Nebraska Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
T. R. FISHER,
Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FURNAS & FISHER,
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:
For one year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " " " " 12 " 3 00
Clubs of 10 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not else.

Nebraska Advertiser

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

VOL. VII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863. NO. 35.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion	50
Business directory, five lines or less, one year	5 00
One column one year	60 00
One half column one year	40 00
One fourth column one year	25 00
One eighth column one year	15 00
One column six months	40 00
One half column six months	25 00
One fourth column six months	15 00
One eighth of a column six months	10 00
One column three months	25 00
One half column three months	15 00
One fourth column three months	10 00
One eighth column three months	5 00
Announcing Candidates for Office,	5 00

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.
In Transient advertisements, fifteen cents per square will be charged for the first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent week.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. A. GODFREY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Educated in France, having twenty-five years' experience in the Medical science, and one of the correspondents of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," has located permanently in Brownville, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

He will not confine his services to common practice, but extend them to chronic diseases—diseases of long standing—Malignant Tumors and Sores, Abscesses and Ulcers, Cancers and Sore Eyes, even partial Blindness, Epilepsy, commonly called Falling Sickness, Palsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsy, Consumption in the first and second stage, Insanity in some forms, and diseases of every kind. Particular attention paid to Ague.

He will, if requested, give reference to those pronounced incurable in the United States, and afterwards cured by him.

He may be found at all hours, either at H. C. Lett's Drug Store, or at his dwelling house, when not engaged on professional business. n50-1y

BREITMEYER & ROBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MAIN, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Having recently purchased the Shoe Shop formerly owned by Wm. T. Don, we now offer our work at greatly reduced prices. We manufacture all that we offer for sale. All work warranted.
Brownville, Sept. 27, 1862. n11-1y

C. F. STEWART,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office over H. C. Lett's Drug Store, Holladay's Block, Main street. v6-n43-1y

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

AUGUSTUS SCHOENHEIT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

Money Advanced on
PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
I will receive Pike's Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, I will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint or Assay office.
JNO. L. CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. ne20-y4

JACOB MARHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, servicable and fashionable
WEARING APPAREL,
TO HIS
New Stock of Goods
JUST RECEIVED,
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES,
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices.
Those wishing any thing in his line will do well to call and examine his stock before investing, as he pledges himself to hold out peculiarly favorable inducements.
February 13th, 1862.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
Be careful, and buy only the genuine.
June 12th, 1862 n49-3m

JOHN L CARON.
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,)
BANKER.
LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT.
Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust
MAIN STREET.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessable points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.
REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	Baltimore, Md.
Riggs, Dick & Co.	" "
Young & Carson,	" "
Jas. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	Washington D. C.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	" "
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	Chicago, Ill.
Tartar & Krieg, Bankers,	St. Louis, Mo.
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Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Hagerstown, Md.
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	" "
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Col. Sam. Hambleton Att'y at Law,	Cumberland, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Havana, Alabama.
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Nov 8, 1860-tf.

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond.
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1859. 1y.

THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863.

The Conscription Law.

One of the last Bills passed by Congress was a Conscription Law. We intend publishing it as soon as we can find room in our columns. It provides that all the able-bodied men in the United States shall be enrolled, and subject to military duty at the call of the President; exempting only the Vice President, judges of the various courts of the United States; Heads of Departments; the only son of aged and infirm parents dependent upon him; those who have been guilty of some infamous crime, and a few others in cases where aged or infirm relatives were dependant on them for support.

It includes all Government Officials; Members of Legislaturrs; Governors of States; Ministers, and all classes of people.

It is thought that the President will call out six hundred thousand soldiers under this law, to be apportioned among the States according to population, reference to be had to the number of men already enlisted. We suppose if it is ascertained that Nebraska has furnished more than her proportion of volunteers no draft will take place here. But should it take place it will not require more than 700 men to fill our quota.

Provost Marshal for Nebraska.

Among the gratifying occurences of late is the formation of the Territory of Nebraska into a Provost District, and the appointment of Maj Geo Armstrong, of the 2d Nebraska Cavalry as Provost Marshal. Had this been done before, we to-day would have less encouragement given the rebellion by the "speaking, writing or publishing disloyal sentiments." It is not only a mistaken, but suicidal notion or policy that "many offences which in time of peace are civil offences" do not in "time of war become military offences, to be tried by military tribunals, even in places where civil tribunals exist." Treason of late, has "stalked abroad in noon day" within our Territorial limits, and there has been none to say "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The loyal and Union loving citizens of Nebraska owe a debt of gratitude to Maj. Gen. Curtis, not only for the establishment of the Provost District, but for the appointment of Maj. Armstrong. In common parlance, it is the "right man in the right place." Major Arnmstrong's political antecedets are those of an old school Democrat. Yet, since the breaking out of the rebellion he has not allowed party issues or party lines to interfere with his patriotism.—He is one of the Butler and Dix stamp, of uncompromising Union men, and who is not afraid of hurting rebels. We may look for a vigorous and prompt discharge of duty at the hands of Maj. A. He has published a lengthy order of Col. Dick, Provost Marshall General of this Department, in relation to the power duties and jurisdiction of provost Marshals, from which we make the following extracts.

"Provost Marshals will arrest, and take evidence against all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, such as giving aid and encouragement to the rebellion, including those

Who act as spies, and carry on secret correspondence with the rebels in arms;

Who encourage the rebellion by speaking, writing, or publishing any disloyal sentiments or induce the same in others;

Persons in arms against the Government, and those guilty of murder, robbery, theft, pillage and marauding, and all persons who, in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, encourage disloyalty in others, and oppress Union men;

There is a class of pretended loyal men men, who, while they have not joined the rebel army, have encouraged their relatives and neighbors to go, and who uphold and support them by secret communications, and sending them money, clothing, and other assistance; and who associate with men who have been disloyal from the first, and with known sympathizers with the rebellion. These men, while pretending that they are better Union men than those charged with the control of the government, and all who sustain its policy and measures as enemies of the union and of the country; such conduct and language gives strong support and encouragement to those actively engaged in the rebellion, producing the belief in their minds that they have a strong and growing party in the north, by whose agency they eventually will be able to divide the country permanently; and strengthens and prolongs the efforts of the rebels. Men are not entitled to the protection of the government, when their every day conduct shows that they look for its overthrow whith hope and pleasure. They choose to range themselves with the enemies of the government and will be treated accordingly. They will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and be proceeded against them as criminals.

Persons found harboring or concealing spies, rebel soldiers or officers, marauders, and other criminals, will be treated as parties to the crimes and circumstances may make their failing to give information to the military authorities as gross an act of disloyalty as their active efforts to conceal.

Provost Marshals will arrest notoriously bad and dangerous men, where peace and safety require it, though no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them; and such may be put under bonds, imprisoned, or required to leave the State.

The good of society and the safety of the government require that during the rebellion, offences such as those spoken of above should be tried and punished by military power. Many offences which in time of peace are civil offences, become in time of war military offences, and are to be tried by a military tribunal even in places where civil tribunals exist. While treason, as a distinct offence is defined by the Constitution and must be tried by courts duly constituted by law, yet certain acts of treasonable character, such as carrying information to the enemy, acting as spies, etc., are military offences, triable by military tribunals, and punished by military authority. It is a well established principle that insurgents not militarily organized under the laws of the State, predatory partizans and guerrilla bands are not legitimately in arms, and the military name and garb which they have assumed cannot give a military exemption to the crimes which they have committed. They are, in a legal sense, mere freebooters and banditti.

Provost Marshals will arrest persons guilty of discouraging enlistments in the service of the government, including those opposing the enrollment ordered by the Governor, and persons guilty of exciting dissatisfaction among our troops, and of inducing persons to desert, and also those persons found selling liquor to soldiers, in any city or town, near any camps, or at any other place, and also persons interfering with the execution of any military orders or regulations issued by competent authority.

The Nebraka First.

We learn by letter that the Regiment is still at Pilot Knob; and independent of all reductions from deaths, discharges, and desertions, numbers about six hundred men and officers, including those present, or absent on detached service, or sick in hospitals. The absence of Col. Thayer from the Regiment, as a Brig. General, is amply compensated for in the efficiency of Col. Ligingston, who has been a Division and Brigade Commander in the Army of Southeast Mo. ever since Gen. Davidson had a chance to test his superior military qualities.—A strict disciplinarian and indefatigable as a worker, he seems to be equaled by very few in the volunteer service, and with practice and experience asks no odds of regular army officers.

Col. Baumer is in command, and is popular with the men and officers for qualities of the head and heart, in connection with good military qualities.—This we can easily understand by remembering that in his hands Co. B was highly applauded for efficiency and true military bearing when just organizing at Omaha.

It is is said that Dr. Larsh, of Nebraska City is becoming deservedly popular, for attention to the sick.

As Co C was from this county, we might be thought partial if we wrote half the flattering things we heard the Chaplain say of the officers. And it is due the Chaplain also to say that he affirms, that the kindness, of all the officers and all the men, to him, has been such as to endear him to the noble and true First Nebraska.

Letter from the Army.

Mr. Editor:—Being a Nebraskian, and thinking that probably your readers would like to hear from their friends in the army, occasionally, I concluded to write you a few lines, to inform you what we are doing in this section. I suppose your readers all know, but it will be no harm to impress into their minds, that Ft. Heiman is situated on the Tennessee river opposite Ft. Henry; and that 12 miles east of Ft. Henry, on the Cumberland River, is where Ft. Donelson is situated. Well, it is of Ft. Donelson, and the soldiers that are garrisoning the post, that I will speak. In the first place I will tell you how things are situated. The old Fort, where our soldiers had to fight so hard to take, last spring is abandoned, the troops that are stationed there occupy the town of Dover, which is one mile above the old fort. The force that occupid the place at the time of the engagement, that I am about to speak of, consisted of the 83d Illinois infantry, Flood's Illinois Battery, four pieces, Co. "G," 5th Iowa cavalry, and one thirty-two pounder siege gun, mounted on an elevated piece of ground in the centre of the town. The number of men in the fight was 800 in all. The fortifications about town are light, here and there, there is an embankment thrown up across a street to prevent a sudden attack, these with an embankment about four feet high thrown up around the "big gun," completed the fortifications of the place.

The post is commanded by Col. Harding, of the 83d Illinois, which by the way is one of the new regiments. Some call him "old crazy Harding," but crazy as he is, or may be, he and these is his command have won themselves laurels, of which older regiments cannot boast, ours for instance, it has always been the tail end of the army, but I will speak of it some other time.

On the morning of the 3d, instant Col. Harding heard that the notorious rebel Forrest was going to attack the post that day with five thousand men, everything was immediately put in readiness, to receive them. The first that was seen of the rebels, was about three o'clock in the evening. They sent in a flag of truce and demanded a surrender, the bearer said that the place was surrounded (which was the truth) and that it was useless to resist. Col. H. in a bland tone told them that he would fight them awhile before he would surrender. The flag of truce left and the engagement immediately began. The rebels had eight pieces of artillery, which they immediately brought to bear upon the town. They first opened on our artillery which answered them as soon as they began to speak. They kept this up for some time when they concluded they would make a cavalry charge on our infantry which was laying concealed in a ravire, behind our battery. It was then, that our boys could see how much superior in number the rebels were to them. The hills around appeared like one living mass. On they came, at a steady gallop. Col. H. told the boys to take good aim, and make every bullet count. Three times they charged our batteries, and as many times were repulsed by our infantry, with heavy loss, during this time our big gun was making sad havock with the rebel ranks. They found that our batteries was not so easily taken as they expected, so after they had made several charges, with as many repulses, they concluded, they had better fall back and try some other plan. After our big gun had silenced their battery, the firing ceased for a short time, it was then whispered through the ranks of our infantry that the "big gun" had run out of amunition, which caused considerable murmuring in our ranks, with expressions that all was lost. Our heroic Col. still cheered his men on telling them to take good aim, and keep cool and all would come out right, yet. Painful silence reigned for some time, and to make it worse, a squad of about two hundred rebel cavalry could be seen making their way along the river bank, toward the hill on which our big gun was mounted. There was one time that the rebel cavalry was in plain range of our small pieces of artillery, but the hospital in which there was a good many of our sick men was just beyond where the rebels were passing, so our boys would not fire for fear of hitting the hospital. The rebel cavalry passed on out of sight, but soon made their appearance again, coming up the hill at a full charge, on our big gun, on they came, our boys thought that all was up with them. The rebels rode up to within fifty feet of the gun, and demanded the squad that was working the gun to surrender, just as the officer of the rebels demanded surrender he seen that the sergeant commanding the gun was about to touch the gun off, when he yelled out, "You g—d d—d son of b—h, dont you touch that gun off, again." The Sergeant replied that he would not, at the time applying the match; the disharge was terrible, there was a double load of grape and canister in the gun. It mowed down a road among the rebels, thirteen were killed at that one shot. nine grape shot struck the officer that demanded the surrender. His body was badly riddled. When the shot was fired one loud shout arose from our lines. The boys had supposed that the big gun had run out of amunition. Before the rebels could recover from the shock, our infantry rushed upon them at a bayonet charge, and took fifty prisoners. It was then about dark, the rebels had failed at every point They then fell back into the cover of the hills and woods, and sent in another flag of truce to Col. Harding, and again demanded a surrender. A parley ensued between the flag bearer and the Col. the flag bearer said: "Col., dont you see that you are surrounded, that we out number you four to one, have'nt you had enough fighting for once?" "No," replied the Col., "I will fight you as long as my boys has a button left on their coats." "Well," said the flag bearer, "We will try you again in the morning." The flag bearer left, and our boys thought they would have to go in again in the morning. All was quiet until about dark, when to the delight of our troops, a large fleet of gunboats and transport hove in sight, coming up the river, bound for Nashville, with troops aboard to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. The commander of the fleet was immediately apprised of what had occurred during the day. The gunboats began a furious cononading on the woods where the rebels were stationed, which soon made them skedaddle. Our company went up river when the fight occurred, it went over the next morning and remained there all day. We were detailed to gather up the dead and wounded rebels. We worked all day, in the evening, we had gathered up dead rebels to the number of one hundred and seventy five, and they were not all gathered yet. We came to camp next morning. I afterwards heard that the rebels lost two hundred killed, and about four hundred wounded. They carried off a great many of their wounded, all that was able to ride. Among their officers that was killed was Col. McCray, of Alabama; wounded Col. Woodword, of Tennessee. The prisoners we took amounted to seventy five, among them several commissioned officers. Our troops holding a favorable position, did not suffer so heavily, we had ten killed and twenty wounded, one commissoned officer was all that was killed on our side.—An old negro told me the next day, that he heard his master and Forrest talking, about the fight, after it was over, and that Forrest acknowledged that it was the worst whipping he had got since he had been a soldier. Itis said that it was the object of the rebels to take Douelson, and prevent any more supplies reaching Rosencran's by the Cumberland river.

I think it was one of the greatest little fights that has occured since the war began and one which the 83d Ill. may well be proud of and of which older regiments cannot boast.

There has been a promotion in our company, of which some of your readers, probably, would like to hear. Captain Young of Iowa, has been promoted to Major; Lieut. Matthias, of Nebrska city, has been promoted to Captain; 2d Lieut. Langdon, of Iowa, has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant; Orderly Sergeant Wilhite of Brownville, has been promoted to 2d Lietenant; Chas. Alley, of Glen Rock, is promoted to Orderly Sergeant; C. P. Richards of Peru, has been promoted to Q. M. Sergeant, this is all that will interest your readers.

The Brownville boys are all right side up with care.

Sam. W. Campbell.

Pilot Knob, Mo., Feb. 26, 1863.

Friend Fisher:—After nearly four months absence, we have returned once more to the Iron Mountains. During that time we have marched (on regular marches) near 500 miles. This, together with numerous foraging expeditions and picket, and other guard duty has been very hard on us.

This has been a severe winter's campaign for us, but now, we are "out of the wilderness," and are where we can see railroads and telegraph lines—can see and hear the "iron horses" as they arrive, on their daily journies—can get the newspapers and read what is going on in this world of ours, all of which is very agreeable to us.

Some one has written:

"Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness. Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Tell him to emigrate to S. E. Missouri, and he can get into as vast a wilderness as he chooses, and as for shade, he can have a variety. Pine, Oak, or Gum, and if the trees dont afford deep enough shade to suit him, there are numbers of caves, some of which extend several hundred yards into the earth. I think they are shady enough.

Some other person has uttered:

"Oh! solitude! Where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
'Twere better to dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than to reign (rain) in this horrible place."

Them's my sentiments. Solitude aint got "nary" charm, to my notion, and as to rain, it dont do anything else "in this horrible place." Except that sometimes it snows.

Captain Majors is very sick with pneumonia. He and G. P. Belden are in the hospital at Ironton, two miles from here. The rest of the company are well.

The Paymaster visited us about two weeks ago, and paid us up to Jan. 1st, which caused us to rejoice "with exceeding great joy." We have now plenty of Greenbacks, and Nemaha Valley. I do not know where the latter comes from, but it is here in large quantities, and down south where the people do not like Greenbacks Nemaha Valley is preferred.

A. W. POLOCK.

The river is now open. Boats may be expected in a week.

From the Army in the Mountains.

Fort Halleck, N. T.
February, 4th. 1863.

Editor Neb. Ad.—In compliance with promises made in my last, I will relate some of the "particulars" of the first *Shuffling of the "light fantastic toe" at Halleck.*

In the significant, and truly grand eloquent language of Louis Bullywinkle, it was a "gay old time." The "style" was quite familiar to the oldest "inhabitant," moving me to think of sundry times and places long since faded from memory.—The enjoyment was too intense to admit of accurate description, the imagination *alone* can do it justice. At times it seems that the "*Gastrocremius*," meaning says our mountain doctor, the "*calf*," would "let down," but I am rejoiced to state, no "coming down" was noticed on the occasion. After watching the movements of the "machine" with much satisfaction and delight, I enquired of Lady X:—"Do you ever indulge?"

Says she, "I will never submit to such an insult."

"Pardon me, Madame," said I, "I only desired to know if you ever worshipped at the shrine of Terpsicord?"

"I never saw that fellow in my life, and I will not allow such insinuations," she replied.

Says I, "Lady X, do you ever 'go in on the nerve,' exercise your organs of motion, or dance?"

Says she, "You bet I do, but I must 'nuss" my babie, and then you will see my *motion*."

I told her it would give me much pleasure, as I was fond of "gay and festive" exercises.

The dancing was a "*fac simile*" of the "agur" season; the "shaking," was not confined to those on the floor, but prevaided among the crowd, generally, as an "*endemic*." The music, using the word of an ex-Land Officer, was highly "soaperific." It reminded me of the affecting services of the oriental Evanics of life, *slow but good*. Supper came off; dancing ceased, and the entertainment ensued. Including all the "variations" it might be designated a "bully good time" long to be remembered as a delectable episode at the inferior extremity of Medicine Bow Mountain.

Next morning after the party, I met a Teutonic gentleman whose beautiful connubial "better-half" comprises a part of the "She-Cang," who addressed me thus:

Herr Lov-in-good me hears you habba all de funs like de tivil."

"Who informed you?" I inquired.

"Mine vife tells me all about him."

"Your wife," says I, "ought not to have told it."

—"Ah, old yellows das ish a gooden yoke on you un mine vife."

Jake had the the joke on me and, I acknowledged the "pressure," This was satisfactory. He said his wife was well pleased, and I was awfully "tickled" too.

God bless the women! They are scarce out here. "Oh, who would live alone?"

On the occasion of the "break down" I concluded it might be a favorable opportunity to recruit for the

B. H. BRIGADE,

I therefore opened an office at a convenient distance from the gay scene. I nev- [redacted] his tail is somewhat "clipped," and his "scream" not as piercing as it "used to was."

My powers of delineation would fail me in the effort to enlighten you as to the earnestness of the "boys." It amounted almost to intoxication, and at one time "things" looked rather suspicious. The oath is the oath of "Sedativus," consequently, kindles the caloric of patriotism in every one who takes it.

The B. H. B. is designed for a "remedy" to relieve the army already in the field of "*liquidity*," a complaint which incapacitates the "sharp shooters" and a change of "base" is a "military necesity" causing the Telegraph to report, "The enemy's number larger than expected; his fortifications resisted our gallant attacks. &c." The Government should disband the H. B. "materials" and form it into Brigades.

Our motto is "*dulenda est! Bust Head.*" All who can stand "*erect*," without a *bauble under it* have the qualifications of a member. *Veterans* are welcomed. "Rosy red" complexions received without a word as the sign of the Brigade is always *sticking out!*

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The engagement with the Indians North of Salt Lake a few days ago was unusually severe. Somethings connected with it are calculated to "open our eyes." Who taught Mr. Red man to throw fortifications, and construct Rifle Pits? From whose "*Tactics*" did he get his "*strategy*?" These are questions of the greatest importance, and should be investigated without delay. The government ought, undoubtedly, to inaugurate *bellum internecinum* against every "mother's son of them;" send 'um to the "other side of Jordan" where hunting is good, and lots of mules, horses and dogs can be picked up every day. If I were an Indian I would emigrate to the "Happy Hunting Ground" where "pale faces" do not dig gold, and "Overland Stage Lines" are *never known*. "Injin," you would be a dam sight better off there, and so would we of the Bust Head Brigade, if you would only depart. But I suppose you be, like most of other people, *dont care about trying uncertainties*; "a bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." You might be "*hornswoggled*" and instructed in the art of navigating waves of fire and brimstone which would be a great "*dis-put-outment*," I think however, it is advisable for you to prepare for the trip as early as possible in the Spring. The starting "fit-out" will be furnished *gratis* by your long respected "Uncle Sam-u-el." The passage being free 'tis a fine chance to take your exit; *dominus vobiscum* properly translated, means "I would'nt give a tinekers obstruction to stop water for the "hull on ye."

As I close no enemy in sight. The wind still blows. Wonder when it will quit? A few slugs of *plumbum* would be acceptable as it is difficult to "plum" the mark at Halleck.

Theophilus Lovegood.
Brig. Gen. without a command.

Mislaid.—We regret having mislaid an advertisement of J. Rutter, of West Chester, Penn. We has a large stock of Native and Foreign Grapes, which he sells at greatly reduced prices, varying from 15 to 50 cents.

New Goods.—Mr. Seigel has just received by Express, direct from the East, a lot of Spring and Summer goods. He will receive large additions to his stock as soon as navigation opens. Give him a call.

New Mill.—Mr. Thomas Green is putting up a new Flouring Mill in Peru. The building is one of the largest and most substantial in the Territory. He designs running three pair of stones.

The Editor of the Neb. City *News* has recently gotten into hot water, by noticing a German Ball in which he alluded to them as the D. D's. (damned Dutch.) Ajax however denies intending anything disrespectful.

There is nothing in the latest Telegraphic dispatches, of any interest whatever. Except a few slight skirmishes in Tennesse and Virginia.

"Ink as is Ink."—Mons. De La Marche—vulgarly called Hank Marsh, has on hand at Lett's Drug Store, some of the best Writing Ink in the world—Arnold's Celebrated London Ink.

The rebels have captured our Ironclad "Indianola." She was forced to surrender to the Queen of the West.

A man wanted to brake Hemp. See advertisement in another column.

SEEDS OF NEBRASKA GROWTH!
Merchants and Post Masters who will advertise in this paper, will be supplied with Garden, Field and Flower Seeds to sell on commission at fair rates. These seeds are all grown here and are true to name.
THOMPSON & BERGES,
Nemaha Nursery, Syracuse, Otoe, Co.,
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