



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1864.

Since our last issue our city has been the scene of considerable excitement. On Sunday, the 21st, a squad of ten soldiers, under command of Lieut. Schenck, arrived here from Nebraska City. They were sent to ferret out and arrest the gang of horse thieves who have been for some months past making this section of country their field of operations; and right well have they performed their duty. A large number of our citizens "pitched in," and by Monday night they had fifteen prisoners, against nearly all of whom there is very strong evidence. The work was quietly, quickly and efficiently done; no frozen excitement prevailed, and "clinch law" was only hinted at by few. On Tuesday they were taken up to Nebraska City, we presume, to be tried by a court martial.

We hope this will stop such business for the future; but still think it best not to tolerate in vigilance, as the present state of affairs seems not entirely satisfactory. The ring-leaders have not been caught, nor do these fifteen comprise the whole gang. Startling developments may yet be expected.

ITEMS.

The tobacco crop of Bay county, Mo., the past season, will amount to 3,000,000 pounds, of which at least three-fourths was saved in excellent condition.

Farmers of Indiana, from the Central portion of the State, say the peach trees have been killed by the cold weather.

One week the births of 562 boys and 573 girls—in all 1,135 children—were registered in London. This number is below the average return, but very slightly so.

During the year 1863 306,942 barrels of mackerel were inspected in Massachusetts, the catch being the largest since 1852.

Emancipation in Maryland is meeting with great favor in the Legislature of that State.

There is a spirited anti-secession movement going on in North Carolina.

There was a grand affair in Johnston's army on the 9th. The 2d Kentucky regiment refused to march to be conscripted, and were placed under guard of the 3d Alabama.

The whole number of Post Offices in this country on the 30th of June, was 29,047—an increase over last year of 172—530 offices have been established and 668 discontinued.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a resolution nominating Abraham Lincoln for the next President.

The Washington Republican of yesterday is authorized to state that the report that communication between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap is cut off, and nearly all of East Tennessee is in the possession of the rebels, is untrue.

A Convention to amend the State Constitution of Virginia met at Alexandria on the 12th.

The forces at Richmond are commanded by General Elzy. General Hood is assigned to the rebel army in Tennessee.

The Richmond Examiner says the authorities have taken measures to prevent an anticipated rising of the Yankee prisoners on Belle Island.

Reports from Knoxville represents the garrison suffering from small pox, of which there are 700 cases and a scarcity of rations.

The World's letter has a report that 4,000 troops have landed on James Island, near Charleston, in the rear of the rebel batteries.

The House Post Office Committee will report a bill in favor of direct mail communications with Brazil.

There seems to be no difference of opinion among the Senators that the recent election of a Senator by the Kansas Legislature was premature, and therefore invalid.

Guerrillas are infesting the southern counties of Kentucky, shooting the most active Union men, stealing horses and committing other depredations.

The Secretary of War submitted additional estimates of deficiencies to the Senate to-day, amounting to over \$80,000,000.

Admiral Dahlgren, with the Pawnee, Water-Whitch and Wachita, has sailed for St. Johns, Florida.

The Savannah Republican gives gloomy accounts of rebel affairs, and states there is only one month's supply of subsistence in possession of the commissary.

An expedition left Fort Royal on the 6th under General Seymour, consisting of three brigades and one light battery, and landed at Jacksonville, Florida, on

the morning of the 8th, without any casualties. It is reported the expedition will push on to Tallahassee.

At least one-half of the people of Mississippi and Louisiana, in places accessible to our boats, are desirous of taking the oath, and would, if present prohibitions were not in existence.

The Herald's Washington special says it is understood that government is preparing a protest against the French occupation of Mexico.

Through General Butler's intervention the officers and men of Colonel Straight's command have been released from close confinement and their irons removed.

It is reported by military authorities here that troops from Lee's and Beauregard's armies are being sent to other points in the Confederacy, probably to Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville.

The New York Herald's dispatch from Vicksburg states that Jackson and Yazoo City are in the hands of General Sherman, after a slight skirmish, attended with but little loss to us. This success gives us fine foraging country. Generals McPherson and Hurlbut occupied Jackson. Colonel Gates occupied Yazoo, after a short fight at Sattara, where we lost a few men.

Ten hundred and twenty bales cotton were accidentally burned at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 8th.

Hon. Marcus Morton, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, died on the 6th, at his residence in Taunton. His age was eighty years.

A Detroit letter to the New York Herald says a great number of rebel deserters are scattered through the North as incendiaries. Some are even to ship as crews of vessels, and act as pirates at sea. The story is given for what it is worth.

Hong Kong papers of December 21st say the Chinese Government repudiates the bargain made by its agent with Mr. Osborn, agent of the British Government, on the ground that the instructions were exceeded.

Continued dry weather in California operates injuriously on the growing crops, causing the grain market to assume an increased firmness.

A deserter from Price's army states that no knowledge of the President's amnesty proclamation existed among Price's men, and expressed the opinion that as soon as they have a knowledge of its conditions there will soon be little left of his army.

Deserters are coming into our lines in large numbers; eight regiments are forming; two filled.

Missouri's quota of troops to be filled by the draft, is estimated at 22,526, from which the recruits enlisted since October 17th, 1863, will be deducted.

Speaking of the Idaho fever, the Franklin County News says: "Hundreds are being hurried to that barren land from whence no traveler expects to return until the war is over, and there is no probability of their being drafted."

In a vote on the conscription in the House several Administration men desired to record their vote as not opposing drafting of slaves, of which they were heartily in favor, but the proposed payment for their slaves to which they objected, as a Congressional recognition of right of property in man.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, in a memorial to the Senate, represents that within a few months more than twenty-five millions of dollars in gold and silver have been mined in Idaho Territory, which remains there for want of means of transit.

Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington.

The New York Tribune "reckons" that Governor Carney's election as United States Senator will stand.

The Senate Military Committee are unanimous in their determination not to report General Schofield's name to the Senate for confirmation.

"Idaho" is the last cry of the gold hunters. When they go there and get back, they have "eyed-a-hoe, but no gold."

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania reports the bankers and private brokers of that State owe \$70,900 for taxes.

It is estimated that the effective strength of the European armies—in a time of profound peace—amounts to 2,875,948 men—nearly equal to the whole population of the State of New York—maintained in absolute idleness, at an annual cost to the people of over seven hundred millions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26th.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 23d inst., I have to say, that to the general rule that the jurat of an affidavit is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, there has been made the following exception: "Certificates issued or affidavits made in any suit pending in any court are exempt from stamp duty." Very respectfully,

JOHN W. LEWIS, Com.

To JOHN BUTCHER, Esq.

The vote on resolutions in the House declaring that slavery ought to be immediately abolished everywhere, was 78 to 62.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The correct understanding of the questions involved in the present state of affairs between Germany and Denmark, requires a reading of the whole history of the troubles in 1849 to 1852. But those who remember the brave resistance offered by the Danes to the German forces at that time, will not consider the contest so unequal as it may appear when we only estimate strength by population.

The battle of Idstedt was one of the best fought battles which modern European history furnishes. The Danes defeated the German army on very much the same ground which is likely to become the scene of the present contest, if it proceeds to blows. The narrowest part of the Danish peninsula is not far from the southern line of the Duchy of Schleswig, and the latest accounts inform us that it was the purpose of the Danish Government to make a stand on the line of the Danneberg, and there meet their enemy. This Danneberg is one of the most interesting memorials of ancient times in Europe. It is a fortification crossing the peninsula from water to water. It commences on the Sley, a ford or bay of the Baltic, and extends to the Treens at Holtinghead, whence that river and the Eyder are navigable to the sea. It runs about four miles south of Schleswig, which is an old town on the Sley, with a fine castle situated in an impassable bog or marsh in the very center of the town. The Danneberg was built, of earth, about A. D. 808, by Gottfried, a Jutland king, to defend his dominions. The Saga, or rhyning chronicle of Olaf of Norway, contains a passage showing that that celebrated viking, when a soldier in a German army, fought at the Danneberg in A. D. 978. In the year 1060 it was repaired and strengthened by brick and stone towers and forts, and again in 1440 it was thoroughly repaired by Queen Margaret. The peasantry still call it Margaret's wall, and it is a formidable military work at the present time. By natural position, as well as by the aid of this work, the Danish frontier is defensible by a small army, and the battle of Idstedt showed plainly the remarkable ability of this people in military operations.

The following bill, to be entitled "An act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy," has passed both Houses of Congress:

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vendor of merchandise of any description, or any other person, except within the line of the enemy, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: Provided, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate Court held for the district within which the offense was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be more over subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said court; and it shall be the duty of the Judges of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the Grand Jury.

"An act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes."

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the above recited act shall not apply to farmers and planters engaged on the 5th of January, 1864, in the production of the grain and provisions, either by their own manual labor in superintending the labor of others. Provided the exemption herein contemplated is granted subject to the following conditions:

I. That the person availing himself thereof shall devote himself, and the labor of which he has the control and superintendence exclusively to the production of provisions and family supplies.

II. That there shall be paid and contributed from the farm, or, if more than one farm, from each of the farms which the persons thus exempted own or superintends, in addition to the taxes required by any tax law, an additional tenth of the pork or bacon produced on said farm or farms (beginning with the product of last year), for the use of the army.

III. That the person thus exempted will, if so required, sell all his surplus provisions now on hand or hereafter raised, for the use of soldiers' families, or for the use of the army, at prices not greater than those fixed for the time being by the Commissioners appointed under the Impressment act.

IV. That the person seeking to avail himself of the benefit of this act shall have furnished a substitute not liable to military duty, who is not in the service, or who has been legally discharged therefrom, or who has died therein.

V. That the benefit of this act shall not apply to persons on farms or plantations on which there is any other male adult not liable to military duty.

Sec. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of the President, under existing laws, to exempt such persons as he may deem proper, on grounds of equity, justice or necessity.

HOW THE REBELS BRAND.

Branding deserters, as performed at Castle Thunder in Richmond, is described as a beautiful operation, and as human as beautiful. The culprit is fastened to a large table, with his face downwards, and a large "D" scarred upon his posterior. A plain bar of iron about an inch in diameter, narrowed down a little at the point, is heated to incandescence, and used as a sign painter would use a brush in lettering, only in a very slow and bungling manner. A greasy smoke with a sickly stench arises, accompanied with crackling sounds and the groans of the victim as the hot iron sinks deep into the flesh. On pretence of rendering the mark plain and indelible, in reality to torture the unfortunate culprit, the hot iron is drawn

many times through the wound, making it larger and deeper, until the victim, unable to endure the excruciating longer, faints and is carried away. The operation is always performed by old Keadar, the executioner of Kellogg, the greatest demon in human form outside of Plato's realm.

New York, Feb. 17.—Army officers from the front express the opinion that within ten days the roads will enable the rebels to move and they will initiate the spring campaign. Two opinions prevail, one is that they will attack us square in front and endeavor to drive Meade within the defenses at Washington. The other is that Lee will go rapidly up into Pennsylvania plundering more vastly than last year, and fighting pitched battles on a line of safe retreat.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The privateer Alabama is in the dock at Amoy, China, and the Wyoming standing sentry over her.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The committee of Conference on the enrollment bill agree to exempt drafted men for one year precisely, on the payment of \$300.

New York, Feb. 18.—The army at Chattanooga is preparing for immediate operations. The roads in Georgia are improving. Grant will march against Johnston with eighty thousand men.

On the 22d of February Mr. Lincoln will issue a proclamation for universal emancipation including the border States.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—Escaped Union prisoners have arrived here. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but for prudential reasons many particulars are withheld from publication. They were 51 days making the tunnel. The tunnel was about 600 feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed beyond the line of the guards.

New York, Feb. 20.—The rebel forces in Florida are about twenty-five hundred strong, under General Funnigan.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 30.—Intelligence reached here that General Price had received sixty days furlough, to enable him to go to Texas and Mexico.

The belief at headquarters and throughout the rebel army is, that he never will return.

Cairo, Feb. 20.—General Sherman reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburg.

Officers from the front report all quiet at Chattanooga and Knoxville.

It is rumored here that Sherman had a fight with Polk near Brandon, Mississippi, whipped him, and took twelve thousand prisoners.

Chicago, 19.—Chattanooga telegrams says Sherman's troops destroyed a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, thereby severing the connection between Polk's forces and Mobile. Great consternation exists consequently among the rebels. There is also a report of a battle at Enterprise, Miss. Result not stated.

New York, Feb. 19.—The following summary of news by the Virginia, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., has been received: Marshal Wrinkle on the 31st of January, summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig forthwith. General Deutze refused. Whereupon the Prussians passed frontier, and shots were exchanged without effect. Deutze retreated after blowing up a large bridge.

The Prussians on the 1st inst. were advancing to Gottarf, and Enford, to establish headquarters at the former place. The British ship from Ekinford had sailed away.

The entire Austrian and Prussian army entered Schleswig, and masses of troops are pressing Northward.

The Post says that England is in honor bound to furnish material support to Denmark.

Washington, 19.—The enrollment bill has passed both the Senate and the House and only awaits the signature of the President.

Chattanooga, 19.—The Mobile News says Polk has been shamefully outgeneraled by Sherman, who had advanced beyond Meridian, and got between him and Montgomery.

The Marietta Rebel has rumors of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 13th. No particulars.

New York, 19.—A special to the Times says Gen. Meade was in Washington yesterday, in consultation several hours with the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck.

A Chattanooga letter says the colored troops organized in the southwest by Adj. Gen. Thomas will perform an important part in the Spring campaign in that region. Seventy five thousand colored men will be ready for service in the southwest by May first.

A special to the Herald says there is no doubt that at an early day the army of the Potomac will be consolidated into three grand corps d'armes. Sedgwick Hancock and Couch are mentioned as commanders.

On Monday night, the first of February, two men from (perhaps) the north side of Muddy, crossed the Creek above Cornell's, took a direct line to the house of T. J. Campbell. Campbell was not at home; they demanded of his lady the money he got for his hogs, near four hundred dollars. They undoubtedly knew how much money Jeff got for his hogs. They abused his wife, and then robbed the house of thirty or forty dollars worth of goods, but got no money.

And on Thursday night the 4th, inst. there was a raid on Ruby by some 25 or thirty midnight assassins. They destroyed the contents of two Groceries; (as for that we care but little) they went to the house of one Poter, robbed them of \$100 in money, their wearing apparel, bed-clothing, &c., and two horses. Also, took one horse from Mose Vandel, belonging to the widow Dyer. They also beat Geo. Poter (who has served a term in his country's service) most shamefully.—Cor. Fall City Broad Ave.

Four companies of the Colorado 2d, which arrived from the plains last week made a march worthy of record. They made the trip, 800 miles, in thirty-eight days, and without losing a man. They kept up with the Missouri 11th which came in at the same time, mounted. One hundred and eighty-four miles of the distance no word was to be had. Considering the season of the year, the nature of the country traveled over and the terrible severity of the weather, we doubt whether a more remarkable march has been during the present war.—Brunsicker, 6th.

"I like you," said a girl to her suitor, "but cannot leave home: I am a widow's only darling; no husband can equal my parent in kindness." "She may be kind," replied the lover, "but be my wife—we will all live together, and see if I don't beat your mother."

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, is to commence on the 17th of May next and continue two or three weeks.

Review of St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1864.

TOBACCO—Firm, with a good demand for all grades. Sales of 16 hogs green legs from 4 90 to 6 10; 24 planters' from 6 20 to 8; 19 common legs from 8 40 to 12 00; 16 medium shipping from 13 20 to 16 00; 3 common and medium manufacturing from 17 40 to 19 50, and 11 boxes. Hides on 5 hales rejected.

COTTON—The only additional sale was of about 75 bales strictly middling; after "Change yesterday on private terms. Today nothing transpired.

HEMP—Market unchanged, with sales of 32 bales dressed at 2 20, and 24 bales do at 2 35 do per ton.

FLOCK—Holders were firmer to-day, but the market was slow and unchanged. Sales 100 hirs country super at 5 10; 80 and 100 hirs do at 5 25; 80 do at 5 30; and 200 hirs single extra on private terms.

WHEAT—Buyers held off and there was a dull market. Sales were confined to 100 bags fair fall at 1 15; 1 16; 450 bags good lot at 1 20; 1 22; and 415 bags prime and strictly prime at 1 25; 1 28 per bushel.

CORN—The market was dull and the prices declined. Sales comprised 172 bags white in second-hand bags at 1 01; 1,200 bags, mostly old white, in new bags at 1 05, delivered, and 1,800 bags new mixed and yellow, in new bags, at 1 04 per bushel.

OATS—Dull and declining, with sales of 600 bags at 91 1/2c in new bags, and 6,000 @ 70 1/2c bushels to arrive in April, in new bags, at 90 1/2c per bushel.

BARLEY—No sales transpired to-day.

RYE—The market dull and dropping. Sales 52 bags at 93c, and 111 do at 85c per bushel.

BEANS—Market steady. Sales 17 sacks good mixed at 2 60; 20 bbls prime navy at 2 75, and 22 bbls choice do at 2 70 per bushel, including packages.

GROCERIES—There was a steady and firm market at 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c for raw sugar; 85 to 80 1/2c for Rio coffee; 70c in bulk for new plantation molasses. 72c in half barrels; for some 60c for reboiled molasses; 65c for old plantation; 7c for rice.

DRIED FRUIT—Market buoyant, and sales of 51 sacks apples at 2 40, and 89 sacks peaches and halves, at 4 00; 12 1/2c per bushel, with the sacks.

POTATOES—A lot of 100 bags Northern mixed was sold at 80c per bushel, with the bags.

HIDES—Flint, 18c; dry salted, 16c; green salted, 15c.

QUININE—Sole 61 bags new single at 27 1/2c.

FLAXSEED—Manufacturers are paying 2 60c per bushel, exclusive of sacks.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Sales of 12 casks sugar-cured hams at 1 1/2c, and 113 lbs No. 1 lard at 11 1/2c.

SALT—Business small at 27 1/2c per bbl, and the same for rock.

NOTICE.

All those that know themselves indebted to the undersigned by note or account, 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 find their notes or accounts left in the hands of officers for collection.

D. H. SEIGLE.
Brownville, N. T. 28th '64.
n23-8-6w.

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 addresses to

REV. E. A. WILSON,
Williamburgh,
n23-8-6w.
King Co., New York.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.—I will have for sale this spring in limited quantities choice fruit trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Blackberries, Raspberries, Flower Shrubs &c., of my own cultivation.

n23-8-6w.
R. W. FURNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MOLINE PLOWS.

On hand and to arrive at

D. A. CONSTABLE'S

Iron and Steel Warehouse,
20 and 22 Third Street,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Feb. 24, n23-1f.

SHOCK CORN FOR SALE.

I have ONE HUNDRED Bushels of corn that I wish to sell; not having time to shuck it out myself I will sell it in the shock cheap for cash. Water being handy, it would be a good chance for any one desiring to winter stock to buy hard feed out on the premises. I live six miles southwest of Brownville, on the Little Nemah, three miles above Melville, Mo.

Feb. 25, n23-8-1-pd.
S. H. COLDWELL.

ESTRAY STEER.

Taken up by the undersigned, living in Washington, D.C., near the Fort Kearney Road, on the 8th day of February, 1864, one steer, yellow with white spots on his hip, hind legs white to his knees, fore feet white, and about two years old.

Feb. 25, n23-8-3w-pd.
GEORGE OTENS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Oliver Stevenson and Maria R. Stevenson, his wife, complainants,
vs.
John McPherson; Ralph W. Booth, Andrew J. Preston, J. W. Bryson and Franklin Attee, partners as R. W. Booth & Co.; Abraham Fennistim, John Froumstine, James Froumstine and Charles Karfo, partners as H. A. Froumstine & Co.; William R. Penick as H. R. Penick, partners as M. E. Reeves & Co.; Albert Kelly and George E. Harding, partners as Kelly & Harding; Amos Carter, Jacob P. Cutler and Henry Torrell, partners as Carter & Torrell; Roger E. Harding, Matthew Fife, George T. Hubbard and Henry Vogel, partners as Fife, Hubbard & Vogel, respondents.

PROBATE NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that an application has been made in the Probate Court of Nemaha county, N. T., to have Sterling F. J. Majors appointed Executor of the estate of William Wilson, deceased, and that Thursday at one o'clock, p. m. March 24, 1864, is the time set to hear said application.

D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge.

JACOB MAROHN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, serviceable and fashionable

Wearing Apparel,
to his
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED.

BROAD CLOVES, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, &c. &c. OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices. He is also prepared to make up in the Singer's Sewing Machines.

I warrant my work,
Hand as well as Machine Work.
Those wishing anything 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 14, 1864, 1y.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elizabeth Waters, Administratrix of the Estate of Absalon Waters, deceased, for Letters of Administration, on the first Monday of April, 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 appear before the said court at said place and time to show cause why the same should not be granted to the said Administratrix to sell all or so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay the debt of said estate.

H. G. LORE, Probate Judge.
Pawnee City, Jan. 25, 1864. n21-8-4t-50-00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

David Smith vs. Jacob Estabrook.
Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction at the front entrance of Dan's building, in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, (that being the house 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 Estabrook, on an order of attachment in favor of David Smith, issued out of the District Court, of said county of Nemaha, Nebraska.

The above property is to be sold by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of said court and to me directed as Sheriff of said County of Nemaha.

Given under my hand, February 5th, 1864.
W. G. GLASGOW, Sheriff.
Brownville, Feb. 11, '64. n21-8-5w-6dp.

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. 28, 1864. n22-8-3t-35-10.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned living three miles west of Glen Rock on the 11th of November, two mares. One three year old, left hind foot white and a cut out the left eye. And one yearling mare, white and black, with a white spot on the forehead. The mares were accompanied by a swallow fork in right ear; about eight and ten months old. JOHN W. BENNETT.
Jan. 11, '64-n23-5w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

S. L. Swan assignee of L. T. White & Co. vs. G. H. Nixon and C. B. Smith.
Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of Dan's building, in Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, (that being the house in which the District Court for said county was last held) on