THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 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.

Owing to the pieing of a form of type in our office we are not able to get out our paper till later than usual.

War News.

There is nothing of much interest from the army. There was recently a skirmish with Quantril's band near Ft. Scott, in which some of the Nebraska boys were engaged. Monroe Gwyn and one or two others from this county were wounded very slightly. Quantrill was routed and sent south.

The army of the Potomac is slowly but steadily advancing South. Warm times and plenty of news may be expected in that quarter in about a week or two.

McClellan Removed.

The telegraph informs us that Gen. McClellan has been removed, and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place. The *Advertiser* has heretofore said nothing with regard to the merits or the military capacity of any military General. To become a great military general in the present age of the world, with the modern improvements in the art of war, requires, in addition to native genius and profound intellect, a thorough scientific education, either in a military school or by long practice in the army. Hence it is seldom that obscure editors, or insignificant politicians or hotel-loafers are qualified to judge of the merit of any General, or of movements of the army, especially as they know nothing of military science, or of any of the circumstances connected with a contemplated movement, or of the object sought to be gained. It is really disgusting to hear the most ignorant blockheads discussing military matters with all the pomposity of a West Point graduate—pronouncing McClellan, Halleck, Burnside, Pope, Fremont, Hunter, Seigel, Jackson, Lee, Beauregard, or whoever happens to strike their fancy, to be "the best General in America;" or declaring that if Gen. X. Y. Z. does not march to A, cross the river B, capture the fortifications at C, and thereby outflank Gen. D, and annihilate his entire army in a given period of time, why he, (Gen. X. Y. Z.) will prove himself utterly unworthy of the trust reposed in him. But people will talk of things they know nothing about, and every fool help to manufacture opinion for others.

Politics has had more to do in building up and tearing down the reputation of our Generals than their own actions on the field. And we think Democratic papers have labored much harder, and effected more, in prejudicing the people against certain Generals, than the Republican journals have. It is true that a large portion of the Republican papers have for the last nine months expressed a want of confidence in the abilities of General McClellan; but during the same time Democratic papers have almost unanimously been clamorous against every General who was supposed to lean toward Republicanism. Fremont, Hunter, Pope, Seigel, Sherman, Banks, and others who were supposed to even lean towards Republicanism, have all at different times been denounced as incompetent or cowardly.

About the time of the Bull Run route, when defeat and disaster everywhere followed the Union arms, it was thought necessary by the Administration to make several changes among the head officers of the army; more for the purpose of restoring confidence among the people, than for anything else. Fremont was created Major General and placed in command in Missouri, and McClellan was promoted to the same rank and placed in command of the army of the Potomac; and immediately, for the purpose of increasing the public confidence, and to manufacture enthusiasm, newspapers and newspaper correspondents commenced the most unbounded praise of both these Generals, without waiting for time to demonstrate whether they possessed any military genius or not. In McClellan's case this manufacturing of public opinion has never for one moment ceased on the part of half the newspapers in the country.

We make no pretentions to a profound knowledge of military matters, and shall not therefore attempt to criticise any of McClellan's movements. But one thing is certain, he has not fulfilled the expectations of his friends. His defenders say he was cramped for men and means, but for more than half the time during the past fifteen months, he has had under his control nearly one half the immense army of the United States; yet last September "it was found, by actual measurement, he had advanced his legions exactly four feet" beyond the line he occupied one year previous. He is no doubt a tolerably good General, but the country has no evidence that he has great military genius. There were times when he did not have as many effective men as he desired. But at not time, we think, was his army inferior to the enemy. Sometimes it must have doubled that of the Confederates.

We never wanted McClellan removed because there was any other man that we had more confidence in. We are not sure that there is a General in the army that can do better than McClellan, but we think it was high time to try the experiment.

Burnside, his successor, is a Democrat, consequently his removal can not be charged on the President as a party measure. The immediate cause of his removal is said to be disobedience to the orders of Gen. Halleck, since the Confederate raid into Maryland. The Cabinet, (with perhaps one exception,) and Gen. Halleck were unanimous in demanding his removal. *Had it not been for the opposition of the "New York Tribune" to McClellan*, we have little doubt he would have been removed months ago.

S. G. Daily and the Nebraska First.

During the recent campaign it was often asserted that all the officers and privates of the Nebraska First were opposed to the election of Mr. Daily.—One letter we received just before election, expressed a strong hope that Judge Kinney should be elected. But all the others that we saw were very strong for Daily. We received one from an officer written for publication, that was really violent in its support of Mr. Daily—so much so that we thought it imprudent to publish it. Yesterday we saw another letter written by an officer, from which we make the following extract: "One Nebraska paper says, 'every officer and soldier of the Nebraska First prays for the success of Kinney.' The fact is, two thirds of the officers and soldiers, of the Nebraska First never heard of Kinney. Taylor in his address praises Thayer.—Two years ago he abused Thayer as bad as he does Daily now."

Election of Officers.

The members of the Cavalry Company forming in this county, met on Saturday, the 15th, for the election of the officers of the company. S. G. Daily was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Hamilton Secretary. The following officers were elected:

R. W. Furnas,	Capt. by acclamation.	
Lewis Hill,	1st Lieutenant.	
J. H. Maun,	2d Lieutenant.	
A. S. Stewart,	Orderly Sergeant.	
J. W. Bliss,	Q. M.	"
J. T. Scott,	Com.	"
J. P. Burdick,	1st Duty Sergeant.	
Alfred Morgan,	2d	"
J. O. Hamilton,	3d	"
J. W. Moore,	4th	"
Wm. McGha,	5th	"
Wm. E Furnas,	1st Corporal.	
F. L. Prouty,	2d	"
Wm. A. Wood,	3d	"
J. R. York,	4th	"
Russell Hill,	5th	"
John Gallagher,	6th	"
A. Penny,	7th	"
H. J. Shiney.	8th	"

Brownville District School.

Those who desire their children to receive the benefit of the public fund this winter should commence immediately sending (those sufficiently advanced) to Mr. Dobbins, unless they are going elsewhere. For the benefit of the latter, and for those not advanced, another school will be opened about the 8th of December, we suppose by Miss Johns, Owing to the financial condition of the District, there can be but about $60 applied from public fund—$40 to one school and $20 to the other. No scholar can receive the benefit of more than one month's schooling from the public fund, whether they attend one school all the time, or part of the time attend both.

Those living at a distance can get boarding cheap this winter. An opportunity is now offered to send to good teachers.

Ms. Dobbins' terms for four months will be—for

Orthography, Reading and Writing	$4
Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Philosophy,	$5.
Algebra, Book-Keeping, and other high branches,	$6.

It is important that all who desire to attend either school should commence as soon as possible, in order to be properly classified, and keep with their classes.

Lieutenant Maun's Company is full. They elected their officers to-day. (Saturday) Their names will be found in another place. Their selection gave very general satisfaction. When Lieu. Hill was elected First Lieutenant the wildest enthusiasm prevailed both in room and on the street.

The Forney Press says the removal of McClellan was the result of a military consultation and discussion, finally resolved upon, when a change became inevitable.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been returned to Congress from Illinois.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

Letter from Gen. Craig's Division.

Fort Halleck, Medicine Bow Mountains, October 27th, 1862.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

It seems an age since I left Brownville wharf for the distant summit of the Rocky Mountains. Time has "wagged along" slowly, I can assure you.

My "voyage" from Atchison, Kansas, to the "Queen City" of Colorada was full of the most striking romance, and I might add, a small sprinkle of Cupid's pranks, and should I digress to relate "some things" by the "way," I ask your generous pardon.

One o'clock, A. M., the hour of departure for the great overland mail, came, and off we started with six passengers inside, and one on the "boot." It was quite dark. Being "jumped up" at that hour of the morning, after having spent an uneasy and restless night, you may well imagine how "sore-headed" we felt. At about sunrise our *epigastric* regions were amply satisfied by hot coffee, &c., which had the effect of an "eye opener," and tongue lubricator. "Things in general" began to assume a more pleasing aspect, and the tide of conversation received a new impetus. Our pasengers consisted of two ladies, one minister, of the Old School Presbyteyian persuasion, one special mail agent, and two Colorado merchants,. The calling, avocation, or business of the other. I failed in discovering. Politics and religion were respectively discussed, and according to your correspondent's judgement, with unusual ability. Father M., the man of God, left us at a little village called Marysville, on the Big Blue. All of us regretted the separation, parting with him as an old friend and acquaintance. At thirty-two mile station we "laid over" on account of thunder, lightening, wind, and rain, for five hours; on the way again as soon as the storm was "played out," dark as the intestinal geography of a feminine bovine, and as slippery as the siner's foundation. Seven mile out, a sudden quiver of the coach, and thrill of fear and surprise, and over we went. Fortunately the team was in a slow walk. No damage being "did," we regarded the accident as a good joke, complimented the driver as a "phunny fellow," "righted up," and "slid along" as usual. The only murmur uttered was from a passenger on the pastor's seat, who had the misfortune of being on the lower side, and *pressed* rather heavily by a large. fine looking, curly headed, lady. It never has been my lot to be in as "*tight* a place," therefore don't know exactly how I would feel, yet I can't help thinking I would "bear the burden" without a murmur.—You may say that is owing to the way a man is raised. I admit it. I have always been taught, from "boyhood's hours," to *sustain* the women under every and all circumstances. From this adventure, the male conglomeration, who was, in the language of *Clay T.*, one of our passengers, a highly "complicated" young man, became a complete victim to the pale and handsome lady. She had left her home far beyond the blue waves of the Mississippi in search of health.—The brilliant, sparkling eye; the pale cheek, crimsoned with an occasional hectic blush, revealed the sad history of a consumptive; but notwithstanding, she was "brim full" of fun and gaiety. I am confident an interesting courtship was consumated in a few days. between Atchison and Julesburg. by the persons named; but sorrowful to relate, it ended roughly and suddenly, near the termination of the journey. The young man carelessly upset the young lady's bottle of medicine on the seat, soiling coat-tails, pants, dresses, shawls, and sundry better-not-speak-ums! It is only necessary to mention, the medicine was composed of *whisky, capsicum*, and *yellow of eggs!* The work was done, the milk was spilt, and the dream of rose-and flowers was over, leaving a pool of the fair consumptive's golden panacea to confirm the adage. "the path of true love never runs smooth." How this courtship has or will come to a close, I know not: but from the looks of "things," I must aver I believe the young man went up the "spout." Be that as it may, we arrived safely at Denver, C. T., bid each other good-bye, with fond wishes for a re-union at no distant day.

Denver is at the head of stage navigation, and the emporium of trade for the mines. I was informed that business was good, and judging for myself. think the information correct. Several nice brick and frame houses in process of building; streets full of men who looked as if they had something "on hand," gave a business air to the young city of the West.

Among acquaintances I met Gen. Estebrook and Hadley D. Johnson, of Omaha. Could not acquire information as to the mission of the Governor of the Third House, to Colerado. "Hadley," however, intends to engage in the "milk and butter" speculation at or near this Fort. He selects the location, I hear, on account of the lightness of the air.—"Hadley's" head is located, "you bet."—I found Geo. W. Crow, of Oregon, Mo., at the Planter's House in feeble health. He, too, it is said, is out on a "flying visit," to enjoy the climate for a season. I find many more, whose names I will withhold, on the *invalid* list, and now at Denver, quaffing the fresh, reviving breeze, as it comes down from the pine hills and the "snow caped mountains." Colorado is a God-send to some people.

On the morning of the 15th ins., I took leave of a host of new and old frinds, for Fort Halleck, where I arrived on the evening of the 16th. This Fort is two hundred miles from Denver, on the new route traveled by the overland mail line from Denver to Salt Lake City, and at the foot of Medicine Bow Montain, Nebraska Territory. It was established last July by Gen. Craig, for the protection of this line from Indian depredations. Officers and men will soon be in comfortable log cabins, as Capt. Frank M. Shipley is in command of the post and prosecuting the the work in a vigorous, energetic manner. Capt. S. belongs to the 6th Ohio Cavalry. He is a moral, efficient, and gentlemanly officer. I must say the officers and soldiers at Halleck, are as fine a set of men as you will find anywhere in civil or military circles.

At present all is "quiet along the line." Some of our knowing ones, however, look for Mr. "Big Ingin" to inaugurate hostilities this winter. It is doubtful.

In company with several friends, and by special invitation, I participated in a beaver feast at the lodge of Mr. Nicholas Ianis, an old mountain guide and trader. We had beaver baked, and beaver tail pickled, good hot coffee, and fried Indian cakes. Nearly all the guests fared sumptuously on baked beaver. Your correspondent admired the *tail part*, but could'nt go the sticky, soft, and oily meat. You know it is quite natural for us to differ in taste, consequently all were well pleased with the beaver feast. In a short time we are to have the most rich and fastidious dish of the mountains, namely: *a young fat Indian dag!* Can't you be with us on said occasion? "When you get a good thing. save it." Better come out.

Theophilus Lovegood.

Promotion of Capt. John S. Minick

Headquarters, Center District of Mo.
Jefferson City, Nov. 1st, 1862.

General Order, No. 3.

I. Captain John S. Minick, 5th Cavalry M. S. M., is hereby appointed and announced as Provost Marshal General of the Central District of Missouri, and all interested are directed to respect and obey him accordingly.

II. In connection with his duties as Provost Marshal General, it is made the duty of Captain Minick, to supervise the action and duties of all local Provost Marshals in this District and to instruct them in said duties; to receive orders and instructions from the Major General Commanding the Department of the Missouri, the Brigadier General Commanding the Central District of Missouri, and from the Provost Marshal General of the District of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, and distribute the same in such manner as may be necessary for the service.

Captain Minick will keep a complete file of all correspondence on matters connected with his duties, and call upon local Provost Marshals for reports, returns. &c., upon any matter bearing upon such duties; and he will keep a complete list of prisoners at each post. with the charges, specifications and circumstances connected with the arrest of each and all of them.

III. All correspondence upon, or in any way connected with the matters and duties herein indicated, for the observance of Capt. Minnick. will be addressed directly to him, and instructions in regard thereto be received from him by all officers concerned.

By order of
Brig. Gen. Loan.

H. M. SUMNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

New York, Nov, 10.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says is stated on positive information that the rebels on the south of the Rappahannock have been reinforced by 20,000 men, a portion of them having arrived through Richmond from the army operating on the Blackwater below Petersburg. According to secession authority in this city, Lee designs to draw our army and Burnside's over the Rappahannock, which he has fortified and defends with a force of 100,000. while Stonewall Jackson is to cross the Shanandoah to attack him on flank and rear, with an army of 40 000, which he now commands in the Shenandoah Valley. The expedition sent out on Saturday by Heintzelman to the mouth of the Potomac, to break up several smuggling establishments that were forwarding goods to the rebels, have returned.

A number of wealthy persons have been arrested and taken to Washington.

An important reconnoisance from Bolivar Heights was made on Saturday by Geaneral Geary, with a force of 20,000, who surprised the rebels at Charlestown and pushed on to near Perryville. until the position of rebels under Hill and Longstreet, in the vicinity of Fort Royal. discovered him, when the army returned with a few prisoners captured.

From the Nebraska First.

We clip the following from a letter from the Omaha Nebraskian.

"Gen. Thayer's friends at home will be gratified to learn that he has finally received his commission as Brigadier General, and that justice has been done to a brave and deserving officer. It is understood that he will leave his regiment and take command at another point. not known to us at present.

"Col. Livingston is absent; Major Baumer is in command of the regiment, and Majors, Captain of company C, is acting Major. Lieut. Gillette, of my company, is Captain of company A.—Captain Blacker is to be appointed A. A. General."

We have not yet been furnished the muster-roll of Lieut. Maun's company. We have received the muster roll of Company C, of this regiment, which we will publish next week.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

REVENUE LAW.—CONTINUED.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted.* That the term first proof used in this act and in section six of the act March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," shall be construed, and is hereby declared to mean, that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles' centesimal hydrometer, adopted by regulation of the Treasury Department, of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and that in reducing the temperature to the standard of sixty, and in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table of commercial values, contained in the manual for inspectors of proof spirits, prepared by Professor McCulloh, under the the superintendence of Professor Bache, and adopted by the Treasury Department, shall be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquids gauged and proved according to which duties shall be levied.

Sec, 43. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be designated by the collector in every assessment district where the same may be necessary one or more inspectors, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said commissioner. And all spirits distilled as aforesaid shall, before the same is used or removed for consumption or sale be inspected, gauged. and proved by some person so as aforesaid designated for the performance of such duties, and who shall mark upon the cask or other package containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by said commissioner, the quantity and proof of the contents of such cask or package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. And any person who shall attempt fraudulently to evade the payment of duties upon any spirits distilled as aforesaid, by changing in any manner the mark upon any such cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for each cask or package so altered or changed, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided. And the fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the spirits so inspected, gauged, and proved. And any such inspector who shall knowingly put upon any such cask or package any false or fraudulent mark, shall be liable to the same penalty hereinbefore provided for each cask or package so fraudulently marked. And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner or owners of any distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of iron, stone or brick, with metal or other fire-proof roof, to be contiguous to such distillery; and such warehouse, when approved by the collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing distilled spirits, and to be under the custody of the collector or his deputy.—And the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who, on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be the owner of any still, boiler, or other vessel, used or intended to be used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall have such still, boiler, or other vessel under his superintendenue, either as agent for the owner or on his own account, and every person who, after said day, shall use or intend to use any still, boiler or other vessel, as aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall from day to day make true and exact entry, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled by him, and also the number of gallons sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and the proof thereof, which book shall always be open in the daytime, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of the said collector, who may take any minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, and shall render to said collector, on the first, tenth, and twentieth days of each and every month in each year, or within five days thereafter, a general account in writing, taken from his books, of the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and the proof thereof, for the period or fractional part of a month preceeding said day, or for such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the date of said entry and report to the said day which shall next ensue; and shall also keep a book, or books, in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be open at all seasonable hours for inspection by the collector and assessor of the district, wherein shall be entered, from day to day, the quantities of grain or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the mash-tub by him, his agent, or superintendent, for the purpose of producing spirits; and shall verify, or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, and general accounts by oath or affirmation, to be taken before the collector or some other officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer the same according to the form required by this act, where the same is prescribed; and shall also pay to the collector the duties which by this act ought to be paid on the spirituous liquors so distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and in said accounts mentioned, at the time of rendering an account thereof.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of any district may grant a permit to owner or owners of any distillery within his district to send for ship any spirits, the product of said distillery, after the quantity and proof thereof shall have been ascertained by inspection according to the provisions of this act, to any place without said district and within the United States, and in such case the bill of lading or receipt (which shall be in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct) of the same shall be taken in the name of the collector of the district in which the distillery is situate, and the spirits aforesaid shall be consigned, in such bill of lading or receipt, to the collector of the district in which the place is situate, whither the spirits is sent or shipped, and the amount of duties upon said spirits shall be stated in the receipt; and upon the arrival of the spirits, and upon the demand of the collector aforesaid, the agent of the distillery (and the name of the agent, for the convenience of the collector, shall always appear in the bill of lading or the receipt) shall pay the duties upon the said spirits, with the expense of freight, and every other expense which has accured thereupon; and said collector, upon the payment of the duties aforesaid, shall deliver the bill of lading or receipt and the spirits to the agent of the said distillery; and if the duties are not paid as aforesaid, then the said spirits shall be stored at the risk and cost of the owner or agent thereof, who shall pay an addition of ten per centum thereupon; and all the general provisions of this act, in reference to liens, penalties, and forfeitures, as also in reference to the collection, shall apply thereto, and be enforced by the collector of the district in which the collector may be: *Provided,* That no permit shall be granted under this section, for a quantity less than fifty barrels: *And provided further,* That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make such further regulations, and require such further securities, as he may deem proper in order to protect the revenue, and to carry out the spirit and intent of this section.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted,* That distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture for the purpose of being exported, or for the purpose of being redistilled for export, and refined coal oil may be removed for the purpose of being exported, after the quantity of spirits or oil so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection, according to the previsions of this act, upon and with the written permission of the collector or deputy collector of the district, without payment of the duties thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof, having first given bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the manner and form and under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in at least double the amount of said duties, to export the said spirits or oil or pay the duties thereon within such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, which time shall be stated in said bond: *Provided,* That any person desiring to give such bond shall first make oath, before the collector or deputy collector to whom he may apply for a permit to remove any such spirits or oil, in manner and form to be prescribed by said Commissioner, that he intends to export such liquors or oil, and that he desires to obtain said permit for no other purpose whatever; and any collector or deputy collector is hereby authorized to administer such oath: *And provided further,* That no such removal shall be permitted where the amount of duties does not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, nor in any case where the person desiring such permission has failed to perform the obligation of any bond previously given to the United States for the removal of any such articles, until the same shall have been fully kept and performed. And the collector of the district in which any such bond may be given is authorized to cancel said bond on payment of said duties, with interest thereon, at a rate to be fixed by said Commissioner, and all proper charges, if said liquors or oil shall not have been exported, or upon satisfactory proof that the same have been exported as aforesaid. And in case of the breach of the obligation of any such bond, the same shall be forthwith forwarded by the collector of the district to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be by him placed in the hands of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall cause the same proceedings to be taken thereon, for the purpose of collecting the duties, interest and charges aforesaid as are provided in this act in case of a delinquent collector.

(To be continued.)

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.

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 the 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, Williamsburg,
n46-3m. Kings County, New-York.

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, Rheumatism, 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.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENS.

LAND SALE.

By authority and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Land Office in Brownville, on the 10th of January, 1863, the following described lands, viz:

The south west quarter section 13, township 1, range 16, east.

This tract of land can only be sold for cash.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter, section 17, town 4, range 14 east.

West half south west quarter section 12, town 4, range 14 east.

North east quarter section 7, town 2 range 15 east

North west quarter section 8, town 2, range 16 east.

South west quarter section 32, town 3, range 15, east.

North east quarter of north west quarter section 6, town 3, range 16 east.

South west quarter of south east quarter, and south east quarter of south west quarter, section 31, town 6, range 10,

The above lands were entered previous to the land sales, and the entries have since been cancelled.

RICHARD BARRETT, Register.
S. R. JAMISON, Receiver.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned, living two miles east of Green Rock in Nemaha County Nebraska, on the 1st day of November, 1862, one light roan filley, one year old last spring.

GEORGE BEANE.
Brownville, November 8th, 1862. n17 3-w.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Fisher & Hacker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

The *Advertiser* and *Farmer* will hereafter be published by T. R. Fisher. The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. Fisher, to whom all debts due the office must be paid.

T. R. FISHER.
TILGO. C. HACKER.
Brownville, Nov. 8th, 1862.

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN!!!

GEORGE KNAPP,
N. PASCHALL,
JOHN KNAPP,
} *Proprietors.*

The Proprietors of the Republican, desirous to extend their circulation, offer the following favorable terms to subscribers to the

Daily, Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

Daily, (in advance)	$10 00
Tri-weekly, (in advance	5 00
Sunday Republican	2 00

TO CLUBS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

Five copies of the Tri-weekly sent for				$20 00
Three copies Weekly one year				5 00
Five	"	"	"	8 00
Ten	"	"	"	15 00
Fourteen	"	"	"	20 00
Twenty	"	"	"	27 00
Thirty	"	"	"	40 00
Forty	"	"	"	50 00

☞ Money in all cases to accompany the subscriptions

☞ All subscribers under these terms will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless previously renewed and paid. All subscribers, by paying up arrearages, can come in under these terms.

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 unsurpassed by any West of the Mississippi River) 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 citizens generally, with flour from either Fall or Spring Wheat, and also with any amount of Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour at the lowest cash prices.

Custom Grinding done at sixty-six 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 flour 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. n6-tf

600.000 AGENTS,

MALE OR FEMALE,
TO SELL
LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys completed Aug. 19, 1862; cost $20 000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 200,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas united in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distance between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try

Printed instructions how to canvass well be furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State California Canada England, France and Cuba.—A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia Maryland, and Pennsylvania. cost $100 000, on which is marked Middletown Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Millbrook Mills Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

From The Tribune August 2.

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia Maryland and Pennsylvania. This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *is the best which can be purchased.* a12 19 3.

Flower Seeds.

Choice varieties, and of very superior quality, 20 papers of which will be sent (post paid) by mail, to any address, for one dollar

R. A. TERRY, Crescent City, Iowa.
March 19th, 1862 [n38-2m]

Legal Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Legal Advertisements must be all cases be accompanied with the cash, or they will not be inserted. This rule will, hereafter, be strictly adhered to.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A bay mare, three years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, has a bump on the large on one leg, white. Has a brand on left shoulder, which I do not stop to describe. Any one returning the mare to the subscriber, or the undersigned, near Nemaha City, or giving information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded.

October 28th 1862 n15 tf JOHN SCHAFER.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, J. H. Burbank, Assessor, have divided the district of Nebraska, into the following sub-divisions:

District No. 1. Includes all of Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eurgne Cook and Holt counties.

No. 2. All of Washington and Burt counties. Assistant Assessor, G. W. Jenkins; place of business, Calhoun.

No. 3. All of Sarpy and Douglas.

No. 4. All of Lange, Cuming, Stanton, and the country west. Assistant Assessor, E. H. Jones; place of business, Fremont.

No. 5. All of Platte, Monroe, Merick, Hall, Buffalo and the country west. Assistant Assessor, John Columbus.

No. 6. All of Calhoun, Saunders, Butler, Polk, the north half of Cass. Assistant Assessor, F. M. Carrington; Plattsmouth.

No. 7. All of Lancaster, Seward, south half of Cass and the country west.

No. 8. All of Otoe, Clay, Johnson and Saline. Assistant Assessor, Dr. F. Renner; Nebraska City.

No. 9. All of Nemaha, Richardson and Pawnee. Assistant Assessor, J. B. Weston; Rock Creek.

No. 10. All of Gage, Jones, Nuckolls, Clay, Webster, Shorter. Assistant Assessor, J. B. Weston; Rock Creek.

All persons, of whatever trade or calling, are required to take out licenses to continue the same. Applications must be made to the Assistant Assessors, who are furnished with blank forms for the purpose. Business done without application is delinquent.

Owners of carriages, coaches, hackney coaches, omnibuses, or other carriages, not enumerated in the schedule of the husbandry, or for the transportation of passengers, are required to report the number and value of the same.

Owners of billiard tables, yatches, and other pleasure vessels, must report the same, with the value of each plate owned.

Manufacturers, where not specially enumerated, are required to make returns to the Assistant Assessor within ten days after each and every month of their sales made by them during the preceding month.

Auctioneers are required to make a monthly return of the gross amount of their sales.

The proprietors or managers of railroads, Steamboats, Ferryboats and Toll-bridges are required to make a monthly report of the gross amount of their receipts.

Butchers and others, whose business it is to purchase for sale any cattle, sheep, hogs, or calves, shall make return at the end of each and every month of the number respectively slaughtered.

J. H. BURBANK, Assessor
for Collection District, District Nebraska.
October 15, n15-tf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Lentz Strickler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of said firm will be settled by Jacob Strickler, to whom all debts due the late firm are to be paid.

HENRY C. LENTZ
JACOB STRICKLER
RICHARD CROW.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, made on the 1st day of September A. D. 1862, the undersigned, Guardian of Mariah Elizabeth Welch, Elnora, Sarah Jane Welch and John Henry Welch, will on Saturday, the 15th day of November, at the hour of 1 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Post Office in Brownville, said county, will offer for sale the following described lots or parcels of land situate in said county, to-wit: the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section no. 15, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section no. 15, township no. 4, of range no. 15, east, comprising the estate of William Welch, deceased, and belonging to the undersigned and the children of said deceased as heirs of the after said William Welch, viz: the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section no. 15, in township no. 4 of range 15, as the property of the said Sarah Jane Welch.

Terms of Sale: One half cash on sale, one half in one year, secured by mortgage on the premises.

ANDREW WELCH.
October 13th, 1862. n14 4w-$6.20

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Levi Johnson, Administrator of the estate of Henry Hoover, deceased, has applied to the Probate Court for an extension of time to make final settlement of said estate. Said application will be for hearing on the 1st day of October, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Witness my hand and official seal this 23d day of September, 1862. C. W. WHEELER,
n11 3w-$2.00 Probate Judge

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed Monday, the 24th day of October A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for hearing the final settlement of William B. Philips, as Administrator of the estate of John Noyes, deceased.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 23d day of September, 1862. C. W. WHEELER,
n11-3w-$2.00 Probate Judge

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 12th day of November, A. D., 1862, is the time set for examining and adjusting claims against the estate of W. C. Ware, deceased, late of the county of Pawnee, Nebraska Territory.

H. G. LORE, Probate Judge.
Pawnee City, Aug. 27, 1862. n8-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Alfred Ogden, vs. Hugh Brawlee, } District Court Ninth Judicial District, Nebraska Territory.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1862, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of Deb's Hall in Brownville, the place where the said court was last held, for cash in hand, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: the north half and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number 24, in township number 1, north of range number 15, east of the sixth principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, taken as the property of Hugh Brawlee to satisfy said demand.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.
Brownville, September 27. n11 3w

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