

# The Advertiser.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

W. J. COLEMAN, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

we but searches made for evidence of the existence of the Knights of the Golden Circle; no violence was used, and no one "intimidated." While, in the latter case: a man and his wife were driven from their homes, their lives threatened, and they forced to walk in dead of winter, through the snow, and at midnight, to Brownville, for safety, leaving their children to the tender mercies of those who had sought to take the father's life; and under the same roof lied the wife of a Union soldier, now in the field, whose property was damaged with the rest. And farther, in broad daylight, in Brownville, was the crime committed which forced this affair upon our attention, the man whom this mob forced to leave his home was chased through our streets by one of the same gang with a revolver; and on the 20th they tackled him, and avowed their intention of killing him; and they were only prevented—after they had most outrageously beat him—by the interference of Dr. McPherson and others. These are the cases in which he—a Justice of the Peace—wants to know "the difference in criminality?"

He throws out a very malicious slur at us thus: "I cannot see why the people should be so extremely vigilant in the case of Mr. Emmons, &c." If to prevent a human being from being murdered in broad day light be "extreme vigilance," God grant us a "little more of the same blessing." And as to the insinuation that this "extreme vigilance" is solely for Mr. Emmons, our articles may be scanned closely, and also the letter of Law and Order, and for every sentence or word that can be found to base such a scandalous insinuation upon we will give the finder ten dollars.

We like the Judge's "position" much, but think he must have mistaken himself for the criminals; the whole tenor of his article appears to be an apology for the crime committed on the 20th, by bringing up other acts which he deems criminal, and wishes to know why there was not as much public indignation manifested at the acts of diverse committees trying without force or intimidation to gather from suspected men evidence of the existence of the Knights of the Golden Circle; and the attempt at murder in broad daylight in the streets of our County Seat. We leave our readers to judge of the difference in "momentous magnitude."

As to being allowed to "conduct his own affairs in his own way," we like that Squatter Sovereignty for a private citizen, but so soon as we admit its application, to public officers we lose the "heritage of freemen." As much as you may desire it, we can't afford to.

The Nevada Constitution is probably rejected. At Carson City there were five hundred and eight votes polled, giving one hundred and sixty-two majority against the constitution. Other cities voted against it. This is the result of taxing the mines in the Territory.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OMAHA, N. T., Feb. 24, 1864.

MR. COLMANN: As has usually been the case during past sessions of the Legislature, more than half the session has passed away, yet but few bills have passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor. The fact is it requires nearly or quite forty days to get any law through the Legislative body.

The following are all the acts that have yet been signed by the Governor: An act to change and define the boundaries of Hall county; an act to repeal an act requiring the sale of cast iron belonging to the Capitol; an act to apportion the County districts of Nebraska, and an act to apportion the House districts of Nebraska.

The new apportionment gives seven members of the Council south of the Platte, and six north of the Platte. It gives 23 members of the House south of the Platte river, and 16 north of said river. Taking the last census as a basis, or taking the last vote, or the vote of any preceding year, as a basis, after giving each county all the "full members" they are entitled to, there are in almost every county fractions unrepresented. Where these fractions are nearly full, of course a member is given. Where several counties lie together, each having fractions, after giving them their representation of full members, a "float" can be given to those counties. But still there will be counties with fractions of their population unrepresented. Nebraska is one of these. After giving her one full Councilman and four members of the House, there is still a fraction of the population unrepresented, both in the Council and in the House. But it was found to be almost impossible to combine counties for a float, without making a float between Nemaha and certain counties north of the Platte river; or others equally distant. There are other counties that lose as much as Nemaha. Otoe, for instance, has more than a full member, less than she is entitled to. It was thought best for the river counties, that had large representation in the Legislature; to concede something to more western counties that are now rapidly filling up, and have as yet but little or no representation. There is, however, no provision in the new apportionment, insisted on by members north of the Platte, before they would support it, which I do not like. It limits

to two years, and provides that assessors shall make an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory as a basis for a new apportionment. But it provides that should there be a failure from any cause whatever, either from the assessors in failing to make a full enumeration, or from the Legislature, by the factions opposing the same, to allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to ask the loyal citizens of Nemaha county, if, while I and others are in the field, engaged in honest endeavors, by night as well as by day, in storms as well as in sunshine, as best we can, to crush the rebellion and conquer treason in all its forms, and assist in restoring the rights of the citizen to his property and the proper enjoyment of the same, and all we hold sacred in life, I ask of the loyal citizens of your county, and of Atchison Missouri, if our property will be protected in our absence; or will our houses and property be destroyed and laid waste by a band of thieves, our good names traduced by their vile and slanderous tongues—carrying distress, shame and sorrow into our once happy homes? If this thing is permitted, I think it is because the crimes are by some means concealed from the good people of your neighborhood. There are living on the island, and in vicinity of Sonora, Mo., those who have been in the habit of changing from one side of the river to the other, as their safety might dictate, birds of passage, carrying with them movable broths, and carrying on a system of thieving, and committing depredations on the property of the industrious and loyal citizens; hurraing, as opportunity offers, for Jeff. Davis and the paper confederacy, who, like their collaborators, the skunk, commit their depredations in the dark. If this thing is allowed to continue until the soldiers come home, there will be a reckoning with those scoundrels in such a manner as will effectually put a quietus on all such proceedings in the future. By giving the above an insertion in your paper, you will confer a favor on your friend, and a friend of law and order.

Lewis LAWRENCE.

Written for the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—In looking over your paper of the 5th inst, I notice an article from a certain Doctor of this place, signing himself Law and Order, in which he proposes to give the people of this county a statement of what actually transpired in a certain case of momentous magnitude in the city Brownville recently.

Now, sir, as the Doctor has failed in some material particulars, I propose to make a few corrections.

First, then, one Mr. Rain, while a prisoner, attacked one Mr. Emmons with revolver in hand, ran him round the building, &c., in the presence of Justice, Constable and citizens, none of whom interfered. Now, sir, the facts are: there was no Justice present, the Constable did interfere and restored order as soon as any officer could have done. As for what the citizens did or did not do I know or care nothing. As far as Mr. Rain's second offense is concerned, I know nothing, being out of the Territory at the time, but am fully satisfied, from authenticated authority that the Sheriff did his whole duty in trying to procure the person of whom he was in quest.

The Doctor has discovered a great bogerboos in the proceedings in the judgment rendered. Certainly Doctor you forgot your "specks" when you came down to examine our docket, for it does not nor never did read as you state in your communication. Better come and look at it again and see for yourself what it does say before you publish to the world such misrepresentations. It says the costs rendered against the plaintiff and not the witness. Quite a difference Doctor.

As far as Mr. Kennedy was concerned appearing in behalf of the defendants and adviser of the Court, &c., I do not know anything about it, as neither Mr. Kennedy or Dr. McPherson were present at the time of trial. They both appeared sometime after, and thoroughly bored the court and all present with a prolonged debate on the State of the country, even to such an extent that all had to suspend for the day, and most of us resort to places of better entertainment.

In reply to the Doctor's affectionate appeal to the people to rally round the standard of Law and Order, I would simply ask him this question: What is the great difference in criminality between the riot on the 20th inst, above Brownville, and a similar lawless mob only a few months ago for a similar purpose—to expell rebels from our midst—of which he was a component part? Where is the law, Doctor, that justified afe excluded from giving evidence. The exclusion of intelligent negroes, mulattos and Indians or half-breeds from giving testimony, is the result of a wicked prejudice. It is injustice, not only to the parties excluded, but frequently to white men. If a white man kills another in the presence of a dozen black men, mulattos or Indians, he cannot be convicted on their evidence. No matter how much a man may hate either negroes or Indians, his respect for justice should be sufficient to impel him to grant them justice in this respect.

There is, as usual, a good deal of

special legislation this session. The most important is a bill for chartering a company to bridge Elk Horn, Platte river, and the North Fork of the Platte river.

WALDRON, ARK., Dec. 27.

MR. EDITOR: I ask your permission in all kindness to allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to ask the loyal citizens of Nemaha county, if, while I and others are in the field, engaged in honest endeavors, by night as well as by day, in storms as well as in sunshine, as best we can, to crush the rebellion and conquer treason in all its forms, and assist in restoring the rights of the citizen to his property and the proper enjoyment of the same, and all we hold sacred in life, I ask of the loyal citizens of your county, and of Atchison Missouri, if our property will be protected in our absence; or will our houses and property be destroyed and laid waste by a band of thieves, our good names traduced by their vile and slanderous tongues—carrying distress, shame and sorrow into our once happy homes? If this thing is permitted, I think it is because the crimes are by some means concealed from the good people of your neighborhood. There are living on the island, and in vicinity of Sonora, Mo., those who have been in the habit of changing from one side of the river to the other, as their safety might dictate, birds of passage, carrying with them movable broths, and carrying on a system of thieving, and committing depredations on the property of the industrious and loyal citizens; hurraing, as opportunity offers, for Jeff. Davis and the paper confederacy, who, like their collaborators, the skunk, commit their depredations in the dark. If this thing is allowed to continue until the soldiers come home, there will be a reckoning with those scoundrels in such a manner as will effectually put a quietus on all such proceedings in the future. By giving the above an insertion in your paper, you will confer a favor on your friend, and a friend of law and order.

Lewis LAWRENCE.

to say of late. I cannot see why the people should be so extremely vigilant in the case of Mr. Emmons, when it is a known fact all over the country that Nemaha county always has been a very unhealthy climate for men of like reputed proclivities.

The difference between my position and some who now clamor so loud for Law and Order is just this: that while they one day patronize mobocracy and the next cry Law, Order, Peace; I always have denounced mobocracy and upheld the supremacy of the law, from the birth of rebeldom. While they uphold mobocracy in one instance, and denounce it publicly to the world in another; I condemn it in every instance and under all circumstances. While you are now so ready to stigmatize officials, I am willing to allow others what I claim for myself, the privilege of conducting my own affairs in my own way. Wonder if every body in this enlightened community has had the privilege of reading the old maxim which says: the better policy is for every man to mind his own business.

Now, Mr. Editor, having permitted myself to be led somewhat by the impulse of my own feelings, I have said more already than I expected to, and fear your readers may get in the same dilemma in reading this, I did it bearing on the 30th inst, I hasten to close by saying that so long as I hold myself responsible for what I say I shall sign myself.

D. C. SANDERS.

Feb. 11th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Since I handed you the above communication, I find that the statement therein made in regard to Dr. M'Person having taken part with a mob, a few months since, in driving certain persons from our county, are incorrect. I am now satisfied that he opposed the same, and did nothing illegal in reference to that affair. As it is now too late to withdraw the above article, and I do not wish to misrepresent any one, I deem it but just to make this statement.

D. C. SANDERS.

The following are the instructions of President Lincoln to General Steele in reference to the re-organization of Arkansas:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 20, 1864.

Major-General Steel—Sundry citizens of the State of Arkansas petition me that an election may be held in that State, at which to elect a Governor; that it be assumed at that election, and thereafter, that the constitution and laws of the State, as before the rebellion, are in full force, except that the constitution is so modified as to declare that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes; whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; that the General Assembly may make such provisions for the freed people as shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be construed as a temporary arrangement, suitable to their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class; that said election shall be held on the 25th day of March, 1864, at all the usual places of the State, for all such voters attending at each place at eight o'clock in the morning of said day may choose Judges and Clerks of Election for that purpose; that all persons qualified by said constitution and laws and taking the oath presented in the President's proclamation of December 5, 1863, either before or at the election, and none others may be voters; that each set of Judges and Clerks may make returns directly to you or before the — day of — next; that, in all other respects, said election may be conducted according to said modified constitution and laws; that, on the receipt of said returns, when 6,000 votes shall have been cast, you can receive said votes, and ascertain all who shall thereby appear to have been elected, that on the — day of — next, all persons so appearing to have been elected who shall appear before you at Little Rock, and take the oath, to be by you severally administered, to support the Constitution of the United States and modified Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and be declared by you qualified and empowered to immediately enter upon the duties of the offices to which they shall have been respectively elected.

You will please order an election to take place on the 25th of March, 1864, and returns to be made in fifteen days thereafter.

A. LINCOLN.

Special Cor. Chicago Evening Journal.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 20.

Corinth was evacuated as before announced, on Monday last, everything of value in that section being brought to Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston railroad, which was at the same time abandoned east of Lagrange, will to-night be evacuated from Lagrange to Memphis. The entire force that has been holding Corinth and the country between Corinth and Memphis so long, was concentrated at Memphis, and the entire infantry and artillery have gone, under command of Major General Hurlbut, upon boats down the river. This expedition is splendidly equipped, and started off in most excellent spirits, and in numbers that will make the rebellion tremble wherever they may go. General Hurlbut and staff left Memphis on Thursday on the steamer Hastings.

The whole 16th army corps is in this expedition, and "more too."

A great cavalry expedition has also been organized, under Brigadier General W. Long Smith, General Grant's Chief of Cavalry, which will soon be heard from. This expedition will make an extensive raid into Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. General Grierson, the great rider, accompanies the expedition. The force is large and well appointed.

Thus, you see, active operations for 1864 are about to begin. The spring campaign will be opened by the veteran troops of the Northwest in Mississippi.

Review of St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1864.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet, and the bidding in consequence was more sparsely, but prices are unchanged. Sales include 2 bids old factory leaf, at \$4 1/2; 5 new planters, from \$7 1/2 to \$7 1/2; 1 common leaf, at \$12 1/2; 2 medium manufacturing, at \$20 1/2; 1 oak at \$5; 9 wagon loads (leaf), from \$3 1/2 to \$2 1/2; and 19 boxes from \$5 to 20 1/2 100 lbs.

HEMP—Market very quiet, and nothing doing except sales of a few small lots of prime and double extra dressed hemp, including 20 bales at \$20, 12 at \$22, and 13 at 24 ad. 200 per ton. Sale Saturday of 75 bales fair standard at 165 ad. 50 per ton.

LEAD—There was an advance to-day, with sales of 433 pigs soft Missouri in lots at 7 5/8, and 183 do hard at 9 5/8 per 100 lbs.

COTTON—Market dull, with sales of 7 bales low middling at 68, and 17 do strictly middling at 76 3/4.

WHEAT—Market quiet inactive and drooping, with sales of 700 bushels, including 50 bushels superfine at \$2 1/2; 180 do fancy do at \$ 5; 180 do at 5 1/2; 70 do extra and 50 do bran do double extra 6 do, and 150 do choice double extra at 4 do 1/2 1/2.

WHEAT—Market weak and lower, with sales of 1,274 bushels and 893 lbs, including 172 bushels common and fair fall at 29; 310 do good and prime at 23 1/2 to 23; 303 bushels and 210 lbs prime at 1 2/2, and 529 bushels strictly prime and choice at 1 30 to 1 31 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—Receipts large, and prime 5 to 10 cent lower, with sales of 9,000 bush, including 555 bush in second hand sacks at 1 5/8, and 168 to 1 1/2; 3,950 do, a little damp, at 1 1/2; 7,500 prime new lots at 1 1/2; 3,000 new white, delivered at 1 1/2; delivered at 1 20 in vouchers, and 210 do choice old delivered at 1 20 to 1 25 per bushel.

OATS—Estimated 1 to 2, with sales of 1,419 bush, including 1,023 in lots, at 9 1/2; 430 at 9 1/2, and 104 do at 9 1/2.

BARLEY AND RYE—Barley declined, with sales of 650 bush, including 150 good fall, at 1 20; 80 do choice at 1 45; 288 do, in lots, at 45, and 636 bush at 45. No sales of rye and market dull.

PROVISIONS and LIQUOR—No important transactions are reported. Small sales of new city beef were reported; 3 casks skinned at 3 5/8, and 10 do clear sides at 10 c.

CHEESE—Sales of 200 pigs yellow and white at 9 1/2 c, and 20 do white grease lard at 10 c 5/8.

WHISKY—Lower, and sales reported of 80 bush at 85; and 65 do at 87 1/2 c.

HIDES—Receipts large, and sales at 18 for first; 165 for dry salted, and 90 for green salted.

HAY—Nothing transpired. The Quartermaster is paying 30 dol per ton in vouchers for all that is offered.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 6 bu peach at 3 1/4; 4 do at 3 7/8; 5 do at 2 1/2, and small lot choice apples at 2 dol 3/4 bushel.

GREEN APPLES—Sales of 12 bush good at 2 50 per bush.

WHITE BEANS—Sales of 15 bush fair at 2 00 per bushel.

GUNNIES—Sales of 40 bales new single, in lots at 20 c.

WOOL—Tub-washed is steady at 75 to 76 c, with a small sale at the outside rate.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet, and our small business doing. We quote Louisiana sugar firm, at 12 to 14 1/2 c; clarified 10 to 15; Rio coffee at 24 to 26. Sales of molasses Saturday and to-day, at 70 in bush for new plantation; 72 in half barrels for the same; 65c for old plantation, and 60c for Orleans refinery.

NOTICE.

All those that know themselves indebted to, or who are indebted to, and on account of, will please come forward and settle, on or before the first of March, as we are about to remove from this place. If not settled by that time they will feel their names and accounts left in the hands of officers for collection.

D. & H. SEIGLE.

Brownville, N. T., 28th '64. n22-3-6w.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge, by sending their address to)

REV. E. A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh,

n22-3-6w. King Co., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elizabeth Waters, Administratrix of the Estate of Absalom Waters, dec'd, for License to Sell Estate.

Upon filing the Petition of Elizabeth Waters, Administratrix of said estate duly verified, it is ordered by the court that the same be set down for hearing on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1864, at Pawnee City, in the Territory of Nebraska. It is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons interested in said estate to show cause at the time and place above specified why the license should not be granted to the said Administratrix to sell or so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay the debts thereof as decedent.

H. G. LORE, Probate Judge.

Pawnee City, Jan. 25, 1864. n24-3-4-30-90

PROBATE NOTICE.

S. M. B. Kennedy, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Johnson, late of the county of Pawnee, Nebraska Territory deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to have them filed in the office of the Probate Judge of Pawnee County, Nebraska Territory, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, the time set for hearing claims against said estate.

H. G. LORE, Probate Judge.

Pawnee City, Jan. 25, 1864. n24-3-4-30-73.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

David Gwin vs Jacob Easterly

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction at the front entrance of Dem's building in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, (that being the houses in which the District Court for said county was last held) on

Monday, March 14th, 1864.

At one o'clock, p. m. of that day, the following real estate, to wit: Lots eleven and twelve, in block number fourteen in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, heretofore attached as the property of Jacob Easterly, on an order of attachment in favor of David Gwin, issued out of the District Court, of said county of Nemaha, Nebraska; by virtue of an execution and order of said Sheriff of said county and to me directed as Sheriff of said county of Nemaha.

Given under my hand, February 5th, 1864.

W. G. GLASGOW, Sheriff.

E. W. THOMAS, Atty for Plaintiff. n24-3-4w-3p.

ESTRAY HOGS.

Taken up by the undersigned living one mile north of Brownville, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 23d day of January 1864; nine head of hogs, the greater part of them spotted, and part of them marked with a swallow fork in right ear; about eight and ten months old. JOHN W. BENNETT.

Brownville, Jan. 23, 1864. n24-3-4w-3p.

SHERIFFS SALE.

S. L. Swan assignee of I. T. White & Co vs E. H. Nixon and C. B. Smith.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of Day's building in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, (that being the houses in which the District Court for said county was last held) on

Monday, March 14th, 1864.

At one o'clock, p. m. of that day, the following real estate, to wit: The West half of lot number twelve, in block number thirteen in Brownville, said county of Nemaha, Nebraska, heretofore attached to the property of George H. Nixon, on an order of attachment issued by the District Court, of said county of Nemaha, Nebraska, in favor of the non-Is. Swan, assignee of I. T. White and Company. The above property is to be sold by virtue of an execution and order of said Sheriff of said county and to me directed as Sheriff of said county of Nemaha.

Given under my hand February 5th, 1864.

W. G. GLASGOW, Sheriff.

E. W. THOMAS, Atty for Plaintiff. n24-3-4w

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Brownville, Jan. 23, 1864. n24-3-4w-3p.

LADIE'S FESTIVAL.

ON

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 13th.

There will be a Grand Festival given at DEN'S HALL.

By the Ladies of Brownville, for the benefit of the Union Sabbath School.

Every arrangement has been made to secure the best attention to the door of Day's building on Monday the 13th of February, next. It is hoped that the extensive preparations made and the object in view, will secure the fullest attendance.

TICKETS \$1 for gentlemen and half for single gentlemen.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. By order

CHOICE LIQUORS.

Wholesale and Retail.

Evan Worthing,

OF THE

Union Saloon

BROWNVILLE.

Just received a choice lot of the best brandy liquors, which he will sell by the Barrel, Gal. or Quart or single bottle. The following is a partial list:

BRANDIES:

Cherry, Cognac, French.

WINES:

Hungarian, Sherry, Malaga, Medara, Champagne.

WHISKIES:

Bourbon, Rye, Scotch, Irish, Monongah.

And a variety of common articles.

BILLIARD SALOON AND Ten Pin Alley.

WHITNEY'S BLOCK.

Main Street, Brownville.

Feb. 4, '64 yly.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

The war drama is approaching its highest point of interest. This year will probably determine the fate of the Nation, and the result will be either a restoration of the Union, as we have it, or a permanent disunion of the States. The result of 61 will be the result of the Union. The result of 61 will be the result of the Union. The result of 61 will be the result of the Union.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Special TELEGRAPH REPORTS.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

And original quality of news from the front.

Agents for specimens numbers of the Paper: Proprietor's distribution, and they will be given if forwarded.

Send as many names as possible in Clubs, and papers sent to one address.

It is not required that all the papers of a Club shall be sent to one Post Office, the same may be sent to different Offices, and addressed to any person.

The following are our rates for the year 1864:

DAILY DEMOCRAT. Mail Subscribers—One year \$2 50. Price to Non-Subscribers. . . . . 32 50.

TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT. Mail Subscribers—One year \$1 50.

WEEKLY DEMOCRAT. Single Copies—One year \$1 50.

The above rates for all Mail Subscribers payable in advance.

Orders not accompanied with the money will not be filled.

All papers of color additional, will be discarded at the rate of the times paid for.

McKEE, PUBLISHER & CO.