THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, AUG., 9, 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.

Territorial Convention.

A week from next Wednesday the Territorial Convention Assembles in Omaha. We hope that unity and harmony will characterize their proceedings. All selfishness and personal prejudice should give place to patriotism and the best interests of the Territory and the cause of the Union. We most sincerely hope there may be no division among Republicans or even among real Union men in the campaign this fall. We are not however in favor of any fellowship with rebel sympathisers, or with those who follow the lead of such men as Vallandingham, Richardson and Voorhes. They are not sincere Union men, but are doing more for the cause of the rebels, than if they were under arms in the rebel Confederacy. Now is the most gloomy time with the friends of the Union since the Bull Run defeat, and it behooves Union men to be united as much as possible for the common good. In this County, last year, citizens threw aside all party lines. We consented to it *very reluctantly* at first, but by election time, we were satisfied it was for the best. Two Democrats and two Republicans were elected to the Legislature—all earnest uncompromising Union men.

Why is this policy not as good as it was last year? Some object, from the reason that but one office is to be filled, but that is not a good argument if Democrats and Republicans are both willing to go into Convention together. We have heretofore heard the very men that now want the Republicans to make a nomination, argue that at present there was no difference between Union men. In one of the strongest Democratic portions of New York—Queens county—the Democrats, lately held a meeting and passed resolutions of which the following is one:

"*Resolved*, That we will hereafter know no political distinctions among men, except that of *loyalist* and *traitor*, and that treason shall include not alone the overt act, but the cowardly wish and the disloyal sentiment."

This is endorsed by the *Tribune* and other Republican papers. If there should be no political distinctions among men except loyalist and traitor in New York and Ohio, there should be no other in Nebraska.

Trouble in the Indian Expedition.

There are many reports in circulation in this community, derived from several sources with regard to this expedition.—It appears that the Acting Brigadier General in command—Col. Wear—had taken the expedition, consisting of three Regiment of Indians and three of whites, into the interior of the Indian Territory, leaving the supply trains several days journey in the rear. They marched on until they had but three days' rations left; they did not know when their supplies would come up; they dispatched three sets of couriers back to ascertain where their supplies were, but they could not learn; there was a report that the enemy had closed in on their rear and captured them; no provisions could be obtained where they were; a spell of intensely hot weather ensued, and they had to march over barren plains with no water except occasionally a stagnat pool which sickened man and beast; the men were put on half-rations, until whites, Indians and horses, begin to faint, perish and die; whites and Indians became mutinous and began to desert; most of the officers threatened to resign. In this crisis a Council of War was held. All the officers except Col. Wear, advised retreating to their provision train; Wear over-ruled them. Col. Solomon, second in command, considering this a desperate case, decided that some remedy must be resorted to, although it might subject him to trial by Court Martial; he placed the commander under arrest, and ordered the men to retreat until provisions could be obtained to prevent them from starving. When last heard from they had come back into the heart of the most enlightened portion of the Cherokee nation, and were in fine spirits. The officers had now given up all idea of resigning. Col. Furnas was Acting Brigadier General of the three Indian Regiments. The Cherokees where they then were, were very hospitable—were to all appearances nearly white, educated, and very wealthy.—The trouble was occasioned by Col. Wear, and the whites were more insubordinate than the Indians. That a few of the Indians should desert under those circumstances was not to be wondered at.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that a portion of Furnas's Indians have had another engagement with the enemy. They killed about one hundred, and took a good many prisoners.

The Republican Meeting.

The Convention last Saturday was well attended—a large portion of those present did not participate in the meeting or the voting. There was some little excitement in the contest between the respective friends of Daily and Taylor. Mr. Taylor delivered a short speech, appropriate to the occasion. He reviewed the causes and history of the rebellion, and briefly referred to his political history in Nebraska. His labors in the Legislature, we are free to say, have conferred credit to himself and have promoted the interests of the Territory. In his speech, if we understood him correctly, he advocated the policy of making a Republican nomination and inviting all Union men to co-operate in the election—that there was now no difference between Republicans and loyal Democrats; both were in favor of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion, and as this was the policy of the Republicans, and their loyalty was unquestioned, all truly loyal Democrats should join them and build up the party.

MR. DAILY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Daily next addressed the meeting. He explained his course in Congress. He had used his best endeavors to get an appropriation for a Penitentiary; had labored to have the appropriation for Legislative expenses diverted towards paying our direct War Tax, which diversion had become a law. He had not asked for an appropriation of money to build a road in his own county, and while our government was expending hundreds of millions of dollars to sustain our army, he would be ashamed to ask any such appropriation. He had always been a Republican; he had served one term in the Nebraska Legislature in company with Mr. Taylor but he, Daily, was the only member, except Mr. Wattles and E. S. Dundy, who registered their names as *Republicans*.—He had belonged to the old Liberty party, and then to the Free Soil party before the Republican party took its present name; he still believed in the principles of the Republican party as firmly as Mr. Taylor or any other man; but he could not agree with Mr. Taylor that there was any necessity to keep up the organization for the present. The only question that now divided the country was the question of the Union. He warmly eulogized the efforts of Democrats to sustain the Government. He was ashamed that he had not been able to do as much. Thousands of Democrat were now in our army, and thousands had lain down their lives for their country. Many of our best Generals were Democrats—McClellan, McDowell, Pope, Butler, Burnsides, Halleck and Stanton. The Government needed all the aid and encouragement possible from the loyal people of the United States; many of the Northern States were swarming with traitors. Many of the leaders that were now advising a re-organization of the Democratic party were traitors at heart. Under these circumstances he thought it not expedient at present to make a Republican nomination. He would council the Republicans, at Omaha, to adjourn and call a Union Convention in which loyal Democrats could participate without a loss of pride. Although the Republican call was as liberal as it possibly could be, inviting "all who sustained the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the War," to unite with them in nominating and electing a candidate, yet democrats would not feel that they had as much right as they would have in a Convention under a Union call. If this was done, and a candidate was fairly nominated we would then have a right to call on all loyal men to support him. Whoever would oppose such a nominee, on such a platform, be he angel or devil, would be justly branded as a Tory and a traitor. If the Republicans made a party nomination, though they might call on all others to co-operate, yet the Democrats would also make a party nomination, and many good loyal Democrats, on account of party name and party ties, would support the nominee, but not so if a Union Convention was called. There were thousands of Rebel sympathisers in the North, many of them, for the purpose of distracting the Administration in the prosecution of the war, were now clamorous for a re-organization of the Democratic party. To "play out" these rebel sympathisers, Union men, both Democrats and Republicans, were uniting in a Union Party in New York, Ohio and Indiana and several other Northern States.

He would not, however, be stubborn in his recommendations. If he found, after consulting with the people and with the members of the Republican Convention, that they thought differently, and were in favor of a Republican Nomination, he might consider it best to submit his name to the Convention; and if he did so, he would abide their decision, and support the nominee, whoever he might be; and he would stump the Territory to secure his election; he would spend twice as much money to elect his friend Taylor, if nominated under those circumstances, as Taylor had for him, although Taylor had done nobly.

The above embraces the substance of his speech as near as we can recollect.—We think we have not misstated his positions. The citizens of this County by a large majority endorse his views. Probably forty voters, who had tickets for delegates opposed to Daily, changed their minds during the meeting, tore up their tickets and procured others, bearing the names of the Daily candidates. The candidates for delegates favorable to Daily received double the number of votes given to the others.

The election was informal, and as there always is on such occasions, there was attempts at fraudulent voting on both sides. It would have been better, had it been thought of in time, if a clerk had been appointed to register the names of those voting. A motion was made after the voting was completed, to appoint a clerk and cast the ballots over, but the motion was made after two-thirds of the people had left the room and dispersed. It would have been impossible to have got them together again. The tellers assure us that not one fraudulent vote was received, and everybody admits that a large majority of those present were in favor of Mr. Daily.

Hon. W. S. Reede was so fortunate as to be on both tickets.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding on the part of some as to the manner of electing delegates. The Central Committee published a call, through their Chairman, for a mass meeting for the whole county. Afterwards the Chairman of the Committee and one other member grant the people of St. Frederick Precinct, on account of their distance from town, the privilege of holding a separate Convention and electing one delegate to the Territorial Convention.—Two or three gentleman from an adjoining county visit St. Frederick; a meeting is held, participated in by only 11 of the citizens, (a gentleman from that place says by only three or four). This precinct election was held against the wishes of a majority of the citizens, and contrary to advice of Mr. Borchers, the member of the Central Committe residing in their midst. At their meeting they passed a series of resolutions, patriotic and commendable, and we are sorry we have not room to publish them in this weeks paper.

"Why didn't he speak in Congress?"

An estimable friend of ours, and by the way, an intelligent, "well posted" man, who, we think, was a little captious, inquired the other day why Mr. Daily, in his speech on Saturday last, devoted a portion of his time to "eulogizing the Union, and advocating a prosecution of the War?" This, he thought, was supererrogation, here in a Republican Convention. "Daily should have delivered it in Congress." This complaint has been raised by others; but as it generally came from men not possessing very much intellect, we thought it unnecessary to reply to it through the medium of our paper. We thought it was generally understood that Territorial Delegates had no *voice* in Congress, except on matters pertaining to their Territory.—There is no doubt about Mr. Daily's ability to *speak* on all proper accasions.—Though he may not have the *polish* of some orators, there are few, if any, in this Territory, who can express their ideas more fluently, forcibly and intillligibly than Samuel G. Daily. In Congress he never failed to speak on questions relating to Nebraska, whenever circumstances demanded it.

Of all the humbugs at the City of Washington, the greatest is for a member to get up in Congress, and read an hour's speech to empty benches; for, as soon as one of these speeches is commenced, the members nearly all leave, knowing it is intended for buncomb at home, in the member's own district. Many members do not deliver their speeches at all, but write out one and ask the privilege of the House to print; and the next day you see in the Globe, "The Bill for the Confiscation of the Slaves of Rebels, being under consideration, Mr. A. obtained the floor and said"—here follows his speech, perhaps a very stirring one to read, but not one member in ten ever knows that Mr. A. spoke, and it is considered quite a compliment to Mr. A, to say you have read his speech. The fact is the smallest possible portion of legislation in Congress is influenced or effected by speaking; and if a man wants to ruin all the influence he might have, let him when he first becomes a member, jump up to speak on every occasion. He soon becomes a laughing stock, even though he may really be a talented man. Mr. Daily says: "The best, or among the very best members in the House, during the four sessions that he was there, never speak over three minutes, and he has represented an intelligent district in Massachusetts for eight years."

Drafting in Nebraska.

In to-day's paper will be found the Proclamation of Gov. Saunders, commanding the Militia of Nebraska to be enrolled forthwith. This is, perhaps, a preparatory step towards drafting. A large portion of our citizens are in favor of drafting in Nebraska, yet, we think, there are strong arguments against it. Nebraska has furnished from her sparcely settled soil at least 2,500 soldiers. If all the loyal States had furnished as many in proportion our army would now number a million and a half. Again, there is ten times as much wealth in the States in proportion to population as there is in this Territory, men that are there drafted and cannot leave their business can better offer to hire substitutes. Then, again, we are on the frontier, unprotected, and the enlisting of volunteers is sufficiently weakening us already. Our Militia may all be needed for home protection. On the other hand, Government cannot discriminate as to the *ability* of States to furnish soldiers. The only basis it can go upon is *population*; and the quota required of each State will be in proportion to numbers. We suppose no demand will be made on this Territory, unless the people request it through their Governor. If we are called on to raise another regiment it will be done without one word of complaint. The three hundred thousand drafted men will not be inferior to any in the army, either in loyalty, bravery or patriotism.

Drafting.

Three hundred thousand of the Militia of the United States have been called for by the President, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers called for some ten days or two weeks ago. This will increase our army and navy to over one million men—a force equal to any emergency that may come upon us. With a well-drilled army of one million soldiers, we need not fear foreign intervention, Mormon insurrection, nor Southern rebels all combined. The soldiers under the new call will probably have to be drafted.—Whether a call will be made on Nebraska or not we do not know, but have not conversed with a man who objects to this policy of the President, or who is not willing to enter the army should it fall to his lot to be drafted.

The late Colorado papers contain Gov. Evans' Message to the Legislature. The Message has the merit of being short. The Gov. disbelieves the theory that the "Plains" in the Eastern portion of that Territory are a "barren desert." He says: "I am satisfied these plains described in the books and laid down on the maps as a vast desert, are better adapted to the raising of horses, mules, cattle and sheep, than any other part of our common country."

Referring to the mines he says: "A circle of three miles in the Gregory District yields ninety-five thousand dollars per weeks, or nearly $5,000,000 per annum."

[Correspondence of the Nebraska Advertiser.]

From the Nebraska First.

Friend Fisher: The First Nebraska is now on the steamer Gen. Robt. Allen bound [rumor says] for Helena, Arkansas, and, ultimately, Vicksburg.

The men are all well and in good spirits, I do not know of any case of serious sickness in the regiment, there is certainly none in our company.

The announcement in the Nebraska papers that Col. Thayer's nomination for Brigadier General had been confirmed by the Senate was permature. He has had command of a brigade, since early last February, and has distinguished himself as an efficient Brigadier, yet the Senate has adjourned (much to our regret) without confirming his nomination.

The regiment has been commanded for the last three months by Lieut-Col. Livingston, (first Capt. of Co. A. from Plattsmouth.) Col. Livingston is a rigid disciplinarian, and is determined that in drill and personal appearance our regiment shall be second to none in the army. He has for sometime past been devoting two hours each day to drilling the officers, and sergeants in the manual of the bayonet, and intends when they have learned it thoroughly that they shall instruct the companies. The regiment has made great improvement since he has had command.

Maj. Baumer, (formerly Capt. of Co. B.) was a very efficient Captain, and is a very popular officer.

The soldiers are much pleased with the promise that the war is to be conducted on a different plan. There were a great many men in the army who believed that the rebels were "our deluded brethren," but after having been obliged repeatedly to guard rebel property, and as often heard the rebels, both male and female, abuse and insult, in the grossest manner, both the army and the government, they now believe that the rebellion ought to be crushed out, and the principal rebels hung or shot.

There has been a great deal said about the Yankees being amalgamationists, but if they ever get the chance, if they beat or even equal the citizens of Memphis at that game, I shall be very much surprised. Fully half of the colored population of Memphis have more or less European blood, and great numbers of them are as white in color as their masters or mistresses. I have frequently seen here, what I never saw North, white *ladies* sitting on the same seat in carriages with the drivers, who were negroes, and generally full blooded Africans. I think that if the negro is the "odoriferous" animal that our pro-slavery friends represent him to be, ladies who sit on the same seat with him for hours in the sunshine, with the thermometer between 90 and 100 degrees in the shade, must be fond of musk.

When we get to our destination I will try to write to you again, and keep you informed of our doings.

W. A. POLOCK.

Dr. Holladay Surgeon in the First Regiment of Loyal Indians, returned home last evening on a visit.

A Draft for Three Hundred Thousand men Ordered.

The Official Order.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The following Order has just been issued:

War Department, Aug. 4.

Ordered, First—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged.—The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency will also be made up by a special draft from its militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for that purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By the President

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[Public—No. 70.]

An act supplementary to an act approved on the thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by the act of the thirteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and is hereby authorized to refuse a clearance to any vessel or other vehicle laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, destined for a foreign or domestic port, whenever he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that such goods, wares or merchandise, or any part thereof, whatever may be their ostensible destination, are intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States; and if any vessel or other vehicle for which a clearance or permit shall have been refused by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by his order, as aforesaid, shall depart or attempt to depart for a foreign or domestic port without being duly cleared or permitted, such vessel or other vehicle, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever a permit or clearance is granted for either a foreign or domestic port, it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs granting the same, if he shall deem it necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to require a bond to be executed by the master or the owner of the vessel, in a penalty equal to the value of the cargo, and with sunties to the satisfaction of such collector, that the said cargo shall be delivered at the destination for which it is cleared or permitted, and that no part thereof shall be used in affording aid or comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby further empowered to prohibit and prevent the transportation in any vessel or upon any railroad, turnpike, or other road or means of transportation within the United States, of any goods, wares, or merchandise of whatever character, and whatever may be the ostensible destination of the same, in all cases where there shall be satisfactory reasons to believe that such goods, ware, or merchandise are intended for any place in the possession or under the control of insurgents against the United States; or that there is imminent danger that such goods, wares, or merchandise will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents; and he is further authorized, in all cases where he shall deem it expedient so to do, to require reasonable security to be given that goods, wares, or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way, be used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents, and he may establish all such general or special regulations as may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the purposes of this act; and if any goods, wares, or merchandise shall be transported in violation of this act, or of any regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, established in pursuance thereof, or if any attempt shall be made so to transport them, all goods, wares or merchandise so transported, or attempted to be transported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the proceedings for the penalties and forfeitures accruing under this act may be pursued and, and the same may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the modes prescribed by the eighth and ninth sections of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to which this act is supplementary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, shall be distributed in the manner provided by the ninety-first section of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonage."

Approved, May 20, 1862.

[Public—No. 71.]

AN ACT to authorize the Corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to lay and collect a water tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Common Council of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have full power and authority to levy and collect a tax not exceeding sixty cents per front foot on all lots and parts of lots within said corporate limits in front of or parallel to which water mains have been or may hereafter be laid; or, in their discretion, to appropriate from the corporate funds generally so much money as may be necessary to supply the inhabitants of said town with Potomac water from the aqueduct mains or pipes now laid or to be laid in the streets of said town by the United States; and to make all laws and regulations for the proper distribution of the same, subject to the restrictions prescribed by this act and the act approved March the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and entitled "An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all Government purposes, and for the uses and benefits of the inhabitants of said cities."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said Corporation shall have full power and authority to collect such taxes, when so fixed in advance or otherwise, through such agents collectors, or commissioners, as they may designate and appoint and appoint; and upon the failure of any owner of said lot or lots, or part thereof, to pay said taxes, to sell the same; or to stop the supply of water to the same; or to distrain and sell the personal effects of such owner; and in the case of any sale the same proceedings shall be observed as are adopted in enforcing the collection of the general tax of said town; and generally to enact such laws as may be necessary to furnish the inhabitants of said town with pure and wholesome water, and to carry into complete effect the powers herein granted: Provided, That the taxes levied by virtue of this act shall never be a source of revenue other than as a means of supplying said town with water.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in levying said front foot tax said Corporation shall, in all cases where a lot or lots or part thereof may be situated at the intersection of two streets and fronting on the same, so reduce and graduate the tax thereon as not to exceed in all a tax upon one hundred feet front; and shall, in all cases where said property may have a front on any one or more streets, of more than one hundred feet, so reduced and graduate the tax thereon as not to exceed a tax upon one hundred feet front.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all ordinances and resolutions or parts thereof relating to the distribution of Potomac water through said town, and the collection of a water tax, and the ordinances and resolutions heretofore passed by said Corporation particularly mentioned in this section, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, said ordinances and resolutions being described and identified as follows, to wit: A resolution approved April the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled, "A resolution authorizing the tapping of water mains;" a resolution approved May the seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled, "A resolution authorizing the laying the laying of a water main up High street;" an ordinance approved May the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the distribution of the Potomac water through the city of Georgetown;" a resolution approved May the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution repealing a part of a resolution for laying a water main up High street;" an ordinance approved July the second, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A supplement to an ordinance authorizing the distribution of the Potomac water through the city of Georgetown, approved May the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine," a resolution approved July the second, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution approving of certain contracts for distributing water through the town;" a resolution approved August the twentieth, eighteen huudred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution in relation to the water distribution;" a resolution approved September the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution authorizing the water board to purchase water pipes;" a resolution approved September the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution in relation to water distribution;" a resolution approved September the twenty-fourth eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution supplementary to a resolution, entitled "A resolution in relation to the water distribution, approved August the twentieth eighteen hundred and fifty-nine;" a resolution approved September the twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution in relation to the redemption of water stock;" a resolution approved October twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution in relation to water mains;" a resolution approved November the fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "A resolution approving the contract for patent water-pipes for road street;" a resolution approved November the nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine entitled "A resolution repealing a portion of the resolution approved April the twenty-third eighteen hundred and fifty-nine in relation to tapping water mains."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case of a failure to pay any taxes whatever laid by said corporation by virtue of its vested powers, it shall be lawful to sell, in the discretion of the collector or other proper officer, either the real or personal estate, or both of the delinquent tax-payer; and so much of the eighth section of the act approved May the twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washingtc.," passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," as is in the following words, viz: "Provided, That no sale of real estate shall be made but where the owner or tenant of the property has not sufficient personal estate out of which to enforce a collection of the debt due," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons appointed to collect any taxes imposed by said corparation in pursuance of its vested powers shall have authority to collect the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the person chargeable therewith; but no such sale shall be made unless ten day's previous notice thereof be given in some newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, aforesaid; and the provisions of the acts of Maryland now in force within said District relating to the right of replevying personal property taken in execution for public taxes shall apply to all personal property taken by distress to satisfy taxes imposed by virtue of the corporate powers aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall have power and authority to repair any of the foot ways of the streets in said town, and to impose and collect such tax or taxes on the lot or lots, or parts thereof, adjoining the same, as may be necessary to pay the expenses of such repairs.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first section of the act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and thirty, entitled "An act to amend the charter of Georgetown," is in the following words, viz: "Provided, That nothing in this act shall change the manner of giving notice of the sales of property owned by persons not residing in the District of Columbia," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 21, 1862.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NORTHERN—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Arrives at 7 P. M.; leaves at 7½ P. M. Mail closes at 6½ P. M.

SOUTHERN—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Arrives at 4½ A. M.; leaves at 5 A. M. Mail closes the previous evening at 9 P. M.

EASTERN—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Arrives at 10 A. M.; leaves at 2 P. M. Mail closes at 1½ P. M.

WESTERN—WEEKLY MAIL.

Arrives on Saturday of each week at 6 P. M.—Leaves each week on Friday at 6 A. M.

Persons are respectfully, but urgently requested to deposit their mail matter in the Office at or previous to the advertised hour of closing the mail.—No letter will hereafter be mailed after the hour for closing. This is positive.

Post Office open from 8 A. M., until 8 P. M.

H. H. MARSH, Deputy Post Master.

FOR SALE,

2,000 Acres of Choice Lands, situated near the Missouri River, in Richardson and Nemaha counties, Nebraska; also, one two story Brick Residence, one large Store House, with Warehouse attached, and 30 Lots, in the town of Brownville, at very low figures, and partly on time.

Brownville, June 19th, n50-6w H. M. ATKINSON

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Special Notice

MOVE ON,—Such is the mission of valuable medicines. They never stop, press forward, relieving the sick and diseased. The wonderful cures made by Curtis' Syrup of Sarsaparilla are proof. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, consumption, begins to tremble when it comes in sight, soon the deathly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Liniment is familiar to every family from the many benefits they have received from it. It is well for every family to be provided with it, what hour they may require its use. They stand high, and are used by many physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement column.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending Proscription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

n48-3m.

Scorbutic diseases are the poisons that arises a large proportion of the total mankind.—They are as it were the rot in the human constitution, which corrupt all the sources of life with decay. They are the germ from which Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which are recognized as among these most fatal and distressing races of men. So dreadful are its consequences on human life, that it is hardly possible to overrate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy to sweep out this Scrofulous contamination from then we shall proclaim welcome news to every one from such a quarter as will leave no room for doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome when we know that it really does accomplish the end in view. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and is recommended to the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofulous complaints.—Reporter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

BURR STONE M

(FOR FARMERS AND

AND

ANTI-FRICTION

HORSE POWE

TOOK TEN FIRST PREMIUMS at State Fairs last year, and an order superior to all others. The mill may be Horse, water, or steam power, double the flat stone mills in milling capacity requires but one-half the power to drive as a. They are very compact, portable for farm use will last THIRTY YEARS NOTHING for repairs.

PRICES—$100, $110, $120.

Flour Bolt for smallest Mill $10.

THE HORSE POWER

Has proved itself to be the best one. The friction is reduced by IRON BALLS in all the bearings, that the whole castings runs upon them. THREE DRAUGHT, at the end of a ten foot lever the power in motion! thus permitting STRENGTH of the horse to be used as he should be driven. ONE HORSE will do as much this power, as TWO on the common Circle. IS PORTABLE, and may be used in the well as in the house. More than TWENTY PER BENT of horse flesh is saved over those NOW IN USE. It is simple in construction liable to get out of order.

Price of power for 1 to 4 horses.....

Price of power for 1 to 4 horses.....

The $125 Power will drive any Thresher. Every Machine is guaranteed to give satisfaction the money will be refunded.

REFERENCES.

D. F. Griffin, Nashua

Philadelphia

Gents.—With two horses on your Power, we drive your No. 1 Mill, grinding ELS OF CORN PER HOUR, and cut a large hay at the same time. I have never seen that runs with so little friction, and no with so little strain upon the horses.

W. F. C.

Supt. 13th & 15th St. Pass R.

Closter, N. J., Jan. 3.

Messrs. Bennet Brothers, Gents—I much pleased with the Power. It more than any other Power in this vicinity, and with horses will do nearly, or quite twice I run my Thresher at 1,500 revolutions and a 24 inch Cross-cut Saw, at 1,200 revolutions.

Yours truly, PETER C.

☞ON ALL ORDERS RECEIVED BY OCT. 1st, 1862, THE FREIGHT WILL BE PAID TO CHICAGO, OR ANY OTHER POINT ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

☞Liberal discount to dealers. Agents for State, County, and Shop Rights for sale.

For further information send stamp for Circulars to BENNET BROS.

42 and 44 Greene St. New York.

August 9th, 1861. y4-3m

Apportionment of School F

Office of the County Treasurer, Nemaha County, June 16th, 1862.

Wm. H. Hoover, County Clerk:

By report of the Territorial Treasurer of June 16, 1862, there is apportioned to Nemaha County Common and Territorial School Funds for the year 1861.....

Of the above amount there is now in the Treasury for apportionment:

Common School Fund paid in on taxes for the year 1861.....

Amount received from Jacob Sidelitz, Ex-Treasurer.....

Interest on delinquent tax.....

There is also in the Treasury for apportionment

Amount collected on Fines to June 16th, 1862.....

Amount collected on License to June 30th, 1862.....

Amount collected on Estrays.....

Total.....

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN H. MORRISON, Treas.

County Clerks Office, Nemaha County, Brownville, June 16th, 1862.

On filing the foregoing report, I apportion 1,014 youths, reported by the several Boards of Education in November, 1861, amounting to each youth, 62 96-100 cents, of School Fund, making apportionment to

Brownville City District	174 youths	.....
Nemaha City District	135 "	.....
Brownville Township,	245 "	.....
Glen Rock "	131 "	.....
Benton "	22 "	.....
Peru "	255 "	.....
Rouchens "	37 "	.....
Total	1,014	.....

Fines, License, and Estray Fund, apportioned each youth, 15 16-100 cent, making apportionment to

To Brownville City District	.....
Nemaha City District	.....
Brownville Township	.....
Glen Rock "	.....
Benton "	.....
Peru "	.....
Rouchens "	.....
Total	.....

Wm. H. Hoover, County Clerk.

NOW READY.

THE Official Union Volunteer Directory (pages,) containing *Name and Residence* of Officer and Private in the Union Army, with Commands, Casualties, Promotions, &c. (Every one wants it.) Sent post-paid, on receipt of one cash, or stamps. Address HENRY B. ANSON, Publisher, 49 State Street, Boston, Mass.

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