among the sufferers are the following persons named in the *Enquirer's* list:

Augustus belmont, of New York, who loses 500 hhds. tobacco, valued at $28,000; Roads, Savrey & Faranh, of Norfolk, C. Merfry & Co., of New York. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. Phe last named house loses a large stock of pianos in the hands of their agents in Richmond. Also an estate owned by W. C. Rives, Jr., of Boston, consisting of 8,000 acres fine land, fully stocked with negroes, live stock and implements and another estate owned by Francis Rives, of New York City, also containing 8,000 acres and stocked with slaves; another large estate of 800 acres, belonging to Mr. Sigourney of New York City, with its negroes and live stock, have been confiscated. The rebel authorities have appointed agents to take charge of these estates and to pay the revenues arising therefrom into the rebel treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

There has been purchased ror the use of the army on the Potomac since the war commenced, and now within its lines, in round numbers, thirty thousand horses, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; seven thousand mules at one hundred and fifty-one dollars each; five thousand wagons, at one hundred and ten dollars each—or $5,200,000.

Capt. Henry Clay, son of Col. Clay, who fell at Buena Vista, and grandson of Henry Clay, has been appointed Assistant General to General Richard W. Johnson, recently appointed a Brigadier, to serve in Kentucky.

A letter found at Lewinsville from a rebel officer to his mother, bidding her farewell, says there is no hope of escape, since when Banks crosses above, and NcClellan advances little further forward, the army of the Upper Potomac would be crushed.

To-day, in full sight of our lines, just above Falls Church, the rebels, numbering about one hundred, burned the house of a widow Childs, of known loyal sympathy, who has been a close prisoner on her own place for some weeks. Her property has been protected by the influence of a rebel, Dr. Butler, the administrator of her late husband's estate. Everything was destroyed this afternoon.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 15.

The Senate, by a vote of twelve to six, this morning passed the following:

Resolved, That the messenger of the Senate be, and is hereby directed and requested, to remove from the Senate chamber the portrait of Isaac Toucey and Thomas H. Seymour, and that whenever the Comptroller shall be satisfied of their loyalty, he is instructed to return their portraits to their present places on the wall.

Affairs in Kentucky.

We glean the following items from the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who writes from Camp Dick Robinson:

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

A very singular coincidence occurred at Lexington, during the stay of the Fourteenth Ohio, which, more sadly than anything else I have heard, illustrates the degeneracy of some of Kentucky's noblest names. Anxious to pay all possible respect to the memory of the "Great Commoner," whose fame Ohio yet guards as jealously as his own Kentuck, Colonel Steedman marched his regiment out to the tomb of Henry Clay. They formed silently around the grave, and at the very moment that these loyal troops from another State, on their way to defend Kentucky from invasion, reverently presented arms at the tomb of Kentucky's greatest stateman, the degenerate son, James B. Clay, was brought into the railroad depot, a prisoner in the hands of other loyal troops, arrested on the charge of treason! Can all the annals of this unnatural rebellion present a more unnatural coincidence?

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN AND THE WAR.

However apathetic many may be, there is no apathy about the venerated statesman who has succeeded to the place of Henry Clay in the affections of Kentucky. "Glory be to God," shouted an excitable gentleman to John J. Crittenden, this morning, "McClellan is sending 20,000 men from Washington to Cincinnati, for Kentucky. We're safe now" "Safe!" exclaimed the veteran Senator. "Does not it blister your tongue to tell it?—*Safe!* by Indiana and Ohio troops, while Kentuckians allow themselves to be protected by others. It's a shame to old Kentucky, sir."

I had thought that I understood the chivalrous fire of "Old Kentucky" before, but never did I realize it so fully as when, a moment afterward, the venerable Senator, addressing a townsman, evidently about his own age, but with whose portly form time had dealt more keenly, exclaimed "George, you're not too old for a soldier—of course not. *I'm not too old for a soldier—not a bit too old!* We must turn out and shame these pretty young men, who ought to have aprons tied around them!" And sure enough the aged patriot started off, almost immediately afterward, to call out volunteers among the mountaineers. Let no man doubt the response. There may be traitors in Kentucky, as there are in Ohio; plotting agents of the Southern rebellion in Lexington and Frankfort, as there are in Dayton; but the great heart of the noble old State is sound, and Kentucky valor has not perished in protracted peace.

States Reimbursed for War Expenditures.

BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT NEAR BOLIVAR.

THE REBELS PUT TO FLGHT.

Capture of a Thirty-two Pounder.

150 Confederates Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

Secretary Chase has advanced to States forty per centum on account of their expenditures for troops called into service up to a month ago, as follows: Indiana, $450,600; Illinois, $400,000; Ohio, $900,000; Wisconsin, $205,000; Pennsylvania, $606,000; Michigan, $92,000; Iowa, $80,000; Maine, $200,000; Vermont, $123,000; Massachusetts, $775,000; New Hampshire, $200,000.

If Mason and Slidell sailed from Charleston in the Nashville at all, it was only to the West Indies, where they were to take the British steamer. The Navy Department has dispatched a fast steamer from New York to catch them if possible, The report is not believed here. There are three vessels blockading Charleston, all of whom the Nashville would find it hard to escape. It is thought more probable that the lately arrived and faster steamer Bermuda might escape from Savannah, which port is only guarded by two vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

It was a brilliant affair yesterday.—Colonel Geary, with one thousand men, crossed the Potomac at Bolivor, near Harper's Ferry, and routed two or three thousand rebels, charging them with the bayonet, driving them three miles, and capturing a thirty-two pounder, upon which Colonel Geary wrote his dispatch. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is one hundred and fifty. Our losss was four killed and ten wounded—one mortally.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry, furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin, and Thirteenth Massachusetts regiments, under command of Col. Geary, and 300 rebels.

Early yesterday morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Hights, at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack from artillery, with companies, under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin crossed the river, formed into line and drove the enemy back and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, which they did in good order to the river. Here they were reinforced by three other companies, and they then, with Colonel Geary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting, drove them from their positions, and recaptured the thirty-two pounder—a columbiad.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces of artillery and 500 cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least 150. Col. Ashley, who was at the head of the rebels, is among the killed.

[From the New York Times.]

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Part of the Flotilda Sailed.

The great naval expedition that has been in the course of preparation at this port form some weeks begins to assume collossal proportions. The steamers Cahawba and Coatzacoalcos sailed on Saturday evening, carrying the Rhode Island Regiment lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, besides a force of experienced surfmen, with their boats. Yesterday morning the Star of the South followed, having on board Col. Serrell's Engineer Regiment, previously announced as having gone to Washington. This regiment numbers 500 man, all of whom are practicall engineers or mechanics.

During the day the transports Ocean Queen, Eagle, Daniel Webstor, Ariel and Oriental also sailed on the same same errand. The remainder of the fleet will probably leave to-day. The transport Rhode Island, yesterday afternoon went down as for as quarantine and anchored.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous at Annapolis where it is stated the number of troops will be largely augmented, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Among the troops who are to participate in the expedition, are Col. Wilson's Regiment, that passed through here last week.

It is impossible to give a full list of the vessels that will compose the fleet, as many of them leave other ports besides New York.

Among those that sail from this port, besides the ones above mentioned, are the Wabash—flag ship; the gunboats Ottawa and Unadilla; transports, Baltic, Atlantic, Cahawba, Vanderbilt, Empire City, Parkersburg, Roanoke, Great Republic steamships Augusta, James Adger, Florida, Carle, Alabama, Mercury, O. M. Petitt, besides a large number of other crafts of various dimensions.

The Atlantic and Baltic, and others among the transports, have guns mounted. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the expedition, when it is stated that one of the transports—the Daniel Webster—carries little else but water for the troops.

Of the destination of this large force, of course, we have nothing to say.

From the St Louis Democrat, 18th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM PILOT KNOB.

Jeff. Thompson with 6,000 Rebels Attacks Col. Mills with 800 Federals, 23 miles from Pilot Knob.

THE FEDERALS ROUTED AND RETEATING.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

ALARM AT PILOT KNOB.

AN ATTACK INEVITABLE.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT DOWN.

Information of a reliable character reached this city last night to the effect that yesterday a large body of rebels, numbering about 6,000 men, in command of Jeff. Thompson, advanced upon a federal detachment of 800 troops under Col. at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle.

A desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides.

The Federals overpowered by numbers, had at last accounts, fallen back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob.

At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed, and Col. Carlin was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.

An attack was though to be inevitale last night, but will not probably take place until to-day.

The Wisconsin regiment which left here on Wednesday, arrived safely at Ironton yesterday. A battery of the First Missouri Light Artillery, under command of Major Schofield, started from this city yesterday, and will probably reach Pilot Know this morning.

The rebels had not destroyed any more of the bridges.

The Big River bridge is being rapidly rebuilt.

The news came to us in a manner which leaves no doubt of its general correctness. We have had no information of so large a body of federal troops being thrown out, as is stated in this report, towards the supposed locality of Jeff. Thompson and his band; and we think in that respect there may be some exaggeration.

The arrival of the Eighth Wisconsin, will make the force at the Knob a little over three thousand. They have the advantage of some heavy guns and strong position; but on the other hand, the troops, it will be remembered, are fresh, and not well disciplined. If Maj. Schofield and his battery are permitted to pass through without detention, we shall rely greatly upon the assistance which he will be able to render the officer in command, Col. Carlin.

From the St Louis Democrat, 18th inst

Latest from Syracuse.

Price Reported to have made a Stand in Cedar County.

FREMONT MOVING RAPIDLY FORWARD.

Gens. McKinstry and Hunter Ordered to Move on.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

The Irish Brigade Want a Chaplain.

A messenger arrived from Fremont's head-quarters, at Warsaw last evening, having ridden all night, and reaching Syracuse yesterday morning, with dispatches from Fremont to General McKinstry.

It is reported that Price had made a stand in Cedar county, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with 20,000 well armed and drilled Confederate troops, and a large force of irregular militia.

On the arrival of Fremont at Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage was lined with the horsemen of the enemy.—These were dispersed by a few rounds of cannister. Fremont had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge when the messenger left, and it was supposed his forces would be over the river on Wednesday night or yesterday morning.—Fremont was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force them to fight.

The dispatches to McKinstry were supposed to urge him and Hunter to follow the enemy without the slightest unnecessary delay. Both of these Generals had commenced moving forward, but for want of transportations were considerably impeded. McKinstry's forces was a most effective body of men, consisting of the First Nebraska, the Sixth and Eighth Iowa, the St. Louis Irish Brigade under Col. Stevenson, who swear if they only had a priest for a chaplin they would not fear h—l nor the devil; also five companies of the First and Second regular infantry, Captain Fosters Independent Cavalry, Fourth United States Cavalry, the Merril Horse, and Lieut. Colonel Totten's four batteries of artillery. Gen Sturgis' command, from Kansas City, was expected momentarially to make a junction with the foregoing.

McKinstry forces the strictest discipline, having four drills per day. Full confidence in each other was entertained officers and men. They were extremely anxious for a brush with the enemy.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 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 Editor has been acting assistant carpenter the past week—has not been in the office—and requests the foreman to present this as an apology for the entire absence of editorial matter.

Items from the Nebraska Regiment.

We regret to learn that there are any in the Nebraska Regiment against whom a charge of treason could be made. It is said three privates have been arrested on charge of treason. We hope, for the credit of the Territory, they are not residents of Nebraska. The names are not given, or the company to which they belong.

One of the members of the Nebraska Regiment was married at Syracuse, Mo., and died the third day after.

Capt. J. W. PADDOCK, of the Nebraska Regiment, played a very shrewd game on the Rebels near Syracuse. It was ascertained that a large lot of mules, horses and cattle were being gathered up to be sent off to Price's army. "PAD" went out, passed himself off as a "seseshi" officer, and thus gained all the information he desired in regard to the "stock;" its whereabouts, &c. He then returned to camp, and with a squad of the "Nebraska Boys," proceeded to "correll" the aforementioned "animules," and brought them into camp. Well done, and all "regular," that was. *Some folks*, however, would say it was all wrong "to take the property of citizens."

Tennessee Jayhawking.

The rebel Gen. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, recently invaded a portion of Kentucky, his army committing the most hellish jayhawking. Will jayhawking shriekers read the following in regard to the matter, from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, and answer whether Lane, and other so-called western jayhawkers are not completely laid in the shade:

In Barbourville they took possession of the residence of G. M. Adams, tore up his carpets, destroyed his furniture, converted his house into a cullinary establishment, and ignoring the garb suited to their sex, arrayed themselves in the silk dresses of his daughters, and so habited performed the usual duties of cooks, besmearing the silks with the grease of the frying pans, and cutting up such fantastic tricks as would shame a Vandal, and lead the gentle sex to believe that all chivalry and true manhood had departed from the land.

The finest private residence in Barbourville have been converted into stables for the horses of this thieving band, and the most wanton destruction of property has marked the progress of these invaders. In Laurel they visited the farm of Jacob Hackney, tore down his house, destroyed his fences, made his place a scene of desolation, depriving him of his winter clothing, and utterly ruined this poor, honest and unoffending man.

The same treatment was bestowed upon Thomas Moore, with the exception, perhaps, that they tore his childrens clothing into shreds in the presence of his family. The leading citizens have been compelled to fly from home in order to save themselves and their loved ones from personal outrage. Our informant saw large numbers of these refugees have been compelled to leave all and go to a place of safety. Some who did not get away in time were treated with great indignity. In one case a principal officer was was obliged to place a guard aroung a lady to preserve her inviolate from the fiendish designs of the grandest scoundrels the world has ever seen. These men, who appropriately call themselves "Hell Cats," are said to be pardoned thieves and murderers from the Nashville penitentiary, and for compensation they stipulate only for the privilege of invading, robbing and plundering the people of Kentucky.

The Second Ward, Dayton, the home of Vallandingham, gave the Union ticket a majority of 218. What a "tremendous" influence the squirming traitor exorts among his neighbors.

As an improvement upon the barbarous word "telegram," the more expressive one of "tell-a-whopper" has bee sugges ted.

Correspondence.

LEWIS, Oct., 16.

R. W. FURNAS—*Dear Sir:* We left Omaha Saturday at noon; crossed the river and camped at Council Bluffs Saturday evening. An hour or so after Lieut. Kelsey shot a man in town (Council Bluffs,) by the name of Chapman. A personal matter was the cause, growing out of a law suit, divorce case, a child, &c. I am not fully posted in regard to the facts, and shall express no opinion about the matter, presuming it will be fully investigated.

We left Council Bluffs Sunday morning for Eddyville, and expect to take to the cars there in 15 or 20 days, for Keokuk. We have three teams to carry our baggage, (for our company) sick and provisions. Other companies have a like number. Our company has 86 enlisted men and 3 officers, and new men are joining every day. We can take to-day 11 more. I am informed that there is no other *full* company in the squadron. It is certain, at our roll calls and in the march, our company is one-third greater than either of the others. We have an excellent company—I do not say so because it is the fashion in such cases, but because it is a *fact*—morrally, intellectually and physically. There are but three or four who we feel any hesitation in giving all the privileges they want, and the general character of the 85-90 of our men has its influence in restraining and encouraging the three or four from anything wrong. I am disappointed in nothing except the good qualities of our men. I did not expect to go in so unexceptionable a company. You only need be among the men of the squadron a day to see clearly the marked contrast between the companies. I hope *our* men may preserve the eminence they have thus far had, and make it felt in the decisive form.

We are on our way to Eddyville to take the cars for Keokuk. We feel deeply mortified at the seeming necessity of going through Iowa. We all wanted to go by way of Brownville or Rock Port, to St. Joseph. Perhaps it is best.

I have much to say, but there is no time for me to write now. There are many things we deeply regret; not of a personal character, for all these things are now thrown aside for the general cause.

I pity the reputation some men in high position among us are securing to themselves. They seem to forget that there is a future, or that "God is just,"

There are perhaps eighty or ninety horses in the squadron; nine-tenths of which are in Coptain Patrick's company. I believe all his company have horses, while most of Companies B and C are on foot. I have a fine, large, white horse, and have no reason to complain personally, but I feel deeply any partiality among men of equal merit. I desire no change for myself I occupy the best position I could to become acquainted with the Company and squadron, and the nature of all the duties of the service in the squadron. I feel glad that the men in our company came in as patriots and not office-seekers. It will be singular if they do not have their reward. We have men among us who are in the ranks, honest, faithful, and competent to fill any position in the company.

I feel a little proud for Nemaha county, not only on account of the numbers, but also of the character of the men.—You can easily judge the position when I say our men have nearly half the officers in the company, aside from the commissioned officers, and there seems to be a universal feeling that our men ought to have one of those. As the "greatest good to the greatest number" is the true theory, although it may not suit one or two as well just at the moment; I am satisfied it is the safest and best way in the long run. There is no growling among us to speak of, all are cheerful, and apparently happy. We live like fighting-cocks. Our rations are ample and good. Nine-tenths of people at home live poorer than we do.

Few are sick, but none, in fact who who do not eat almost their whole rations.

The Quartermaster is still buying horses, Not being able to speak officially, I will say nothing about the way some things are managed. I would prefer the position of a private with his honorable prospects, to the higher position of some others with their future prospects, if justice is done to all, as I believe it will be.

I send you herewith a list of the members of our company, except a few who have joined us recently. C. H Gibbons's name I see was omitted accidentally, I suppose. He ranks a Sergeant, next after the Quartermaster.

We came here about noon, and are buying horses. Expect to leave in the morning.

Truly Yours. M. STOWELL.

A Change.

Brig. Gen. Prentiss has been placed in command of the post at Jefferson City. We learn that Gen. J. B. S. Todd, will in a few days take command of the department of North Missouri. He is said to be a most excellent officer, and we have no doubt will manage affairs so that no trouble will occur in this section.

Gen. Todd is the Delegate elect to Congress from Dacotah Territory, and has seen many years service in the regular army.—*St. Joe. Daily Journal.*

The tobacco confiscated at Richmond on the supposition that it belonged to Auguste Belmont, is said to belong to the Rothschilds. The Confederate thieves were a little too fast."

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.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for during one class of disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous bomplaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertise- of Dr. AYER'S Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—*Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATS

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailments should be had; for disease of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'S
Imperial Wine Bitters

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for Purifying and Enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The wine is of a very superior quality being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing the obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

THESE BITTERS
Will not only Cure but Prevent Disease.

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them for

INSIPIENT CONSMMPTION

weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, diseases of the Nervous system, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic.

DR. DODD'S
Celebrated Wine Bitters Are Unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat so common among the Clergy they are truly invaluable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of weak constitutions For ministers of the gospel, lawyers and all public speakers—for book-keepers tailors seamstresses, students, ar artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove beneficial.

As a beverage they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of brandy or wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons adicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and brandies with which the country is flooded.

These bitters not only CURE but prevent disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where chills and fever are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless they may be given freely to children and infants with impunity.

Physicians and Clergymen, and temperance advocates as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these valuable bitters over the land, and thereby essentially banish drunkenness and disease.

In all affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dod's Imperial Wine Bitters Will be found to be most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.

The many cirtificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we daily receive, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them, will not fail to keep a full supply.

DR J Bovee Dod's
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor before purchasing the exlusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable and safe remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of this country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. Dod's IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are composed of a pure and unadulterated wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Chery Bark, Spikenard Camomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dod himself, who is an experienced and successful physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the medical profession so justly denounce.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of community, for almost every variety of disease incident to human system, that they are now deemed indispensable as a

Tonic, Medicines and a Beverage.
Purchase one Bottle!

It Costs but Little! Purify the Blood. Give Tone to the Stomach---Renovase the System and Prolong Life.

Price $1 00 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5 00

Prepared and sold by

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETOS

78 William Street, New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. Oct. 17. 1861.

LEGAL NOTICE.

U. C. Johnson, vs Hiram Villers, } Civil action, District Court. Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

The said defendant, Hiram Villers, will take notice that on the 9th day of Sept. 1861, said Plaintiff, U. C. Johnson, did file his petition in this cause against the said Villers in the Clerk's office of said court, the object and prayer of which said petition is to obtain a judgment against the said defendant for the sum of $5.00 with interest from the 25th day of September, 1858, for services rendered by said Plaintiff as attorney to said defendant and at his request.

That an attachment duly issued in this cause, by virtue of which the sheriff of said county attached the following premises of said defendant to-wit:—Ten acres bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of south east quarter of section twenty-four, town six, range thirteen, Nemaha county, N. T.; thence north forty rods, thence east forty rods, thence south forty rods, thence west forty rods to the place of beginning in said county of Nemaha; and that the defendant will take further notice, that he is required to answer or plead to said petition on or before the tenth day of December, 1861. A. SCHOENHEIT.

October 17, '61, pd $13-1w Pff's Att'y.

Lumber for Sale.

I have twelve hundred feet good merchantable lumber, and 10,000 shingles, I wish to trade for a team, or for cattle, oxen or horses. I will deliver at Boyles' Ferry on the Nebraska shore.

WILLIAM COPCA,

Seneca Island, October 17th, 1861.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN
SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE
SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented February 14th, 1860

Salesroom, 510 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

This Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of machinery, possing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines.—

1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2.—Liability to get out of order.
3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STICH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smoothly as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires twenty-five per cent. less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get it out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALLED MACHINE.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoop-Skirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Price of Machines, Complete.

No. 1, or Family Machine, $45,00; No. 2 Small-sized Manufacturing, $60,00; No. 3 Large sized Manufacturing, $75,00.

Cabinets in Every Variety.

We want Agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
510 Broadway, New York.

ARMY REGULATIONS
FOR THE
Army of the United States.
1861.
WITH A FULL INDEX

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WALHINGTON, AUGUST 10, 1861.

WHEREAS, it has been found expedient to revise the Regulations of the Army, and the same having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the information and government of the military service, and that, from and after the date hereof, they shall be strictly observed as the sole and standing authority upon the matter therein contained.

Nothing contrary to the tenor of these Regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatsoever.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

One volume Octavo. 559 pp. Price $2.00.

Important changes and additions have been made to this REVISED Edition of the ARMY REGULATIONS, and it should at once be in the hands of all who have the previous editions.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
22 and 24 N. Fourth St.,
Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICE.

F R Turner J M Frazier H L Williams, as Turner Frazer & Co. vs A S Holladay, Benjamin Holladay, and others. } District Court of the 2nd Judicial District Nemaha County. Territory of Nebraska

The defendant Benjamin Holladay, will take notice that on the 23rd day of August 1861 the said Plaintiffs Turner Frazier & Co. filed their certain petition in Chancery, in the Clerk's Office of said Court. The object and prayer of which said petition is to obtain a decree in said Court in favor of said Plaintiffs and against said defendant, A. S. Holladay, for the sum of $300 with interest thereon at the rate of 20 per cent per annum from the first day of September, 1861, and that the mortgaged premises to-wit. Lot one Block one, except 20 feet front and seventy feet deep on the north east corner of said lot in the town of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, securing the payment of said debt, be sold, and the proceeds thereof be applied 1st to the payment of said debt and interest to the plaintiffs and costs thereon. Second to said Benjamin Holladay the amount of his claim and lien in said premises if any; and Third, to Levi sprinkle the amount of his claim and lien on said premises, if any, according to their priorities respectively.

The defendant Benjamin Holladay will take further notice, that he is required to answer or plead to said petition on or before the second day of December, 1861.

JOHNSON & SCHOENHEIT.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

October 17, 1861—fw-$10

Sheriff Sale.

O. F. Lake, and S. F. Nuckolls vs James McDonald }

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the House in which the last term of the Nemaha County District Court Nebraska Territory was held, in Brownville, in said county of Nemaha on the eighteenth day of November 1861, between 10 A M and 4 P. M of said day the following real estate, situated in the said county of Nemaha and Territory of Nebraska, to-wit South-east qr. of south-west quarter of section fourteen, Town five, Range fifteen east, containing forty acres; levied upon as as the property of James McDonald, by virtue of two executions, one in favor of S. F. Nuckolls, and the other of O F Lake for the use of S F Nuckolls, issued by the District court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

Brownville, Oct 17, 1868.—$9 00

SHERIFFS SALE.

John L Shanks, vs T M Dryden, V S Dryden, }

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against T M Dryden and V S Dryden in the above entitled cause and in favor of the plaintiff therein, John L Shank, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and ninety-hundreth cents and accruing costs, I, J W Coleman, Sheriff of said county in said Territory, have levied upon and will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of W T Den's Hall, the place where the last term of the District Court for said county was held, on Monday the 18th day of November, A D 1861, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P M of said day, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of the south west quarter of section twenty-nine, except ten acres out of the north west corner of said south west fourth; also ten acres on the south side of the north east fourth of the south west quarter of section twenty-nine; also thirty acres on the west side of the north west fourth of the north west quarter of section thirty-two, all in township five, range sixteen, east, taken as the property of V S Dryden, to satisfy an execution against him and in favor of John L Shanks.

J W COLEMAN, Sheriff.

Brownville, Oct, 17, '61, $12

Lost!---Reward Offered!

If the finder of a small *Black Lace Veil*, will leave it at the office of L. Hendley, a handsome reward will be given. It is thought to have been dropped on the street some days since. nl1 1w