

TERMS: In Advance, \$2.00 per Annum, etc.

Nebraska Advertiser

LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE NOW AND FOREVER. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

Table with advertising rates: One square (10 lines or less) one insertion \$1.00, etc.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. (Graduated in 1851.) Located in Brownville in 1856. PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.

Boat and Shoe MAKER. Main St., 2 doors below Brownville House.

FRANZ HELMER, Wagon Maker. OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN SHOP, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

C. F. STEWART, M. D. OFFICE. South East corner of Main and First Streets.

EDWARD W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Mrs. M. W. Bennett, Millinery & Fancy Goods STORE.

MARSH & CO., General News Agents and Stationers, Post Office Building, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

BROWNVILLE HOUSE, COR. MAIN AND 2ND STS., Brownville, Nebraska.

H. W. PEDICORD, Proprietor. This House has been reformed and newly fitted up.

GRANT'S CHEAP CASH STORE. Main Street between First and Second.

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LOUIS WALDORF, House-Sign & Ornamental PAINTER, Glazier, Gilder, Grainer, PAPER HANGER etc.

RICHARD F. BARRET, GENERAL LAND AGENT, AND DEALER IN LAND WARRANTS & LAND SCRIPT.

JEWELRY!! JOSEPH SHUTZ. Has just received and will constantly keep on hand a large and well selected stock of genuine articles in line.

NEW Clothing Store. The undersigned keep on hand a large assortment of SATINET & CASSIMERE SUITS.

JACOB MAROHN, MERCHANT TAYLOR. The just received the largest supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR GENT'S WEAR.

Evan Worthing, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Choice Liquors, Wines, Ale, Beer.

WHITNEY'S BLOCK, Main Street, Brownville, Neb. Meeting of School Examiners.

STRAY NOTICE. Taken up by the undersigned, living in the Missouri Valley 3 miles above Peru, in Nemaha County, Nebraska.

CHARLES G. DURSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Next Door to Carson's Bank.

TIPTON & HEWETT, Attorneys at Law, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

JAMES MEDFORD, CABINET-MAKER AND Undertaker.

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON. WILLIAM ROSSELL.

Photograph Gallery. For good pictures, Photographs or Ambrotypes call at A. & M. STAFFORD'S Rooms above the Post Office.

AMERICAN HOUSE. A Good Feed and Livery Stable.

L. D. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR. Front Street, between Main and Water.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. 30 Varieties, with Patent Basses Tenors or Sub Bass.

Elegant Rosewood, Walnut or Oak Cases. No Charge for Boring or Shipping.

GEO. W. HILL & CO. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

NEW Drug Store. J. B. WELLS, DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Peru, Nemaha County, Nebraska. Has just received a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFF, BRUSHES, SPONGES, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

WANTED! Agents, Male and Female, at \$75 to \$100 per month, to sell the celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

STRAY NOTICE. This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world.

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A DIABOLICAL MURDER. On Tuesday last, August 14th, a most atrocious murder was committed a few miles south-west of this city.

On Thursday morning after the arrest of Dirck was known, some 500 or 600 persons assembled at the Court House to hang the murderer.

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"Yes—jumb, jump!" cried the now angry mate, applying the rope's end.

"Oh, murd'! I'd be drowned entirely! Me head would be dizzy, I can't go!"

"The captain, overbearing the trumpets, came on deck."

"What do you mean, you villain, by this snatching up an able seaman, and firing a shot at him?"

"Oh, my captain, dear," pleaded Teague, "I made no agreement for going up there!"

"You didn't? What did you ship for, then?"

"A sayman, shure—a sayman!"

"And did you ever get to sea before?"

"Oh, shure, yes, captain, dear, many's the long day I've sailed on the sargun's say."

"What ship did you sail in?"

"In the 'Saint Patrick' and the 'Shamrock'."

"Do you call them ships? They are nothing but tubs that creep round the shore after crabs and shrimps. You scamp, you richly deserve to be thrown overboard!"

"Oh, mercy, dear captain, don't talk so!"

"Mercy? It would be an act of mercy to fill the world with such an impudic bloodsucker, preying on honest seamen. Is there anything you can do?"

"Oh, yes, yes, captain, dear," and a gleam of hope lit up his hollow countenance. "I can steer, shure."

"Well, maybe you can. Go and relieve the man at the wheel, and feel thankful that you are not thrown overboard at once."

"Yes, shure, captain, dear," said Teague, as he hurried off to the wheel.

"Be careful and obey orders!" cried the captain in a stern voice.

"Yes, shure," replied Teague, with confidence, thinking he now saw in perspective an easy life—merely standing at the big wheel, and holding on to the spokes.

"Keep her off a little!" cried the captain.

Act Equalizing Bounties, passed July 28th, 1866.

Be it enacted, etc. That to each and every soldier, who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid this additional bounty of one hundred dollars; hereby authorized.

Sec. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars, and no more; and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children of parents in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized; provided, that any soldier who has borrowed, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not borrowed, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away either his discharge papers, or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entered by the Paymaster General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

Sec. 3. That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled therefor, pay such bounties.

Sec. 4. That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War, to the extent that the same shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

An Important Intention. The Centrifugal Sugar Separator, by which sorghum molasses is almost instantly converted into sugar, is one of the marvels of the age.

After all the scientific experiments (which have been unceasingly tried for the past half dozen years) to produce a more desirable result, the problem has finally been solved by an old Quaker gentleman, in Iowa, in the most satisfactory and successful manner. The process is novel, but philosophic, and extremely simple. It is simply hygienic force, by which the molasses is separated from the sugar, and granulation effected. The machinery employed is without any complications. A cylindrical vessel, with the outer wall composed of the finest net work of wire, braced by iron supports, a solid bottom, and a cone of copper or some other material in the center, constitute the principal portion of the apparatus. To this cylinder a motion is given by proper gearing of about three thousand revolutions per minute. The force of the rotation drives the syrup through the sieve, while the sugar clings to the inner surface, from which it is scraped off when the accumulation becomes sufficiently large. The thickness of the sugar does not seem to interfere with the power or operation of the process; but the molasses is projected through, and falls below the wire into its proper reservoir. Nor are the delicate pores of the sieve clogged or gummed to any extent. Whatever fine particles of straw, pebbles, or other matter are not sufficient to remain, remaining to stain the white product. All is dry and perfectly clean; the sugar is fit for immediate use and without need of further machinery or less, are only required to transform a gallon of molasses, or at least such portions of it as are convertible at all, say five to seven pounds, into as pure an article of sugar as the most fashionable housewife could possibly desire.

Teague's Voyage to America. The great number of the sons of the Green Island that throng the wharves at Liverpool, desirous to cross the "big puddle," and find a home in the "swate land of liberty," obliges them to resort to numberless tricks, when funds are low, and even after the ship has got fairly under way, the captain is surprised to find new faces gazing at him, and upon counting noses, finds by some unaccountable dispensation of Providence, a heavy percentage. This is effected by concealment in various parts of the ship by the aid of friends.

But once in a while a desperate son of Erin makes a bold push to gain a footing on the American shore. Some months ago, one of this stamp applied to the captain for a berth as an able seaman. Being dressed in sailor's tog, he was questioned in reference to his seamanship, and in the hurriedly allowed to sign the ship's papers. The ship being ready for sea, he, with the rest of the crew, was hurried on board. The sails were spread, and they were leaving the old world behind them. Hope beat his pinions high in the imaginations of the many emigrants who boarded this noble vessel.

After the pilot had been discharged, it became necessary to reef top-sails, and orders were given to that effect. The crew sprang into the rigging, and scrambling about, with the exception of Teague, who remained on deck, gazing up aloft with a vacant stare.

"Hallo, you sit there where you not at all?"

"Did you speak to me, sur?" asked Teague, gazing round with a stolidity of countenance that would have grieved a Chinese emigrant.

"Who else could I speak to? Come, come, clip up aloft, you lubber!" cried the mate, pointing his digits upward.

"Aloft is it?"

"Yes, aloft!"

"Is it up there you mane?"

"Yes—bear a hand, or I'll quaken your ideas with a topsail!"

"Did you mane to come to climb up there?"

"Yes, jumb, jump!" cried the now angry mate, applying the rope's end.

"Oh, murd'! I'd be drowned entirely! Me head would be dizzy, I can't go!"