THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, AUG., 30, 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.

FOR DELEGATE IN CONGRESS,

SAMUEL G. DAILY.

Governor's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, Certain persons, representing themselves to be recruiting officers for volunteer regiments organizing in the States of Kansas and Missouri, are striving to induce citizens of this Territory to enlist in said regiments; and, Whereas, I have been notified that officers have been detailed and will shortly arrive in the Territory to recruit in our own regiment now in the field, which, together with the number necessary for our home protection, will require every volunteer that the territory can furnish: Now, therefore, I, ALVIN SAUNDERS, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, do hereby give notice to all such persons that they must immediately desist from their attempts to procure enlistments in this Territory for regiments organized or about to be organized in any other State or Territory, and I do forbid any and all citizens of the Territory to enlist in any regiment, battallion, or company not expressly authorized to be raised by this department, or to go beyond the limits of this Territory to so enlist, in any other State or Territory.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused (L. S.) to be affixed the great seal of the Territory of Nebraska. Done at Omaha, Nebraska, the 18th day of August, A. D., 1862.

By the Governor:

ALVIN SAUNDERS.

ALGERNON S. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Territory.

Our Nominee.

It is with no ordinary pride that we, for the third time, place at the head of our columns the name of Hon. SAM'L G. DAILY, of this county, as a candidate for Delegate in Congress from Nebraska.—Mr. Daily has for two terms faithfully and impartially represented the Territory, and his re-nomination, now, for the third term, should be amply satisfactory to both himself and friends that he has done his duty. Notwithstanding the howling of his enemies, when he goes before the *people* whom he represents his labors and abilities are not without appreciation, and they virtually say "well done thou good and faithful servant."—Mr. D. is too well known in Nebraska and in the halls of Congress to need, at our hands, an eulogistic article. He will in due time canvass the Territory, and upon the issues of the day be heard. We, therefore, cast our banner to the breeze, inscribing thereon, *Union, Daily, Victory.*

We take pleasure in clipping from the Omaha *Republican* the following complimentary extracts:

"His success was due to his superior abilities and the satisfaction with which the Convention regarded his public services; to the vigilent co-operation of zealous friends." * * * * * Mr. Daily was nominated by a fair majority and his nomination was made unanimous. Indisputably it is the duty, as we trust it will be the pleasure of each delegate to the Convention, and every member of the party represented there, to render him a cordial and hearty support

The public career of Mr. Daily in Nebraska, is too well known to require a review at this time. He has served as a member of our Territorial Legislature and as Delegate in Congress, with distinction and ability. In the late session of Congress, he labored energetically and successfully to secure the modification and final passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, one of the most important measures for the interests of the people of this Territory ever adopted by that body. His action connected with the Pacific Railroad bill displayed the magnanimous intention to labor for north and south alike—regardless of sections, for the interests and progress of the whole Territory. Mr. Daily will be returned to Congress by a large majority; if, as we confidently believe they will, Republicans do all their duty his vote will be overwhelming."

From all we can learn from various portions of the Territory since the Convention, the nomination of Mr. Daily comes as near giving universal satisfaction as possible, and all predict that he will receive a much larger vote than ever before.

The Indian Expedition.

Col. R. W. FURNAS, of the First Indian Regiment, reached this place on Sunday evening last. At the request of General Blunt, he was detached and sent on special duty to Nebraska as Commissioner of Recruiting, to aid in raising another Regiment in this Territory.

From Col. Furnas we learn that the Indian Expedition has nearly all returned to the vicinity of Fort Scott. The Indian Brigade commanded by Col. F. was left at Spring River, about seventy-five miles south of Fort Scott.

While the Expedition may not have accomplished all that was designed, it was not fruitless. The Indians did well while on the advance; and it was only when compelled to fall back, under positive orders, or for want of provisions and amunition, that they were difficult to manage. They do not seem to understand the "strategy" of advancing into the enemy's country, and then falling back without being whipped. At the two battles fought during the presence of our army in the Indian country, none but Indians on our side participated. At the fight at Locust Grove a detachment from the 1st Indian Reg't, under command of Col. WATTLES and Maj. ELLITHORP, did all the work—achieved the victory before a white man reached the ground. The result was forty of the enemy were killed, one hundred and sixty taken prisoners—among whom was the notorious Col. Clarkson—a large quantity of arms and amunition, several hundred head of horses and mules, and the entire train and camp equipage.

After the retrograde movement of the white portion of the expedition, Col. Furnas then in command of the Indian Brigade, determined to afford the loyal citizens all the protection possible, and to drive the enemy beyond the Arkansas river. In doing so, a portion of his command—detachments from the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments—under the immediate command of Col. Philips, Maj. Foreman, and Maj. Wright respectfully—encountered the notorious Stand Watie Regiment of Rebels at Bayou Barnard, between Talaquah and Fort Gibson, completely routing them, after killing 125 of their number, and taking 36 prisoners. Among the killed was Watie's Lieut. Col. Taylor. After thoroughly scouting the country, and becoming convinced that the enemy had all retreated beyond the Arkansas, the forces returned to camp on Wolf Creek.

Col. Furnas had advised from the time our forces were within reach of Talaquah, the capital of the Cherokee nation, that John Ross, together with the Treasury and archives of the nation, be seized and brought away. The men and horses of the Indian Brigade being worn out almost, from heavy scouting, Col. F. applied to Gen. Salomon, then in command of the expedition, and 60 or 70 miles distant, for reinforcements to enable him to carry out his plans in regard to Ross.—Col. Cloud, with a portion of the Kansas Second, was sent; and with additional detachments from the three Indian Regiments, under Maj. Foreman. and one piece of Artillery from Allen's Battery, the party by forced marches reached Park Hill, the residence of John Ross, and was successful in bringing away, not only John Ross and his family, and the archives and treasury of the nation, but many other prominent and loyal families residing at and near Park Hill. Col. F. accompanied Ross and party to Fort Leavenworth, where the treasury and archives were deposited, and from which place Chief Ross left for Washington to confer with the President.

The available portion of the Expedition—except the Indians—are now in Missouri, under command of Gen. Blunt. The Indian Brigade is awaiting orders.

Enlisting in Nebraska.

In another column of this paper will be found the Governor's Proclamation prohibiting all citizens from enlisting until the Nebraska First is filled up to the maximum number. We also publish Gen. Lane's commission from the Secretary of War. He certainly has full authority for enlisting in this department, and he has appointed officers to raise another Regiment in this Territory. We trust, however, there will be no conflict between Gen. Lane and Gov. Saunders, The Nebraska First should be filled up, if men can be found willing to enter that service, in preference to any new Regiment, or any company outside of the Territy. Men have been daily leaving this portion of the Territory, and enlisting in Missouri and Kansas, and we are glad to see a stop put to it. We are opposed, as we think every citizen should be, to raising companies, or fractions of companies, to be attached to other organizations outside of Nebraska. Let us fill up our old noble Nebraska First, then raise another entire new Regiment. It can be done. This Territory has already done more than her share—much for which she has not received credit; and the principal reason is the fact that squads have volunteered here and there, and gone where they have been swallowed up and lost their identity. Let us hereafter do what we do, in a manner for which we will be given credit. We see by the Omaha *Nebraskian* that the Governor has tendered a new Regiment to the Department, for the protection of our frontier. There are over one hundred of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, now in Gen. Loan's Brigade, most of whom entered on condition that they shold be transferred to a Nebraska Regiment as soon as another one should be raised.

Conventions.

We have not room for the proceedings of the Conventions in this paper. The result is known. The Republicans have nominated S. G. DAILY; and the Democrats have put in nomination, as a forlorn hope, to keep up their organization, the name JOHN . KINNEY.

Letter from the Kansas Second.

We are permitted by SAMUEL CALLAN, Esq., to make the following extract from a letter received from his son, O. M. CALLAN. It was written on the 8th of August.

We are camped about three miles west of Fort Scott, or, rather I should say what remains of us, for the Regiment was ordered on a scout down in Missouri, eight days ago. They went in company with the whole Brigade, (except the Indian Reminents, which still remain below,) and are in pursuit of Rains and Coffey, who are trying, it is supposed, to form a junction with Quantrel and Hays, who are reported to have about 2,000 men near Independence. We have had no reliable report from them yet, except that they sent in for provisions, which were sent to them.

Since I last wrote you, we have had quite a successful expedition down in the Indian nation. We, six companies of us, on the evening of the 31st of July, started with eight days' rations for the south, under sealed orders by Col. Soloman.—On the third day we passed the Indian Brigade, and camped about fifteen miles below. Next morning we were reinforced by Major Foreman with 200 Indians, making our little army just 425.—We arrived at Telequah between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The inhabitants of the place were evidently not expecting us, from the way some of them got up steam and locomoted out of town. We camped about two miles the other side of town until dark, and then moved up to John Ross's headquarters, where he had his body guard, some 700 strong. The next morning we started back, having taken John Ross and his two brothers, and all their relatives, stock, furniture, and all the most valuable property they could gather together in so short a time, and the snug little sum of about one half million dollars besides a part of which was in Southern script.—The first day we marched fifty miles, the report coming in that we were pursued. We passed the ground where Col. Furnas had his battle with Clarkson and the Indians. I saw one of them lying beside the road, but had not time to go up on the hill where the principal fight occurred.—Col. Furnas took Clarkson and 150 prisoners, and killed about the same number. On the eighth day we arrived at camp, about 12 o'clock at night, having been in the saddle eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and were consequently about played out.

Candidates in Nebraska.

The Democratic and Republican Conventions met at Omaha this week. The Democrats nominated J. F. Kinney, of Nebraska City, for Delegate to Congress, after much quareling, and after a number of Delegates had left the Convention in a huff. The Republicans, although preserving harmony, had a tedious time; but after ballotting for about three days, they finally nominated Samuel. G. Daily for re-election, on the forty fifth ballot.

The nomination of Mr. Daily wast just, and well deserved. For several years after the organization of the Territory, every politician who went to Nebraska, appeared to think that success depended upon falling in with the Democracy; and therefore many Republicans were found acting with the Democratic party, and there was not even a Republican organization. When the party at length determined to make a stand, Daily was put in nomination, as a forlorn hope, but few thought he stood any chance of an election. But he was elected, and afterwards re-elected, and has proven one of the most efficient and working Delegate any Territory has ever had. He should be re-elected, but it will require work, for many Republicans are in the army, and Nebraska is full of refugees from Missouri, whose votes the Democracy will endeavor to smuggle into the ballot-box. As a preliminary step, they should be cleaned out.—*Kansas Chief.*

SENT UP.—Dr Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, who has been up the political spout since he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, is again hankering after office. He wanted the Democratic nomination for Congress in his District, and as a preparatory step, made rabid treason speeches. But he hit a streak of bad luck; for the Convention nominated another man for Congress, and Olds has been arrested for treason, and sent to Ft. Lafayette. The question arrises, why do they not arrest Vallandingham for treason? Te is the meanest traitor in the North, and preaches his treason with perfect impunity, whenever and wherever he chooses. The public generally will soon adopt the notion of Vallandingham and his followers—that the powers that be fear him.—*Kansas Chief.*

Dr. Crane, of Bellomont, was arrested Monday night, and is now looking through the bars of the Troy jail. Considering that he is one of the worst kind of Secesh, he has been permitted to run free a long time. Dr. Crane was the physician employed by the company of "Union" troops lately stationed in this county. Had there been no Secesh physicians at Bellement, probably they would have sent to St. Joe. There are only three or four doctors in Troy, but we believe they are all sound Union men, and not worthy to receive Uncle Sam's green-backs for services rendered, if it can possibly be avoided.—*Kansas Chief.*

The steamer Acacia struck a snag 60 miles below Memphis, at one o'clock on Thursday morning, and sunk almost immediately. Seventy-five or eighty persons were lost, most of them soldiers returning to their regiments.

The Jackson Mission of the 18th, says the federal ram Sumter grounded opposite Bayou Sara. The authorities demanded her surrender, but the crew and stores were put on board of transports, and the vessels blown up,

BY TELEGRAPH.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF SIEGLE.

SKIRMISHING ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Indian Hostilities in Minnesota.

NEW YORK, August 25.

A Rappahannock letter says, on the morning of the 21st the rebels opened a battery on our centre and continued to throp shot and shell vigorously for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river. At this point a brilliant affair is reported to have taken place. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of Seigel's batteries, on which the rebels opened fire, to which for some time our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our battery ceased, having apparently been withdrawn, when three rebel regiments crossed the bridge. No sooner had they crossed than Sigel's battery opened on the bridge.—The fourth shot completely demolished it and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assailed the rebels in front, and their retreat was cut off. Nearly two thousand are said to have been captured and about four hundred killed and wounded. The enemy foiled in this, strove to outflank Sigel by crossing at Frenck's Ford, but reinforcements were ordered up and the enemy was repulsed.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Aug. 22.

There was an engagement on Red River between five hundred rebels and one company of the 54th Indiana. The latter were compelled to surrender. Federal loss seven wounded—rebel loss seven killed and twenty or thirty wounded.

LEXINGTON, MO., Aug. 24.

Orders were issued Saturday to impress 1200 slaves to repair the road between Lexington and Cumberland Gap. Loyal owners aae to be paid laborers wages for their negroes. Rebel owners are referred to Washington for payment. Other roads in different parts of the State are to be repaired in the same way.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

A dispatch dated the 21st, from Camp near Rappahannock Station, says, all is quiet in front. Last evening a report came in of the approach of the enemy, two miles above here. Three regiments and one battery was sent out but the enemy had left.

A slight cavalry skirmish took place yesterday. Our loss was three wounded and 5 missing.

Earthworks have been thrown up and bridges constructed to enable our batteries to cross the river if necessary.

It is reported that the 1st New Jersey has been surrounded by the rebels, and half of them captured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The Times has the following:

At Beallon's Station, 4 miles north of Rappahannock Station, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, there was a lull in the firing at the river. An officer attached to Pope's headquarters has just arrived here; he says a general engagement is not expected to-day, although our forces were in readiness at 9 o'clock.—Cannonnading is now frequent, interspersed with musketry, but it is further up the river, where Sigel's command is. The main baggage train commenced passing this station at 6 this morning, and has taken the road for Warrenton Junction. Sigel's baggage train is now passing up the same road. This is only a necessary precaution against disaster, and must not be taken as evidence that our army expects to get whipped.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 25.

A gentleman from Glencoe, Saturday, brings intelligence that 62 persons, supposed killed, are safe. As regards the fate of the Missionaries, it is thought about forty families, including those between Lac Qui Harle and the Agency, are killed. Col. Sibley's force, at St. Peters, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, was fifty miles from Ft. Ridgely. Col. Cullen, with 700 eavalry, proposed to strike across the country from Henderson, but may not reach there as soon as Sibley. Cullen writes, the further he advances the worse the news becomes. All the inhabitants are flocking into the towns.—Large portions of Blue Earth and Brown counties are depopulated.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 25.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool 14th and Londonderry 15th has arrived. Consols 93.

A conference between the representatives of the cotton-growing countries and a deputation from the Cotton Supply Association has been held in London, where favorable representations of a future supply were made.

Gen. Concha is appointed Spanish Minister to France.

The Italian moderate journals condemn the course of Garabaldi.

It is generally believed that the 15th of August is fixed for a demonstration throughout Italy against Francis the II.

At the Conference in London representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less enconraging representations of what their countries were capable of producing.

The London News has an editorial on the rapid expansion of the emanicpation sceme in the prosecution of the American war. It says it was not to be expected that the northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of slavery was their true aim, and the only practicable issue. To put an end to the war the extinction of slavery was now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. Every moment makes new abolitionists, and when there are enough of them to satisfy President Lincoln, he will speak the word and make the sign which shall save the Republic.

Marquis Pepoli had arrived at Paris from Turin. It was believed his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

It is believed at Palermo that Garabaldi still intends to embark at Massina.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Venice the 10th, says that there is still an inconceivable swarming from all parts toward the South, and government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing a landing on the Sicilian coast.

The Tribune's Rappahannock correspondent says the greatest crisis of this war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. It is passed and we are safe; and the nation is safe. Pope's artillery are now guarding the line of the Rappahannock. Fitz John Porter, with a very heavy corps, joined Pope on Friday evening, and a host of regiments have joined and are joining him by way of Alexandria. Burnside has amassed a large army. At Fredericksburg Pope is nearly or quite as strong as Lee and Jackson.

Some stir was caused in camp by a sudden raid of 250 guerrillas upon Cattel's Station under cover of night, who burned seven wagons and ran off a number of horses and mules and took about 100 prisoners. The also took Oen. Pope's personal baggage and all his official correspondence, which happened to be in one of the wagons.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.

The Democrat learns that on Tuesday last Gen. Rosencrans left Corinth with an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men, and proceeded southward toward Jimtown, where about 15,000 rebels were lying, under General Armstrong. Price is at Tupely with 25,000 men. It is probable that on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and wive Rosencrans a battle. The withdrawal of forces under Rosencrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as enough remains for all emergencies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

The Tribune's correspondent says, in the rebel attack on Cattel's Station, $4,000 belonging to the Quartermaster's department was taken. A Captain in Purnell's legion, who was lying hid in a house near the Railroad track, heard Gen. Stewart give positive orders to spare McDowell's baggage train, but seize Pope's and destroy whatever was not of public importance. The order was implicitly obeyed, although McEowell's wagons were close at hand.

The Fredericksburg correspondence of the Tribune, dated Sunday, says musketry firing was heard this morning.

A contraband came in yesterday and report that our troops whipping the rebels; that we had captured 13 guns. A cavalry Lieutenant, who came in last night, confirms the report and says 16 guns were captured. He also says when Stonewall Jackson's forces reached Bennett's Ford, 18 or 20 miles from here, a part of McDowell's forces were on the south bank of the river—they secreted themselves under cover of the woods.—Jackson's forces passed them and attempted to ford the river. While making this attempt, Pope's troops opened a destructive fire, at the same time McDowell's men threw themselves on their rear, thus bringing them between two fires. An officer says, of this portion of Jackson's forces he can't say how many were annihilated—but that the river was red with rebel blood. This story is given for what it is worth. It is believed in Fredericksburg. It is also believed that they are fighting still. Our pickets in front of Fredericksburg have been doubled during the past two days. Every precaution against a surprise has been taken by Burnside.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 22.—Reliable information from Fort Ridgely confirms the previour report of Indian troubles in that section. The Indians at the Lower Sioux Agency have been threatening vengeance for some time, in consequence of the delay in the payment due them by the Government. An outbreak finally occurred, and a large number of whites in the vicinity were massacreed. Forty-five men were sent out, who fell into an ambuscode, after crossing the river near the Agency, and a greater number of them killed. Only seventeen returned to the Fort. On Monday night lights from burning buildings and grain stacks were seen in all directions. Escaped citizens who came to the Fort during the night, give accounts of horror too terrible to imagine. The road in the direction of New Ulm, is lined with murdered men, women and children. A gentleman named Porter, just from New Ulm, who was sent there to learn the truth of the reports and who arrived here sometime during last night, says he reached that place Tuesday morning and found the people preparing to bury five persons; others are being constantly brought in horribly mutilated; saw four persons in one room, wounded, having been cut with hatchets in the head and arms. In an adjoining room saw a child with head cut off and twenty-seven others considerably mutilated. The people, fully awake to their danger, are drilling with what they can obtain, determined to defend the town to the last. Porter left the place Tuesday, but was overtaken in the evening by a messenger who brought information that the Indians, two hundred strong, attacked the town in the afternoon and burned several buildings. Before leaving, the messenger saw several citizens fall. The people had barricaded the streets. Letters to Governor Ramsay say hundreds are known to be killed. The Governir ordered the militia with horses, to the scene of action.

Gen. Lane's Appointment.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

HON. JAMES H. LANE, KANSAS—

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War, Commissioner for recruiting in the Department of Kansas.

You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more Brigades of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

For this purpose, full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops, with the munitions of war.

On your requisition the commanding General of the Department will issue supplies of arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage and subsistence.

Transportations for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition, or refunded on vouchers in the usual form accompanied by your order directing the movement.

It is recommended that the provisions of General Order No. 75, current series, be followed as far as possible in organizing companies, to the end that muster rolls may be uniform and authentic.—This is necessary in order to do justice to the soldier, and prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the Government.

In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the Department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which transportation will be furnished you by the Commanding General on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund.

You will be expected to report frequently to this Department the progress and prospects of the work, and make any suggestions that may occur to you from time to time, as useful in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) P. C. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. Gen. and A. A. G.

A true copy.

T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862.

Order to Prevent Evasion of Militaly Duty, and for Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

FIRST. By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further order no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed and all police authoritios, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is carried into effect.—And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

SECOND. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on duty for the term of the draft, and the expense of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars, as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

THIRD. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all prisoners so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Another Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862.

ORDERED—FIRST. That all United States Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

SECOND. That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

THIRD. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 8th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no pasports will be issued from this department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as commissioner and consul general, and shall receive the compensation of commissioner according to the act of Congress approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: Provided, That the annual compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

Approved, June 5, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

AN ACT supplementary to "An act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri, and a portion of the public land to aid in the construction of certaid railroads in said State," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time required by the act to which this is supplemental, for the completion of the road therein described, "from the city of Saint Louis to such point on the Western boundary of said State as may be designated by the authority of said State," as well as the time of reversion to the United States of the lands thereby granted to the State of Missouri for the use of said road, is hereby extended for ten years from the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: Provided, That in case said company fail to complete said road within the time as thus extended the said lands shall then revert to the United States.

Approved June 5, 1862.

DIED—In this place, on Sunday night, MOSES BULBER, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Special Notices.

$40. WAGES PAID

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all sold by our Agents, or pay wages from $40 to $60 a month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our Machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have reduced the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
v7-n7-1y Gen. Agent, Detroit, Mich.

MOVE ON.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease during disease, but press forward, relieving the sick and crippled at every stage and disease. The wonderful cures that are daily effected by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really astonishing. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deathly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Sarsaparilla Liniment is familiar to every family in the country, from the many benefits they have received. It is now thought it is well for every family to be provided with them, as no one knows what hour they may require its use. These medicines stand high, and are used by many respectable physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after 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 this Prescription 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 please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

n46-3m.

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 special dry rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupt all the sources of its vitality and induces decay. They are the germ from which spring Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of man. So dreadful are its consequences on human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy. Can we sweep out this Scrofulous contamination from the blood then we shall proclaim welcome news in every family, from one from such a quarter as will leave little room for doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we can say that it really does accomplish the end aimed at. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and it is on only with the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofulous complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROBATE NOTICE.

All interested will take notice that I have set Monday, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Probate Judge in Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska, to receive, examine, adjust and allow all claims of all persons against the estate of John Stephens, deceased.

All claims not presented on or before the above appointed time, will be forever debarred thereof.

ALBERT TOWLE,
Probate Judge Gage County, Nebraska.
Beatrice, Neb., August 21st, 1862. n7-4w-pl

Save Your Eggs

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION

Whereby Eggs can be preserved perfectly fresh for most indefinitely, without the incumbrance of Lime, Salt, or other ordinary preservatives. There is no necessity for Farmers selling their Eggs at from five to seven cents per dozen, when they can at a small cost save them until they command a good price. For further partibulars, enclose a red stamp to

L. B. SILVER, Salem, Iowa.

August 23, 1862-1y

To Western Farmers

Tobacco Seed.

I have several varieties of Tobacco that will do well in this latitude. To any one who wishes it and remits me a three-cent Postage stamp, I will send a paper of each variety of seed GRATIS.

Orders must be sent in the months of September and October. I do this to introduce the culture of Tobacco in the West.

Address R. O. THOMPSON,
Syracuse, Otoe County, Nebraska.

P. S. Papers in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, publishing the above once, and sending a marked, will receive twenty four papers choice flower seeds free by mail. R. O. THOMPSON.

To the Farmers of Nebraska!

GRAY OR POWDER WILLOW

The great wood for timber. Cuttings at $1 per 100 and $5 per 1,000.

Osier Willow

For live fence makes a fine hedge in three years. Cuttings at $2,50 per 1 000. We shall be at Mr. Bolton's two miles from Brownville, in October, with samples of the above, and parties who wish can leave orders at the *Farmer* office. THOMPSON & HEDGES,
Nemaha Nursery, Syracuse, Otoe Co., Nebraska.

Aug. 16. Aug-Fn8-tf

SEEDS

OF NEBRASKA GROWTH

Merchants and Post Masters who will address us this fall, will be supplied with Garden, Field and Flower Seeds to sell on commission at fair rates. These seeds are all grown here and are true to name.

THOMPSON & HEDGES,
Nemaha Nursery, Syracuse, Otoe Co., Nebraska.

Aug. 16 Aug-Fn8 tf

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 Brick Store House, with Warehouse attached, and a lot in the town of Brownville, at very low figures, and on time.

H. M. ATKINSON.

Brownville, June 19th. n50-6w

MELVIN'S MILLS!

FREIGHTERS TO THE MINES

AND THE

WESTERN FORTS

And the public generally are respectfully informed that his Mills are now in excellent running order, turning out from 60 to 75 sacks per day. He has the best millers in the Territory.

MELVIN'S FLOUR

(Admitted both in Colorado and Nebraska to be superior, passed by any West of the Mississippi River.) It is made from the best of Fall and Spring Wheat, and is sold at as low prices as can be obtained in the Territory.

His flour is kept for sale at all the stores in Brownville. He is prepared to furnish freighters, and others generally, with flour from either Fall or Spring Wheat, and also with any amount of Corn, Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, at the lowest cash prices.

Custom Grinding done at one-sixth per bushel.

He desires to call the attention of freighters to the advantages of Brownville as a shipping point to the West. Not only can any amount of grain and meal be obtained here cheaper than at any other point in the Territory, but the merchants here have laid in this season a large supply of every variety of goods.

J. G. MELVIN.

Aug. 16, 1862. n5-tf

Notice to Creditors.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. A. S. Holladay, by note or book account, will do well to call on me and settle the same before the 20th day of September next, as I will after that date collect all of his debts by process of Law. A. SCHORNERT, Attorney.

Brownville, N. T., May 1st, 1862.