The War for the Union.

BY TELEGRAPH!

GREAT BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN.—JEF. THOMPSON'S ARMY ROUTED.—REBEL LOSS HEAVY.—OUR LOSS SMALL.—FOUR GUNS TAKEN.—LOWE, REBEL LEADER, KILLED.—MAJ. GAVITT AND CAPT. HYMAN KILLED.—THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.—FEDERAL FORCES IN PURSUIT.—A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY—A DAY OF SKIRMISHIMG.—COLONEL BAKER FALLS AT THE HEAD OF HIS BRIGADE.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The following dispatch has just been received at Headquarters in this city:

FIELD OF BATTLE, }
Fredericktown, Oct. 22, 1861. }

In connection with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels under the command of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at five thousand men. Their loss was heavy: ours small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Maj. Gavitt and Captain Hyman, Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery.

As stated by our correspondent in yesterday morning's paper, Col. Plummer, with 2,500 men, left Cape Girardeau on the 18th, in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson's army.

The command was composed of the 20th Regiment, Col. Marsh; the 17th, Col. Ross; and the Missouri Eleventh, Col. Plummer. Mhey had several pieces of light artillery, and transportation for a march, with fifteen days' provisions.

Colonel Plummer's troops took the road to Jackson, the county seat of Cape Girardeau county, and on a straight road to Fredericktown, in Maddison county, and the presumption is that he marched directly to that point. Col. Plummer will be recollected as Captain Plummer of the regular army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

While he pursued his march from Cape Girardeau on the enemy, Col. Carlin, in command at Pilot Knob, ordered troops to march in the direclion of Fredericktown, where the rebels were reported to be in force, under the command of Jeff. Thompson and Lowe. Major Gavitt, of the First Indiana Cavalry, with six companies, was ordered to the assistance of Cap. Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and, having effected a junction with him, and finding the enemy in largely superior forces, they dispatched a messenger for additional forces. This was on Wednesday.

As soon as it could be done, Col. Alexander's Illinois Twenty-first and one gun was sent forward by Col. Carlin. It was this force that had the engagement with the enemy on Thursday morning, and in which, by drawing them into ambush, a large number were killed, and the Rebels compelled to retreat in confusion.

The same force, and perhaps a larger number, from Pilot Knob, must have participated in the battle of the 21st. Major Gavitt's command, the dispatch states, was in the thickest of the fight, and he and Capt. Hyman perilled and lost their lives for the honor of the country and the safety of the Union.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.

A courier arrived here from Camp Dick Robinson, reports a fight yesterday between Zollicoffer with six thousand or seven thousand men, and Col. Garrard with twelve hundred men at Camp Wildcat. Zollicoffer made three different attacks and was each time repulsed with considerable loss. Federal loss four killed and twenty wounded. The courier met reinforcements of one regiment and artillery advancing to Garrard's assistance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21,

It is stated that Thompson & Bro., bankers of New York, have made arrangements through their agents here to dispose of a large amount of Treasury notes for the government.

General Stone crossed the Potomac this morning, with one portion of his command, at Edward's Ferry, and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing beban between the enemy, in uncertain numbers, and General Stone's command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning and continued without much effect until five o'clock in the evening, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared on our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker.

Uho U. S. forces engaged were about 1,800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from 5,000 to 6,000. At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell he fell he dispatched Maj. Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him at Leesburg of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the coufusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order, and he will hold the approaches there. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolsville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON. Oct. 21.

Ninety eight bids for beef cattle contracts were opened to-day, ranging from $3.43 to $5,12; but the lowets bidder offers only 4,00 head, while the proposals require a guarantee for a supply of 16,000, or such portion thereof, not less than 4,000. as the government may require. The next lowest is the bid of Benj. Sinkle and John L. Metzger, of Harrisburg, at $3,49, the cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, York or Chambersburg, at the option of the government. Most of the bids were from Illinois and Pennsylvania. The last will probably get the contract; The contract for oats at 40 cents, was awarded to-day.

The order for cloth, sent to Europe by Geo. Plumley Smith, was for only $800, 000 worth. The goods will be made up in this country. Gen. Meigs, in answering the Boston Board of Trade, says that only enough to meet the immediate and pressing wants of the soldiers was ordered from Europe, and that the department is altogether in favor of using home manufacture when it is possible to be done without positive injury to the men in the field.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The report made by Adjutant-General Thomas, of his recent examination into the administratton of the Department of the West by Gen. Fremont, was this morning considered in a full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which hesitates to injure a distinguished man, and wound and disappoint the friends who a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgments, that the interests of Missouri and the Union, required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Major-General Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow morning.

The President was greatly afflicted by the death of Col. Baker.

Col. Baker made his will on Saturday last, and deposited it with Col. Webb, and when he left for the field he said to the latter: "I shall participate in battle within forty-eight hours, and if I fall I request that you take charge of my body."

The funeral of Col. Baker will take place in this city to-morrow. Great preparations are making for the obsequies.

Gen. Scott's health is much improved; advanced age and severe bodily infirmities begin to tell upon him.

NEW YORK, October 23.

The Washington Star, of the 23d, says the expedition from Anapolis sailed yesterday. In addition to the troops from Annapolis, we learn that quite as many more join the expedition at Old Point, they have been quietly shipped for this end from New York, Boston and elsewhere.

Col. Baker, it is said, was a prominent mark for the enemy's bullets. He was struck by a ball in the heart, four in various parts of the body, and three in the head. Col. Baker, when he was killed, was on a horse and dressed in full uniform, and it is said one hundred Mississippi rifles were aimed at him when he fell.

A telegram from Gen. McClellan's headquarters is said to have been received at the War Office at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, stating that Leesburg would be taken in an hour. There has been sharp fighting in that neighborhood all the morning. It was also reported that Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks had crossed the Potomac and were advancing with 50,000 men on Leesburg.

From the St Louis Democrat, 25th inst.

FIGHT IN CARROLL COUNTY.

COL. MORGAN, OF THE EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI, ENCOUNTERS THE REBERS ON BIG HURRICAN CREEK—THE REBEL LOSS TWO KILLED AND EIGHT TAKEN PRISONERS—FEDERAL LOSS TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED, AND FOURTEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—FULL PARTICULARS.

Mr. John McGee, a government agent, who arrived from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad yesterday afternoon, gives us the following details of a spirited skirmish which took place in Carroll county on last Saturday.

Col. Morgan, whose regiment, the Eighteenth Missouri, is stationed at Laclede, in Linn coounty, having heard of the depredations of a gang of rebels near the joing line of Carroll, Chariton, and Livingston counties, started out on last Friday night about nine o'clock, with a force of two hundred and twenty men, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, with two six-pound cannon, in pursuit of them.

He proceeded rapidly about twenty miles, in a a southwest direction, which brought him to Big Hurrican Creek, in Carrell county, where they learned they were in the neighborhood of the enemy. At this point they came upon an old man, whose name our informant does not recollect, who told them that a rebel force of five or six hundred men had crossed the creek, and were some distance along the road. Gol. Morgan crossed the creek immediately, and while passing along the road, up a deep and muddy ravine, suddenly found himself ambuscaded, the old man having deceived him as to the whereabouts of the enemy. His command received a very distressing fire from the rebels, who were posted behind the trees and brush. As sooo as the began to be returned the rebels scattered, and were pursued in smoll squads, with great success. The two pieces of artillery, under Lieut. Dawson, did excellet service in cleaning them out of the thickets. The pursuit continued until late on Saturday afternoon, when Col. Morgan called his men together, and with the wounded and prisoners marched back to Laclede. Two of his men were mortally wounded, and are probably dead at this writing. Their names are A. Scraggs, of the cavalry, and Benjamin Kirgan, of the infantry.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

RUMORED CAPTURE OF M'CULLOH.

GREAT HAUL OF COIN AT WARSAW—THE HABEAS CORPUS PENDED—FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 24.

Col. Wagner arrived to-day from Tipton. He brings the highly important information that it was rumored and believed that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted M'Colloch in his attempt to join Price, and had cut his whole army to pieces.

This is said to be a man that has assumed the name of McCulloch, that irresponsible individual himself being still in Arkansas.

Fremont discovered at Warsaw one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in coin, burried, and delivered it over to the U. S. Paymaster.

The train brought no further news. The report of Lane's exploit is believed here, and creates great rejoicing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

It is understood the rebel steamer, Page, which has been confined in Aquia Creek, is now on the river. She was protected all summer by the guns on the Acquia Creek batteries, and is at present cruising between that place and Shipping Point, to pick up what stray transports she may find.

The President has at last suspended the writ of habeas corpus for the District of Columbia. The judges and lawyers have made themselves so troublesome with their officious interference with military affairs, that this has become necessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Cassious M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, has intimated to our government that in view of the threatened attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his present commission as representative to Rusisa, and enter the army in active defense of the government. The Cabinet has had the subject under serious consideration, and Kentuckians here are anxious for the return of the gallant Cassius.

Only the Rhode-Island officers stood by their guns, the men retreating early in the fray. The enemy charged from the woods, in all directions, converging upon our forces. They were bravely met, but the slaughter of our best officers and men was so tersific that the federalists were at last obliged to retreat.

Col. Baker was killed by a horseman, who rode close to him and fired five shots from a revolver, they all taking effect. The slayer was at once brought down in turn by Capt. Derrill. The same brave man recovered his body, leading a charge of his company for that purpose. The California regiment took over the river of men and officers 689. The drowned are about 50; killed 31; prisoners 300, and wounded 125; total 505; safe 184. Two howitzers and two field pieces of the Second Rhode Island battery were hauled up the hill and effectively handled during the figf, by Col. Baker himself, aided by Wistar, his Adjutant, Howley, and Company G, Captain Derrill. The forces which crossed the Potomac were as follows:

The first battalion of the California Regiment, 689; Massachusetts Fifteenth 1,000; Massachusetts Twentieth, about 500, Tammany Regiment, 250. Total. 2,389.

On the advent of the news of the fall of Gen. Baker, Gen. Lander was immediately ordered to the scene, he being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command higher up the Potomac. Gen. Smith was not in the fight at Edward's Ferry. The rebel army was commanded by Gen. Evans.

Colonel Hays, of Kansas, arrived here to-day as bearer of dispatches containing certain charges against Captain Prince, commanding at Leavenworth. The principal difficulty is his refusal to fill a requisition of Gen. Lane.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Oct. 28.]

ONCE MORE IN SPRINGFIELD.

MAJ. ZAGONYI AND THE BODY GUARD NAKE A BRILLIANT DASH AT THE ENEMY—THEY OCCUPY SPRINGFIELD, PLANT THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE COURT HOUSE—MAJOR ZAGONYI'S REPORTS—GENERAL FREMONT'S ADVANCE TO OCCUPY SPRINGFIELD SATURDAY NIGHT—A VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following dispatch was received here last night at headquarters. Humansville is in Polk county, about forty miles north of Springfield. Price and the rebel army have undoubtedly passed down on the west side of their old stamping groung, "Cowshin Prairie," where we opine, they will not be permitted to enjoy the same recruiting leasure they did in their encampment last summer.—This brilliant dash, made by the "foreigner," Major Zagonyi, was performed by the same "Body Guard" which surrounded Gen. Fremont at his head quarters in this city. "Useless appendage," "horses all bay," "clothing blue, with yellow stripes," "d—d Hungarian humbug," etc., ect. But read the dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, }
Near Humansville, Oct. 23, 1861. }

To Capt. C. McKeever, A. A. G.:

Yesterday afternoon Major Zagonyi, at the head of my Guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, two thousand or two thousand two hundred strong. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the town. He hoisted the national flag upon the Court House, and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss not great.

This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army.

Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR ZAGONYI.

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR,
October 25,10 o'clock, A. M.

GENERAL: I report respectfully, that yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, I met in Springfield, about two thousand or two thousand two hundred of the rebels in their camp, formed in line of battle. They gave me a warm reception, warmer than I expected, but your Guard with one feeling, made a charge, and in less than ten minutes the two thousadd men were perfectly routed by one hundred and fifty men of the Body Guard.

We cleared the city perfectly from every rebel, and raised the Union flag on the Court House. Getting too dark, I concluded to leave the city, not being able to keep it with one hundred and fifty men.

Major White's command did not participate in the charge. Allow me, General, to make you acquainted with the behavior of the soldiers and officers. I have seen charges but such brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not expect it. Their war cry "Fremont and the Union," broke forth as thunder. Our loss is comparatively small I expect to remain on the field with them all. I will write about particulars.

[Signed.] CHAS ZAGONYI,
MAjor Commanding Body Guard.

NEW CREEK, VA., Oct. 27.

Gen. Kelley marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, ousting the enemy, capturing many prisoners, and three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equippage. The rebels retreated toward Winchester. Our loss was trifling, and that of the enemy was not ascertained.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 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.

"What I Have Written, I Have Written."

Our article two weeks ago, on *"Jayhawking and Jayhawkers,"* failed to please *some folks*, we understand. Well, it can't be helped. It was not expected it *would* suit those who sympathize with the rebellion against the Government.—In fact, we would want no better evidence that we were in the wrong, than to know what we might say upon that subject did suit that class of men. We are not catering to the wishes and feelings of such, and when we speak on the subject of our country, we design to do so very plainly. Notwithstanding we stated very positively in that article that we are no advocate of Jayhawking nor apologist for Jayhawkers, and denounced Jayhawking as all wrong, those who were not suited, persist in calling us a Jayhawker in principle. We here repeat our disapprobation of Jayhawking. Hence our continued condemnation of every movement the rebels have made from their Jayhawking expedition against Ft. Sumpter, and all their operations from that day to the present. We, with all other Union men, were inclined to believe, when Floyd, Thompson & Co., stole the Government arms and robbed the United States Treasury of millions of dollars, that *that* was Jayhawking; we thought the firing upon the Government Steamer, *Star of the West*, was Jayhawking; we were forced to denominate the stealing of the United States mint at New Orleans, Jayhawking; we had an idea that fitting out Pirate vessels to prey upon our merchantmen, was Jayhawking; we are seriously disposed to characterize Claib Jackson's movements—*all* of them—Jayhawking expeditions; we have no doubt that the taking of over twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property from the citizens of St. Joseph by the notorious Boyd and his gang, was Jayhawking; we can't help believing that the recent seizure of $80,000 of property in cottondom belonging to Union men, was Jayhawking; the confiscating act passed by the so-called rebel Congress, which confiscates "any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattle or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed or enjoined for or by an alien enemy; or in or to which any alien enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title, or interest, either directly or indirectly;" and which applies, in the language used by Silver Spoon Benjamin, Rebel Attorney General, in his letter of instructions to executive officers, to *"all persons who have a domicil within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not,"* the civilized world will not fail to pronounce Jayhawking.—We will not attempt to enumerate the thousandth number of Jayhawking acts on the part of the rebels; it would fill a dozen papers like ours, even though set in agate type. Suffice it to say, they have not performed a single act that might not, with the utmost propriety, be called Jayhawking, strictly construing that term; and yet, in the face of all this, Jeff. Davis's followers, have the brazen impudence to say to the Administration and the Government armies, "you ought to *conform to law*, and be careful not to infringe upon *Constitutional limits*!" In other words the rebels *destroy* the Constitution and law, and then demand that the friends of the Union *conform* to them! They who thus talk are consummate asses, or are verdant enough to believe others are.

As to Jayhawking going on, or said to be going on, in this region of country, we know nothing except from hearsay. And as we understand it, it is a fight between traitors and Jayhawkers. Let *them* fight it out, and so long as they will keep it among themselves, we feel a good deal like saying, "go it old woman, got it bear." Those who favor the rebellion, are responsible for the present unhappy condition of the country; and as they have *chosen* to "sow the wind," they will excuse us from exercising any great degree of sympathy when they come to "reap the whirlwind."

About the Next Session of the Legislature.

When the fact was first announced that this Territory would be required to pay a direct tax of $19,000, in support of the war for the preservation of the Union, many were the plans spoken of by which it could be done. Among others, that of adjourning the Legislature immediately after convening, and appropriate the money, given by Congress to defray the expenses thereof, to the payment of the direct tax. This plan appeared to suit almost every one, and so far as our knowledge and observation extends, does yet, PROVIDED, that it can be done. The Legislature of course has not the power to divert the funds donated by Congress for a special purpose; Congress alone can do it. We have been, and are yet, an advocate of that plan, if it is practicable and can be brought about. In order that the Legislature might act so as to accomplish this end, it ought to *know before* it acts, whether such action would secure the object sought. For we hold that it is not the part of wisdom to reject the profered aid of the General Government, and derive no benefit from it whatever. If the sum usually appropriated annually to defray Legislative expenses—$20,000 we believe—cannot or will not be diverted to the payment of our direct tax, we cannot afford to send it back into the National Treasury. Better, we think, that the members consume it by holding a regular session, and thus secure and distribute it throughout the Territory. It will then be where it will be used in the payment of the tax referred to. We can but view this matter in this light, and in so saying believe we reflect the views of the Nemaha Delegation and the community generally.

We repeat, if the desired object can be secured, or there is any reasonable prospect that it can, by an immediate adjournment, by all means adjourn.

Plain Talk About Produce.

We are getting almost out of patience with those of our delinquents who have been pleading poverty for one, two, three, and some even *four* years. We have always been disposed to be easy with those owing us—entirely too much so for our own good—adopting the saying, "live and let live;" trying to worry through the hardships incident to a new country, and therefore have never been urgent in our demands; never asked for a cent in cash, produce or trade, that necessity did not compel us to ask for. We know *money* is next thing to an impossibility, and while *that* and nothing else will purchase our paper, ink and the stock, we have always been content with trade—"chips and whetstones"—when the scarcity of money was offered as an excuse for being in arrears. This year the crops of all kinds have been abundant, and the promises to pay "after harvest" equally so. We have had a standing proposition in our paper to pay 25 per cent. more than any body else pays for produce, and yet we have to pay cash, while we have several thousands of dollars standing out, that we are as well convinced *could* be paid, as we are that we exist. Friends, you must come up to the work; we *must* have our winter stock of hay, corn, wheat, flour, potatoes and wood laid in. On all such delivered before the 15th of November, we will agree to pay on indebtedness over one year old, 20 per cent. more than any body else will pay. After that time we will allow the *cash* price for trade and produce, be it high or low, and no more. And hereafter, when men want to pay us in trade, payment must be made invariably in advance.

Nebraska Conference Seminary.

We have on our table the circular of the "Nebraska Conference Seminary," located at Oreapolis, Cass county, Nebraska, one mile from the confluence of the Platte and Missouri rivers. The Seminary building is a fine brick edifice, 34 by 80 feet, three stories in height, and will be open for the reception of students on the 31st of October, 1861.

FACULTY.

REV. J. G. MILLER, (formerly of Genessee Conference, N. Y., at present a member of the Nebraska Conference,) Principal and Professor of Natural and Moral Sciences.

REV. A. G. WHITE, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

MR. A. B. SMITH, Professor of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.

MRS. EMILIE T. WHITE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

MISS MAGGIE GILMOUR, Teacher of Primary Department.

Particular attention will be paid to students preparing to teach, and to those preparing for College.

TUITION, PER TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS, IN

Primary Branches,	$3.00
Common English,	4.00
Higher English,	5.00
Higher Mathematics extra,	1.00
Latin extra,	1.00
Greek "	1.00
Surveying and Civil Engineering, including instructions in the field with a set of instruments, extra,	10.00
Instructions on Piano,	8.00
Use of Instrument,	3.00
Board per week, (one half in produce if preferred,)	2.50

J. G. MILLER,
Principal and Agent for the Seminary.
Oreapolis, Cass County, N. T., Oct. 4th. 1861.
Tuition must be paid invariably in advance.

A friend desires us to ask the question whether the "anti-war-party" in Otoe county has succeeded in getting the South Platte Militia called out to clean out the Jayhawkers?

Newspaper Change.

Hon. M. W. REYNOLDS, past Editor of the Nebraska City *News*, retires from that paper, and is succeeded by "THE NEW EDITOR." Who this "New Editor" is, or why he chooses to write *incognito*, or why this change of Editors, we know not, unless it be that its *real* owner, who is of the Vallandingham, Breckenridge and McGoffin stripe of patriots, may have a better opportunity to ventilate himself, and add to *"the strong anti-war party springing up"* about Nebraska City, where it is said in connection therewith, that "Morton is *rampant*—Daily *below par*!" "We *shall* see, what we SHALL see."

We always rather liked REYNOLDS, personally; thought his head and heart were naturally about right; and he handles a "ready pen." He has had, however, the misfortune to edit a paper *owned by some one else*, and thus his independence and individual sentiments have been, to a degree, we have thought, smothered.

We wish Bro. Reynolds success in whatever loyal and laudable undertaking he may hereafter engage in.

Small Farms Most Profitable.

A "besetting sin" of Farmers, the world over, is to undertake to cultivate more land than they can attend to advantage. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," was one of "Poor Richard's" proverbs; and it is as appropriate to agriculture, as to any thing else. Another "old adage," equally to the point, is "One years' seeding makes nine year's weeding." Where farmers have too much land under cultivation it increases their expenses and decreases their profits. To illustrate—we know farmers who the last season, raised from thirty to sixty acres of wheat; in their hurry, it was badly put in and badly harvested; they had to buy a portion of their seed, at a high price *with cash*. They had to buy fencing; hire help in building fence; in putting in seed; in harvesting; and in thrashing. The consequence was they were "out of pocket," about 40 cents for every bushel of wheat they received. If, after taking it to market, they get 30 cents a bushel they will be ten cents a bushel worse off than if they had lain in bed all the time they spent with their wheat. If they had sown less, and done all the work themselves, though they might not this season have received large wages, yet they would have *lost* nothing, even if they had sold their wheat at twenty-five cents per bushel.

Religious.

There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church, on Sabbath next, by Rev. H. H. DOBBINS, at 10 1-2 o'clock, and at 7 in the evening.

Also in Nemaha City one week from next Sabbath at 10 1-2 A. M., and 7, P. M., by the same.

Temperance.—Rev. H. Burch will deliver a lecture before the Brownville Temperance Society, at the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening next, (Nov. 5.) A general attendance is much desired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

UNION ARMY VICTORIOUS.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE STORE FOR BARGAINS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

COME AND SEE ME.

DEN'S NEW STOCK.

I have this day received my

FALL STOCK

OF

Hardware and Queensware,
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Powder and Shot,
Choice Liquors,
Furniture &c.

To which I take pleasure in calling the special attention of the public, feeling assured I can offer such inducements to purchasers as they never before have had in this place. I have purchased under peculiarly favorably circumstances, and will give my patrons the benefit of my good fortune.

I Buy and Sell for Cash,

OR PRODUCE IN HAND.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER AND

WARRANTED!

Brownville, Oct. 31, 1861. W. T. DEN. n17

LAST NOTICE!!

Those who are indebted to me by note or book account, are hereby notified that this is the *last notice*, and that those who do not pay upon or before next Christmas, will be dealt with "as the law provides." I trust "a hint to the wise is sufficient."

J. C. DEUSER.

Brownville, Oct. 30th 1861.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to me by Note or Book Account will please come forward and settle by complying with the above on or before the 20 of August, will oblige the subscriber. WM. T. DEN.

Brownville, August 1, 1861.

My supply of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps never was so large, nor was I ever prepared to offer such bargains. THEO. HILL.

Brownville, April 25th, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

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. 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 ladies seamstresses, students, or 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 addicted 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 certificates 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 exclusive 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, Cinaffras, Wild Cherry Bark, Spiknard 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 Plantiff, 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 21st day of September, 1858, for services rendered by said Plantiff 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 n10 4w Pl's Atty.

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 plantiff 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 quarte 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. 812

Lumber for Sale.

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

WILLIAM COUCH,
Sonora Island, October 17th, 1861.

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