Nebraska Advertiser

W. H. MILLER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY NOV. 10, 1864.

Wanted at this Office

Two intelligent, well disposed boys, to learn the printing business. A moderate education will be sufficient qualification. Boys from the country preferred.

A Word for Ourselves.

Since we took control of the *Advertiser* its patronage has been steadily increasing, and we feel confident that we will be able to make its circulation equal to any in the Territory, as we are determined not to be surpassed by any, in the amount of information given. All we ask of the public is a continuation of the liberal patronage we have been receiving. But being desious of increasing the circulation still more, we make the following

LIBERAL OFFER.

To any person who is now a subscriber and who will send us a club of six, we will give one copy, for one year, of any $3,00 Magazine desired.

To any person, *not now a subscriber*, who will send us a club of five, we will give one copy of the *Advertiser*, for one year free.

To any person, *not now a subscriber*, whe will send us a club of ten, we will give one copy of the *Advertiser*, for one year and one copy, for one year, of any $3,00 Magazine desired.

The clubs must all be for one year.

Agents are wanted throughout the Territory, Northwest Missouri, Northern Kansas and Western Iowa, to canvas for subscrition to the *Advertiser*. We have some out now, who are making from three to five dollars per day. It is as good an inducment as any farmer could desire to canvas his own neighborhood—to get a valuable Magazine or Newspaper. Write for information, inclosing stamp to prepay return postage.

Hereafter we shall take off the telegraphic reports at this place which will place us on an equality with the best papers in the western country, as far as news is concerned, and by devoting our whole attention to our paper, we feel confident that we shall make it equal to any paper in the west, in reliability and information.

The Letter of Mr. Boyce.

On the 20th of September Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, addressed a most important letter to the rebel President on the subject of peace negotiations with the United States, and urged him as a patriot and a statesman so to strengthen the hands of the Union peace party, as their only hope of peace was in a long continued series of victories, such as had crowned the arms of the Union during the last year. He then proceeded to inform us what kind of peace the rebel leaders desire, and gives expression to a sentiment which every enlightened man on the subject of peace between the United States and the Confederacy:

"We are waging war to obtain a satisfactory peace. I mean a peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the swords would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furies. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, final and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony. Unless we can obtain such a peace as this our republican institutions totter to their fall, and we become the subjects of a military despotism."

He then proceeded to give his views of the War power of the Government, and the effect of war on Republics:

"Every government must exist; this is the law of its being. If it is attacked by a great force, it must bring a proportionately great force to its defence. If its form is such as not to furnish military strength to the fullest extent of its means, it must disregard that form. The republican form, especially the form of a confederacy of free States, is not the best adapted for war. In fact, it is a peace establishment. The form best adapted for war is a national military despotism. The republic at war is gradually passing into a despotism. As the war continues, and the pressure of its enemy increases, this transition is accelerated. A republic forced to the wall by a powerful enemy must end in despotism."

His views upon this subject are eminently correct. Even in our own Government we have seen our Executive compelled to resort to extraordinary means to meet extraordinary emergencies—means that were not comprehended in the peace power of the Executive, but only in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Republic; and when acting in that capacity there is no very definite limit to his authority. He must, of necessary, depart from the established forms of Government, and resort to measures in accordance with the emergency.

Mr. Boyce makes a very lucid statement, of the effect, this exercise of this power by the Rebel President has had upon the condition of the Confederacy, and if it is as true as it is lucid, the Confederacy is indeed in a most deplorable condition. He says:

"We have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there we no States, only provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress—what greater power would you exercise than you do now? Have you not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country, between seventeen and fifty, subject to military authority? None are exempt, except upon considerations of public interest. Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled holders of paper money to fund it, or lose one-third? Have we not seized all railroads? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property, at our own prices in our own money? Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportation of the great staples of the country? Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home, to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of habeas corpus? Have we not inroduced the passport system which we used to think belonged to the iron despotism of Europe? In short, has not the Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed, if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater power could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them."

Thus, it is evident, that the Government of the Confederacy cannot be made any stronger. According to the views of heir own statesmen it is a military despotism—the strongest form of Government, for war purposes, known to men. They have their last man in the field and their resources are almost exhausted.—Whenever a Government has to compell the holders of its currency to fund it—or lose one third; has to establish a Government monopoly of the exportation of the staple productions in order to raise revenue; has to impose direct taxes, and has to compel its citizens to execute bonds to deliver their produce to its agents at its own prices, and are cooped up in their own capital by an overwhelming enemy, their is little ground for hope of success.

When Southern statesmen, therefore, see themselves in such a condition, it is not srange that they should urge their President to encourage, strengthen and fortify the only party in the North from which they can hope to obtain such a settlement of this difficulty as will enable them to retain their "peculiar institution" of slavery, and still leave ground for a dispute about "States Rights" and the consequent right of secession.

Virginia Election

The election in Western Virginia took place on the 27th of October. It is believed that the entire Union ticket was elected.

Governor Boreman—no opposition—was re-elected. He received a heavy vote.

Returns from six counties gives Hubbard, Union candidate for Congress, over 1,200 majority.

The Legislature and local officers are largely Union,

Nevada Admitted to the Union.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States issued an act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State government," and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Whereas, The said Constitution and State Government have been formed pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said act, and also a copy of the Constitution and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Female Orator.

Miss Anna Dickinson, of Philadelphia, has taken the stump for Lincoln and Johnson. She made a speech lately at cooper's Institute, in which she reviewed the Chicago platform and the Records of McClellan and Pendelton in a true politician like manner. The New York Tribune says of her address:

The whole of Miss Dickinson's address was delivered with great energy and fire, but also with the most maidenly propr ety of manner and gesture, and through its whole length enchained the breathless attention of the audience, broken only by the bursts of applause elicited by the burning words of the fair young oratress.

—Marmaduke, Cabel and other officers of Price's army passed through St. Louis on the 2d inst. on their way to Johnson's Island.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Nebraska Advertiser.

RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION.

Lincoln ahead in Ilinois, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SHERMAN'S MOVENENTS—DESPERATE CONDITION OF HOOD.

From General Grant's Army.

TERRIBLE RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.

Guerillas arrested in Chicago,

A PIRATE ON LAKE HURON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7th.

Richmond papers of the 24th have the following concerning the sinking of the Albemarle and capture of Plymouth.—They state the cause of the capture of Plymouth to have been a lack of watchfulnes on the part of their troops. On Thursday night a party of 18 men from the yankee fleet in Albemarle Sound, 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On their way they found six rebels in a small boat doing picket duty, they all being asleep, were captured. The yankees proceeeing to Plymouth found the Albemarle at her wharf, and running a torpedo boat under her amidship blew her up, causing damage from which she soon sunk. Infantry stationed on the wharf fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sunk, captured the whole party, none killed and only one wounded. The loss of the Albemarle opened Roanoke to the yankees.

Capt. Roberts commanded the Albemarle—all on board escaped.

N. Y. Herald's correspondence says Sherman has sent 4 corps south to Decatur to operate against Hood, while with his remaining five corps he has moved to Atlanta, doubtless to commence offensive operations from that point, thus ignoring for a time the existence of Hood and leaving him to presecute his campaign into Tennessee at his leisure.

Gen. Butler by direction of the President and by assignment of Gen. Dix, commanding Department of the East, has assumed command of the military forces of the State of New York for the purpose of preserving order until after the Presidential election, and to prevent the execution of supposed designs of rebels and sympathisers to carrying out a systematic plundering raid in our principal cities. Butler in his official order assures citizens they need not apprehend interferonce with their rights and privileges as electors, as his subordinates are instructed to directly refrain from any thing of the kind, his only intention being to preserve the peace. Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to members of the metropolitan police instructing them to enforce to-morrow throughout the district compliance with State Law requiring that no liquors shall be sold on election day, that no box for distributing tickets shall be erected within fifty feet of a polling place, and that no unjustifiable physical force shall be used either by policemen or citizens to entice or intimidate electors.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5th.

Rebel force attempted to cross Tennesse river at mouth of Blue water on 3d. But were repulsed by the federal force with considerable loss. Three regiments rebel cavalry reported between Decatur and Courtland. Forrest with cavalry force reported near Johnsonville.

Yesterday at daylight the gunboat Undine—captured a few days since by rebels—came through the Chute at Reynolds ville Island, landed rebel troops who then fired her and left at 8 o'clock. gunboats Key West and Eliine steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsville Island from Johnsville engaged a rebel battery of 24 pound Parrots. Gunboats were driven back badly damaged to Johnsonville at 2 p. m. Enemys battery opposite above and below Johnsonville opened on our disabled gunboats, they responded until their ammunition was exhausted, then blew up the boats, the crews are at Johnsonville. This morning the rebels commenced crossing on boats of Undine about 5 miles above Johnsonville, flatboats were also used.—No fighting has taken place to-day.—Rebels engaged in burying dead. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight. Reenforcements have arrived. Gen. Schofield takes command of the post at Johnsonville. Intelligence from below Florence state that the largest portion of Hood's army is still south of the river, out of rations and clothing, subsisting on the country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6th.

Unofficially announced to-day that Butler is in command of the East. Over ten thausand troops have arrived here within the past two days to report to Butler. Officials claim to posses infarmation that a plan for a riot on election day was fully matured, large numbers of southerners, who have been in the city several months, are said to be banded for that purpose.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6th.

The following is an extract from a letter received here to day by the Editor of the Epxress from Dunnville, C. W., dated Saturday, Nov. 5th:

"Look out for a raid on Buffalu from Toronto and Hamilton on Tuesday; advance guard is at Fort Erie and Suspension Bridge or will be on Monday; head quarters are at Toronto.

(Signed,) LEADING CANADIANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7th.

Intelligence received from Mexico today states that Garcia De Lacardena, Sandeval and other Jourish leaders in the department of Zatecas have given in their adherance to the Imperial Government. Gen. Mejian, the Imperialist, has installed himself at Matamoras; Juarists also having submitted to the new order of things. Telegraph lines are to be established between the principle cities of Mexico, communicating by way Texas with the United States; another line will connect Mexico with Youcatan; a submarine cabal will be laid to Cuba this way. It is expected that the City of Mexico will soon be in direct and instantaneous communicaton with New York, Havana and San Francisco. The forces lately under command of Gen. Omiga said to be completely dispersed, while companies voluntarily come to various municipal authorities and laid down ieeir armes.

CHICAGO Oct. 7.—This evening's Journal says that Telegrams were received yesterday from John Wentworth, announcing the coming of a large number of bushwhackers. Col. Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas was at once communicated and an order issued for the arrest of the desperadoes on their arrival. The fact leaked out and the faithful found means to apprise their friends, and the bushwhackers left the train, at the city limits and scattered through the city in various directions.—The police and military are constantly scouting the city, and have picked up hundreds of them. A propeller with about 100 suspicious looking charaters arrived here this morning from Canada. The military and Police are after them, and all will be captured. Col. Sweet, for sometime has been aware of the existive of a plot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city. His detectives have been at work with success and though the evidence obtained was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the arrest fo them as conspirators, it was deemed necessary to strike at such enes as were unquestionably treasonable. Col. Sweet has proof in his possession that it was the plan of the conspirators to attack the camp on both sides to-morrow to night, release the prisoners, and burn and pillage the city. The Police made a raid early this morning on the Donoldson House, on Carrol Street, and captured four Bushwhackers who had been tracked there. All of them were armed to the teeth. A mounted party of 500 has been organized by the citizens for the protection of the city. They will be on duty all night. There is sufficient military force here to prevent and outbreak. Messrs Richmond & Hancock, agents for N. Y. line of propellers, received a dispatch to-day that the Canal steamer Georgiana fitted out as a pirate is on Lake Huron.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.

The Express train from Dunkirk this morning was thrown down an embankment 40 feet high by the displacement of a switch. The Engineer of the train and about 40 others were severely injured under the debris. No bodies have yet been recovered from the wreck.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC. 6

There was quite a lively time between the Pickets on the left of our line Friday night resulting in the loss of a few men on both sides. Yesterday there was a good deal of artillery firing near Jerusalum plank road without loss to us.—Last night the pickets in the same vicinity opened fire shortly after dark, and kept it up sharply all night and untill about 11 a. m. to-day. The rebels attacked our advance picket line to recover the ground our men took last week, but failed. Citizens from Richmond who left there to avoid conscription arrived within our lines yesterday morning. They bring the old story of want and desolation in Richmond, garraters oporating in the streets at night, high prices for the necessaries of life &c.—They also say that the rebels in front of Petersburg are mining under our works, but very little faith is placed in the report.

NEW YORK, 7.

Commercial's Washington special says California official expresses fears that French and Secession refugees in Mexico will endeavor to expel American minors from Sonora, and excite trouble between the two countries. The Richmond papers of the 3d announces the capture of Plymouth by our gunboats after three hours fighting. The forts were passed and all their guns dismounted when the rebels evacuated under a severe fire.

WASHINGTON, 7.

It is estimated that during the week 50,000 persons left here to vote at the Presidential election. Letters received in this city from the officers in command of the trans-Mississippi squadran dated Chattenooga Nov. 1 says My boats had two brushes with Hood's forces and repulsed him both times. He has now gone below the shoals, and a large portion of his army has arrived at Florence for the invasion of middle and Eastern Tennessee. Hood is represented as tyranical in the extreme. His men lived two days on corn and water with the addition of Pumkin stolen by the way.—He suffers by the desertion of his people, who he intended moving southward but was prevented by the threat of his soldiers to desert if he did not give them the promised harvest in middle and east Tennessee. He will probbly be bagged as Sherman is ahead of him.

PITTSBURGH, 8th.

Alleghany county gives Lincoln 8,500 majority and Philadelphia 10,000. Scattering returns indicate a Union majority of 15,000 or 20,000 on the home vote.

Franklin, Mo., 8th.

Official vote of Franklin precinct, Lincoln 187, McClellan 24.

New York, 8th.

Herald gives 37,500 majority in the city. Union men claim the State by 20,000 majority. Albany gives McClellan 2,500.

Detroit, 8th.

McClellan's majority is 1,000. Wayne county gives 2,000 majority for McClellan. Returns so far as received show a Democratic gain.

Nashville, 8th.

The city gives Lincoln 1317, McClellan 25. Gallatin, Lincoln 119, McClellan 42. In Iowa Lincoln's estimated majority is 30,000. Clark county, Ohio, Lincoln's majority is 1,500, Union 2,000, Warren county, Turtle creek township gives Lincoln 674 majority, Franklin township 270 majority for Lincoln. Dayton City gives Lincoln 70 majority. Toledo, Lincoln 242 majority. Cleveland, Lincoln 934 majority. Steubenville, Lincoln 506 majority. Sandusky, Lincoln 30 majority. Butler county, 4 townships and the city of Hamilton give, a Democratic gain of 127. Pueblo county, Iras township gives Lincoln 198 majority.—Portsmouth, Lincoln 39 majority, Ironton, Lincoln 461 majority, Lancaster, McClellan 36 majority, Columbus, McClellan 462 majority. Green county, Lincoln 2,000 majority, Shelby, Lincoln 21 majority, Burlin, Lincoln 313 majority. Hartiny county, 4 townships, McClellan 221 majority. Upper Sandusky, McClellan 94 majority. Grafton Lincoln 9 majority, Alliance Lincoln 317, McClellan 186. Chilicothe, McClellan 51 majority.

Cleveland, 8th.

Scattering returns from Ohio and Indiana show a Union gain over the October election, and indicate that Lincoln has carried the two States by heavy majorities.

Returns from a few towns in Pennsylvania give small Union majorities. Oswego, New York city and towns in the county give a Union majority of 1702. The towns will probably increase this to 2,500. Three Union members to the General Assembly are elected. Fayette county, Ohio, Washington, township gives Lincoln 44 majority. Circleville gives McClellan 110 majority.

Buffalo, 8th.

The city gives about 505 Democratic majority. Rochester gives a Democratic majority of sixty two Union gain of 127 over last year. The indications are that Lincoln's majority on home vote will be 35,000. Lincoln's estimated majority in Illinois will be 15,000. Lebanon, Illinois give Lincoln a majority of 175.—Bloomington 586. St. Clair county 1,000. Sandoral gives McClellan 57 majority. Salem 101, Alton 109 and Breece 170. Eight precincts in Morgan county gives Lincoln 13 majority, the county is doubtful. Camp Point township gives 85 majority for Lincoln, Withington 64, Clayton township 88, and Olney 87. Indiana, Fayette county, gives Lincoln 56 majority. Democratic gain of 15. Martin county, Shols township gives McClellan 16 majority. Union gain of 16. Orange county, Heron township gives Lincoln 88 majority, Union gain 3. Lawrence county, Mitchell township gives Lincoln 188. majority, Union gain of 40. Jackson county, Brownstown township gives McClellan 107 majority. Democratic gain of 8. Richmond city gives Lincoln 1291 majority. Union county gives Lincoln 242 majority, Union gain of 12.

Kentucky, partial returns from 24 counties, exclusive of Jefferson county and Louisville, gives McClellan 587 majority. Louisville city gives McClellan 3024 majority. Jefferson county, partial returns, gives McClellan 780 majority. Lexington, Lincoln 612, majority. Paris, McClellan 63 majority. Covington, Lincoln 601 majority. Cynthiana, McClellan 126 mrjority. Fallmouth, Lincoln 67 majority. Montgomery, McClellan 300 majority.

Louisville, 8, 10-30, p. m.

Partial returns from 28 counties in Kentucky, including Jefferson, give Lincoln 250 majority. Louisville official gives McClellan 4,873, Lincoln 1,849.

Indianapolis, 8.

Indiana returns received, show large Union majorities. It is estimated that Lincoln's majority will be 35,000.

Ohio soldiers' vote gives Lincoln 202, McClellan 13. Michigan city, Pa, 70 Union. Nianic gives 12 majority for McClellan. Fairburg 70 Republican majority. Buckley, 64 Republican majority.

New Haven, Conn. 8.

Thirty-one towns, including the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and Norwich, gives 1169 majority for Lincoln.

Ohio, 8.

Lincoln's majority 283.

Erie, Pa., 8

Lincoln's majority 284, a gain of 72.

St. Joseph, 8.

St. Joe gives Lincoln a majority of 799, a gain of 839 on vote of 1860. Buchanan county gives Lincoln 1,400 majority. Radical county tisket elected by large majorities. Leavenworth gives a majority for Thatcher over Crawford 510. Lee over Clark 750. All Representatives and Senators, anti-Lane, are elected. Lincoln's majority is 2,000.

A New Blockade Runner.

The Col. Charis Lamb. a New Steel-built, paddle wheel steamer has just been launched and tried at Liverpool, from the yard of Jones, Quiggins & Co. She is the largest steel vessel that has yet been built, and posseses extraordinary speed, At the trial on the 13th of October, she run about nineteen miles per hour, her breadth of beam is 36 feet and her length 281 1-2 feet. Her depth of hold is 15 feet 6 inches, and her tonnage 1788 c. M.

—Later returns from the State electon show a Union majority in Indiana of 21,250 against a Democratic majority in 1862 of 9,549.

It is generally believed now that Ohio has elected 18 Union Congressmen to 2 Democrats.

—rebel camp was recently discovered and broken up, in Nottaway Co. Mo., consisting of a small reeruting party from Price's army.

The official returns of the soldiers' vote in Pennsylvania received up to the 31st of October show 17,868, for the Union ticket, against, 5,232 for the Democratic, or a little more than three to one.

Death of another Guerrilla.

We are rejoiced to learn from the Mound City *Sentinel* that the notorious guerrilla Jackman, commanding a brigade in Price's army, was killed at the battle of Mine Creek, Linn county, Kan. He was taken to Mound City, when he died in about two hours. Thus has another of these fiends in human form met his just doom—Todd, Anderson, Jackman—a trio of as black-hearted murderers as the world ever saw, yet all recognized and employed by Price and the "chivalry."—*St. Joseph Herald*,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

MARSH BRO'S & ZOOK'S

NEW BOOK STORE.

The undersigned, having secured for a term of years the new and spacious room under

HARE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Main Street,

Beg leave to announce that they are prepared to sell most anything a man may ask for in their line, such as

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Of the finest quality.

TOY BOOKS

For Children.

VICTOR'S & KETTLE'S

History of the Rebellion,

At different prices.

Also: All the recommended School-Books for the Territory.

Our stock of Letter, Cap and Note paper being very large and of the best quality and bought when Gold was down, we will sell 20 per cent. lower than any new opposition that may spring up. We also have a few of those New Cheap Patent

CORN SHELLERS

Left. And BOYS such BULLY HAND SLEDS as you never seed.

Come in everybody where you can find anything you wish to read with a good place to read it in.

MARSH BRO'S & ZOOK.

Nov. 10th, 1864. ix-8-1y

THOS. C. CRENSHAW,

MANUFACTURER —OF— SADDLERY

DEALER —IN— COLLARS

ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS, WHIPS, SPURS, LASHES, &c. &c.

Main Street, Opposite Ware's Bank,

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA.

J. F. MORRIS

[Successor to R. Brown & Co.]

Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Brownville and vicinity, that he has purchased the

Large and Well Selected Stock

—OF—

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, PAINTS, &C.

OF R. BROWN & Co.

He assures the public generally, that he will keep on hand every thing usually kept in

First Class Drug Store,

and is determined not to be undersold for cash.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED AT ALL HOURS

WHITNEY BLOCK, MAIN STREET

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

ix-8-1y

Brownville Cemetery Association

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a notice published in the Advertiser of the 3d inst. the following persons, to wit. L. Hoadley, John McPherson, A. S. Holladay, T. W. Bedford, Theo. Hill, W. H. Miller, G. W. Bratton, W. H. McCreery and E. W. Thomas assembled at the time and place stated in said notice, and organized themselves into a cemetry association, to be known for the present, as "The Brownville Cemetry Association." On motion it was resolved that the next meeting be held at the Presbyterian Church in Brownville, on the 31st day of November, 1864, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of completing the organization of the association by the election of trustees and a clerk, with a view to having the association incorporated under an act of the Legislature of Nebraska Territory entitled "An Act to create and regulate Incorporations in the Territory of Nebraska approved February 15th 1864.

All who desire to become members of the association are invited to be present at said meeting and to take part in the election.

Nov. 7th 1864.

L. HOADLEY. Pres.
E. W. THOMAS, Secy.

v-Ix n8-4w-$10 50.

LEGAL NOTICE.

John R. Ullrey and Mary F. Ullrey, his wife will take notice that John Q. A. Smith as plaintiff has filed a petition in the District Court of the County of Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, on the Chancery side thereof against them together with Joseph Coleman and R. J. Whitney as defendant. The object and prayer of said petition is to foreclose a mortgage made by said Ullrey and wife in favor of said plaintiff on the South East 1-4 of Section No. 17, Township No. 5 North, of Range No. 15 East of the 6th principal Meridian, situated in the said County of Nemaha; to obtain a decree for the sale of said land, and to apply the proceeds in payment of a certain note made by said Ullrey in favor of said plaintiff for $425 00, dated August 8th 1859 and due five months after date with interest at the rate of sixty per cent per annum from maturity.

Said Ullrey and wife are required to answer said petition by the 25th day of December, A. D. 1864.

E. W. THOMAS,
Sol. for Comp.

v-Ix-n8-4w.—$13 50.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing under the name and style of R. Brown & Co. is this day dissolved.

R. BROWN & CO.
per H. C. LETT.

Nov. 24, 1864

LEGAL NOTICE.

James H. Beddow and Felicitie Beddow, his wife, will take notice that John Q. A. Smith as plaintiff, has filed a petition on the chancery side of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, against them as defendants, the object of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage made by the said Felicitie and James H. Beddow, June, 27th A. D. 1859 on the North West Quarter, and the South West Quarter of the North East Quarter, and Lots No. one and two of Section 26 and Lot No. one of Section No. 25 all in Township four (4) North, Range Sixteen (16) East of 6th Principal Meridian, tuated in the said County of Nemaha. Said mortgage having made to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, made by the said Felicitie and James H. Beddow for $520,00 due six months after date with interest from maturity at the rate of five per cent per month, the prayer of said petion is that the said land be sold the proceeds be applied in payment of said note.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of December A. D. 1864.

E. W. THOMAS, Sol. for Comp.

v-Ix-3 4w

Estay Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned living near Nemaha City Nemaha Co. N. T. on the 30th day of September 1864. one bay mare, eight or nine years old, right hind hoof white, star in the forehead.

A. D. SKEEN.

Brownville September 30th 1864.

ESTRAY SALE

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 10th day of November 1864 offer for sale at my residence in the City of Nemaha in the County of Nemaha Territory of Nebraska, one red steer about two years old. Said steer being an estray taken up by me in October 1864.

THOMAS HIGGINS.

v-Ix-n-6.3w

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 5th. day of November 1864 at 4 that O'clock P. M said day I will offer for sale at Public auction at the house of Paul Crosmer Lafayette Precinct. One Estray Mare & Colt for Cash. Oct. 13'64

NATHAN SQUIERS, J. P.

THE best Flour from the L. S. V. G. Mills in quarter half and whole sacks kept

AT M'LAUGHLIN & SWAN'S

CRACKERS of all kinds, Soda, Butter, Boston, Sugar, Wine and Pick-Nic Crackers, Cream Biscuit and Ginger Snaps,

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Subscriber about two miles [illegible] city Nebraska Territory about the 7th of [illegible] one large bay Mare with white hind feet [illegible] Had a bay Colt with her at the time, [illegible] light [illegible] mare with white hind feet [illegible] face. I will give $25 reward to any person [illegible] same to me.

ELIZABETH [illegible]

v-Ix-n-8-4w.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by J. H. Trent 2 miles North of [illegible] in the County of Nemaha Nebraska Territory [illegible] Ox of the following description to wit: [illegible] ox 4 years old marked in the left ear [illegible] pears to have been torn so that the mark [illegible] marked in the right ear with a smooth crop [illegible] derable wide and heavy no other marks or [illegible] ceivable.

v-Ix-n-8-4w.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 5th day of November 1864 [illegible] clock P. M. of said day I will offer for sale [illegible] Auction at the house of William H. [illegible] cinct Precinct one Estray Cow and Calf [illegible] Oct. 13th 1864.

NATHAN SQUIERS.

v-Ix-n-4 w.

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned living [illegible] North of Brownville near the "[illegible]" in [illegible] County Nebraska, on the first day of [illegible] One Estray brown mare Pony—[illegible] left shoulder very dim—about three years [illegible]

Brownville, Nov 2d. 1864.—v-Ix-n-[illegible]

JACOB [illegible]

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned living [illegible] half miles South of Brownville, in Nemaha [illegible] Nebraska, on the first day of November [illegible] One Estray Filley black with some [illegible] forehead and left hip—a natural pacer [illegible] years old next Spring.

Brownville, Nov. 1st. 1864.

v-Ix-7-3w. Pd.

J. D. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

Joseph Bacon will take notice that [illegible] mings, as plaintiff, has filed a petition [illegible] Bacon, as defendant, on the law side [illegible] tric Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska [illegible] the object of which is to obtain a judgment [illegible] said Bacon for the sum of $[illegible] from May 6th 1862, for cattle then sold [illegible] ed to said Bacon by said Cummings, and [illegible] additional sum of $21 18 money laid [illegible] Cummings for the use of Bacon [illegible] 1864 at his request. An order of attachment issued out of said Court and the following [illegible] tate situated in said County of Nemaha, [illegible] West 1-2 of South West 1-4 Section [illegible] 5 Range 15 East, South East 1-4 of South [illegible] Section 2 Township 5 Range 15 East [illegible] as the property of said Bacon.

Said Bacon is required to answer said [illegible] the 19th day of December 1864.

E. W. THOMAS, Justice [illegible]

Sept. 22nd 1864

LEGAL NOTICE

Francis A. Dowler, administrator of the [illegible] William Gerke, deceased, and the unknown [illegible] the said Wm Gerke, will take notice that [illegible] J. Dowler has filed a petition on the Chancery side of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, the object of which is to obtain a decree for the sale of the following described [illegible] in said County of Nemaha, to-wit: the south [illegible] quarter of section number 14, township number [illegible] north of range number 14, east of the 6th principal meridian, and the application of the proceeds of such sale in payment of a certain promissory note made by said William Gerke, August 24, 1859 in favor of said plaintiff, for $250,00 with interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum after [illegible] due twelve months after date; the said [illegible] mortgaged to secure the payment of said [illegible] Defendants are required to answer by the [illegible] of December, 1864.

E. W. THOMAS,
Solicitor for Complainant.

Sept. 29th, 1864. [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL

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If you wish to Marry, address the subscriber and will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you a trifle, and will enable you to marry. I will cheerfully send it to any one. All strictly confidential. The desired information will be sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

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In variety consisting of Table and Pocket [illegible] Chisels, Braces and Bits, Files and Rasps, [illegible] Nails and Screws, Saws and Hammers, Axes and Spades. A full assortment of

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