

THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1862.



Removal of Burnside.

There is a rumor in town, brought by passengers from St. Joseph, and said to be a dispatch in the St. Louis Republican of the 3d, purporting that Burnside has been removed. We received papers by last evening's mail of as late date as the Republican, but they did not contain anything of it. Gen. Hooker is said to succeed to the command of the army of the Potomac.

Nebraska Cavalry.

The mustering officer passed up on the stage for Omaha, we understand, on Thursday last. The regiment is now nearly or quite full. More companies were offered than were accepted. Two more companies would have formed here, if the Governor would have granted commissions. It is much easier to raise a full company of one hundred men, (where all will have a chance either to get an office, or to assist in electing some of their friends,) than it is to raise ten men to fill up a company already organized.

Judge Wheeler intends starting for Omaha with the requisite number of men to complete Lieut. Keith's company, early next week.

Companies "C" and "E," from this county, have lost several men by death and otherwise. Recruits to fill them will start up probably on Monday.

The Republican notices the arrival of the Richardson county company, one hundred and fifteen strong.

Small Currency.

The premium on Gold and Silver has driven almost all small change out of circulation. To meet this deficiency, Government has provided the Postoffice currency; but so great is the demand that its existence is hardly noticed. In answer to inquiries, it was telegraphed to Cincinnati a few days ago, that no more could be furnished the West for several months. In this emergency the bankers of Ohio are discussing the propriety of issuing checks in denominations of five, ten, and twenty-five cents. The law there is severe against issuing shillings, but they intend evading the law. In this territory merchants, to meet the wants of community, have issued debils, in small sums, printed on cards &c. In some places they have been indicted for evading the law, but as the law is not literally broken, and as the whole community is interested, we think the indictments will not amount to much.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.—In another column we publish the prospectus of this journal. We are gratified to again number it among our exchanges. It is an exceedingly conservative paper, yet even it has been impelled by the current of public opinion to progress a little. It now denies being pro-slavery; it is in favor, however, of letting slavery entirely alone. It is extremely careful to do nothing of favor or measure that could possibly either directly or indirectly injure the peculiar institution. The Republican has always assumed a high tone, and, apparently, at least, treated all subjects with candor. It is a pretty good index of public opinion in Missouri. If Missouri should be largely and decidedly in favor of cannibalism or any other great evil, the Republican would say no word against it, or if it did, it would be very moderate and very dignified in its reproaches. During the last Presidential campaign, the Democracy of Mo. were nearly unanimously for Douglas, the Republican was, therefore, quite hostile to the Breckinridge party and to secessionism. But in the spring of '61, when it was thought doubtful as to which side Mo would take, when Claib Jackson, to use his own words, was trying to "take the State out of the Union, or take her to h—l," the Republican was wavering—some of its articles bordering on treason as much as it dare make them. Again, when Fremont was assigned the Department of Missouri, the Republican condescended to give him its support, and regretted that the President saw fit to remove him. But now, since it is part of the democratic programme to laud McClellan, and abuse Fremont, the Republican does not hesitate to kick the dead lion.

The Brownville, Neb., Advertiser says that a large number of the farmers of Nebraska intend shipping their surplus grain, pork and other produce to Colorado, as being the only way apparent to turn it into money. Send it along, and send the live porkers also.—Rocky Mountain News.

TO BE CONTESTED.—On Saturday evening Mr. Knox served Gen. Blair with a notice that he should contest his election before the next Congress.—St. Louis Democrat.

Letter from Gen. Craig's Division.

FRIEND FISHER: In my last "epistle" I spoke of a dog feast to come off in a short time, but on account of the scarcity of the animal it has been indefinitely postponed. We have a few in camp of the lean kind, none fat enough for the occasion, a fact to be regretted. I was thinking what a fine time we could have if we only had "stuff-gut," a beautiful creature that belonged to Sut Lovogood. Notwithstanding the sad disappointment, I have just returned from a sumptuous feast prepared by Weboloquah, wife of Nicholas Ianis. The leading dishes were—Erguans, Bangssovie, and Boudaire, all French or Indian. I can only remember the component parts of the Boudaire, as it suited my taste to a charm, being of delicious flavor, and already prepared for digestion, an important consideration in the absence of Molars. I state the components, as stated to me, by the proprietor of the "lodge," as follows: Beef, Antelope, Beaver, and Wolf. On investigating the reason for using the wolf-meat, I was told that the nice flavor was imparted by it. This being a well established mountain fact, and having experienced it myself, I will take wolf in "mine," in the future.

The climate of Halleck is dry and cold, and as to wind it has no equal. Many appear, at the constant and terrific "blows," quite astonished; but when I found out that Halleck was in Nebraska, my astonishment subsided. We have snow in full view from the end of one year to the beginning of the other; and I am informed ice half an inch thick is common in the month of July.

Through the medium of the "electric fluid" it is known here, among the "first settlers," that James Coleman, H. M. Atkinson, and T. W. Bedford are anxious to "bleed and die," in defence of Nebraska against "domestic, bad, and hostile Indians." In consequence of this item of news, Big Smoke, Little Thunder, Black Bear, Yellow Hair, White Face and Crow Feather, are coming into the Forts to make peace. When such intelligence is "flash along" the line, it is high time the Indian tribes were "fleeting to the mountains." Next summer it is thought the Government will let contracts for killing off these unworthy "children," and I hope the Nebraska Second will be the successful competitor for the contract. The campaign against the thieving and marauding bands of savages that roam through these mountains and plains, will commence, I am informed by the President, at an indefinite period in the future. It may be well for the Government to be on hand with a full supply of "presents" early in the spring to remunerate the Indians for the lives and property taken this winter.—Sculping men, women and children, and stealing stock of various kinds, is a small matter. A few blankets, etc., smooths the affair, and thus the "Great Father" at Washington shows the spirit of christianity by "overcoming evil with good." Religion is a strong feature in our Government: so say all of us at Halleck.

What of the war? Has the rebellion been crushed? I fear, in the language of Ayer's American Almanac, "we have not seen the beginning of the end," of our National struggle. Comparatively speaking only a drop of blood has crimsoned the battle field: oceans must, no doubt, yet be poured out! God grant that war may cease, and our nation be once more united!

What of Brownville? Are you all dead? If so, will some of you be kind as to send the news? If the proprietor of the "Squatter Pill" has not worked himself out of Nebraska, tell him prairie dog oil is a certain cure for a peculiar "illness," and can be used for "man and beast," but is useful for the rest of creation. Is the Colonel of the First Indian Regiment all right? Hope he is winning laurels of fame in behalf of the Constitution "as it used to was." De Commander of the D. I's.

The infernal wolves are barking and howling near my cabin like a pack of old and young devils, disturbing my nerves so much that I must seek my "downy couch," which, in the language of mountain men, means "down" on the ground.

Letter from the Nebraska Cavalry.

FRIEND FISHER: To-day the wind has blown a perfect hurricane up here where we are quartered. It is as much as a person can do to keep from being blown over by the wind. On Wednesday, (the 26th) the Nebraska City company, under Capt. Labou, arrived here and encamped about two miles from town. It is not quite full, but they expect more recruits this week. There are now nine companies ready to be mustered into the service. On Wednesday evening I went up to Florence, where company "C" is quartered. The boys are doing fine; all in good houses, and their horses in stables. They are all in good spirits—would rather fight rebels than Indians. Some of our boys are pretty wild, and do not think the officers have any control over them until they are mustered into the service, and they do not mind their superior officers; but after we are mustered in, the boys will not have such an arca for fun as they have now. We drill

twice every day, but as I am laid up with a sore foot, I have to put my time in in reading and writing.

The company from Falls City is expected here to-day, as they were in Nebraska City night before last. Inside of two weeks the regiment will be full to its maximum number.

Our minor officers do not quite understand their business. Some of them fall asleep and let the guard stay on all night! Such a case happened last night: the men were put on at 9 o'clock, and stood until 4 this morning. All are anxious to know where we will go when mustered in. The majority of the regiment would rather go South and fight, than to stay up North here doing nothing. I doubt whether we will have a fight with the Indians in our whole nine months, without going west of Ft. Laramie on the road to Salmon River Gold Mines.

It has been pretty cold since we came here. The men do not feel it, but our horses have suffered extremely. We have moved them down in a big hollow, and the cold does not effect them at all now. I believe I have written all the news. Will write again soon.

Yours respectfully,

CORPORAL.

Diversity of Human Races.

MR. EDITOR: I have frequently heard this topic debated in conversations, and even lately; some maintaining the affirmative on the subject, and others the negative. It is a falsehood, exclaimed some men, with vehemence, that all men have the same origin—that all men are descendants of Adam and Noah. We have already, at least, seven or eight species of men upon earth, viz., the White, the Negroes, the Moors, the Tartars, the Laplanders, the Patagonians, the Albinos, the American Indians.—Shall we give to all these different species of men the same origin? As well give a common origin to dogs and wolves, to rabbits and foxes, which are of a different species, and of which one does not come from the other.

The difficulty of which it is a question here was for a while, and is, even now with some persons, like a cry of war; if we may so express ourselves; but a more enlightened philosophy has and does reject such a futile and ruinous doctrine. In the following assertions and remarks, I intend to throw some light and fix some ideas on the diversity of human races, as far as I am able, and you may publish them if you think proper:

ASSERTION 1st.—There is, on the whole known surface of the globe, but one and same species of man.

EXPLANATION.—All the inhabitants of our globe, from North to South, from East to West, have everywhere the same essential constituting elements, the same distinctive and specific characters, namely: the same structure of bones, of muscles, of nerves, of fibers, of flesh; the same order, the same arrangement, the same destination in all the fundamental parts of that admirable edifice; the same construction and the same formation in the organs, destined to offer to our view sensible objects; the same way and the progression in the formation, the nutrition, the growth and the decline of the individual; the same means of preserving, or reproducing, of multiplying their species; the same number of intellectual faculties, designed to enlighten them on the present, on the past, on the future, on animate and inanimate objects, on physical and moral good.

The organization on which depend mostly, in all men, the action and play of all intellectual and sensible faculties, is more perfect in some than in other; for instance, in the Europeans than in the Africans, in certain individuals than in other individuals, according to the diversity of the climates they inhabit, of the air them breathe, of the food they take, of the mode of life they lead, of the education they receive, of the temperament they have; but the fundamental part of the organization is everywhere the same; and this fundamental part differs but accidentally by a little more or a little less delicacy or strength, suppleness or rigidity, mobility or torpidity in the organs.

All men, black or white, civilized or uncivilized, are perfectible, not only in the physical and mechanical play of their organs, but also in their ideas, in their thro's, in their sentiments, in their manners, in their morals; and this constitutes in them the intellectual perfectibility, perfectibility which essentially distinguishes them from every other living species.—This intellectual perfectibility is not equal in all nations and in all individuals; but everywhere it exists, and everywhere it shows itself and is felt, either in the way of knowledge, or in the way of sentiments, to a certain degree, in man, at the expulsion of every other living and animate species.

One and the same construction, one and the same organization, one and the same intelligence, one and the same destination of the whole and every part of that whole, evidently demonstrate in all human races, one and the same nature, one and the same species; therefore there is but one and the same species of men; therefore human species is not susceptible of any fundamental subdivision in the way of nature.

REMARKS.—I. In the animal kingdom and sometimes in the vegetable kingdom, we call individual, a being unique, isolated and circumscribed in its own nature. Such is Aristes, such is Sylvia, in the human species. Such is Bucephalus, such is Rossinante, in the species of horses, et cetera: Eus individuum, seu ens in natura sua individuum.

2. The collection of all the individuals which have a nature consimilar in all that nature requires an essential and fundamental, are a species.

In the animal kingdom, we call animals of the same species, those among which the union of the male and female procreates a similar animal, capable of being reproduced in the same way. We call animals of different species those among which the union of the male and female, either is impossible or never procreates anything, or produces a mongrel called mule, which takes after both parents, and which, united to his like, is never reproduced.

3. A term which expresses, or an idea which represents several different species, is a genus. Genus is to species what species is to individuals. However, in common language, mankind and human race are two terms perfectly synonymous. A. G.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Soldier's Musings.

O, I wish I were a woman, I'd with the women be; To stay at home forever more, And let the negroes be. I would not be a soldier, Nor wear a jacket blue, Nor dress a dress and petticoat, Nor pants of sable hue. I would not want a sword so bright, Nor a silver helmet to shine, But a good stout hickory broomstick, I think would suit me fine! Lay low, ye brags Nebraska! Don't join the Union band, The First Nebraska is enough To save our good land.

Condition of Nemaha County School Fund.

The Treasurer of this county furnishes the following report of the condition of the School Fund, from November 1st, 1861, to October 31st, 1862:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include Territorial School Tax collected, Interest on same, County School Tax collected, Tax List of 1860, Territorial School Tax collected on Tax List of 1861, Interest on same. Expenditures include By cash paid D. Sigel, Treasurer of Brownville City District, By cash paid Louis Shultz, Treasurer of Nemaha City District, By cash paid D. C. Cole, Treasurer of Peru Township, By cash paid Andrew Higgins, Treasurer of Glen Rock Township, By cash paid S. W. Kennedy, Treasurer of Brownville Township, By cash paid Phillip Star, Treasurer of Honesty's Township, By Treasurer's commission on \$24,76, at 1 per cent., By cash on hand for Benton Township, By cash on hand to balance.

Territorial and County School Tax.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include Territorial School Tax collected on Tax List of 1860, Interest on same, County School Tax collected on Tax List of 1860, Territorial School Tax collected on Tax List of 1861, Interest on same. Expenditures include By cash paid D. Sigel, Treasurer of Brownville City District, By cash paid Louis Shultz, Treasurer of Nemaha City District, By cash paid D. C. Cole, Treasurer of Peru Township, By cash paid Andrew Higgins, Treasurer of Glen Rock Township, By cash paid S. W. Kennedy, Treasurer of Brownville Township, By cash paid Phillip Star, Treasurer of Honesty's Township, By Treasurer's commission on \$24,76, at 1 per cent., By cash on hand for Benton Township, By cash on hand to balance.

Fines, License and Estray Fund.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include To cash paid for Fines, To cash paid for Licenses, To cash paid for Estrays, To cash collected on Tax List of 1860, To cash collected on Tax List of 1861, To cash, Interest on same. Expenditures include By cash paid D. Sigel, Treasurer of Brownville City District, By cash paid Louis Shultz, Treasurer of Nemaha City District, By cash paid D. C. Cole, Treasurer of Peru Township, By cash paid Andrew Higgins, Treasurer of Glen Rock Township, By cash paid S. W. Kennedy, Treasurer of Brownville Township, By cash paid Phillip Star, Treasurer of Honesty's Township, By cash on hand for Benton Township, By cash on hand to balance.

Special Tax for Continuation of Schools, Centinental Funds &c.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include To cash collected on Tax List of 1860, To cash collected on Tax List of 1861, To cash, Interest on same. Expenditures include By cash paid D. Sigel, Treasurer of Brownville City District, By cash paid Louis Shultz, Treasurer of Nemaha City District, By cash paid D. C. Cole, Treasurer of Peru Township, By cash paid Andrew Higgins, Treasurer of Glen Rock Township, By cash paid S. W. Kennedy, Treasurer of Brownville Township, By cash paid Phillip Star, Treasurer of Honesty's Township, By Treasurer's commission on \$1,352.54, By cash on hand for Brownville Township, By cash on hand for Nemaha City District, By cash on hand to balance.

ON HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF TREASURY SAVED BY LOYAL NEGROES.

Lieut. Col. Webb, of the 77th Illinois volunteers, reiterates the statement lately published, that the loyal negroes at Richmond, Ky., had secured to the Government over \$100,000 of public property, and the amount would have been increased to \$500,000 had the stay of the army been prolonged. This property consisted of guns, carbines, sabres, cap pouches, cartridge boxes, ammunition, belts, straps, mules, horses, waggons, ambulances, and a miscellaneous assortment of less valuable articles.

Frank Blair has received the certificate of election from the Fifth District in Mo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Protest against Hanging the Minnesota Indians.—The President's Message.—What it Contains, and how it is Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Reports received here from the front to-day locate Jackson's advance guard at Bealston, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near the Rappahannock, in a position to endeavor to hold Sigel's force from advancing or to fall upon the rear of Burnside's army, as may be most advisable.

Other reports scatter his forces along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge from the Rappahannock to Snicker's Gap, placing the bulk in advance, leaving parties in the rear to observe and harass our lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—We have but little news from Fredericksburg beyond the fact that all is quiet. An officer from there who arrived this evening, and who was over in Fredericksburg under a flag of truce, says Lee is massing the bulk of his army there, and that the rebels already have earthworks more formidable than ours. The river might have been crossed a week ago, perhaps with ease, but it cannot be denied that it would be a serious undertaking now.—No signs of immediate, active hostilities are visible.

On the other hand another officer from Fredericksburg brings the somewhat improbable story that he yesterday heard Burnside himself say that he would bring on an engagement next week.

Gen. Grant's recent orders putting the whole cotton trade, in the seat of war, in the hands of the Government, and securing the enormous profits of the trade to the Government or its agents, are believed here to be the forerunner of the adoption of a similar policy throughout the entire region in which our armies are operating.

Amusement continues to be expressed on the unexpected feature of the contraband demonstration yesterday. Senator Pomeroy had been making a speech urging his Chiriqui Colonization scheme. A negro replied very vigorously, denouncing the scheme and all who had anything to do with it. It has not yet been ascertained whether Pomeroy intends to continue the debate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Commissioner Dole has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior for the President, which will be published in the morning, on the subject of the proposed execution of the condemned Indians in Minnesota, protesting against it and taking the general ground that the instigators of the outbreak should be hung, but that the mere followers, no matter how barbarous their deeds, should be pardoned; and urging that this course will have a much more beneficial effect on the Indians than a wholesale hanging.

The President's message was printed at two this evening. It discusses at some length the compensated emancipation scheme, and our complicated foreign relations, and is understood to come out vigorously in the defense of the emancipation proclamation. It is believed, also, that it will renew the recommendation for a military railroad to Cumberland Gap and Point of Rocks. It is not impossible, however, that it may yet be changed in one or two particulars.

There is no prospect of a speedy movement on Fredericksburg.

The rebels are still throwing up fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's Message is spoken of on all hands as the best written and the best considered of any he has ever submitted. The radical Republicans are not particularly well pleased with his lengthy argument in favor of compensated emancipation, but the Secession sympathizing members are far more pleased with the quiet way in which he treats the emancipation proclamation as a thing accomplished, and with which Congress has nothing to do. It commands much attention.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

A Panic in the Rebel Capital.—Statistical Information of the Rebel Army.—Burnside's Confidence of Success.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The people of Richmond have been having another panic for the last two weeks. The removal of McClellan and the rapidity of Burnside's movement were the first causes. At the time of Burnside's movement, Longstreet was in Richmond on his way to North Carolina—the campaign in Virginia being supposed to be over for the winter. Part of his corps were with him. They were put on the works around Richmond at once, while he took the cars for Fredericksburg to hold the Rappahannock line if possible; and if not, to retard our movement till Lee came up. There are now from 20,000 to 25,000 men in the works around Richmond, and but 50,000 north of there, including Lee's and Jackson's forces.

Jackson has been recalled, with Hill and Stuart, from the Valley, to form the left flank of Lee's army.

Jackson was opposed to coming, and wanted to keep up a division of our forces by raids in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but was overruled by Lee and Davis. The Cabinet at Richmond have ordered Lee to throw his whole army on the Rappahannock, and dispute every foot of ground thence to the rebel capital.

They have plenty of raw provisions, and millions pounds of beef, pork and flour are accumulating at Richmond.—Vessels with clothing are running the blockade every week, but their army is still suffering terribly.

Numerous recent events have served to inflame the Richmond panic, such as Lee's suddenly changing from the offensive to the defensive; his telegraphing daily for more men to save the capital; petitions and appeals of their army for clothing; General Dix's capture of their pickets on the Chickahominy; the discovery that they have lost from 60,000 to 100,000 men in the last 95 days by battle, sickness and desertion, and indications of slave insurrections at holidays.

Burnside and Government are believed to have full acquaintance with these facts, and Burnside regards his present force ample for the work before him.

General Loan and the Bushwhackers.

HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, NOV. 26th.

Attention has been directed to the subject of shooting bushwhackers by some recent publication in the papers. The following extract, which is taken from a report sent to this office by Lieut. Col. Thompson, of the 5th Cavalry, M. S., under date Harrisonville, November 25th, 1862, may enable some doubting philanthropists to come to a decision on the subject.

BEN. LOAN, Brig. Gen. M. S. M. (Extract.)

"Another of Col. Catherwood's men wounded at the burning of the train, was brought up from near the Osage this evening. He was one of the prisoners who failed to make his escape. All three of them were taken out together to the shot.

The other two were killed dead, but this man was shot through the mouth and neck, and both eyes shot out, the ball passing through one eye, through the bridge of the nose and into the other eye. He was left for dead and afterwards picked up by a farmer. He is a horrid spectacle to behold."

Affairs in Front of Fredericksburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A special to the Tribune says, officers who left Fallmouth this morning report quietude. The rebels are receiving large reinforcements. Lee's whole army is believed, upon the testimony of deserters and others, to be in our front, and to have been strengthened by the arrival of forces under Gen. Bragg and Stonewall Jackson. The rebels are lengthening their earthworks and mounting more guns.

PALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 27.—Fredericksburg is not occupied by the enemy in force; merely a picket guard is there on duty. Business is totally suspended. The only flag visible is a British one floating from a private residence.

Movements of Stonewall Jackson.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Herald says General Geary made another successful reconnaissance from Harpers Ferry yesterday, in which he destroyed a flour mill, and took possession of some flour belonging to the rebels. It was ascertained that Jackson's column moved to Front Royal on Saturday and Sunday, and returned to Winchester on Monday, and from thence moved his army towards the Ferry next day, and established his headquarters between Millwood and Berryville.

Yesterday Sigel received information through his scouts that Stonewall Jackson was at Upperville near Paris, and General Stuart at Salem, just beyond Thoroughfare Gap, and that they have strong pickets thrown out in every direction.—The whereabouts of Jackson continues as heretofore the most mystical affair.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.—The situation is more problematical than at last dispatches. The enemy have been concentrating and demonstrating in a way which affects the late status that they were merely feigning to cover the removal of supplies and enforcement of the conscription act. The weight of military opinion is favorable to the view that there will be no great battle in Middle Tennessee. If there is, it will be between Tallahoma and Winchester.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NO. 30.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the circulation of a report that a proposition had been made by the rebels for an armistice of thirty days, and that General Lee was already in Washington arranging the terms of the agreement. No credence is put in the rumor, however.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—House.—The Chaplain returned thanks for the brightening prospects for the liberty of the slave for emancipation from a system which had involved sin, sorrow and shame. The roll was called by States, and a quorum was found to be present.

A message from the Senate announced a quorum assembled, and that that body was ready for business.

From the Salmon River Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The people of Lewiston, Salmon river mines, in Washington Territory, have organized an extensive vigilance committee. Books have been opened to register the names of all persons willing to combine to suppress crime. Numbers drill in military style, and guards are regularly stationed to protect the highway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10 REWARD!! REVOLVER AND SHAWL.

Lost on the Telegraph Road, between Brownville and Nemaha City, a Colt's Navy Revolver, and a Gen's Gray Shawl. Any one returning them to J. Berry & Co., Brownville, will receive the above reward. Brownville, December 6th, 1862. n21-1w

TWO STRAY HORSES.

Taken up by the undersigned, living near Lone's Bridge on the Nemaha River, nine miles west of Brownville, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the 24th day of November, 1862, one Sorrel Horse, with white bars on the points of his legs, with saddle and collar marks, and right hind foot white, about twelve or fifteen years old; and one Sorrel Horse with white face, saddle and collar marks, both hind feet white, underlip white, about nine or ten years old. BENJAMIN S. BALDWIN, December 6th, 1862. n21-2e-35

THE RURAL AGRICULTURIST.

A CONCORD GRAPE VINE FREE TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

I am now issuing a new series of that popular Agricultural and Horticultural paper, the Rural Agriculturist, in Utica, N. Y. It will be published on the 1st and 15th of each month, in good style—large size—at one dollar a year, or only seventy-five cents in advance.

will be sent free of any subscriber in a club of four or more; and two vines, free of all cost, to those who order the Rural Agriculturist exclusively to rural subscribers, and is one of the best papers for Farmers, Stock raisers, Fruit-growers, Gardeners, and keepers of the country. I have 20,000 Concord Grape Vines for sale in rural plenty, and send a practical farmer and fruit-grower. I have 20,000 Concord Grape Vines for sale in rural plenty. This is undoubtedly the best grape in this country. It ripens in all climates, and yields double the quantity of fruit of any other variety. Used four years old will generally produce a basket of grapes, worth \$5 in any market.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. I want local agents in every state and every town. Premiums and commissions are extremely liberal. Send for sample copies immediately, which are free to all. Address T. B. MINER, Clinton, Ocala County, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On and by virtue of an execution to be directed by the Clerk of the District Court in and for the County of Nemaha, Missouri, Territory, against the said A. D. 1862, in a certain case wherein J. J. Burnside is plaintiff, and Jacob Cook is defendant, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, to satisfy the judgment rendered in said case, the following described premises, to-wit: A certain quarter of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12, town 4, range 14, east of the 10th range, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, in said county, being the place where the court was last held by J. S. COLMAN, Sheriff, on the 6th day of December, 1862. n21-1w

MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a docket order made by the District Court, in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, sitting in chambers, on the 24th day of November, 1862, in a certain case pending in said court, between Stephen F. Nykolus is complainant, and John W. Brown, et al, new respondents, I will, on the 30th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock a.m., sell at public auction, in the Court House, in the front of Don's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where the said court was last held, the following described premises, to-wit: A certain quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12, town 4, range 14, east of the 10th range, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, in said county, being the place where the court was last held by J. S. COLMAN, Sheriff, on the 6th day of December, 1862. n21-1w

LEGAL NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas, Plaintiff, vs. Before David Dornheim, and T. J. Vandenberg, Justices of the Peace. To John W. Forman and T. J. Vandenberg, Defendants. You are hereby notified that Joseph Thomas, Plaintiff herein, on the 17th day of October, 1862, caused a certain docket order to be made in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, in said county, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for money due and owing to the said Plaintiff, by the said Defendants, and that the said docket order was issued on the 24th day of November, 1862, the return day of which docket order is the 30th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Court House, in the front of Don's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where the said court was last held, the following described premises, to-wit: A certain quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12, town 4, range 14, east of the 10th range, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, in said county, being the place where the court was last held by J. S. COLMAN, Sheriff, on the 6th day of December, 1862. n21-1w

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

John McPherson, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel L. Watts, Defendant. Before C. W. Wheeler, Justice of the Peace. To John W. Forman and T. J. Vandenberg, Defendants. You are hereby notified that Joseph Thomas, Plaintiff herein, on the 17th day of October, 1862, caused a certain docket order to be made in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, in said county, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for money due and owing to the said Plaintiff, by the said Defendants, and that the said docket order was issued on the 24th day of November, 1862, the return day of which docket order is the 30th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Court House, in the front of Don's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where the said court was last held, the following described premises, to-wit: A certain quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12, town 4, range 14, east of the 10th range, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, in said county, being the place where the court was last held by J. S. COLMAN, Sheriff, on the 6th day of December, 1862. n21-1w

ESTRAY SEEDS.

Taken up on the premises of the undersigned, six miles south west of Brownville, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the 17th day of November, 1862, one year old Sorrel Horse, with white bars on the points of his legs, with saddle and collar marks, and right hind foot