



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY DEC. 1, 1864.

Lookout for the Collector.

We are very sorry to inform our patrons that we shall have to come round collecting in a day or two. We are compelled to do this in order to meet the demands of our business.

Subscription is payable in advance. We have not in all cases strictly required the observance of this rule, but we are compelled to do so now. Persons knowing themselves indebted to us on this score, will confer a great favor by calling at our office and settling up as soon as they can.

Advertising is payable quarterly, in advance, but we have not insisted upon this rule either; and so have collected nothing since the beginning of the present volume, Sept. 8, 1864. We must now ask our patrons to settle up for their advertising to the 1st of January '65, and shall make out our bills accordingly.

Be prepared for us when we come. Give us a pleasant reception, and a satisfactory visit, that friendship may long exist between us.

"Scandalous"

We published in yesterday's issue a small item, stating that the Lacy had gone into winter quarters at Brownville. Such was the telegraphic report sent by the Clerk of the boat to parties in this city, and requesting our business men to send to that place for their freight as the boat could not come farther up the river. According to about twenty-five teams were sent down after the goods—when they arrived at Brownville, the boat had left without discharging the freight, and was trying to make its way up to Peru landing, when opposite Sonora Island she ran on a bar, since which time the water has fallen some two or three feet, so that it is impossible for her to come farther up or unload her freight. This little excursion of the Lacy from Brownville to Sonora Island, has cost our merchants some three or four hundred dollars in cash, besides the delay of not receiving their goods. Such proceedings as this will not soon be forgotten by our business community.—Wib. City News.

The officers of the Lacy were not wholly to blame in this affair. They telegraphed to the merchants of Nebraska City to know what they should do, and the merchants replied for them to discharge their freight at this place, but the message was not delivered by the operator until after the ice had run out of the river and the boat was under way. This is not the only time such a thing as this has occurred. Dispatches are allowed to remain in the telegraph office for two or three days after they are received, frequently causing great loss and inconvenience.

Wound of Gen. Canby.

Sometime ago our exchanges brought us the report of the wounding of Gen. Canby at the mouth White River, Ark. This occurred as the General was passing up the river to Little Rock, for the purpose of inspecting the troops in the Dept. of Ark. A single guerrilla fired upon the boat from the brush, and struck the General in the upper part of the thigh, inflicting a severe, but not fatal wound.

We have heard several rumors of his death since, but they prove to have been mere inventions, as last reports represent him in an improving condition. He is at New Orleans, and under the careful attention of Mrs. Canby, and his Surgeon will soon be on active duty again.

How's This?

The Nebraska City News of the 26th, received several days ago, contains telegraphic reports of the 24th, while we have been unable to get any since the 23d. How does this come? The reports that are received at Nebraska City we know, pass over the whole line.—Why have we not received these reports at this place? We would like to have our friend of the telegraph explain.

Gen. Butler's New Orleans Speculation.

Much has been said about Plate and Coin having been seized by Gen. Butler during his administration at New Orleans. The following dispatch will throw some light upon the subject, though we do not know how reliable it is. We give it however for what it is worth.

New York, Nov. 17.

Concerning the gold seized by Gen. Butler in New Orleans, from which arose the attachment obtained in New York against the General, it may be well to say the coin is in the United States Treasury, and redress is to be had against the Government, and not against General Butler.

The Rocky Mountain News, comes to us again after a few weeks suspension, printed on clean sheets and filled with interesting news from Colorado.

There is a rumor that General McClellan will take the Presidency of the Great Western Atlantic railroad.

The Peace Question Again.

For sometime past the country has been filled with rumors of peace propositions having been sent to the Confederate authorities at Richmond, by President Lincoln, and if the rumors have really any foundation in fact and the plan proposed is such as they report it, it is needless to hope that any good results will be attained.

As early as the 1st of Nov., Hon. Edward Pierpont, in a speech gave expression to the following, which at the time was taken as a foreshadowing of Mr. Lincoln's policy.

I have reason to believe that soon after the election propositions will be made to the southern states to lay down their arms and return to the Union, with assurances that they shall have every right which the Constitution and the laws can give them. But as I read their destiny they will not return. They will spurn the offer, they will arm the slaves and fight on, "dragging their slow length along."

The following extract from the New York Tribune of the 10th shows what kind of a peace Mr. Greeley, and the party of which he is a fair representative, is willing to make.

Give us but the Union with universal freedom, and we will do whatever we can to secure the most liberal—nay, even generous—terms to the insurgents on every other point. And if the Democratic party of the free states will but do their utmost to secure an early peace on these terms (and we are sure they may, if they will, not only make further bloodshed on the part of the confederates madness, but to convince them that it is so), we are prepared to give them a quiet claim to the possession of the government for the twenty years following the close of Mr. Lincoln's second term.

The most substantial foundation to which the rumors can be traced, is a speech delivered by General Butler in New York on the 14th inst., and the leading article in the Washington Chronicle of the 16th. General Butler was in consultation with the President the day before, and it is asserted that he "spoke by the card" in New York, with a view of sending the public mind and the question, assurances are given out that his speech foreshadows the policy of the administration. The following is what he said:

Now, then, what is the duty of the government in the present future? War cannot always last. The history of nations, the experience of the world has shown this. War, therefore, must come to an end, but how? In what way? A war of this kind is to be prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the government, and bringing them into the fold of the government, under the supremacy of the laws. In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people, in view of the strength and majesty of the law, in view of the might of the nation, might I not be suggested that now is a good time for us once again to hold out to the deluded men of the South, the olive-branch of peace, and say to them—"Come back, come back now. This is the last time of asking. Come back and leave the feeding upon the husks, and come with us to the fat of the land, and let by-gones be by-gones, if by-gones are by-gones, and our country will live in peace hereafter." (Loud applause.) Are we not able to afford it now? Do we not stand with Union enough to be able to afford that to the leaders and to all? There might have been reason. I think, among a proud and chivalrous people that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty of President Lincoln; but now has come an hour when we can say, Come back, come back, and submit to the laws, and you shall find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the legislatures of the land. (Applause.) We are in a condition now, not taking counsel from our fears, not taking counsel from our weakness, but taking counsel from our magnanimity and our strength, again to make an offer for the last time, to call upon them and then shall we not in the eyes of the country, have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in the effort to restore peace to the country. (Laughter.) Who shall hinder? Not for the rebels to come back after he has fought as long as he can, and he chooses to come; but to set some time, perhaps the 1st of Jan. for the association will be as good as any for all to come back. And when that time has come to every man, who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation! Speaking in love and charity, in kindness, in hope of peace and quiet forever, we say to them, to him who scots that proffered love and kindness, let us greet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, that shall bring the war to an end, to the extinguishment of such men who ever they may be.

The following is the article in the Chronicle referred to above: By common consent it is now admitted that slavery was the first great cause of the rebellion. Even the ultra pro-slavery men of the North yielded before this stern fact when they saw that the southern conspirators themselves admitted it. But there is another truth infinitely more significant. The federal government and the southern conspiracy have agreed to abolish human slavery in the United States of America. The much-ridiculed "amputation of Abraham Lincoln is now practically initiated and defended by Jefferson Davis. The much-denounced enrollment and arming of the colored people is now being adopted and enforced by the leaders of the rebellion.—In truth, they are themselves confessing their conversion to the extreme and most radical measures of the ultra anti-slavery men of the North. It would seem as if it was a race between such men as Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith on the one hand, and Jefferson Davis Judah P. Benjamin and Robert Toombs on the other, to show which can do most to obliterate human

Important Points in Georgia.

By late intelligence from the South we learn that Millidgeville has been captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, that one column of Sherman's army was on the 15th starting Macon, and that another was nearing Augusta.

Millidgeville is the capital of the State of Georgia, and the seat of justice of Baldwin county. It is situated on the west bank of the Oconee river, one hundred and fifty-eight miles north-west of Savannah. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile cotton country, and contains a number of handsome residences. The Oconee river, which here furnishes excellent water-power, was once navigated below by small steamers, but these have been superseded by railroads. A branch railroad, seventeen miles long extends south to Gordon, on the central railroad, and another extends in the opposite direction to Eatonton. The State-house is a fine Gothic edifice. Millidgeville contains a penitentiary, the arsenal of the State; a court-house, four or five churches, a bank and an academy building. Before the war, when the population was about four thousand, five newspapers were published here. The Legislature met only a short time ago and several members were captured, it is said.

Macon is a flourishing city of about ten thousand inhabitants, capital of Bibb county. It is situated on both sides of Oconee river, where it is crossed by the Central railroad, one hundred and ninety miles southeast from Atlanta, and thirty miles southwest from Millidgeville. The Macon and Western railroad connect with the Central road at this place, which is also the terminus of the southwestern railroad, leading to Oglethorpe. Macon is the third city in the State in population and importance, and is the center of an active trade.—Small steamboats can at some seasons ascend the river as high as this place, which is the head of navigation. The city contains a court house, seven or eight churches, and other public buildings.—The Georgia Female College is situated here—a four-story brick edifice, one hundred and sixty feet by sixty, built upon an eminence. A bridge about three hundred and eighty feet long connects the opposite banks of the river.—On the bank of the river, a few miles below Macon, is an isolated eminence, known as Lamar's Mound, which appears to be the work of nature, though several artificial mounds occur in the vicinity.

Result in Vermont.

The County Clerks met in convention at Montpelier on Wednesday to canvass the votes for electors for President and Vice-President. The Convention was called to order by Gen. Hopkins, who nominated Judge Tyler of Windham Co. for President, and John C. Hall of Bennington County was appointed Secretary. The following is the result of the canvass.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Whole number of votes 55,741. Lincoln electors 42,419. McClellan electors 13,322.

Union majority 29,097. This is a gain on the Union majority of last September of about 10,000, and over Lincoln's majority in 1860 of over 6,000. The aggregate vote this year is over 11,000 larger than it was in 1860.

Sanitary Commission.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF DR. J. S. NEWBERRY, OF WESTERN DEPARTMENT, N. Y. SANITARY COMMISSION, LOUISVILLE, KY.

From Sept. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1864. SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Expenses: Advertising \$421.53, Stationery and office printing 2,699.99, Freight (not for supply dept) 158.11, Postage 630.02, Rent 2,219.66, Office expenses 3,912.31, Telegrams 103.75, Office salaries 17,304.35, Total 27,447.72. Publications: Sanitary Report \$1,582.50, Documents, Monographs, &c. 731.50, Total 2,314.00. General Inspection: Compensation \$17,124.88, Expenses 6,514.57, Total 23,639.45. Directory: Compensation \$13,071.53, Expenses 2,604.00, Total 15,675.53. Relief Department: Compensation 13,244.50, Expenses 6,237.22, Home at Cairo 4,427.76, Memphis 2,225.91, Nashville 2,511.28, Louisville 2,344.85, Camp Nelson 2,067.95, Knoxville 1,139.50, Stevenson 631.60, Chattanooga 279.82, Hospital Cuts 3,311.40, Bats 12,927.34, Total 52,445.13. Supply Department: Store house wagons, &c. \$3,824.83, Local expenses 268.00, Purchase of supplies 93,592.56, Distribution of 48,010.65, Transportation 36,258.76, Canvassing 8,968.59, Miscellaneous 5,216.42, Total \$321,065.42. Louisville Sanitary reporter.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 18. We have elected our entire delegation to Congress from this State, executing one lost in St. Louis through party division. Glover and A. D. Ron are re-elected; B. Y. is beaten in the South-West by Kelso another radical, an equally sound anti-slavery man.

The Constitutional State Convention will meet in St. Louis on the 6th of January, 1865, to declare immediate emancipation.

New York November 25.—The World's Fair correspondence says: The rebel soldiers are said to be under the belief that Sherman is marching on Lynchburg.

From the same source we learn that the rebels are mining heavily before Petersburg, and that immense quantities of powder are being brought here from the South.

New York, November 25. The Herald's Washington special says it is reported from City Point that two divisions of Early's army have arrived at Petersburg, Virginia. Fairfax county has been recaptured by our troops, offering protection to the inhabitants, and enabling refugees to return.

Captured.—The notorious bushwhacker Joe. Weldon and eight of his gang were captured, last week at Leon, Iowa, by the citizens of that place. Weldon and his men being too hotly pursued by the militia, concluded to go into Iowa to steal and plunder whatever they could find there, but the citizens living along the Iowa and Missouri line have always been on the look out for armed, expecting the bushwhackers to venture there. After Weldon and his men reached Leon they all stopped at one hotel and pretended they were on a visit to Iowa to look at the country. It soon became known who they were, and a company of citizen militia of that town, surrounded the house and caught the scoundrels.—They are now confined in the jail at Leon, and will soon be dealt with. Joe. Weldon is from Daviess county, and has been for a long time carrying on his bushwhacking operations north of the Missouri river.

Wood.—The price of wood is again enormous on the street. You can't reach the universal three quarters of a cord with anything below a ten dollar Greenback.—Nebraska Republican.

Banquet to Capt. Winslow.

The Merchants and ship owners of Boston gave Capt. Winslow a banquet on the 15th of November, at the Revier House, as an acknowledgment of his gallant service in capturing and despoiling the pirate Alabama. Many distinguished personages were present, and the whole occasion was characterized by that lively interest which Capt. Winslow has well deserved.

Among the guests were honorable Edward Everett, Rear Admiral Siringham, Colonel Graham, of the Engineer Corps, the post master, collector of the port, district attorney, mayor and a large number of others. Three hundred persons sat down to the table, which with the hall, was elegantly decorated. Hon. G. B. Upton presided. Hon. Edward Everett responded to the sentiment to the President in a warm and eloquent eulogium.

The gallant guest of the evening was received with immense applause, and gave an account of the cruise of the Kearsarge, touching lightly upon the fight with the Alabama, and mentioning the important consequences and the favorable influence upon the American cause in Europe that flowed from that engagement. Lieut. Thompson was received with like demonstrations of applause. Numerous speeches were made, and letters from invited guests, who were absent, were read, among them from Governor Andrew, Secretary Welles, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, and others. The company separated at 11 o'clock with resounding cheers for the Kearsarge, her officers and men.

Dispatch from Gen. Curtis. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER, CAMP ARKANSAS, NOV. 3. Via Fort Scott, Nov. 15.

To Gen. Davies, Fort Leavenworth: We have just concluded the pursuit of Price whose rear guard crossed the Arkansas river, under fire of our guns.—He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which with other arms and equipments have fallen into our hands. We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half starved bushwhackers and half starved vagabonds who I hope will never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas river. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

New York, 21.

The Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on North Tenth street, Philadelphia, was dedicated yesterday. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds were compelled to go away. Large numbers of the most eminent dignitaries of the church took part in the sacred ceremonies, about two hundred priests being present. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Spaulding.

Stephen A. Douglas was reported to have died insistent. We learn from the Chicago Journal that such was not the case. On Monday the executor presented receipts to the County Court, showing that he had paid over \$7,000 to Mrs. Douglas, and over \$7,000 to the two children, after liquidating all demands against the estate.

THE CABINET. It is said that in forming his new Cabinet Mr. Lincoln will pay especial regard to the qualities of business energy, quick perception, practical judgment, and high executive and administrative ability. In short, his past four years' experience has taught him to prefer a little stronger intellect of the young American element. This determination will bar all of the age to Robert J. Walker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. PROBATE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1864, is the time set for the hearing and adjustment of claims against the Estate of William W. Ives, deceased, late of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, and all persons having claims against said Estate are required to file the same, before me, on or before the said day.

D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge. Brownville, Nov. 28th, 1864. 11-14-64 pd

ESTRAY NOTICE. Taken up by the undersigned living two miles west of Brownville, one steer, twelve fine, long high horns, supposed to be three years old, last spring, said steer was taken up on the 12th day of November, 1864. 11-14-64 pd ROBERT GILLYMORE.

ESTRAY NOTICE. Taken up by the undersigned living on McKissick's Island in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864, one white dog with red spots on the neck, one of the right and one of the left eye, no other marks or brands perceptible, about three or four years old. 11-14-64 pd F. J. KIRKINS.

ESTRAY NOTICE. Taken up by the subscriber on his premises, ten miles south west of Brownville, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the 21st day of November 1864, one star faced line backed roan heifer with no brands or marks visible. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove his property, pay charges and take said cow away. 11-14-64 pd STEPHEN L. COLLINS.

ESTRAY SALE. Taken up by the undersigned residing in Glen Rock precinct, Nemaha county, Nebraska, one white heifer with red ears, two years old, carrying said heifer was taken up on the 10th day of November, 1864. 11-21-64 DAVID WATKINS.

ESTRAY NOTICE. Bernard Ottens, Before Col. G. Gorman J. P. of Nemaha county, Nebraska, Te. Howard Morris, J. J. On the 23rd day of October 1864 said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above captioned case for \$30.00. HARKINS O'KENS. 11-16-64-83,50 by E. W. THOMAS, Atty.

Plastering hair and Alton lime just received, and for sale by J. W. Middleton.

IMPORTANT TO Smokers: The best assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, Stamps, &c. is to be found at McLAUGHLIN & SWANK.

SHEEP Shears of the most approved make, for sale at McLAUGHLIN & SWANK.

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: I. Hoadley, J. B. Bedford, W. H. Miller, W. H. Hoadley, T. H. McPherson, A. S. Holladay, T. W. Bedford, Thos. Ed. W. H. Miller, W. H. Hoadley, W. H. Hoadley, and E. W. Thomas assembled at the time and place stated in said notice, and organized themselves into a cemetery association, to be known for the present, as "The Brownville Cemetery Association." It was then resolved that the next meeting be held at the Presbyterian Church in Brownville, on the 5th day of December, 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 the laws of Nebraska Territory. The association is hereby notified to be present at said meeting and to take part in the election. Nov. 7th 1864. L. HOADLEY, Pres. E. W. THOMAS, Secy. v-1x-8-4w-110,50.

LEGAL NOTICE. John R. Utley and Mary P. Utley, his wife, 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 of said court, to set aside a mortgage made by the said John Q. A. Smith and R. J. Whitney as defendant. The object and prayer of said petition is to foreclose a mortgage made by said Utley and wife in favor of said plaintiff on the South East 1/4 of Section 26, 17 Township 30, 5 North, of Range No. 13 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 given by said Utley in favor of said plaintiff for \$250.00, dated August 28th 1859 and due five months thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of said note and until paid, and to apply the proceeds of a certain note given by said Utley in favor of said plaintiff for \$250.00, dated August 28th 1859 and due five months thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of said note and until paid, and to apply the proceeds of a certain note given by said Utley in favor of said plaintiff for \$250.00, dated August 28th 1859 and due five months thereafter, 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\$250.00, dated August 28th 1859 and due five months thereafter, with interest at the rate of six