THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1862.

Inconsistent.

A few months ago, Democratic journals, almost universally, were heaping unmeasured censure upon the various Republican Legislatures for neglecting to extend the rigbt of suffrage to the volunteers in the army. They argued that a large majority of the soldiers were democrats, and that the privilege of voting was withheld from them on that account. But since the election, when it is ascertained that nine-tenths of the soldiers that are allowed to vote by the laws of the States from which they volunteered, have voted the Republican ticket, they suddenly discover that it is very improper for volunteers to vote; that, when they leave their professions, their workshops and their farms, to fight their country's battles, they no longer have any right to say who shall represent them in Congress. They immediately become too ignorant to *"understand the issues."* It depends very much whose ox is gored.

The Next Congress.

States.	Administration.	Opposition.	Doubtful.
Maine,	4	1	—
Massachusetts,	9	—	1
New York,	14	17	—
New Jersey	1	4	—
Pennsylvania,	12	12	—
Delaware	—	1	—
Ohio,	5	14	—
Indiana,	4	7	—
Illinois,	5	9	—
Michigan,	4	1	—
Iowa,	6	—	—
Wisconsin	3	2	1
Ninnesota	2	—	—
Missouri,	4	1	4
Kansas,	1	—	—
Oregon,	1	—	—
Total, so far,	75	69	7

This table includes several members among the opposition whose election is doubtful. We have not seen any Democratic papers that claim a Democratic majority; but by counting such men as Gen. Loan and Sleeper, of Boston, and several moderate Republicans, they claim a Conservative majority, with what they expect to elect in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland. Four of the New England States are yet to hold their elections, and will certainly elect a large majority of Republicans.

Letters from the Nebraska First.

CAMP NEAR PATTERSON, MO., November 7th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: The present indications are that the First Nebraska will dwell in the wilderness in tents during the coming winter, as we are among the mountains of "Hepsidam" even now, where the wind waileth, and the cold is chilling. On the 26th of October we broke up camp near Sulphur Springs, and escorted the 1st Division supply train, and the trains of 11th Wisconsin and 33d Illinois Regiments by land via. Potosi and Caledonia to Ironton, about 80 miles. All the other Regiments composing the Division came by rail to Pilot Knob, and the duty of escorting the trains and marching was assigned to our small, but wiry and dauntless regiment. We remained in camp near Ironton until after muster day, which was the 31st, when we pulled up stakes again and marched to this point, where we will stay, we know not how long.

We have heard that General Thayer has been ordered to report to General Grant, to take command of a Brigade under General Lew. Wallace, and if so, we may possibly be ordered back to Tennessee, as Generals Wallace and Thayer want us in their commands. Generals Steel and Curtis, however, may not let us go, for they seem to place a great deal of confidence in the Regiment, notwithstanding its smallness. Gen. Steele says it is small but good, and Curtis has the same opinion, it seems, for he will not allow us to be stationary long at a place. The Regiment grows weaker by degrees and beautifully less, and doubtless will be kept in active service until its number becomes so small that consolidation with some other Regiment will ultimately follow. We have lost all hope of getting recruits from the Territory, and if consolidation should take place, we should lose the name of Nebraska, and the laurels the Regiment has gained for the Territory whould be placed to the name of the State whose name we shall take.

I learn that already the Battallion of cavalry which the Territory furnished for three years, has lost all its former identity, and donned the name of the 5th Iowa cavalry, and not many months may elapse until the famous Nebraska First may be known only as the Twenty—something—Missouri, Iowa, or what not. Perhaps the nine months Cavalry Regiment now raising or already raised, may win as much fame for Nebraska as ours has; but if it does, it must bid farewell to her borders, and come to the scene of strife, away in the "Sunny South," for there the bloody fields will be, and there the war must end.

Since leaving the malarious region of Helena, the health of the Regiment has improved, but the sivering chills and their comrade, fever, hover over it still, and ever and anon the limbs of some stout fellow shiver, and his teeth chatter a dulcet sound of harmony and bliss. The chill winds of autumn wail around the hills, the sky is overspread with clouds laden with snow, the evening, cold and gray, draws on apace, the bugle signal says 'tis "dress parade," and the writer here must close. G. H. T.

CAMP NEAR PATTERSON, Mo., 125 miles south of St. Louis, Nov. 9th, 1862.

FRIEND FISHER:—It has been several weeks since I have written to you, but I hope you will excuse my neglect. Our location at Helena proved to be a very sickly one. Robert Hester and Daniel Walker, of our company, died of disease, and we sent eight men sick to the General Hospital, and one of them, Alf. B. Ralston, fell off the steamer and was drowned. On the 6th of October we left Helena, Arkansas, and in due time landed at Sulphur Springs, Mo., 22 miles south of St. Louis. Two weeks ago, we left Sulphur Springs and marched to this place. We arrived here the 4th inst.—How long we will stay here, or where we will march next, I know not. There has been a great change among the officers of the regiment since we left Omaha. Of the 32 Captains and Lieutenants that we had then, all but 8 have either resigned, been transferred, or been promoted. Col. Thayer has been promoted, which will cause a still greater change. Capt. Majors is now the ranking Captain, with a good prospect of being Major. He is very popular with both officers and soldiers. 1st Lieut. Griffin is also very popular. He is a young man of talent, and will make his mark in this world. Of the 2d Lieut. it does not become me to speak. Steve Buckley is our Orderly Sergeant. Of course Steve is popular; he could not be otherwise.

Are the men of Nebraska going to fill up our regiment? Do they prefer the Missouri State Militia, Home Guards, &c.? If they do, let them "go ahead." It is true we make but a small show on parade, but then we can point with pride to our thinned ranks, and say: Disease and Battle have done this, and while they are marching after their blank banners, we are entitled to inscribe on ours, in letters of gold, the words "Donelson," "Shiloh."

The heart of every man in Nebraska ought to swell with pride when he thinks of the days when the Nebraska 1st bore the flag of the Territory in triumph over the bloody fields of Tennessee; and it is a burning shame that they will leave us with decimated ranks, and join "Home Guards," "Militia," &c. I wish the men of Nebraska could know with what supreme contempt the soldiers of the army generally look upon "State Militia" "Home Guards," and all the kindred tribe of organizations which keep men from joining the regiments that are now in the field. W. A. P.

Letter from Nebraska Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. "C." Florence, N. T., Nov. 10th, 1862.

FRIEND FISHER:—I herewith transmit a copy of muster roll of Company "C," 2nd Nebraska Cavalry, recruited by Lieut. H. M. Atkinson. We have been very busy since our arrival here, or I would have complied with my promise to send you a copy of our muster roll at an earlier period, but it will perhaps be acceptable even at the eleventh hour.

Our company left Brownville, as you are aware, on Monday afternoon the 27th of October, arriving at Peru we camped for the night, and partook of a soldier's supper. Left Peru on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and marched to a point distant north from Nebraska City some eighteen miles where we again camped for the night. We had traveled all day without eating since breakfast, and you imagine we were a hungry set of soldiers as we did not get our suppers until nine o'clock, having traveled after dark. This was what I call a forced march.

On the following day (Wednesday) we arrived at the Platte Valley ferry at about ten o'clock, where we were detained crossing an unreasonable length of time. At four o'clock our forces had all crossed, and were on the march, as we desired to get as near Omaha as possible that night. We traveled that evening until nine o'clock, and camped near our place of destination. On Thursday morning we marched into Omaha, and, passing through town, halted on Capitol Hill, where we were arranged in platoons of sixteen abreast and mustered into the service of the United States, by Lieut. McKay, for nine months, as company "C" in the regiment. Our company is now quartered at Florence, in a large store-house, and the boys seem to be very well satisfied with their situation although they are much in need of comfortable clothing. However, their wants will soon be supplied, as Gov. Saunders has gone east to make arrangements to have the government furnish clothing and blankets. Some of the boys have been supplied with shirts, socks, by our gentlemanly and accommodating sutler, E. P. Brewster, Esq.

There are four companies mustered into the service already, and there soon will be four or five more. Hon. George Armstrong has been appointed 1st Major of the regiment, as you are doubtless aware. His appointment is certainly a good one, and the Governor deserves credit for exercising such good judgement in the selection of our 1st Major, as few men are more capable and deserving of such appointment than Maj. Armstrong. Lieut. Atkinson has been appointed Acting Adjutant of the regiment, and has his headquaters at Omaha.

Capt. Bedford and Lieut. Coleman are untiring in their attention to the boys of company "C," and bid fair to make very efficient officers.

Lieut. Coleman is now, I suppose, at home on furlough, with a number of others of our company, among whom is Sergeant Berger. Sergeant Minick is very attentive to his duties and is composed of the material for a first rate officer. I can well say the same of Sergeants Berger, Crow, Raper, Denman, and others too numerous to mention.

Have not time to write more at present.

Yours truly, PRIVATE.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE.—Mr. John E. Mottier, a well known grape grower of Cincinnati, in an article in the *Ohio Valley Farmer*, thus speaks of this grape: "It is the best hardy grape we have, either for wine or table use, growing stronger, ripening two or three weeks earlier than the Catawba, the berries hanging longer on the vines after they are ripe, and the leaves remaining on the vine longer than is the case with other varieties. This last season was unfavorable for the grape crop, as there was too much rain. My Delawares did well, being the only kind not affected by the mildew and rot. I lost nearly one-half of my Catawba crop; while the Cape, Herbemont, Isabella, Union Village, and other varieties, all suffered badly. I think the Delaware, though the berry is smaller than the Catawba, will turn out as much wine to the acre and of a superior quality. I am fully of the opinion, that it is the best of all our hardy grapes, either for wine or the table."

Where will the Negroes go?

The elections over, we may possibly gain the attention of thousands who were frightened by the clamor of "nigger invasion," while we state a few facts so plain that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein.

What do the negroes of the South run away from? Slavery.

What do they hope to gain by coming into Illinois? Freedom.

If then you give freedom to the negro where he is, and convince him that, he will not again be reduced to slavery, he will have nothing to gain by coming to Illinois, will he? No.

What climate does the negro prefer? What parts of the world's surface does he naturally seek to find the conditions best adapted to his physical organization? The tropics.

What productions are the negroes on this continent most skilled in cultivating? Cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco.

In what States are these staples principally raised? The seceding States of the South.

If, then, slavery were abolished all over the Union, and the negroes allowed to choose the places where they would live, where would they be likely to fix their homes? In the Gulf States.

Is it for the interest of the whole country that the production of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco should be continued in the United States? It is.

Are there white laborers enough in the country to produce the requisite crops of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, beside carrying on the agricultural and manufacturing pursuits of the North?—No.

Could the white laborers of the North be induced to abandon their homes and their remunerative employment here to try the experiment? Certainly not.

Could they, in any event, produce those necessary staples as cheaply as the negroes, who are accustomed to the work? No.

Must the negroes live somewhere?—Yes.

Will not the negroes continue to run away from the South, and "invade the North," so long as slavery continues?—Yes.

Here is an argument which ninety-nine Northern men in every hundred will pronounce unanswerable in favor of emancipating the slaves and employing them where they are, in cultivating the cotton, rice, rice, sugar and tobacco of the South. How else can you stop the "nigger invasion?" So long as slavery continues, so long will they brave hunger, thirst, whips, bloodhounds and fugitive slave laws to secure freedom. When you bring freedom to their doors, they will not seek it elsewhere.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CARDS.—Five or six years ago—when times were flush—poker playing existed to an alarming extent, here in Brownville, as well as at other towns on the river, but as money became more and more scarce, this immoral practice was less indulged in, and was finally almost entirely discontinued. Within the last few days, however, handling and shuffling cards has been resumed to an extent never before known. All classes of citizens participate in it; even ministers of the gospel, and devout christians, are not ashamed to carry them in their pockets. So great is the demand that Messrs. Hill, Berry & Co., Brown & Strickler, Dem. Ponn, Thurman & Son, and J. W. Middleton, have all procured a large supply which they will furnish the public by wholesale or retail.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.

The U. S. mail steamer Collins arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, from Beaufort, N. C.

The Newbern Progress says that Maj. General Foster arrived there again on Wednesday, looking none the worse for his journey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

A Harper's Ferry letter of Sunday says Jackson's main force is at Stevenson Station, fifteen miles this side of Winchester. It is variously stated at 40,000 to 70,000, but not likely to exceed 40,000.

Jackson never left the valley, but moved down the west side of the Blue Ridge, while our army advanced along the east, skirmishing at the Gaps with our advance, but never offering serious battle. When it became known that our army had no intention to enter the valley, Jackson retraced his steps. His advance extends as far as Bath, two miles from Hancock. His cavalry occupy Martinsburg. Jackson's headquarters are at Bunker Hill.

A special from Warrenton says Burnside has submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington. As soon as a response is received from them the army will move.

A Washington dispatch says it is understood that the question about the destruction of the Blanche in Cuban waters has been referred to Madrid, and that Admiral Farragut has been directed to investigate Commander Hunter's action. It is said the Spanish Minister regarded Hunter's course as so flagrant a violation of international law, that he was somewhat indignant at Secretary Seward for postponing a satisfactory settlement, instead of ordering the Commander home, and, unless the facts proved essentially different from the Spanish version, of making reparation at once.

The Tribune has the following editorially:

"We are informed that clandestine negotiations have been opened between certain Democratic leaders in this city and the head traitors at Richmond, looking to a reconstruction on the following basis:

"The States now in rebellion are to elect members of the present Congress, who are to present themselves at Washington, and claim seats in Congress on or before the first day of January next.

"Second—The House, being so filled, will at once have a conjoint conservative and rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended; that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House; that consequently his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and that they are fully under the protection of the Constitution.

"Third—Congress, thus reconstructed, is to proceed forthwith to repeal all acts bearing hard upon the traitors of the last two years, and to pass such others as may be necessary to secure perfect immunity and impunity to them.

"Fourth—A convention of the States is to be called wherever the united conservative Democratic and rebel strength is enough to be overwhelming, and is to be pledged beforehand to make whatever changes in the Constitution the slaveholding interests may deem essential to their own future security and permanent well being.

"These are in substance the conditions forwarded from this city to Richmond by the first envoy, but we do not learn that they were accepted. On the contrary, we understand they were not, the rebel chiefs still insisting on disunion as the basis of peace, thus absolutely closing the door against further negotiations, and according to our informant, a second embassy from our conservatives is now in Richmond or well on its way thither.—Hence we may expect to hear further within a few days."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRANTON, Nov. 15.—This morning the 2d army corps, Gen. Sumner, moved on the front. They are probably destined for Fredericksburg, but may go to Culpepper Court House first, or at least near that point.

The other commands will move as rapidly as possible. Headquarters will move to-morrow. Colonel Inglass, Chief Quartermaster, has gone to Washington for the purpose of hastening the work of establishing communication via Acqua Creek. Other Ruartermasters have gone on the same business, and we shall soon have the old line of communication open.

The bridges over the Potomac creek and Rappahannock are being rebuilt, and this road beyond Warrenton Junction abandoned. In fact, I do not think it is designed to hold this place after the main body of the army leaves.

Chas. A. Dana, late editor of the New-York Tribune, has been appointed Assistant Secratary of War, in place of Mr. Wolcott, resigned.

The Times' Wasington dispatch says, up to nine o'clock this evening intilligence at Headquarters of the Army is to this effect: All is quiet along the front; rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports which are belived to be groundless.

We extract the following items with regard to Nebraska towns, from a leader in the Denver *Republican:*

"It seems to us that the towns and cities on the banks of the Missouri River are not sufficiently alive to their own interests, or they would exert themselves to bring about more favorable results, in a business point of view. After the extensive emigration and building up of those towns during the years 1855-'57, and their gradual decadence during the year '58 and '59, nothing has arisen either in the political or commercial world to save them from the inevitable fate which usually falls to towns without a permanent source of commercial revenue, except the sudden springing up of the Colorado trade in the fall of '59 and its constant steady increase of the present. What would be the fate of the river towns if they were shorn of our trade, is a question which the merest tyro in political economy could answer. Then other questions arise which each one of these towns should ask themselves. Do we get our share of the Colorado trade, in common with our neighbors north and south?—Should we make know the fact to the people of Colorado that we wish to get their custom? Brownville, Plattsmouth, Atchison, Leavenworth, &c., have thair advantages, but might each of them much increase their business by advertising.

The first point that judiciously calls the attention of the Colorado people to their business houses, will have the advantage over their slower and more dilatory neighbors, by that means securing the trade of Colorado, which is bound to become a much larger item than at present the east has any conception of.

Muster Roll

Of Company "C," Second Nebraska Cavalry, mustered by Lieutenant H. M. Atkinson.

OFFICERS.

T. W. Bedford, Captain,
J. W. Coleman, 1st Lieutenant,
H. M. Atkinson, 2d Lieutenant,
J. B. Berger, 1st Sergeant,
W. B. Raper, Qr. Master Sergeant,
George Crow, Commissary Sergeant,
Hiram O. Minick, 1st Duty Sergeant,
E. E. Cunningham, 2d " "
W. B. Metcalf, 3d " "
W. G. Swan, 4th " "
T. C. Denman, 5th " "
E. O. Sinead, 1st Corporal,
A. J. Purcell, 2d "
R. S. Hanaford, 3d "
Levi N. Brown, 4th "
R. L. Coleman, 5th "
P. G. Swan, 6th "
J. J. L. Harkendorff, 7th "
Peter Covert, 8th "

PRIVATES.

Amick Gideon	Lilly Gilford
Allen James	Lee Thomas C
Allen Samuel	Litsey Frederick
Bay Humphrey	Lowe Alfred
Barnaby Wm	Mathews J J
Blakely B F	Mason G W
Bean J M	Mahle G
Boyls James	Metcalf T J
Butler David	McCaslin J F C
Campbell David	McInnch B F
Callen Samuel	McMullin H
Cole Benjamin	Monteith J
Coleman N A	More Alfred B
Cook W A C	Neely George W
Cooper Ephram	Otterberry John
Combs M J	Price John
Couch William	Price Moses
Cromb John	Pangburn G L
Chaffee D V	Randon Michael
Clement James	Read Smith V
Davis J W	Redfern H B
Dustin Jacob	Rogers Robert
Evans B	Rogers Jacob
Forgeson B F	Strimsher J
Gibson J C	Sedoras Jackson
Halm Edward	Sedoras Nathan
Haris J H	Sedoras John
Harrison W H	Sedoras Frederick
Harms C H	Smith John
Hays Hiram	Stewart A S
Hewett N F	Stewart Lorenzo
Hutchison Harbin	Sweem Edward
Hughs A T D	Tindell Robert
Hurgesheimer C A	Tinnor Richard
Johnson Homer	Tidwell Silas
Johnson O M	Townsend William
Jones William	Tucker Christopher
Kennedy John	Wine John
Kennedy Alvin H	Wells V S
Kent W N	Wells O P
Kemmer John	Zook Adam C
Kirkham Salomon	

Silas A. Strickland, formerly of Belleview, in this Territory, has recently been appointed Colonel, by Gov. Todd, of the 50th Ohio Regiment. We copy the following from the Cincinnati *Times:*

"Gov. Todd has promptly rewarded the bravery of Col. Strickland. He yesterday received his commission as Colonel, the document dating from the 16th inst., the day on which Col. Taylor was permitted to retire from the service. The eagles, in this instance, have been fairly won in three hardly contested fields. The announcement of the promotion was followed by a general jubilee throughout the regiment. Such promptness on the part of the Governer is an incentive to courage. When cowards are cashiered and brave men promoted in a day, we will experience little difficulty in the future in keeping up a well organized army. Col. Strickland takes command of the 34th brigade this morning, in obedience to a general order. He is the junior Col., but is placed over his competitors under the law empowering commanders to promote men in the same rank according to merit, and not seniority."

ARRIVAL OF THE BROWNVILLE COMPANY.—Just as we go to press, (1.15 P. M.) the second company organized at Brownville is passing up Farnham street, under escort of company A., and preceded by the Brownville Brass Band. We notice that their flag bears the inscription "PADDOCK GUARDS." The company makes a good appearance, and will take rank with the best in the regiment.

The Nebraska City company left for Omaha this morning.—*Omaha Rep.* of Nov. 20th.

Benjamin F. Harding, of Salem, has been elected U. S Senator from Oregon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Baker. Mr. Harding is a Union Democrat.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENS.

ESTRAY PONY.

Taken up by the undersigned, living three and a half miles west of Brownville, in Nemaha county Nebraska, on the 13th day of November, 1862, one estray mare pony gray, with spanish brand on left hip, blind in the left eye, between ten and fifteen years old.

W. H. McININCH.

November 22, 1862. n19-3w $1,50

MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court, in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska territory, sitting in chancery bearing date June 4th 1862, in a certain cause pending in said court, wherein Stephen F. Fuckolls is complainant, and Rufus T. Ripley, et al, are respondents, I will, on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of Den's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where the said court was last held, offer for sale at the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to-wit: West half of south east quarter, in section 22, town 5, north of range 15, east of the sixth principal meredian, containing eighty acres, Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

J. S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.

November 22, 1862. n19-4w-$4,50

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that the Indians of our respective tribes are not permitted to go beyond the limits of their Reservations, without the written permission of their Agents; and all persons are cautioned against harboring vagrant Indians. Due attention to this notice will enable us to detect the authors of depredations and prevent the recurrence of annoyances of which complaints are frequently made.

O. H. IRISH, Omaha Agent,
J. P. BAKER, Otoe Agent,
B. P. LUSHBAUGH, Pawnee Agent.

November 22, 1861. n19-3w

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

John McPherson, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel L. Watts, Defendant.

Before C. W. Wheeler, Ex officio J. P., in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

On the 15th day of October, 1862, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of forty dollars.

JOHN McPHERSON.

November 22d, 1862. n19-3w$2

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 11, 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 15, east.

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

North east quarter of north west quarter section 6, town 5, range 10, 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 entories have since been cancelled.

RICHARD BARRETT, Register.

S. R. JAMISON, Receiver.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned, living two miles east of Glen Rock, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 14 day of November, 1862, one light roan filley, one year old last spring. GEORGE BEANE.

Brownville, November 8th, 1862 n17 3w.

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. THEO. 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 30
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.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A bay mare, three years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, has a blaze on the face, one hind foot white. Has a brand on left shoulder, which is difficult to describe. Any one returning the mare to the residence of the undersigned, near Nemaha City, or giving information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. JOHN STRAIN.

October 28th, 1862. n15 tf

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'Eau qui Court and Holt counties.

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

No. 3. All of Sarpy and Douglas.

No. 4. All of Dodge, Cummins, Stanton, and the country west. Assistant Assessor, E. H. Johnson; place of business, Fremont.

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

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

No. 7. All of Lancaster, Sewarn, 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.

No. 10. All of Gage, Jones, Nockolls, Kearney and Shorter. Assistant Assessor, J. B. Western; Beatrice.

All persons, of whatever trade or occupation are required to take out license 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 contrary to law.

Owners of carriages, coaches, hackney coaches omnibusses, or other carriages, not exclusively employed husbandry, or for the transportation of merchandise, are required to report the number and value of the same.

Owners of billiard tables, patches and gold and silver plate, must report the same, with the amount of plate owned.

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

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

The proprietors or managers of Railroads, Steamboats, Ferryboats and Tollbridges are required to make a monthly report of the gross amount of their receipts.

Butchers and others, whose business it is slaughter for sale any cattle, sheep, hogs, or calves, shall make a 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 Lett Strickler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of said firm will be settled by Brown & Strickler, to whom all debts due the house must be paid.

HENRY C. LETT, JACOB STRICKLER, RICHARD BROWN.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, made on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1862, the undersigned as Guardian of Mariah Elisabeth Welch, Ellen Welch, Sarah Jane Welch and John Henry Welch, on Saturday, the 11th day of November, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., in front of the Post Office in Brownville, in 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 northeast 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 in township no. 4, of range no. 15, east, composing the estate of William Welch, deceased, and belonging in common to the undersigned and the aforesaid wards as heirs of the aforesaid William Welch; And also the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section no. 15, in township no. 4 of range 15, east as the property of the said Sarah Jane Welch.

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

October 18th, 1862. n14-3w-$6.20 Guardian.

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 20th day of October, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of September, 1862. C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

n11-3w-$2,00

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed Monday, the 20th 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 24th day of September, 1862. C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

n11-3w-$2.00

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 17th day of November, A. D., 1862 is the time set for hearing and adjusting claims against the estate of W. C. Ware, deceased, late of the county of Pawnee, Nebraska Territory. H. G. LOKE, Probate Judge.

Pawnee City, Aug. 27, 1862. n8-12w-4.00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Alfred Opelt, vs. Hugh Brownlee, } District Court Nemaha County Nebraska Territory.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday, the 6th 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 Den's Hall in Brownville, the place where the said court was last held, for said Nemaha county, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: north half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number 24, in township number 4, north of range number 15, east of the 6th principal meredian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, taken as the property of Hugh Brownlee to satisfy said demand. J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

Brownville, September 27. n13-5w-H.

Flower Seeds.

Choice varieties, and of very superior quality, 50 packets of which will be sent (post paid) by mail, to any address, for one dollar

H. A. TERRY, Crescent City, Iowa.

March 13th, 1862 [n36-1m

NOW READY.

THE Official Union Volunteer Directory, (100 pages,) containing *Name* and *Residence* of every Officer and Private in the Union Army, with their Commands, Casualties, Promotions, &c. (☞ Every one wants it.) Sent post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents cash, or stamps. Address HENRY B. ANSON, Publisher, 49 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!!

OF THE

Richest and Most Fashionable Patterns

OFFERED AT

Retail and Wholesale Prices!!

THE HUBBARD BROS., Nos 65 & 67 Nassau STREET, NEW YORK, Manufacturers and Importers of all the Leading, Rich, and Most popular Styles of WATCHES and JEWELRY, being determined upon crowding their business to an unlimited extent, offer the following elegant Ornaments at the above Low Prices following:

MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, being a Hunting open face, or Ladys or Gentleman's Watch in the prettiest and most convenient and cheapest watch ever offered. Imitation gold, effected by a process which renders the appearance of gold perfect, while it does not cost one third as much. Price only $22. Retails at from one hundred upwards.

HUNTING COMPOSITION CASED LEVER, English manufacture, movement; capped and jeweled; has sunk seconds, and the latest improvements. Heavy cased and good imitation gold. Price only $18. Retails at from $40 to $100.

HUNTING COMPOSITION CASED ALBERT WATCH. Richly engraved, jeweled and capped. Unsurpassed for Sutlers, Traders, etc. Price $15. Retails at from $40 to $100.

A great variety of other watches at low prices.

Ladies' sets of Brooch and Ear Drops in coral, Imitation Cluster Diamond, a very rich pattern, entirely new, price $4. Coral and Steel enteel, a very neat and pretty ornament, handsomely mounted $2,25.

Gentlemen's Vest Chains, Parisian, an elegant pattern, only $4. The Demonlac, very heavy, $4.

Rings. Plain only 75c. Scroll, very pretty, $1. Chased, a neat pattern, $1. Seal Signet, $2. Imitation Diamond, $2.

Sleeve Buttons, Patent, Chased, or Enameled, new and very handsome pattern, $1.50. Double Gilt, or with stones, $1.50.

Bosom Studs—a variety of new and fashionable designs, per set, $1.50.

Bosom and Scarf Pins—Leaf, with coral and Jet Stones $2. Imitation Diamond, $1.50.

Lockets—Double Glass, richly enamled $2.

Persons wishing any of the above, have only to remit the price in a registered letter to our address, and the articles will be sent by return mail, free of expense.

☞ Orders to the amount of five dollars and upwards we will be sent by express to any part of the loyal States with bill payable to the Express Company, when the goods are delivered.

Agents, Sutlers and Country Merchants, throughout the country, who wish to make money rapidly, will do well to obtain our mammoth catalogue; we furnish the most saleable outfit at prices unsurpassed by any other concern! Address HUBBARD BROS.

Nos. 65 & 67 Nassau, near John Street,

October 25th, 1862. n15-12 3m New York City.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE

Patented February 14th, 1860

Salesroom, 510 Broadway, NEW YORK.

This Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of machinery, possing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:—

1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2.—Liability to get out of order.
3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STICH, which is NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smoothly as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires twenty-five per cent. less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get it out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALLED MACHIN