THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1862.

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 News.

Nothing of interest yet from Island No. 10. Both sides are still in *statu quo*.—Various reports are in circulation almost daily, that the Island has been evacuated, but without foundation. Our opinion is, that there will be a tremendous clash of arms from Island 10 along down to Memphis, and if there is fight in the rebels, a bloody and decisive battle will be fought.

The Nebraska Militia.

Next Monday is the day fixed by an act passed at the last Session of the Legislature for the citizens of each county to meet at their respective county seats and enroll their names and form themselves into companies.

The 12th Section of the act reads as follows:

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to apply to any county or counties where company or companies are already formed, or to any regiment already organized, so as to remove any officer or officers from the offices he or they may hold.

We understand this section to mean, simply, that the law is not intended to interfere with volunteer organizations already in existence, and that "all the white male residents of the Territory, between the ages 18 and 45" (except "clergymen, post masters, county clerks, county treasurers' justices of the peace, constables and persons not of sound mind, or those physically disabled,) who are not members of organizations already, shall proceed to enroll themselves and form companies which will afterward be formed into Regiments by the Governor.

We have seen no orders from the Maj. Gen. of the Territory, or Brig. Gen. of this Brigade in regard to the requirements of the law, and are therefore unable to say anything more to our readers than to refer them to the law itself, which we published in our issue of Feb. 6th.

The War Tax for Nebraska.

We see by the Congressional Globe that an amendment to the Tax Bill has passed the House diverting the Legislative appropriation for Nebraska to the payment of the war tax apportioned to this Territory. The Tax Bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole

Mr. HOOPER. I move the following amendment. to come in as a proviso at the end of the section:

Provided, That the sum of $19,312, direct tax, laid upon the Territory of Nebraska by said act shall be paid and satisfied by deducting said amount from the appropriation for legislative expenses of said Territory of Nebraska for the year ending 30th of June, 1863, and no further claim shall be made by said Territory for legislative expenses for said year.

After considerable debate between Messrs. Hooper, Mallory, Stevens, Daily, Bennett and Watts, the amendment was adopted by a very large vote. We feel quite sure this will meet the approbation of the people of Nebraska, and hope the Senate will agree to the amendment.

A private letter from Washington received by us a day or two since, in speaking of this matter, says: "Your Delegate, Mr. Daily, has given this matter much attention and deserves great credit, for what he has accomplished. Morton has exercised what little influence he possesses, in opposition to this movement."

If this measure succeeds, and we believe it will, the people of this Territory owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. S. G. DAILY, who has been unremitting in his labors to relieve the people of a very heavy burthen. The people of Nebraska are ready and willing to contribute all in their power to the support of the Government, and would pay this tax if it took their last cent. They can do very well, however, without the Legislature meeting for years to come; in fact, would, in our opinion, be *better off* without than with. This arrangement, if consummated, will be to the advantage of both the General Government and the Territory. Again, we say, too much credit cannot be given our worthy Delegate S. G. Daily.

Since the above was in type we have received the Omaha *Republican*, of April 2d, in which friend TAYLOR takes very singular, and, we think, erroneous positions in opposition to the diversion of the Legislative appropriation.

Petitions are now in circulation in Nemaha and Otoe counties, asking the Senate to concur in the action of the House. We will write more in detail next week.

The notorious Wendell Phillips was mobbed in Cincinnati on the evening of the 24th. He was lecturing at the Opera House in that city, and took occasion to declare himself both an abolitionist and a disunionist.

Plant Trees and Shrubs.

It is really astonishing, nothwithstanding the hue and cry of "scarcity of timber," in this country, that so little attention is paid to putting out trees and shrubs about residences, both in country and town, and also the raising of timber on farms. We know hundreds of farmers in both Nebraska and Kansas, who have been farming out on the open prairie for four, five and six years, and not a tree seed planted, or even a few cottonwoods set out about the house to break off the winter winds, and afford a refreshing shade in summer. There can be no apology for such negligence. As Spring is upon us again we take this occasion to urge this matter upon farmers and residents in town. A few bushels of walnuts, coffeenuts, or young cottonwoods which cost but the trouble of going to the bottoms and gathering them, planted and set out, will, in a very few years, afford all the timber any farmer wants for both fuel and fencing purposes, and the time in starting, never missed. The value, too, of the whole farm, is increased, at least fifty per cent, by reason of having a growth of young timber on it.

The residence wants adorning and protecting from wind and sun. What is more refreshing, when traveling over our prairies, on a hot Summer day, than to find a nice grove of trees about the farmer's houses? In the winter, too they afford protection from our blustering winds. And then it looks so neat and years, making from seven to thirteen years, or from three to four times as long as he need to wait for grapes.

We certainly have varieties enough of comfortable. We repeat there is no apology for a lack of these things; and if our farmers would but go to work at the business with a will, a few years, comparatively speaking, will find more timber on these prairies than he will know what to do with.

As to adorning the residences, either in town or country. If unable to purchase from the nurseries, go to the woods where any variety and quantity of young trees suitable for shade, and flowering shrubs may be had. Two matters, however, pay attention to. Take up tenderly and put out carfully. Dont pound, bruise and mangle the roots in taking up; and before setting out, prune both roots and top liberally; the roots to induce new fibers to start, and the tops that the roots may not be overtaxed the first season, and to protect their being blown down, before the roots properly take hold of the earth. Dig for each a large hole, that the roots may have their natural position. Then stake for protection against winds. and your work is done, and will be of incalculable worth to you in very few years.

Conference Appointments.

We are indebted to Rev. H, BURCH, for the following appointments made by the Nebraska Annual Conference, M. E. Church, which recently met at Bellvue.

OMAHA DISTRICT, WM. M. SMITH, P. E.	
Omaha,	D. Hart,
Bellvue,	M. Prichard,
Elkhorn,	T. Hoagland,
Platte Valley,	J. Alling,
Calhoun,	J. B. Maxwell
Tekamah,	W. Armstrong
Dakotah,	Z. B Turman,
Yankton,	To be supplied.
Nebraska City District, H. T. Davis P. E.	
Nebraska City,	T. B. Lemon
Rock Bluff,	Isaac Burns,
Plattsmouth and Oreopolis,	—Tricket,
Glendale,	G. T. Cannon.
Beatrice. W. H. Kendal, and W, King	
Tecumseh,	—— Johnson,
Table Rock,	H, Burch,
Falls City,	T. Munhall L. W. Smith,
Brownville,	—— White,
Peru,	J. L. Fort.

The Conference meets next year in this city.

Mr. Burch it will be seen goes to Table Rock, in Pawnee County. Mr. B. leaves many warm friends here whose best wishes for success go with him.

Mr. White his successor, is from Oreopolis Cass County, and is spoken of as an able and worthy man. We trust he will prove a valuable acquisition to our ministerial corps.

[Army Correspondence of the Nebraska Advertiser.]

From the Nebraska First.

STEAMER JOHN RAINE,
TENNESSEE RIVER, March 15th.

Fort Donelson now, does not end the War, nor the movements of the Nebraska Regiment. Onward is the cry, and forward goes the Regiment, marching through many a flood, and panting for many a field, not of pain, but pleasure.—On the 6th of March we marched on board this steamer, expecting our destination to be Florence, Alabama, or some other famous battle-field this side; but now it is the middle of the month. and we have not seen Florence nor the field of battle; neither have we disembarked, except for the space of two nights and a day, of which more anon.

When in camp, reports are rife the whole day long, and walking bulletins go their regular rounds without a carrier.—Reports innumerable are indigenuous to the soil a soldier treads upon, and without some theme to talk upon, the soldier would not be in his element. Although some may think that the place where shells burst, grape-shot fly, and bullets whiz, is the only spot a soldier loves, and to be there is to be in his original element; yet I take it that the volunter, as a general thing, would much rather talk of battle. than be one who takes a part in dealing with the messengers of death.

In vain have I looked into Illinois papers, and papers of the east, for honorable mention of our Regiment, for the part it bore in the great battle at Donelson.—None are mentioned but Illinois Regiments. According to those chronicles, Illinois Regiments did all the fighting, and accordingly they get all the praise. There were but five regiments on the field that did the hard and telling fight. Those were the 1st Nebraska, 11th Indiana, 8th Missouri, 2d and 7th Iowa Regiments, and yet they are scarcely mentioned in the Eastern journals. I suppose they can bide their time, and a future generation may do them justice.

Although we got aboard the steamer on the 6th, yet we did not leave Fort Henry until the evening of the 8th.—There are about eighty steamers on the the river, laden with troops destined for some points unknown as yet. We hear that these troops are now under command of General Smith, and that General Grant is superseded. We also hear that Manassas has fallen before the prowess of our soldiers in the east, and the rebels lost sixty thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. But we hear so much and so often, that we do not know what to believe, as false reports are abundant.

I have heard that the Curtis Horse has been in a small engagement since we left Fort Henry, but the report may be untrue.

The scenery along the river from the Fort, so far as we have proceded, is much better than it is below. The high bluffs one passes now and then, put him in remembrance of the rivers of the North, and of the "Big Muddy" in particular.

I am not favorably impressed yet with the land of chivalry, butternut-colored garments, and blacks. The North is still my favorite, and shall be my home. Give me the land where liberty is enjoyed as it should be, and give me the prairies wide, where the free wild winds riot in reveling, and the man is as free as the winds that whistles. Give me the clime whose skies are blue, and whose sons are freemen, hardy, and brave, for there is my home and all that I love.

On the evening of the 13th, we reached this point, from Savannah, distant five miles. At midnight we had orders to disembark with three day's rations in haversacks, and all ready for marching. By one o'clock, A. M., our Regiment was on the move, and in a half hour the rain commenced falling, "small drops, but thick and fast," increasing in thickness and velocity until the torrent ran. Thro' darkness, mud and rain we toiled till dawn of day, wearied and sleepy withal, and when we arrived at the corner, the right wing filed right, and the left wing left, and at a double quick step surrounded the little town of Adamsville; but the game had escaped. At midnight they heard we were coming, and suddenly they left, fearing to meet the Northerners, as they call us. We remained a day on picket, and started back at 10 o'clock the ensuing, having taken several prisoners in the meantime. Two nights were we without sleep, and the hardest marching we have yet had.

To-morrow, at 6 A. M., the Regiment goes on picket for twelve hours, and we may have a skirmish. MORE AGAIN.

The Great Tax Bill. $100,000,000 to be Raised. Taxes on Everything.

The following is an abstract of the Tax Bill recently introduced in Congress:

It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of five thousaad dollars per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks

The country is to be divided as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President, for each district who may have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary.

The bill provides for a tax on spirituous liquors of 15c per gallon; ail or porter $1 per barrel. Stem or leaf tobacco 3c per pound, to add, when manufactured, 5c., and on cigars, 5, 10 and 20c per pound. according to value. On lard and linseed oil, burning fluid, and coal oil, 5c per gallon; refined oil 10c per gallon gas per e,000 feet 25c. Bank note paper 5c per pound; printing paper 3 mills per pound. Soap 5 mills per pound; salt 4c per 100 pounds, sole leather 1c per pound; upper leather 1-2c per pound. Flour 10c per barrel. All other manufactures 3 per centum ad valorem. On railroad passengers 2 mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets 3 per cent. Steamboat travel 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry boats an horse railroads 3 der cent on gross receipts from passengers. Advertisements 5 per cent on amount of receipts annually. For the use of carriages annually, from $1 to $10, according to value. Gold watches $1 silver watches 50c. Gold plate 50c per ounce; silver plate 3c per ounce. Billiard tables $20. On slamghtered cattle 50c each; hogs 10c each; sheep 5c each. Licences—For bankers, $100; auctioneers $20; wholesale dealers, $50; retail dealers in liquors, $20: retail dealers in goods, $10; pawnbrokers, $50; rectifiers, $100. Hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from $5 to $200. Eating houses, $10. Commercial brokers, $50; other brokers, $20.—Theaters, $100, circuses, $50. Bowling alleys, $5 each. Wholesale peddlers, $50; other pedlers from $5 to $25. Coal oil distillers, $20. Income—3 per cent on all over $600, deducting the income derived from dividends &c., which are taxed separately.—Railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions, 3 per cent. Payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military or navel service of United States, including Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, 3 per cent. Legacies and distribvtive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express

The Tax Bill comprises over one thousand pages of foolscap, and contains one hundred and eight sections. It was delivered to the printer immediately on being presented to the House, and in his hands it still remains with an injunction of secresy until the committee have revised the proofsheets.

The bill reaches every class of property except real estate, and is so constructed as to tax property in transit from one hand to another.—For instance, all cattle slaughtered, are taxed 50 cents per head. On spices a tax of one cent per pound is levied and on refined sugar three mills. Photographers, and professions of that nature pay $10 per year.

The bill is expected to yield a revenue of $100,000,000. which the committee think will be felt less than an indirect high tariff.

WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST UNION VICTORY AT WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, March 25.

On Saturday at 2 P. M., the enemy showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of 500 of Ashby's cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets and then skirmished with the Michigan cavalry and a portion of the Maryland first. Gen Shields brought up his forces, fired several rounds of shell, drove them back and took several prisoners. Gen. Shelds was wounded in the arm by the first fire of the enemy.

Jackson had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops and he advanced to retake it.

General Shield's forces slept on their arms Saturday night. Sunday morning at sunrise, Jackson being reinforced, attacked General Shields, Kerustown, three miles distant. The enemy's force consisted of 500 of Ashby's cavalry, 5,000 infantry, 9 pieces of artillery, with a reserve of 18 pieces of artillery.

The fight was kept up until noon, when a charge made by the Ohio infaniry, First Michigan and First Virginia cavairy, on their right, drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns in position again in a dense woods, flanked by infantry and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when Gen Shields ordered Col. Thayer to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops but with considerable loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and Nineteenth Iowa chargen their centre and the fight became general. Col. Murry, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania was killed. The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with a yell, when a panic ensued among the enemy. Our troops followed and drove them until dark, capturing eight guns, three cassions, muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable Our troops bivouacked on the field.

Gen. Williams's first brigade, Col. Danelly (of the Twenty-eighth New York) commanding, reinforced Gen. Shields. Gen. Banks, who was on the way to Washington Sunday, returned and assumed command. In the meantime Gen. Shields's division pursued enemy beyond Newtou, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's men were perfectly disorganized, and beyond control. They threw oveboary the dead and wounded to lighten the wagons.

It is noticed that nearly all the rebels wounded were shot in the head or breat, testifying the superiority of our marksmen. The loss on our side was chiefly Pennsylvania, Onio and Indiana troops. Those who conveyed the false intelligence to General Jackson, causing this disaster to the rebels, have a heavy weight of guilt to shoulder. It was evidently known to many in the town that Jackson was approaching, from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among the men and women here.

General Shield's command being screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops wefe evacuating, and that Jackson could enter unmolested. Good judges say the enemy's loss is over 200 kiiled, 500 wounded, add we have eight hundred prisoners, including an aid to Jackson Our loss is about 65 killed and 125 wounded.

On Sunday morning the rebels received reinforcements under General Garnett amounting to 500 men. The Union forces did not exceed 10,000, and with the exception of about 500 were of General Shields's division exclusively. At half past 10 the enemy made a feint on our left, commanded by Acting Brigadier General Sullivan opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right with the object of flanking it

Gen. Kimble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods, and behind a stone wall and rebel artillery was posted on an eminence on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force was engaged, consisting of four batteries, twenty-four pieces in all. The contest raged furiously until 3 p. m., the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry at a range of not more than three or four hundred yards, and often much less.

The rebel infantry opposite our position now energed from the woods, and attempted to capture Daum's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back with heavy loss behind the stone parapet.

Gen. Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men receded under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in these struggles is heavy.

Several attempt was made by the enemy to rally their right wing failed and to add to their confusion an Irish battallion of 150 men was brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops. They refused, and a rebel regiment immediately drove this gallant little band forward and could not compell them to fire upon us.—Forty corpses of the 150 afterwards strewed the field.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The citizens of Gallatin, Tennessee, a town which has been decidedly disloyal, met in a town meeting recently and were addressed by Bailie Peyton, Sr., a loyal man, and voted to petition for a post office there, and expressed their willingness to return to their allegiance. A post office will be established there in a few days, according to their petition.

John Leggett has been appointed Postmaster at Nashville. He wro t some of the best articles against secession during the agitation of that subject in Tennesse, and was one of the refugees from that State, but now returns in an official capacity.

A special agent of the Post Office Department, acting on the Tennessee and Kentucky borders, writes as follows: "It is gratifying where I have been to find there is a strong desire for the re-establishment of the mails, and a willingness among the people to return to their allegiance."

WINCHESTER, VA., March 19.

Strawsburg was occupied by our troops last Sunday evening, Jackson's army retreating at our approach.—The Michigan cavalry led the advance and Gen. Shield's division followed.

Ashby's cavalry protected the rear of the rebels, and gave a good deal of annoyance to our forces.

A bridge was burned by the rebels, which also caused us considerable delay.

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind.—They are as it were a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupt all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which spring, Consumption, Rheaumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome. when we tell them that it really does accomplish the end desired. We AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with *Scrofula* or scrofulous complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.*

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 physician of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alfred Opelt vs Hugh Brownlee } Civil Action. District Court, 2nd Judicial District, Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

The defendant, Hugh Brownlee, will take notice, that on the 2d day of April, 1862, said plaintiff, Alfred Opelt, did file his petition in said court, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a judgment against you and in favor of said plaintiff, for the sum of $300 00, with interest thereon from March 1st 1862, as balance of purchase money for the premises herein described.

That an order of attachment duly issued in this action and by virtue of which the Sheriff of said county attached the following lands and tenements, to-wit: the north half and south west quarter of north east quarter, section 24, town 4, north range 15 east, situated in said county, as the property of said defendant, Brownlee.

You are hereby required to appear and answer or demur to said petition on or before to 19th day of May. 1862, and in default thereof judgment will be rendered against you for said amount, with interest, and said property be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said debt. A. SCHOENHEIT, Pl'ffs. Atty.

April 3, 1862. n33-4w $7 50 pr fee.

Estray Notice—Taken Up.

Taken up by the subscriber, residing six miles west of Nemaha City, on or about the first of June, 1861, a small iron-gray horse-pony, about seven years old, branded "P" in the left shoulder; appraised by Jerome Hoover and W. W. Keeling, on the 27th day of March, 1862, at $35—services of the horse to pay for keeping.

If the horse is not called for and property proven, on or before the fifth day of June, 1862, he will be by me sold to the highest bidder for cash at my residence.

WM. F. FITZWATER.

April 3, 1862. n39-10w $5 pr fee

DR. D. GWIN,

Having permanently Located near

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,

For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.

Office one mile south of town, on the old Nixon farm,

LEGAL NOTICE.

Francois Puteguat, John B. Laurent and Barbara Symanice will take notice that Jasper A. Ware did, on the 1st day of April A. D 1862, file his petition in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against them. The object of said petition is to foreclose a mortgage made by said Puteguat to the said Ware, on the following described real estate, lying and being situated in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, to-wit: The north west quarter of section 17, in township 6, north of range 14, east of the sixth principal meredian, to secure the payment of $145 00, with interest thereon at the rate of thirty per cent. per annum, from the 28th day of November, A. D. 1860, according to a promissory note referred to in said mortgage. Praying that said John B. Laurent be required to state under oath what sum of money, if any, is due him on a mortgage made by said Puteguat to him on the 11th day of September A. D. 1857, the said Ware having alleged in his petition that the same is satisfied. That a deed to said land made by said Puteguat to said Barbara A. Symanirte on the 15th day of July, A. D 1861, be decreed null and void, so far as it affects the rights of the said Ware.—That the said mortgaged premises be decreed to be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of the amount due as aforesaid, to the said Ware. That each and all of said respondents be forever barred and foreclosed of all right and interest, whether of redemption or otherwise, they may claim in or to the said mortgaged premises.

Said respondents are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of May, A. D. 1862.

H. M. ATKINSON,
Solicitor for Complainant.

April 3, 1862. n39-5w-$12 pr fee

LEGAL NOTICE.

Elizabeth Snodgrass, John S. Snodgrass, Peter Greever. Susan Greever, Lavina Greever, Sarah Greever, Andrew Greever, William Greever, and Samuel R. Pafford, will take notice that on the 8th day of August A. D. 1861, two petitions or bills in chancery, were filed in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, one by Stephen F. Nuckolls and the other by Huston Nuckolls, to which they, as heirs of Charles M. Greever, deceased, and Hiram Nuckolls, as his Administrator, are made parties defendants. The objects and prayers of said petitions are to compel a specific performance of two agreements made by said C. M. Greever with said complainants, and to obtain for said complainants a title to the following real estate, situated in said county of Nemaha, to-wit: For the said S. F. Nuckolls, qr of south east qr, and north west qr and south half, and north west qr of north east qr, and lot one in section 36; and half of south west qr of south west qr, and lots 2 and 3 in section 25, in Township 4, Range 16; and lots, 1, 2, 3 and 4, and west half of north east qr of south west qr of section 31, township 4, range 17, east of the 6th principal meridian. For the said Huston Nuckolls, qr of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and west half and north east qr of south west qr of section 31, township 4, range 17; and qr of the east half of section 36, township 4, range 16.

Complainants also ask that in case the court shall deem it expedient the said lands shall be ordered to be sold, and the proceeds divided as in equity and justice they should be.

Said defendants are required to answer said petitions on or before May 19th, 1862. E. W. THOMAS,
Solicitor for Complainants.

April 3. 1862. n39-7w pr fee $16

LEGAL NOTICE.

James Ginder will take notice that Joseph Opelt, of the county of Nemaha in the Territory of Nebraska, did, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1862 file his petition against the said James Ginder, defendent, setting forth that the said James Ginder, on the 20th day of June, 1861, gave a mortgage to the said Joseph Opelt on the north east quarter of section No. 14, in Township No. 4, north of range No. 15 east, in Nemaha county and Territory of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of the same date for the sum of $500, payable on or before the first day of N vember, A. D. 1861, and praying that the said James Ginder be decreed to pay the said sum of $500, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the said 1st day of November, 1861, or that the said premises be sold to pay the same and costs of said suit.

And the said James Ginder is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition, on or before the third Monday after the 1st day of May, A. D., 1862, being the 19th day of said month.

O. B. HEWETT, Atty for Plff.

April 9, 1862, n39-4w $7,50 pr fee.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Bernard, Adams & Co., and John C Calhoun. George C. Vanderburg and William H. Bennett, partners as Calhoun, Vande burg & Co., and Mary A. M'Comas, will take notice that Benjamin G. Cooper, of the State of Pennsylvania, did, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1862. file his petition in the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District of the Territory of Nebraska, in and for Nemaha county, in said Territory, against Edward M. M'Comas and the said Barnard, Adams & Co, and John C. Calhoun, George C. Vanderburg and William H. Bennett, partners as Calhoun, Vanderburg & Co. and Mary A M'Comas, defendants, setting forth that the said Edward M. M'Comas gave a mortgage to the said Benjamin G. Cooper on the north west quarter of section number (22) twenty-nine in township number (5) four, north of range number (15) fifteen, east of the sixth principal meredian in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, to secure the payment of the sum of $321 50, according to a certain note referred to in said mortgage, and that since the giving of said mortgage the other defendants claim some interest in said land under the said Edward M. McComas, and praying that the said Edward M. McComas may pay the said sum of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, now claimed to be due, with interest from 22d July, 1861, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same; and the said Bernard, Adams & Co. and John C. Calhoun, George C. Vanderburg and William H. Bennett, partners as Calhoun, Vanderburg & Co. and Mary A. McComas, are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 19th of May, A. D 1862.

BENJAMIN G. COOPER,
By C. G. DUNBAR, his Att'y.

April 23, 1862. n39 4w pr fee 10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Q. A. Smith, vs Hiram C. Mitlin John S. Minick, } District Court, Nemaha County Nebraska Territory.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, 10th of May, A. D. 1862,

between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of Deu's Hall, in Brownville, the place where the said court was last held for said Nemaha county, offer for sale the following described real estate, to-wit: the south east quarter of section No. 15, in township No 5, north of range No 16, east of the sixth principal meredian in Nebraska Territory, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, taken as the property of Hiram C. Minick and John S. Minick, to satisfy an order of sale against them and in favor of the above named plaintiff.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

April 3, 1862 n39-4w pr fee 7.50

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Brownville Post Office, April 1st, 1862.

A B	Henton James
Barnes John	Irvin Sarah E
Burress Thos	Jones Asahel
Behrends Fass Albt	Johns Dorcus Miss
Butler David	Martin Ailen
Bolling Lucinda P	McAtte Benedict
Bower Benjiman	Maddox Gurnberry
Bliss Matilda Miss	Myres Nathan
Bixby Mr	Peartch Warren
Bruer Isaas	Parker Eles John
Boriners Charles	Rossher Fortis
Black John	Reed Smith N
Brown James	Reed Wm
Campbell Elisha	Ripper Henry
Clary Joseph	Stephens Oren
Courad Nicholas	Snyder Caroline
Chandler Mary	Stephen Andrew
Chandler R A 2	Sutton Wm
Clark G M	Schaeffer Andrews
Coe Isaac	Stoorkeper Dehn Mr
Cummings Israel	Slade S
Denson John G	Sandley Joseph Mrs
Drillinger Jacob	Scheeahn Fried C
Dustin Geo	Seymor D C
Dewitt Hannah	Scoot Sylvester
Engelhardt Geo	Schwaninger Johann
Farnham A K	Wilkinson Susannah
Fenner F	Watson Wm
Fidler Henry	Wengram Charles
Golsby John	Zwiebel Geo
Hughs Milton	Zimmerman Tamme
Hinckley Wm H	

J. D. N. THOMPSON, P. M.
By H. H. MARSH, Dept.

SUGAR CANE MILLS

—AND—

EVAPORATORS

Having been appointed agent for the Eagle Works Sugar Cane Mill and Evaporators, Chicago Ill., I am prepared to fill orders at the manufacturer's prices.

Prices of Mills, from $40 to $300. Evaporators from $20 to $35. Address H. W. FURNAS,
March 27, 1862 n34-tf Brownville, Neb.

One More Notice.

All persons indebted to me, either on Note or Book Account are hereby notified that they must pay up on or before May 1st, 1862, or necessity will compel me to resort to legal process in order to collect. It is hoped this notice will prove sufficient. D. SEIGEL.

March 27th, 1862. [n33-tf.]

Okra or Gumbo Seed.

The best substitute for Coffee—prepared in the same manner as Coffee. Packages of seed by mail at 10 cts. each. Each package contains seed enough to raise a supply for an ordinary family.

Send orders to H. A. TERRY.
n38-tf Crescent City, Iowa.

Terry's Garden Seeds.

Fresh and pure, and raised in this soil and climate, for sale by 38-tf LETT, STRICKLER & CO,

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

The subscriber will send by mail, post-paid, any of the *SEEDS* herein named, on receipt of price.

They are of his own raising, and are warranted to grow, if the directions are followed, and to produce as splendid flowers of their class, as any *SEEDS* that can be obtained, either in this country or in Europe.

Especial attention is called to the Asters, Pansies, Petunias, Portulaccas, Salpiglossis, Helichrysums, Japan Pinks, Double Larkspurs, etc., etc., the varieties of which have been so mixed, that persons procuring a package of each, will get a splendid assortment at very small cost. Price ten cents per package, or one dollar per dozen.

Asters—A mixture of the finest, including Cocardeau, Hedgehog, Pæonne, Emperor, Truffaut's, etc., all very double.

Balsams—Very large and double, all colors, extra.

Celosia Spices Neva—Beautiful stikes of feathery flowers.

Cosmedium—Very pretty, resembles Coreopsis.

Campanula Grandiflora—Large flowering, Bells-Flower.

Double Zinnia—Very rare, grown first in America last season.

Delphinum Formosum—Large blue, showy and indispensable.

Double English Daisy—A beautiful little Plant, all colors.

Helichrysum—Double, very fine for winter bouquets, all colors from white to crimson.

Hollyhock—From the newest and finest English prize varieties.

Japan Pink—A mixture of Heddewigii and Laciniatus, will bloom the first season, large and splendid, all colors.

Oriental Poppy—Perennial, very large, brilliant scarlet.

Pansy—Splendid, mixed, including the large English, prizes, French, etc., Faust's black German striped, bronzed, &c.

Petunia—All of the splendid new varieties of the late importations.

Portulacca—Including the new varieties of striped, yellow, white, scarlet etc.

Phlox Drummondii—Very brilliant varieties, mixed.

Phlox, Perennial—Seeds saved from finest named varieties.

Salpiglossis—A splendid mixture of white, yellow, blue, scarlet, crimson, and intermediate shades.

Sweet Williams—From Hunt's unrivaled collection.

Verbenas—Seeds saved from named varieties.

Double Larkspurs—Including the Tall and Dwarf, in separate papers.

Descriptive Catalogues, containing other varieties, with directions for culture, will be sent to all applicants. Address H. B. LUM,
April 3, 1862. n33-1w Sandusky City, Ohio.

SEEDS.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

OFFER THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

SEEDS

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

FOR CASH.

Kentucky Blue Grass per bushel,	$1 50
Kentucky Orchard Grass per bushel,	1 50
Kentucky Red Top Grass per bushel,	1 50
Sorghum or Sugar Cane per bushel,	3 50
Osage Orange per bushel	20 00
Top Onions per bushel,	2 00

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Per Dozen papers, Warranted,	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hydraulic Cement per barrel,	1 75
Calcined Plaster per barrel,	2 75

We also keep a large stock of farm implements.—Catalogues furnished on application.

April 3, 1862, n39-2m

IOWA POMOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc., etc., at very large discount from established rates.

APPLES—Best grafted varieties,	per 100	per M
4 to 5 feet	$5.00	$45.00
7 to 10 feet	10.00	80.00
PLUMS—Coe's Golden Drop Blue Gage		
Imperial Gauge, &c.,	per doz.	per 100
8 to 12 feet	4.00	25.00
CHERRIES—Early Richmond	3.50	25.00
Dukes and Heart varieties	5.00	
GRAPES—Isabella, Catawba and Clinton	.75	5.00
Diana	3.00	
Delaware	50 cts. each	
Rebecca	50 " "	
Concord	25 " "	
RASPBERRIES—Brinckle's Orange	75	4.00
New Red Antwerp	75	4.00
Yellow Antwerp	50	3.00
Belle de Fonteney—autumn bearing	50	3.00
CURRANTS—Common Red	50	3.00
White Grape	75	5.00
Victoria	75	5.00
Cherry	1.00	
GOOSEBERRIES—Houghton's Seed'g	50	3.00
Ohio Seedling	1.00	
STRAWBERRIES—Wilson's Albany	10	50
Boston Pine	10	50
Scott's Seedling	15	60
Genneseo	15	60
Triomphe de Gand	15	60
Large Early Scarlet	10	50
Hudson	10	50
CHESTNUT—American—large size	1.50	10.00
" second size	1.00	
APPLE STOCKS—suitable for collar grafting	2.00 per M.	

JAMES WEED.

Muscatine, Iowa, March 20, 1862. n37-2m

Legal Notice.

Amos Cutler, Jacob P. Tirrell, and Henry Tirrell, in their firm name of Cutler & Terrill, vs. Peter Hendgen & Abigal H Hendgen, his wife, James Bedford, and Theodore W. Bedford } District Court, 2d Judicial District, Nemaha County, N. T.

Peter Hendgen and Abigal H Hendgen, his wife, Defendants in the above entitled cause, will take notice that the Plaintiffs, Cutler & Terrill, have filed their petition against you, herein, in said Court, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree against you for the sum of $452 38, with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum, from January 28th, 1862, upon a certain promisory note executed by you on said date, and payable to said plaintiffs or order, one year after said date; and upon the mortgage security thereof, also given by you on said date, upon the east half of Lot 8, and north-east quarter of Lot 9, Block one, in the town of Brownville, in said county, said premises having been sold upon a prior judgment lean against said premises, in favor of I. T. Whyte & Co., against T. H. Edwards.

The plaintiffs further pray in said petition that the proceeds of said sale, after satisfying said judgment and execution, be applied to the payment of their said mortgage and debt, and that the Court may direct the payment by you of any balance thereon, which the proceeds of said premises may fail to pay.

You are required to