## THE ADVERTISER. T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1863.

#### An Urgent Duty.

Citizens of Nebraska, an important duty is imposed upon you. The Homestead Law has now gone into operation. You claim and believe that our Territory the East, to come and people our unocupied lands, and reap the benefits derived journey. The amount of hills and dells ous climate. Show them the facts .-Your attention, as well as those in the States, is now engrossed with the War, yet there are many who intend coming West immediately, and a large portion would settle in Nebraska if they were informed by their friends, or otherwise, of the advantages to be derived by coming here. Heretofore the people of Nebrason their backs and trusted to Providence and good luck; while other Territories -Kansas and Minnesota-inferior in many natural advantages, have, by adthree to one, in population, and been admitted as States.

In Kansas, blanks for township reports, have been cent by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society to every township in the State, for the purpose of collecting such items as the following :

Average yield per acre of corn. Average cost per bushel of corn cribbed No. acres in Winter Weat. Average yield per acre. No. acres in Sorghum. No. gallons molasses and cost.

#### From Missonri. CAMP "VAN BUREN," MO, ) Dec. 25, 1862.

### MR. EDITOR :- The Army of South east Missouri moves occasionally, and Southwardly it tends. Lattle Rock, Arkarsas may be its destination, but there

tions to write a letter to some one, well, is no knowledge of the circumstances of the question arises in my mind, who shall war in advance of the hour when each I write to first? I have to run over my catalogue of numerous correspondents, comes to pass. The road to that rebel rendezvous, judging from that portion and find that it has been some time since offers rare inducements to our friends in over which we have already tramped, will I last wrote to you. I will therefore endeavor to give you a few details, that afford no easy stages for a desirable may interest some, and show where we

From the Nebraska First.

CAMP DAVIDSON, Mo., Dec. 18th, 1862.

from a fertile soil, in a healthy, salubri- are almost innumerable, and especially are and what we are doing. The last time I wrote was from Patthe bills. The streams to be forded or terson, Mo. Well, one frosty morning, temporarily bridged are uncounted .--Truly, this region is well watered, and I think about the 1st of December, we exceedingly fertile in timber and rocks. struck camp, and was ' in line of march When "the windows of Heaven" open for Black River, at which place we arand the rain falls, these streams raise rived the second night out, and pitched very suddenly and as soon as the win- camp close to the river. This camp assumed the name of Camp Davidson. dows are shut they fall as speedily .--While we were encamped on the bottom which was composed of the 1st Division land of Black River at Reeve's Station, Army Southeast Mo., Commanded by igration is concerned, have lain supinely the rains fell in torrents and the river Col. Boyed, 24th Mo. Infantry. About ross in its wrath and drove us back, a the second day in this camp it commenced feet which the rebels have never done to rain, and the river arese to such a for us! The waters surrounded the height that Camp Davidson was in danquarters of the Colonel commanding, and ger, (not of hell-fire,) but of being vertising in various ways, outstriped us those of the Quarter-master, and were drowned ; therefore, the soldiery had to nothing loth to bid them pack the availa- take up their beds and flee unto the mounbles and "skedaddle" in a tremendous tains for safety from such large quantihurry, even when Madain Night had ties of water, but finally the cloud rolled spread her sable mantle over this sphere away, and once more the blue sky apof ours. And they rushed down the val- pears, and we did not, (as I was afraid) ley with such might, and swiftly, that the have the second deluge. We are now Quartermaster's man Fritz, could not get on a hill, and doing duty the same as all his teams out of the bottom leaving nothing had happened.

one mule behind to stem the torrent of. We had about twenty-seven recruits the water. But Fritz drank his health from Nebraska, which were assigned to in a farewell glass, wrapped a blanket duty in companies H, I, and K, and you around him for a winding sheet perhaps, | can hardly tell them from the old soldiers, placed a sack of cats before him, saying only they don't show the ware quite as "that's all I can do for you, good-by old plain. We have considerable duty to do mule," and wending his lonely way shore- now, such as picket guard, and forage ward, drowned his sorrow in the "flow- escort, &c., and I assure that every feling bowl." Such is the way with sold- low does his share of grumbling, as does iers. We have been marching about a your humble servant; but I don't think week, but are now camped for a week or this will always last. two in a region where Bushwhackers Since I last wrote to you, we have had abound to an alarming extent. They atsome changes in the Commissioned portacked a forage train yesterday belongtion of our Regiment. Col. Thaver's ing to General Benton's Division, killed promotion to Brigadier General caused a some men, took some prisoners, and burn- vacancy in the Regiment which was ed five wagons belonging to the same. promptly filled, by placing our Lieut. But they will make themselves scarce if Colonel in as Colonel, and we have for a we remain long here, if they do not attack commander now a man that is fully caus in force and defeat us. pable to fill his position, and in Colonel Livingston you will find a man, although strict, is bound to have discipline, and is well thought of by his men. soldiering. Well we are consoled with Major Baumer is expected to be our next Lieut. Colonel, and a jolly good fellow he is, and it will be a general satisthe soldiers cannot enjoy, but we hope faction. Capt. Majors, of company C, is expected to be our next Major, and he G. H. T. will be a good officer, and this promotion The Ladles' Repository. will be perfectly satisfactory, as he is A Family Paper Devoted to Literature known throughout the Regiment as a brave and thorough soldier. Well, I think I have forgotten to tell you that Col. Livingston is in command of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division Army of manners, and ennoble all the aims of life. Southeast Mo., and Capt. Cramer. that Literary without being pedantic, relig- brave little soldier, is his A. A. A. Gen-BUST.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEBRASEA INFANTRY, ) great inclination to oblige and to assist, a soul peaceable and without ambition, MR EDITOR: As I was sitting by my an extreme love for their country, from table, on which I had just placed pen. which we cannot take them without takink, and paper, with very strong intening their life away; such is the essence

> of their national character. The Esquimaux inhabit the eastern coast of America, from the land of Labrador, between Hudson's Bay and the island called Newfoundland, towards the 52d degree of the boreal latitude to the extremity of Greenland, towards the 76th degree of the same latitude. All the inhabitants you find living on the im-

mense extent of the country under the name of Esquimaux and Greenlanders, are beardless dwarfs, lead a savage life, live by hunting and fishing, are of about the same size, have the same features, the same manners and speak the same language. In 1764, a Dane, who was well acquainted with the language of the Greenlanders, met with a horde of 200 Esquimaux, spoke to them in the language of the Greenlanders, and they answered him in the same language, which is the national idiom of their country, but which has no affinity, no similarity, no analogy with that of the Finns and the Japanese, with the jargon of Iceland, of Norway, of Samoydes. All these pigmies of North America have very small feet, an enormously big head, a flat face, a rounded mouth, a nose small but not depressed, projecting cheek-bones, the lower jaw projecting farther out than the upper one, eyes often oblique and yellow, the complexion xanthous, or olive, or bronzed.

7. The Patagonians live in the exreme south portion of the continent of south America, extending from about the 37th degree of latitude to the Strait of Magellan and to Terra del Fuego .---Those savages are without hair or beard ; their stature is about the same as that of the Europeans, but among them are found some hordes or families of a gigantic stature, to which travellers who almost always exaggerate, give from eight to twelve or thirteen feet in hight. It is surprising to hear talk of giganic Patagonians for over 300 years and that their existence seems as yet doubtful. The hordes or families which we have just named were seen in the country of Patagonians, by the Italian Pigafetla in 1592, by the English Richard Hawkins in 1593, by Commodore Biron in 1764, etc A much greater number of travellers have visited the land of the Patagonians and have never seen any giants. Whence seem to result two things, namely: 1. That the country of the Patagonians is not generally peopled by giants, as it often has been stated and published ; 2. That really there are some families of gigantic stature in the country inhabited by the Patagonians, but are very rare, for, if some travellers have seen giants there, others, after seeking for the like, have not found any. The ordinary stature of those Patagonian giants, judging of it after the best relations, or by taking a medium between the extremes of the different relations, seems to be about eight or nine feet.

size. Mild and virtuous manners, a Our beacon of light through the dark hours of the revolution. Victorious in all national conflicts since. Our guide to all the honors that we have acquired, and all the public rights, and privileges that we are now so jealous of and are determined not to loose, but that our Government shall survive and continue to grow in greatness, when this rebellion will be forgotten and traitors known no more. Resolved. That the foregoing resolutions be published in Nebraska Advertiser and White Cloud Chief. SALEM, N. T., Dec. 29, 1862.

## OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

REVENUE LAW .- CONTINUED. Sec. 75. And be it further enacted. That from and after the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, upon the articles, goods, wares. and merchandise, hereinafter mentioned, which shall thereafter be preduced and sold, or be manufactured or made and fold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacurer or producer within the United Stales or Territories thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties, to be paid by the producer or manufacturar thereof, that is to say:

entum ad valorem :

eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the lossee shall pay the tax:

regetable oils not exempted nor provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, two cents per gallon : Provided, That red oil or oleie acid, plocu ced in the manufacture of candies, and used as a material in the manufacture of soap, paraffine, whale and fishh oil, shall be exempted from this duty;

art, or any other material, when the product shall be not above five hundred thousand cubic feet per month, five cents per one thousand cubic feet ; when the product shall be above five hundred thousand and not exceeding fivo millions of cubic feet per month, ten cents per one thousand cubic feet ; when the product shall be above five millions, fifteen cents per one thousand cubic feet ; and the general average of the monthly product for the year preceding the return required by this act shall regulate the rate of duty herein imposed; and where any gas company shall not have been in operation for th year next preceeding the return as aforesaid, then the rate shall be regulated upon the estimated av-

valued at above three and a half cents per pound. lye mills per pound ; 1863'S SPECIALITY

On soap, fancy, scented, honey, cream, transparen, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, two ents per pound ; On salt, four cents per hundred pounds ;

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENER On pickels and preserved fruits, and an all preerved meats, fish, and shell-fish in cans or air-tight packages, five per centam ad valorem ;

THE NEW YORK MERCURY On glue and genatine of all descriptions in

glue, to be sold in the liquid state, twenty-five cants

MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering ]

four mills per square foot ;

On all other sole or rough leather, hemicok tanned, and harness leather, seven mills per pound ;

part with oak, one cent per pound ; taxed in the rough, except calf skine, one cent per

pound ; On bend and butt leather, one cent per pound ; On offal leather, five mills per pound and its novels, Miscellaneous Tales Beasties (T.

moked, two cents per pound ; On tanned caif skins, six cents each ; On morocco, goat, kid, or sheep skins, curried,

nanufactureo, or fininished, four per cent ad valorem : Provided, That the price at which such skins are usually sold shall determine their value ;

per centum ad valorem ;

al valoreia ; Cu conductieg hose of all kinds for conducting

valorem ; On wine made or gaapes, fivo cents per gallon ; On varnish, made weolly or in part of gum copal or other gums or substances, five per centum ad va-

On cloth and all texile or knitted or felted fabrics f cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same spects during the New Year! has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner, a duty of three per centum ad valurem : Provided, That thread or yarn manufactured 1863, is called

and be subject to the duty, as above, of three per entum ad varorem : On all diamonds, emerals, and all other jewelry, a

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "STULL CANTER

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with man, Intent to reason, or polite to please,"

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

tary ; and while the wishy-washy much

York Mercury maintains all its great Staf.

Editors, and promises to make it still greate

ished Editorials, combine to epitomia all

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The New York Mersury is also

members of its brilliant staff hold high new

with the Sword as with the Pen. The gene

trating artists of the New York Mercury, then

itable Darley, gives the paper the highest and

VICTORIA;

OF CASTLE CLE

noble army, and usve made themicives a

It is the one paper for every home. It.

of yesterday are cutting down their

125.

The productions of this distinguished suite need no eulogy. Public opinion has long timey nounced them superior to any other normania lished on this aide of the Atlantic; ani dem test of their merit is found in the fact that the eagerly reproduced, after their publication in Mercury, by the English press. We may ali to the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in me and depth of plot to either of those which have The New York Mercury is sold by all array and periodical dealers in America. To subm \$2 a year ; three copies for \$5 ; siz oppie for eight copies for \$12, with an extra copy,fme, p getter up of the club. Six months asher received. Always write plainly the named n Post Office, County and State. We take the of all solvent hanks at par. Payment mut into bly be made in advance. Specimon Copies sent free to all speling Address all letters and remittances, post ja CAULDWELL & WHITNES. roprietors of the New York Mercury, 113 Fulton atreet, New York City

On candles, of whatever material made, three pe

On all mineral coals, except such as are know the trade as pea coal and dust coal, three and a half cents per ton : Provided. That for all contracts o lease of coal lands made before the first day of April,

On lard oil, mustard-seed oil, and on all animal of

On gas, illuminating, made of coal, wholy or

erage of the monthly product : Provided. That the

solid state, five mills per pound ; On glue and cement, made wholly or in part of

It is with no fear of War's effect upon the h rary fortunes, that the publishers of THE NEW TO per gallon ; On patent or enameled leather, five mills per

square foot ; On patent Japaned split, used for dasher leather their two hundred thousand subscrib

ounce to them, and to all, that the New cury for this year (1863) will be risher On patent or enamelled skirting leather, one and a half cent per square foot : luxury of Police Literature than ever befor

On all sole and rough or harness leather, made no upstart speculation, no temperary but a first class literary weekly, which has from hides, imported eart of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, five mills per pound; miliar to the United States for a quarter

On all sole or rough leather, tanned in whole or in

while they raise their subscription price cors, Poets, Humorists, Resayists, Story to On all finished or curried upper leather, made from losther tanned in the interest of the parties inishing or currying such leather not previously

umns of reading malter par weak constit paralleled CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAID

On oil-dressed leathor, and deer skins dressed of Gossip, Fouilletons, Broadsides of Humar, and

The husband read On horse and hog skins tannod and dressed, four

his comrades, and the village scho On American patent calf skins, five per centum sircle around the store. It is familiar is the of every man, woman and child in threas

has regular subscribers in several our water or other fluids, a ddty of three percentum ad rope. with the grandest patriotism of the age, to

On furs of all descriptions, when made up or man ufactured, three per centum ad valorem ;

of Fine Arts ; and yet the largest literary sai of the day promises to surpass itself in all there The first New York Mercury Noveletts for that Year, to be commenced in the issue of Jam

and sold or delivered exclusively for knitted fabrics, or for weaving, when the spinning and weaving ror the manufacture of cloth of any kind is carried on separately, shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of this act; but all fabrics of cotton, wool, or other material, whether woven,

knit, or felted, shall be regarded as manufactures. HEIRESS

On and after the first day of October, eighteen "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," LC., AC. hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, colassociation of persons, shall forfeit and pay to the cured so large a share of public append, mix United States double the amount of such tax, to be oun earnestly recommend it to all story resim. nal Revenue is hereby authorized to make such rules | it is regularly mailed every Saturday moning

tax of three per conjum ad valorem :

No. Ibs. Sugar and cost. No. of Sheep average clip of wool, etc. No. of Cows, etc.

In all some sixty subjects are embraced in the report to be made. The answers to these questions, together with such other information as is thought of importance, will be printed. and the States flooded with them, from the Missouri to St. Croiz River, in Maine.

Why cannot something similar be done here ? Kansas will appoint agents from every town of importance, to travel through the East. Why cannot we do the same ? Or, if that is thought too expensive, circulars, giving information of our geography, our climate, soil, amount of vacant land, &c., can be printed at comparatively small cost.

Hon. S. G. DAILY has introduced the following resolutions into the House .-They passed without opposition :

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money or lands to aid in building bridges across the Loup Fork and Platte Rivers on the military road; and report by bill or otherwise.

ritories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of \$10,000 for a geological survey of Nebraska Territory; and report by bill or otherwise

and Means be requested to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$40,000 to build a Penitentiary in Nebraska Territory, and \$60,000 to pay the city of and report by bill or otherwise.

We hope Congress will pass these appropriations. The money spent in a Geological survey would be returned a hundred-fold. But the most important of the head of their profession. these resolutions is the one suggesting the building a Penitentiary. It should not longer be delayed.

THE NEWS.

The news from Vicksburg, of latest dates indicates that the Federals have net yet got possession of that place .-Sherman, who commands the land forces, has been partially repulsed. He will

'Tis the evening of Christmas, but a strange one it seems, nothing like the Christmas nights of yore ere we all went

the thought that those far away are enjoying the holiday in the fashion which they will remember the wars.

and Religion-Volume XXIII-1863. It is the design of this Magazine to produce an elegant and pure literature, Resolved, That the Committee on Ter- | such as will cultivate the taste, refine the

jous in its tone and character without eral, and I am

bigotry, it will make itself welcome Resolved, That the Committee of Ways wherever it is known. No Magazine in the country is better adapted to the family circle.

In its mechanical execution the Repos-Omaha for moneys expended by her in itory is not equaled by any Magazine in building the capitol of said Territory; the land. It is printed from stereotype plates on the finest calendered paper; and each number contains two original steel engravings, executed in the highest style of the art by artists who stand at

> MILWAUKIA AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ELEVATOR .- This building on the oppo site bank of the river is now completed, except the exterior wall of brick. It is the largest and most complete elevator west of Lake Michigan, and attests alike the enterprise of the R. R. Co. and the immense business of the upper Mississippi that is tributary to this road.

**Diversity of Human Races.** 

[CONTINUED.] 5. The American aborigenes, from the utmost part of Greenland to the remotest part of Patagonia, are all naturally of a bronzed color. It is also remarkable that a great many have no eye-brows and none have beard. "The Tartars and Chinese." says the author of Philosophtheir body, except on their head."

Thus speaks on the subject, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World at the article Patagonia: "The aboriginal natives of East Patagonia, though by no means so large as they have been described, few of them exceeding six feet and some inches, are a tall and extremely stout race. Their bodies are bulky, their ical Researches upon the Americans, head and features large, but the hands "have about the same characteristic, with and feet comparatively small. Their this difference, however, that, towards limbs are neither so muscular, nor so their thirtieth year, a moustache grows large boned as their height and apparent bulk would lead one to suppose. Their color is a rich reddish brown. The mouth is large and coarsely formed, with less, and have no hairs on any part of thick lips; but the teeth are often excellent." A. G.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

product required to be returned by this act shall b understood to be the product charged in the bills actually rendered by any gas company during the month preceeding the return, and all gas companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax imosed by this act to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold : Provided, further, That all gas furnished for lighting street lamps, and not measured, and all gas made for and used by any hotel, inn, tavern, and private dwelling-houses, shall b subject to duty, and may be estimated ; and if the returns in any/case shall be understated or underesimated, it shall be the duty of the assistant assessor of the district to increase the same as he may deem just and proper : And provided, further, That coal tar produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the products of the redistillation of coal tar hus produced, shall be exempt from duty : And provided, further, That gas companies so located as t ompete with each other, shall pay the rate imposed this act upon the company having the largest

On coail illuminating oil, refined, produced by the listillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petrolum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances. used for like purposes, ten conts per gallon : Provivided, that such oil refined and produced by th istillation of coal exclusively shall be subject t ay a duty of eight cents per gallon, anything in his act to the contrary notwithstanding : And proided, further, That distillers of coal-oil shall b subject to all the provisions of this act, hereinbefore set forth and specified, applicable to distillers of spirituous liquors, with regard to license, bonds, re-turns, and all other provisions designated for the thereof : And provided, further, Fhat on all oil purpose of ascertainidg the quantity distilled, and securing the payment of duties, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and under regulations prescribed by him, be necessary for that purpose ;

coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, three mills per pound ; On ground pepper, ground mustard, ground pi-

mento, ground cloves, ground eassia, and ground ginger, and all imitations of the same, one cent per

On sugar, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated r pulverized, two mills per pound ;

On sugar, refined or made from molasses, sirup of lasses, melado or concentrated melado, two mills er pound ;

On all brown, Muscovado, or clarified sugars proluced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by he refiner, one cent per pound ;

On sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholor in part of sugar, one cant per pound ; On chocolate, and cocoa prepared, one cent per

ound; On saleratus, and bicarbonate of sodo, five mills osr peund

On starch, made of potatoes, one mill per pound ande of corn or wheat, ene and a half mills per peand ; made of rice or other material, four mills | milk ; bullion, in the manufacture of silvervace per pound ;

On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, (not including auff, cigars, and smoking tobacco prepared with all per pound ; valued at any sum not exceeding thirty nts per pound, ten cents per pound ; On smoking tobacco prepared with all the

in, five cent« per pound ; On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems,

wo cents per pound ; On snuff manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or

imp, of all descriptions, twenty conts per pound ; On cigars, valued at not over five dollars per ollars per thousand, two dollars per thousand.

collars per thousand, two dollars and fifty cents per housand

On cigars, valued at over twenty dollars per thouand, three dollars and fifty cents per thousand ;

On gunpowder, and all explosive substances used |Est or roturn to the assistant assessor of the district for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, of the gross amount of such sales, made as aforesaid,

iccled, and paid, a fax of one half of one cent par pound on all cotton held or owned by any person or persons, corporation, or association of personz ; and such tax shall be a lien thereon in the possession of any person whomsoever. And further, if any peron or persons, corporations, or association of per sons, shall remove, carry, or transport the same from the place of its production before the tax shall have been daid, such person or persons, corporation, or recovered in any court having jurisdiction thereof Provided, however, That the Commissioner of Int rand regulations as he may keem proper for the payment of said tax at places different from that of th roduction of said cotton : And provided, further, That all cotton held and owned by any manufarturer of cotton fabrics on the first day [of] October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and prior thereto. shall be exempt from the tax hereby imposen ;

On all manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted. flax, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery-ware, leather, paper, iron, stael ad, rin copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory bone, bristles, wholly or in part, or of other materials, not in this act otherwise provided for, a duty of three per centum ad valorem : Provided, That on

all clothes dyed. printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared, the said duty or tax of three per centum

dressed leather, and door skins dressed or smoked. manufactured into gloves, mittens or other articles on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so manufactured, the said duty or the of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the ingressed valuation there f. A provided, fur-ther, That in estimating the duties upon articles manufactured and when removed and sold at any other place than the place of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of sales the freight, commission, and expenses of sale actually TO THE MECHANICAND MANUFACTUR aid, and the duty shall be assessed and paid upor the net amount after the deduction as aforesaid ;-

And provided, further, That printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar printed publications ; boards, shingles, and all other lumber and timber ; staves, hoops, headings and timber only partially wrought and finished for chairs, tubs, pails, snathes, lasts showel and fork

handles ; umbrella stretchers, pig iron, and iron not dvanced beyond slabs, bloomi, or loops; maps and charts : charcoal ; alcohol made or manufactured of pirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this acy shall have been paid : plaster or gypsum ; malt; burning fluid; printers' ink; flax prepared for textile purposes, until actually woven or bited to fabrics for consumption ;-all flour and most made from grain ; bread and breadstuils ; pearl barley and split peas; butter; choose; concentrated brick; lime; Roman cement; drainingtiles, marble ; slate; building stone ; copper, in ingots o pigs ; and lead, in pigs or bars, shall not be regarded is manufactures within the meaning of this act :the stems in, or made exclusively of stems.) valued | Provided, That whenever, by the provisions of this at more than thirty cents per pound, fifteen cents act, a duty is imposed upon any article removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such ar icles as are manufactured on or after the first day

of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to such as are maunfactured and not removed from the place of manufacture prior to that date.

AUCTION SALES. Sec. 76. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred housand, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand ; | and sixty-two, there shall be levied. collected, aad On cigars, valued at over five and not over ten paid on all sales of real estate, goods, wares, merhandise, articles, or things, at nuction, including On civars, valued at over ien and not over twenty all sales of stock, bonds, and other securities, a duty of one-tenth of one per centum on the gross mount of such sales, and every auctioneer making such sales, as aforesaid, shall at the end of each and every mouth, or within ten days thereafter, make a

ILLUSTRATED ENTIFIC AMERIC The Best Mechanical Paper in the Will EIGHTEENTH YEAR. VOLUME VIII---NEW SERIE A new volume of this popular Journal comment

every number contains sixteen pages dustin formation, and from five to ten original signi of new inventions and discoveries, all of winit prepared expressly for its columns.

No person engaged in any of the mechanic manufacturing pursuit should think of "doing" out" the Scientific American. It costs but size per week; every number contains from in al engravings of new mechaines and investion, can not be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The Scientific American is indispensible to m nventor, as it not only contains illustrated des tions of nearly all the best inventions at out, but each number contains an Offer Claims of all the Patents issued from : States Patent Office during the week riving a correct history of the pr f this country. We are also the best prisin and flormany ; thus i is transpiring in mechanic induse and commerces. whatever we may deent.o obtaining Letters Patent on new inventors

ished free on andication Messrs, Munn & Co, have noted as Patient? ors for more than seventeen years, in with the publication of the Scientific America they refer to 20,000 patentees, for whom they

lone business. No charge is made for examining sketchers models of new invontions and for advising it

as to the patentability. CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS MILLWEN AND FARMERS

The Scientific American will be useful journal to them. All the new disconthe science of chemistry are given in its and the interest of the architect and carrent not overlooked : all the new inventions and eries appertaining to these pursuits bein from week to week. Useful and prac tion pertaining to the interests of mi where will be found in the l

on their upper lip in the shape of a pencil, and few hairs beneath their chin: but the Americans are absolutely beard-

America, considered in its indigenous inhabitants, that is, in the inhabitants-

doubtless make another attack as soon as the gunboats are ready to co-operate. There is no news of importance from the Potomac.

A NOTABLE PROCLAMATION .--- In our columns to-day, that sparkling pleasure to all eyes, the elegant and entertaining New York Mercury, proclaims its intentions for the New-Year of 1863. It is charming "guide, philosopher and friend for every body, and enables the mind,

"Formed by its converse, happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe." To do without the MERCURY for week would be like missing the face you love best for a year, and its army of subscribers for '63 is likely to outnumber that of the Union.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- As a number have spoken to us to procure for each of them a copy of this magazine, we will make up a club, so as to get it at th cheapest rate. For a club of five, it will cost two dollars. If more than five send, it will be still less. Send in your names immediately.

NEBRASKA CAVALEY .- Company E Capt. Furnas, and the Richardson county company passed through town this morning. The former is stationed at Nemaha City, and the latter at Falls City. The soldiers in their uniforms, are splendid looking men.

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns several letters and communications are crowded out, this week.

The building is 55 by 185 feet, resting on a wall of solid masonry five feel thick, is 80 feet high above low water mark, and has a capacity of 200,000

bushels. It is built in the most perfect and substantial manner, furnished with the best and most approved machinery for elevating, and eight of Fairbanks' 125 bushel Hopper Scales, which for style and finish excel anything we have before seen. In this the Company bave shown their usual discretion and judgment, by securing to shippers the certainty that they will get correct weight --- a very important consideration with those who have produce to sell, or to send to market. -McGregor Times.

Senator from Missourl, John B. Henderson, was elected U.S. for the short term, on Tuesday last The emancipationists have a majority and can elect whoever they please for the long term. Gratz Brown is one of the nost prominent candidates.

New Use of Coal Oll.

It is said to be an excellent Liniment for sores cuts and bruises; also to be good for rheumatism. It is excellent for cleaning grease off of machinery or any place where it is gummed hard.

RAGS .- We will take Cotton and Linnen rags at this office in payment for

subscription. The high price in paper renders rags valuable, and it is the duty of all to save their rage.

who descend without mixture, from those contained at the time it was discovered. in 1492, presents fundamentally but one and the same race of men, who are all more or less tawny and bronzed in hue, from Tartar races. "It seems to us," says Buffon, "that the reason of this uni-All the Americans (Aborigenes) were. or are as yet savages or almost savages : the Mexicans and Peruvians were so lately civilized, that they scarcely may be made an exception. Whatever may be the origin of those savage nations, it seems to be common to them all. the Americans are of the same stem, and they have preserved until now the charages and have preserved the same mode of living; because their climate is not by that of the old continent, and because being lately established in their country, the causes which produce varieties, have

not been in action long enough to create very sensibles effects."

the dwarfs of the human species: their ordinar" size is only about four or four and a half feet in height.

The Laplanders inhabit the north part Statss.

of Europe, between the polar circle and the Glaceal sea; they have nothing that distinguishes them from the rest of the distinguishes them from the rest of the the war, and that each and every State Europeans, if not the smallness of their may soon pay homage to the old Flag. -

Union Meeting at Salem. N. T.

WHEREAS. One of the best Governments in the world has been assailed by wicked ruthless hands. A Government that has grown from a few depenpent polonies inand who are all or almost all originally to one of the greatest nations on earth. A government whose flag is respected in every port in the world. A government that not only offers, (but being able ) proformity, in the men of America, proceeds tects its subjects wherever found if true from their living all in the same manner. to the flag of the Union, whether at home or abroad. A government@that acknowledges no superior in all things that pertains to greatness, Arts. Science, Wealth. Law, Leligion, and Rights of speech. When this government is threatened

so severely and earnestly by traitors at home, whose aim is a disunion of States. Equivalent almost to the destruction of the Government and those traitors having sympathisers in the loyal States who publicly proclaim their sentiments, it beacters of their race without much varia- hooves us as patriotic citizens of Salem tion, because they have all remained say. and vicinity, to take some action in re-

gard to the matter. Therefore, Resolved, "That we have with pain and displeasure heard of language being used far so unequal as to coldness and heat as that does not become true and loyal citizens; and that rebel sympathisers will acı with discretion by keeping their opinons, that dieloyal sentiments cannot be longer tolerated and proclaimed here. 6. The Laplanders and Esquimaux are foregoing resolutions it is not our ical opinions on any persons, when those

> Union and the Constitution as it is; a and binders' boards, three por centum ad valorem ; vigorous and determined prosecution of On sonp, castile, palm-oil, erasive, and soap of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap

nen valuea at errateen centa per five mills per pound ; when valued at above eigh- should accrue thereon, which list shall have annexed teen cents per pound, and not exceeding thirty cents thereto a declaration under oath or affirmation, in per pound, one cent per pound ; and when valued at form and manner as may be prescribed by the Comabove thirty cents per pound, six cents per pound ; | missioner of Internal Revenue, that the same is true bounds :

On oxide of zinc, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds ;

On sulphate of barytes, ten cents per one hundred rounds : Provided. That white lead oxide of zine , | making said list or payment the assessment and coland sulphate of barytes, or any one of them, shall not be subject to any additional duty in consequence. the general provisions of this act : Provided, That of being mixed or ground with lines ed oil, when the no duty shall be levied under the provisions of this she'l have been previously actually paid ;

il, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided | ecutors or administrators. for, five per cent ad valorein

On clock movements made to run one day, five cents each; made to run more than one day, ten cent each

On pins, solid head or other, five per cent ad valo-

On umbrellas and parasols made of cotton, silk, or ther material, five per centum ad valorem ; On screws, commonly called wood screws, one and half cent per pound ;

On railroad iron, and all other iron advanced berond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not advanced ba- no marks or brands perceivable. yond bars or rods, and band, hoop, and sheet iron, tot thinner than number sighteen wire-gauge, and date iron not less than one eighth of an inch in hickness, one dollar and flity cents per ton; on railroad iron, re-rolled, seventy-five cents per ton ; on band, hoop, and sheet iron, thinner than number eighteen wire-gauge, plate iron less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and cut uails and spikes, two dollars per ton : Provided, That bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails, and spikes, manufactured from iorn upon which the duty of one dollar and fifty cents has been levied and paid, shall be subject only to a duty of fifty cents per ton in addition thereto, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding ; On stoves and hollow ware, Resolved. That it may be fully under-stood by all persons that in adopting the pounds; cast iron used for bridges, buildings, or ther permanent structures, one dollar per ton :-Provided, That bar iron used for such purposes shall aim or wish to interfere with the polit- be charged no additional duty beyond the specific duty imposed by this act; On steel in ingots, bars, political opinions are in consonance with thickness, valued at seven cents per pound or less, sheets, or wire not less than one-fourth of an inch in the Government and for the Union of the four dollars per ton; valued at above seven cents Hughs Milton States

lollars |er ton ; Resolved, That we are in favor of the On paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard

bound of less, with the smount of duly which has accrued. On white lead, twentysfive cents per one hundred and correct, and shall at the same time, as aforesaid. pay to the collector or deputy collector the amount

of duty or tax thereupon, as aforesaid, and in default hereof shall be subject to and pay a penalty of five hundred dollars. In all cases of delinquency in lection shall be made in the manner prescribed in

duties upon all the materials so mixed or ground section upon any sales by judicial or executive officers making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or On all paints and painters' colors, dry or ground in decree of any court, nor to public sales made by ex-

(To be continued.)

# NEW ADVERTISEMENS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Jacob Bozarth, near Nemaha City, Somaha County, Nebraska Territory, on the 24th day of December, 1862, one yearling past steer, red, A. D., 1863 at 14 o'clock A. M., in mo with white belly, white spots on forchead and jaws ; JACOB BOZARTH.

January 10th, 1863. n25 3w-1 50

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office at Brownville, Nebrasks, December 31st, 1862 :

Jones Miss Maiseng D Ball Elizabeth Mrs Beatly Daniel Kaspers Tamme Laussen Bumbardner Mrs Mary Lorg Solomou Blivings Nois 2 Lova Dr Casper Charles Lowe Dely A Chaplin FB3 Limming Mrs Flora M Dishong Miss Mary E Moul Charles Emans James Nult Miss Carrie Neff George Fraker Daniel Porter H B Frunkin Daniel Pettet Samuel Fratts Miss Agnes Fall William Redford, Lush & Co Faymon Fill J Sawyer E T Grayam Mirs Marths Safkos Jacob

Gibbs Robt E Slowart R A Harrison Mrs Elina Jane 3 Wherre John Weerss Gurrit Jackson Andrew 2

are advertised. T. R. FISHER, Post Master. H. H. MARSH, Deputy.

BUY PURE, FRESH GARDEN SEED, raised in erally rewarded.

can, which information they cannot post from any other source. Subjects in which he are interested will be found discussed in the Sta tific American; most of the improvements it a cultural implements being illustrated in incom

TERMS To mail subscribers Three Dollars a read

Dellar for four monts. The volumes can the first of January and July. Specimen of be sent to any part of the country. Western and Canadian money or Prateliness taken at par for subscriptions. Canalisa

scribers will please to remit twenty-five content on each year's subscription to prepay po Publishers, 37 Park Row, n26-3w

#### MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of two decreme of the Di and for Neuraba county, Nebraska Terlate June 4th, 1862, the one in which Si Us is complainant, and Heath Nuclear of the estate of Charles M. Griever. respondents, the other it which Ho distant, and the above named : spendents, I will, on Theaday, the Seu n Brownville, the place where the said heid for said county, offer for sale to i for cash, the following described real The northwest quarter of the northe on-lawest quarter of the muchoast south east quarter of the north cast que me (1.) and southeast quarter of north n section No. 35, township No. 4, no 16, east; also half of somhwest quar quarter, and bis two and three, all in ownship No. 4, north of range No. 16, she, two, three and four, and northst southwest quarter, and southwest quart quarter, and northeast quarter of soul all in section No. 31, township No. 4 not 17, east, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Ter J. S. BEDFORD, Master in D. S. BEDFORD, Master in

December 20th, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCER The Co-partnership heretofore existing ame and style of Lett, Strickler & Co., 18 wived by mutual consent The business of said firm will be rettled b Strickler, to whom all debts due the ho gaod. HENRY C HENRI JACOB STRUK RICHARD BRO

STRAYED OR STULES.

A bay mare, three years old, about & half hands high, has a blaze on the face. white, Has a brand on left shoulder, to describe. Any one returning the man dence of the undersigned, near Namaha dence of the undersigned, her records STA Outober 28th, 1803. 115 tf

Wood & Tuttle Persons calling for the above will pleas say they