THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

Owing to a delay in getting paper from St. Joseph, we have been compelled to delay the publication of our paper this week two days later than we intended.

Destination of the Nebraska Second Cavalry.

Last week we noticed the fact of this Regiment being sent to Minnesota, and also stated that a pledge had been given the soldiers, when they enlisted, that they were designed for home protection. Some of our friends hereabouts are disposed to slightly censure us for the article alluded to; think there is "not now, and never was, even a shadow of danger, from Indians in this part of Nebraska;" that, "perhaps Omaha, and may be a few interested individuals, would be much pleased to have the troops kept here to draw from Government, during the year, $1,000,000," but that "any article, or any argument having a tendency to prevent the troops from going where they will be most use to Government, is more than half treason," &c. All very good! But what's the use of sending them to Minnesota? Does any body suppose there is now any danger there? So far as this Territory is concerned, there may be no danger from Indians in this portion, but Government has always found it necessary to keep a force station at the forts, to protect overland travel to the mines, and the Pacific coast.—Why not our own citizens fill those posts, and thus liberate soldiers from other States? By doing so they will be as valuable to Government as at any other place, and at the same time save more money in the Territory.

But there are other foes far more formidabe than Indians. Missouri is swarming with Bushwhackers and horse-thieves. There can be no peace in that State, or States and Territories bordering on it, without military force stationed in various portions of it.

From a private letter we received to-day from St. Jo we are informed there are "fears of a grand uprising through Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa, to take place some time next month, when the K. G. C.'s and secessionists are to prepare the way for Gen. Price." This anticipated outbreak would never occur if there were soldiers near the border. It will probably never occur unless Price should be able to make a rade to the Missouri River. Should that happen, we have no doubt the Secesh even in Atchison county, and in Kansas and Nebraska, would be as rampant as they were two years ago.

For the Regiment to be sent South as some suggest, would be the height of folly. They would scarcely have time to march to Dixie until their time of enlistment would expire.

Important Decision.

Mr. Barrett, Register of the Land Office at this place, has shown us a letter from the General Land Office at Washington, in which he is informed that under the provisions of the Homestead Law, Citizens who already own land, acquired either by purchase, or from the Pre-emption Law, can abandon it and acquire a homestead under the recent Law. This decision is a very important one for the citizens of this Territory.

Constitution, Pledge and By-Laws of the Cincinnati Union League.

No friend of his country will object to any of its provisions, or to the strong ground taken against the enemies of free government.

CONSTITUTION AND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. This organization shall be known as the "National Union Association."

2. Forgetting all past political differences, and placing the salvation of the Union above all party or other predilections, we are for the maintainance of the Federal Government, against all its enemies, at home or abroad.

3. We will sustain the Federal Government in all its measures for putting down the rebellion, and call for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the glorious Union of our Fathers be firmly established all over our Territory.

4. That we are unalterably opposed to the secession of one inch of the territory of the American Union, and we unhesitatingly denounce those who anywhere, advocate secession, as traitors to the Federal Government.

We invite the co-operation of all persons who unite with us in sentiment, but only those who shall subscribe to this declaration shall be members of this Association and entitled to take a part in its business.

OBLIGATION.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever—so help me God.

BY LAWS.

1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, one Vice President from each ward, a Treasurer, two Secretaries and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be elected by a majority of the members present, and shall hold their offices for three months.

2. The usual rule governing deliberative bodies shall govern this Association as far as practicable.

3. Associations auxiliary to this Associations may be formed in wards and townships.

4. All political action shall emanate from the several wards and townships.

5. An executive Committee of five shall be appointed by the President, to whom all resolutions and other business shall be referred when deemed necessary, and said Committee shall prepare business for the Association, provide speakers &c. The President of the Association shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

6. Every member shall be furnished with a card of admission, not transferable, which shall be exhibited to the door keeper, who shall be appointed by the President.

7. Persons wishing to become members, shall be recommended by members, and the Secretary shall wait upon applicants in the anti-room, take their subscriptions to the foregoing "declaration," and furnish them with cards of membership.

8. The regular meetings of the association shall be held every Tuesday evening, and called meetings may be held on the call of the President, when requested by the Executive Committee.

9. The Declaration or By-Laws shall not be altered or amended except by a twosthirds vote at a regular meeting.

The Richmond *Whig* does not like the rebel tax bill, by which $150,000,000 are to be raised this year. It says the taxes are to be paid by a portion only of the States. The seven Atlantic and Gulf States will have to bear the principal portion, and large tracts of them are overrun by the Federal enemy, and can pay nothing. It thinks it only decent that the representatives of Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee should not vote on the bill, as their States will contribute little or nothing. The *Whig* adds:—"The narrow belt first adverted to is to pay all, and at the same time feed the army. With Major Ruffin's or the War Department's scale of prices of agricultural products, the thing will be simply impossible, except at such a sacrifice of property by the farmers, for the benefit of speculators and extortioners, as will be intolerable."—*Mo. Democrat.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fight at Cape Girardeau.

Gallent Conduct of the Nebraska First.

[Special to the Nebraska Republican.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, April 28.

Omaha Republican:

We had a big fight on the 26th.—The First Nebraska and Welfrey's Battery repulsed 5000 of the enemy. Our loss was three killed and four wounded. Loss of the enemy 60 to 80 killed and 300 wounded. Nebraska First fought like "devils." They were commanded by Lt. Col. Baumer. It was a glorious victory. Cavalry are in pursuit, and will gobble up the whole army of Marmaduke.

N. P. LARSH, *Surgeon in Charge.*

CAPE GIRARDEAU, April 28.

Omaha Republican:

We have had a fight. The enemy, 5000 strong, were repulsed by the First Nebraska and Welfrey's Battery. Our loss was three killed and four wounded. Our cavalry are in pursuit of them. CHAS. E. PROVIST.

On the 25th, at 7 P. M., General McNeil telegraphed from Cape Girardeau that he expected an attack in a few hours by two approaching forces, on from the West, under Marmaduke, and one from the south, 8,00 strong, undr Burgbridge.

At 3:20 Sunday Morning, 26th, he telegraphs:

"Have received a flag of truce, with a summons to surrender in half an hour, signed by Major-General Sterling Price. Declined of course."

At nine A. M., 26th, the General telegraphs that he had his command under arms all night, and that every thing was ready when the enemy should open the ball. No gunboats or reinforcements were yet in sight. He was ready to feel of the enemy.—All the women and children, who desired to go, were sent over to the Illinois shore, and were supplied with tents. Large quantities of stores were also transferred to the opposite side of the river. If the enemy sho'd get into town, the General intended to concentrate his force in one or two forts, and "knock it about their ears."

At ten minutes to eleven o'clock yesterday afternoon, the telegraph operator at Jonesborough Station, Illinois, twelve miles east of Cape Girardeau, commenced sending a series of messages, as follows:

"10:50 A. M.—Firing is heard from the Cape at Jonesboro Station."

"11:5 A. M.—A constant roll of cannon in the direction of Cape Girardeau."

"1:5 P. M.—Irregular firing still going on. Sounds like volley firing."

"1:35 P. M.—Firing not so rapid."

"2:20 P. M.—Firing ceased."

General McNeil at 12 M. telegraphed that Marmaduke had advanced, and commenced the attack. The gunboats had arrived. Our guns were blazing merrily. Our men were in high glee and bound to whip, or every man die at the guns. At 4:30 P. M., General McNeal telegraphed to Gen. Curtis as follows:

"26th, 4:30 P. M.—GENERAL: The steamers with reinfoacements have arrived. Have put them in the field. The attack of the enemy has been brilliantly repulsed. He has ceased firing all arms, and now appears to be changing his position to attack us on the flank.

"He will be well cared for in that direction. I have not yet used the gunboats, but am holding them in readiness. I think you may give yourself no concern about Cape Girardeau."

Still more satisfactory was the dispatch received by Gen. Davidson, five hour latdr, from Gen. McNeal, containing the following:

"CAPE GIRARDEAU, April 26, 9:30 P. M.—We have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. Our loss is less than twenty killed and wounded. The enemy is retiring, but will be well taken care of."

From our own correspondent at Cairo we have the following:

CAIRO, April 26.—The J. L. Hyatt arrived at a o'clock this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at 3 P. M.—She report that a collision between the Federals and enemy occurred about 11 this morning. The fighting continued two hours. The enemy was repulsed; but she brings no particulars. The women and children were take five miles up the river and landed on the Illinois side.

MURFREESBORO, April 24.—Gen. Reynolds reports from Liberty the particulars of the McMinnville affair. The main mounted force under Cols. Wilder and Minty, arrived at McMinnville, at 10 o'clock, this morning, taking the place entirely by suprise. The rebel force under Grisby was in frent of the town but Gen. Reynolds arrived there while Col. Wilder went into the place. Grisby escaped. Col. Longworth's Ohio cavalry struck the railroad and destroyed the telegraph and bridges between Morrison and Manchester, burned a train of cars and locomitive together with other spare cars at various places and vast quantities of meat. Col. Wilder destroyed bridges, and a large number of blankets, a quantity of bacon, sugar, and whiskey, one large cotton factory, one comp at Charley's Creek, and subsequently one at Liberty, taking 300 prsoners.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Passengers by the steamer Dudley Cuck, fron Newbern state that Gen. Foster with five thousand men left Newbern on the 16th. When last heard from on Friday he was in Deep Gulf, but met only a few stragglers of the enemy. Late Friday afternoon however brisk cannonading was heard for an hour and a half, and it was rumored that Gen. Hill with a rebel force was in the direction from whence it was heard and an engagement thought to have occured.

FORT MONROE, April 24.—The S. R. Spaulding arrived this P. M. from Newbern, N. C. She reports all quiet in that department. Confirms previous reports that the enemy had left, also that Gen. Foster had returned to Newbern. We have taken upwards of 50 prisoners. Ex-Gov. Sianley of North Carolina, will resume his resideuce in California. His resignation as military Govenor was voluntary, while recently he was on the best possible terms with all the members of the administration.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Eayetteville has been evacuated by the feeeral troops falling badk to Springfield.

MURFREESBORO, April 24.—A patrol of 12 men of the 1st Oeio, was attacked yesterdap at Jobson's ford, on stone river by thirty rebel cavalry. After a brisk fight the latter fled, leaving several wounded. The loss on our side was nothing. Wheeler's rebel division is reported at Bard's Hills, twenty five miles towards Lebanon. An attack on the latter place is expected. Indications are that Gen. Reynolds purged the country of rebels, Scouts reports the mountains full of refugees and deserters, who will fall into the hands of Reynolds

HALIFAX, April 24.—The steamer Delta from Bermunda the 19th reports a Danish brig landed at St. Croxi on the 12th. The crews of the following vessels, captured by the Florida Ship Star of Peace and bark Lapwing, Tark captured the 27th ult., in latitude 31 and longitude 35. The men of the crew of the Ship Star of Peace had shipped on the Florida

CHICAGO, April 25.—A late Atlanta Intelligencer believes that Rosecrans is to be reinforced and that the great battle of the the war will soon come off between chattanooga. The Jackson Appeal says, Grant's army is evidently being removed. Its most probable destination is the Cumberland and Tennessee. Enough it says, will be left behind to amuse ou. forces at Vicksburg, while the main body moves rapidly to the assistance of Rosecrans. The Daily Mississippian, in a leader on the same subject, says from a careful survey of the situation, which the movements of the federals always present, the conviction has been gradually forced upon our minds that our enemy are preparing a most tremendeous force perhaps not less than three hundred thousand, in middle Tennessee, to hurl upon Gen. Johnson with the hope of annihilating his army and thus opening the way to the Mississippi valley and the heart of the confederacy. The Appeal says another hypothesis is that the federal forces are to be concentrated at Memphis and move rapidly into Mississippi. It infers this to be the case from recent stringent order issued by the federal authorities in Memphis.

A Tullahoma correspondent of the Chttanooga rebel says, from present indications we may hazard the prediction that the campaign in middle Tennessee will soon open in earnest. In pursuance of a recent order from Bragg, all tents and extra baggage are being sent to the rear, reserving only three "flies" to every hundred men.

CAIRO, April 2d.—Vicksburg dates of the 19th say the battery on the levee opposite this city is in full operation, working splendidly. For several days the guns have been trained upon the depot and public building yesterday, a huge shell entered a depot building and exploded, leveling the greater portion to be ground. The enemy fired several shots in return, most of which struck the iron casments but glanced off whitout doing any injury. They evidently think their position is pregnable. For the last two days they have maintained a becoming reticence. Guns are now being placed to command the court house.—There are reports that a division has been sent to Davis, plantation, opposite New Carthage, to oppose the landing of our troops. A steamer goes into the canal at Duck Fort to-day, intending to reach New Carthage to-morrow. The canal is voted a success. Nothing has been heard from the fleet which ran the blockade a few days since.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special to Herald says, the President intends to assign to active duly in the field every military officer of every grade who is fit for fiele service; their present places to filled with those who have by wounds or sickness, been rendered unable to perform active duty, elsewhere but are entirely compitent for office work.

NEWBERN, April 22.—The rebel force which for nearly three weeks invested Washington suddenly disappeared the night of the 15th. Gen. Foster is preparing an expidition across the country

MURFREESBORO, April 28.—The rebels are reported making important movements on our front, materially changing the situation whether in reply to ours on McMinnville, or that the rebels are weary waiting for us to advance is not known. It is known that Bragg has been reinforced by one brigade from Mobile and Mississippi. A regiment from Vicksburg has been sent back from Chattanooga. A force has reinforced Manchester to strengthen the rebel's right. Johnson is reported to have moved his headquarters to Shelbyville. Cheathams division is at Guy's Gap, twelve miles from Murfreesboro, on the Shelbyville and Trienne road. Two brigades are at Billbuckle while a third force is said to have been on the Doolittle Pike some days. It is believed in rebel camps that if Rosecrans does not advance Bragg would attack.—One authority says Bragg has 75,000 men.

A late Richmond Euquirer speaking of officers in South Carolina, says there are indications of the Yankees moving, and it is supposed their intention is to make a raid in the vicinity of Cossawatchei, probably to attempt to destroy the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Washington Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, announces that Gen. Hooker has commenced a forward movement.—On Monday morning heavy masses of artillery and other troops were crossing the Rappahannock at sunrise.—The Tribune says the seventh and eleventy corps and the cavalry corps took the lead.

The steamer Empire from Orleans the 20th, via Key West the 25th, has arrived. Capt. Baxter reports that Banks has taken possession of the Opelonsas Railroad and opened communications with Farragut above Port Hudson. Banks has also captured a large amount of stores, cotton, ammunition, etc. About five hundred rebel prisoners are arriving daily at New Orleans. The steamer Terry from Newbern, the 26th, has arrived. All is quiet at Newbern. The troops are strengthening the fortifications at Newbern and Washington. No forward movement is expected to be made for some time. Neill's forces are at Greenfield and further north. Our troops at Elizabeth City and Windfield have been withdrawn. Washington and Plymouth will be retained. A fort is building at the latter place which will permit the withdrawal of our regiments now there for operations elsewhere.

The Post thinks the news received that Banks has taken possession of a large amount of rebel property indicates that a part of our forces have reached Alexandria, La., where the rebels had a large quantity of stores and boats. It is not impossible, it says, that they have all been captured.

CAIRO, April 20, via Memphis.—We have news of the capture of Tuscumbia. The place was held by the rebel Col. Chalmers, whose forces have been very troublesome lately in the vicinity of the Tennessee river. Last Tuesday Gen. Dodge attacked him and a severe engagement ensued, Chalmers stoutly contested the ground.—He was, however, compelled to give way and fall back. The federal loss is stated at 100. The rebel loss is not given. General Dodge is now in possession of Tuscumbia. Rebel communication by that route is cut off.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A correspondent of the Democrat, with Gen. Vandever's command says about 10 o'clock Sunday night a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from off Cape Girardeau, were surprised three miles west of Jackson. While cooking supplies and loitering around camp-fires two small howitzers loaded with musket balls, hauled by hand to within thirty yards of them, were simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number. At the same time thh first Iowa Cavalry charged them and not a man in the entire regiment it is supposed escaped. All who were not killed were taken pritoners. All of their horses, camp equippage and several thousand dollars worth of stolen property were captured. Early the next morning Gen. Vandever advanced and saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. The enemy followed, keeping up a continual fire on their rear. At two o'clock McNeil joined Vandever and the combined force continued in pursuit.—Firing was heard all the afternoon and it is hardly possible that the enemy can escape with the booty. Marmaduke's command consists of Missourians, Arkansasan, and Texans. They left Powhattan, Ark., the 5th, ostensibly to occupy Pilot Know and Cape Girardeau as a base of operations for Gen. Price's campaign this summer, but really for plunder.

The 1st Nebraska Infantry did the most fighting in the rebel attack on Cape Girardeau, and behaved with great gallantry. They were posted in the woods, about a mile from town, and kept Marmaduke's whole force in check, while the guns from the fort played upon them, doing considerable execution. The rebbel batteries did no injury to the town.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Simeon Draper has resigned the Provost Marshal Generalship of New York, and Col. Nugent succeeds him. His jurisdiction will be over the 1st nine Congressional districts.

The editor of the Atlanta, Ga., Confederate, has been arrested on his way from Canada. A large amount of gold was found in his possession.—It appears he does not desire to return to Dixie, and will probably be released.

Port Royal advices state that our troops are being conveyed to Folly Island are entrenching. Five of our Monitors are at Edisto, two at Port Royal, and the Ironsides remains off Charleston. The monitors have been filled with shot and shell. In every department the utmost activity prevails.

Later advices intimate that a second attack will be made on Charleston the 3d of May, when the Spring tides recur. The troops are suffering from wasm weather.

WASHINGTON, 29th.—East Tenn., letters say but few rebels troops are there, who could be easily driven out by 5,000 federal troops. The great mass of the people in that region remained loyal, but are still tyranically opposed.

New York Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The conference held its fourth session on Saturday before a large audience of spectators, who crowded the galeries. The gaeat feature of the day was the presentation of the report of the committee on the state of the nation, by its chairman, Rev. Alfred Cookman. The document, which was lengthly, recited, by a preamble and ten resolutions, that the rebellion was unparalleled in its wickedness, and continued to imperil the existence of the republic; that our nation is a chosen instrument to extend the kingdom of Christ; that it is the solemn duty of every citizen to rally to the support of the Union cause; that the conference renew their vows of unconditional loyalty to the United States—enjoined alike by the Bible and the Book of Discipline; that in the present critical condition of public affairs there should be exercised great prudence and caution; that those who oppose every warlike measure under the pretext of discriminating between the Adminstration and the Government are guilty of overt treason; that slavery is incompatible with Christianity and republican institutions; that the conference concur in the righteousness of the President's proclamation of freedom to the blacks; that there was reason for gratitude for the maintenance of the public credit; and that the members would appropriately observe the fast day ordered by the President.

The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by loud applause. The resolutions which denounced slavery, and "treason" at the North, created almost a scene of wild enthusiasm. The clery rose, *en masse*, and marked their approval of them by cheers, clapping of hands, stamping their feet on the ground, and other modes of applause to which a council of reverends might be supposed a stranger.

The bishop seemed most disconcerted at the event, and at once declared that he disapproved of the manner in which the members indicated the reproval of their report.

Rev. Mr. Foster said he supposed the biseop objected to their clapping of hands.

Rev. Mr. Wood said he thought they should not differ on the question. Clapping hands might be well enoogh, but they could give the expression of the conference by the old fashioned word of Methodism, "Amen."

Rev. Mr. Foster said that at the great event of his life, his conversion to Jesus, he raised his hands and clapped them for very joy. [Applause, and cries of "Glory to God."]

Rev. J. P. Newman informed the conference that Gen. Wool would have been present, but that he had received a message from Washington about a great piece of rebel rascality in New York, and he wanted to put it down. He knew they would be satisfied with that explanation, especially if Gen. Wool should put down at once the Copperheads at the North. [Great applause.]

The Hon. Morse F. Odell, in response to repeated calls, avowed his affection for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and declared that it had rendered valuable assistance to the Government in prosecuting the war. He held that the Administration had made great progress in suppressing the rebellion, and cited the presence of Union troops in all Missouri, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Western Virginia, in support of his statement. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Osborn, of White Plains, said the conference were under great and lasting obligationns to Mr. Odell, the true friend of Methodism, for his words of comfort and hope respecting the state of the country. [Applause.] During the year past his mind had been in a constant state of anxiety about his beloved country; and he had to contend against a great deal where he lived—the infamous Copperheads were as thick as blackberries, and they were obstinate, too. When he saw them daily he often hoped within himself that thrashing a man well might become one of the Christian virtues, that he might be able constantly to dig into such fellows. [Laughter and applause.] Let the Copperheads be put down at once. [Applause.] If he were President Lincoln, instead of suspending the habeas corpus, he would suspend the Copperheads. [Applause.]

Bishop Scott then rose and said he approved of the resolutions, but he did not like the mode of approbation adopted by the conference. Like many, he was led to thank God for our defeats at Bull Run and other places. God understood them and they would lead to the settlement of the great question which caused the war, forever. The Lord was telling them not to heal the wound of the daughter of his people slightly. He did not consider however, that the ministers before him should forget their character or the properties of the occasion. Let them say "Amen" till they raise the very roof above them, but they should ever remember they are clergymen. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Foster said that although he had been a friend to the South by education and disposition, he was in favor of the war before a gun was fired, [applause]—and proclaimed that we should fire two guns for each of the rebels' one. [Applause.] He was ready to give glory to God for our defeats at the first Bull Run and second Bull Run, for he believed they were still able to cary on the war; but he knew that if they succeeded, slavery might be saved. The South hated the Yankees, they despised, scorned, and held them in ridicule; and if a Southern man should say a Yankee had no soul the Yankee would be afraid to say he had. [Applause, and laughter.]—He hoped the war would continue till that hellish develish idea was whipped out of the people of the Southern States; and to accomplish that object he did not care if the war went on for one, two or ten years. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Foster, recently from New Orleans, said that while there the ladies insulted every Yankee they met in the streets sometimes crossing on the other side to show their contempt. Their common cry was: "Look out for your pockets, here's Yankees coming." He wanted that feeling whipped out of the Southern people by shot and shell.

Rev. J. B. Wakeley desired to inform the Conference that the proper way to treat a Copperhead was to stamp their heels on him. The speaker stamped his feet violently on the floor, which brought hown the house. Rev. Mr. Fox remarking: "Brother Wakely, did you make a hole in the floor that time?

The yeas and nays were then taken on the resolutions *reialim*, and an animated scene followed. Nearly all the members called rose and voted in their favor; some cried "yea" in a tone which made it sound like "nay," and were requestioned, when they cried, "yes, with all my heart."

Two clergymen who had supported the resolutions in favor of the Union said they did not disaprove of those introductiong the slavery question. The "no," which each of them uttered, seemed to disconsert the conference considearble, and a sene of the greatest excitement followed. The names of the clergy who thus expressed themselves are Rev. Mr. Cattell, presiding elder of the Rhinebeck district, and Rev. Mr. Setleck, of West Camp, Ulster, county, N. Y.

Loud cries were raised for Mr. Cattell to explain himself and show his "loyalty," and several members pressed arround him. At length he appeared near the pulpit and declined to make a speech. Some ministere declared he should be excused, while others exclaimed: "Bring him up," "put the screws to him," "he's not loyal," and other kinder expressions.

Mr. Cattell said he had been dragged up before them to explain his views, and if they would force him to speak he would do so. He and all his family were from the Puritan stock, and were borne in Massachusetts, and he loved the Union. But he would tell them that he would not swallow their resolutions on slavery. [Hisses] Ten years since he was a loyal man, when those who now questioned his loyalty were the reverse, and when they did all to oppose and embarass the Government. [Loud hisses.] The Administration was supported by the whole North; they were not embarassed, as was said in the report. [Cries of No, no, "false, and loud hisses.] He had a right to his opinion, and he would so express himself. [Cries of "No," "sit dowd."] He would support the Government in every just constitutional measure to carry on the war, but he would never give up his right to free speech. [Loud hisses.]

When this stormy ecclesiastical scene subsided, it was arranged that the absentees should be called to vote on the resolutions this morning, when a similar scene may be expected.

How Gen. Granger Treats the Rebes in Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Franklin, Tenn., thus explains General Granger's method of treating loyal and disloyal people:

"There are but a half doxed Union families in Franklin, out of a population of one thousand five hundred inhabitants.

The Union people are put to no inconveniences, and are allowed to go anywhere within our lines, while the Secessionists, male and female, (and especially the ladies, who generally get all they desire from our commanders of posts,) are deprived of all privileges, and forbidden to leave the town, upon the penalty of being arrested as a spy. When persons apply to the General for passes he does not ask them if they will take the oath, or if they are willing to acknoledgd the Federal Government, but inquires,' ave you always been a loyal subject of the United States? He admits of but one answer, prefaced by no ifs and ands. If they answer 'yes,' he makes them prove their loyalty. If they answer 'No,' he informs them that he considers that none but loyal people are entitled to priveleges, and grants none; and all the talking, smiles and the taking of oaths amounts to nothing with him, and he gives the applicant to understand that

"The misery and sufferings of the rebels can hardly be imagined. They have no fire-wood, and in two weeks more will have nothing to eat. Not a market wagon is allowed to enter town.

All of the rebel are engaged in cutting down their fruit and ornamental trees, for fire-wood, and in many cases the owners are destroying their fences and outhouses for the same purpose.

The half a dozen Union families, by order of Gen. Granger, are being supplied with fire-wood by the soldiers, and the necessarys of life they are premitted to procure from the Quartermaster at Goverement rates. Under no consideration are the rebels premitted to cross any of the picket lines, even to attend a funeral, unless making oath that they will not return until the termination of the war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENS

TAXES! TAXES!!

The undersigned will attend to the payment of taxes for all non-residents who may entrust him therewith,

FREE OF CHARGE,

in Nemaha, Pawnee and Richardson Counties.

T. R. FISHER, Ed. Advertiser.

Tax Payers of Nemaha County.

The time for paying taxes, before penalty per cent, and interest must be added, will expire on the first of June next. All who wish to avoid themselves of the above notice, had better do so soon, as the law will be strictly enforced.

JONAS HACKER,
County Treasurer.

n42-2w-$1,50

Probate Notice.

A. H. Dunbar, Public Administrator of Atchison County, State of Missouri, vs The unknown heirs and legal Representatives of August Ockle, deceased. } In the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

To the unknown heirs and legal representatives of August Ockle, deceased, you are hereby notified that said Administrator filed in the Probate Court of said county of Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, his petition as said Administrator, for the sale of the following described real estate, of which said decedent died, seized, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section number four (4) north of range number thirteen (13) east of the sixth principal meridian in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, for the payment of the debts and charges of Administration against said estate, ordered that the prayer of said petition is hereby set for hearing on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as council can be heard.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 21st day of April, A. D., 1863. C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

n42-6w-$9,10

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

George H. Nixon, of Tennessee, will take notice that Eli H. Wilcox, as plaintiff, did, December 24th, 1862, file his petition in the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory; the object of which is to obtain a judgment against the said Nixon, for the sum of $700 00, with interest from April 1st, 1860, for services rendered as clerk and book keeper. Upon filing the necessary affidavit, an order of attachment was issued from said court, and the following property attached, to-wit: 130 feet off of the east part of Lots 9 and 10, in Block 20 in Brownville, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said Lot 9 running west 130 feet, thence south 90 feet, thence east 130 feet, thence north 90 feet, to the place of beginning, together with the improvements thereon; all situated in said county of Nemaha. Said Nixon is required to answer said petition on or before May 18th, 1863.

n39-4w-$4 75 E. W. THOMAS, Atty. for Plff.

NOTICE.

To all persons having claims against the Estate of Freeborn G. Pavy, deceased: You are hereby notified that all claims against said estate must be presented at the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, for allowance, on or before the 18th day of October, 1863, or the same will be forever barred.

By order of the Probate Court.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER, Administrator.

April 16, '63-n41-4w-$2,50

PROBATE NOTICE.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of James H. Johnson, late of Gage County, Nebraska Territory, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment. MARTHA M. JOHNSON.

Gage County, Neb., April 3, 1863 n40-4w-$2,50

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Richardson County District Court, for the Territory of Nebraska, within and for Richardson County, on the chancery side.

George Herschberger, Com. vs. Salome Herschberger, Def.

To Salome Herschberger, defendent, a non-resident of Nebraska Territory: You will take notice, that the said George Herschberger, complainant, did, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1863, file in the office of the Clerk of the above Court, at Falls City, in said County and Territory, his bill of complaint against you, in the above cause the object and prayer of which is to dissolve the marriage solemnised between you and the said defendant, and him the said complainant, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, on or about the 15th day of July, A. D. 1851, on the ground of wilful desertion of him the said complainant, by you the said defendant, for more than two years next preceeding the filing of said bill, and for a decree to forever dissolve and annul the said marriage, and to declare the complainant free from the said bonds of matrimony.

You are therefore hereby notified and required to appear, plead, answer, or demur, to said bill of complaint, on or before the 20th day of April, 1863, or the complainant will enter an order taking said bill as confessed, and a decree as therein prayed.

GEORGE HERSCHBERGER, Comp't.
By ISAAM REAVIS, Att'y.

March 12, 1863. n38-6w-$10,60.

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