Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1867.

The Supreme Court have recently made a decision which, in time, will be regarded as infamous as the Dred Scott decision, and as binding upon freedom and as favoring to the leven of slavery still remaining in the South.

The case is that of Lambdin P. Milligan, arrested in Indiana by military, tried by Court Martial and condemned to be hung. The case was taken before the Supreme Court on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, upon the following points:

"Ought a writ of habeas corpus to be issued?"

"Ought the said Lambdin P. Milligan to be discharged from custody?"

"Whether, upon the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, the military commission mentioned therein had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Milligan in manner and form as in said petition and exhibits is stated?"

On the first two counts the decision was unanimous in the affirmative, on the ground that no law of Congress existed authorizing military trials in Indiana.—On the last there is a division; five of the judges deciding that the military had not legal jurisdiction while civil courts are in session; that the Military Commission which tried Milligan was not authorized by Congress, and that Congress has not the power to authorize such a Military Commission where civil courts are at the time in session. The minority, agreeing upon the two first counts, and upon the lack of Congressal authorization in the case above mentioned, but render their minority opinion taking issue upon the powers of Congress. The minority opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, says:

"We agree, therefore, that the two first questions certified must receive affirmative answers, and the last a negative. We do not doubt the positive provisions of the act of Congress require such answers." * * * "But the opinion which has just been read goes farther, and, as we understand it asserts not only that the military commission he'd in Indiana was not authorized by Congress, *but it was not in the power of Congress to authorize it*, from which it may be thought to follow that Congress has no power to indemnify the officers who composed the commission against liability in civil courts for acting as members of it. We cannot agree to this."

So far as the Court is unanimous no exception can be taken, but where the majority go beyond what the certificate calls for, and decide the powers of Congress, there it becomes infamously partizan. This decision will in effect make every officer who has set on a court martial in the loyal States amenable to punishment for whatever penalty such court martial may have awarded to its prisoner. Thus the members composing the military commission which tried and condemned the conspirators are liable to the charge of murder; and even President Johnson—though he is now reported so well pleased at the decision—it seems to us is in the same predicament, for he convened the said commission and approved its sentences.

This decision will nullify the freedman's bureau and civil rights laws; and give the loyal southerners, both white and black, up to the tender mercy of rebel courts.

This decision lacks but little of declaring the Emancipation Amendment null, inasmuch as it virtually turns back the wheel of progress and places the victory in rebel hands. Armed with this decision, "My Policy" and traitors are "masters of the situation."

Brownville,

During the past season, has made sufficient advance in building improvements to warrant its citizens in making more permanent and diffuse street and other improvements during the present year. The buildings erected during the past year have been of a more permanent character than any before, and indicate the merging of our city from the doubtful period into that of a settled conviction of its future prosperity, which is showing itself in faith and good works.

Under these circumstances it has been suggested by some of our most prominent citizens whether it would not be good policy to borrow $20,000 on the credit of the city to be expended in street and levee improvements. We are of the opinion that nothing that could be done would pay better, provided it could be had at a reasonable interest. This money should only be borrowed upon a majority vote of the citizens.

We start this suggestion with the hope that our citizens will speak out upon this subject, and give us their opinions for publication.

The Nebraska bill, which had been posponed until the 7th for definite acton, was again posponed because of the time taken on the Suffrage Bill.

Johnsons veto of the District Suffrage Bill was read to the Sense on Monday; and was immediately passed over the veto by a vote of 29 to 10; but one—Foster of Connecticut—proving recreant to his former position and voteing with the Democrats.

On going to Pres we learn of a most distardly attempt to blow up the Dry Goods & Grocey store of Rosenthal & Levi in St. Joseh on Sunday night. A Mr. Damon, a Druggist living over the store with his family, smelt cotton burning, and went down and forced the door of Rosenthal's store open, on going in he saw a candle sticking in a wad of cotton and the cotton already ignited, he immediately lifted up the cotton, and under it dicovered a kag of abut 100 pounds of powder, one moment later all would have been blown to atoms, Rosenthal & Levi are under arrest, their clerks have disappeared, but police are after them.

Notice to Settlers.

Land Office, Brownville, Neb., Dec. 6th, 1866.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: Sir, I wish to give notice through the columns of your paper, that, under the present circumstances, and until the Receiver of the Land Office will act in conjunction with me in the business of the office, parties desiring to make entries can make their applications in due form and they will be filed by me; and, when the business of the office is resumed, will be respected and acted upon and the rights of parties who make such applications can be in no wise prejudiced by the refusal of the Receiver to act. CHAS. G. DORSEY, Register.

The London *Times*, in an article on the late message of President Johnson, says of the persistence in his reconstruction policy:

"The renewed adhesion of President Johnson to his own reconstruction policy, in spite of the recent elections, is better calculated to excite surprise than admiration. It is always dangerous to interpret the political symptoms of foreign countries with too much confidence, but, so far as anything can be known about public opinion in America, it is certain that a decisive verdict against the President, and in favor of the constitutional amendment, has been recorded by the American people. The issue had been fairly before them for many months, and the result is that the Republicans command a majority so overwhelming as to render the Presidential veto quite nugatory. There is no disgrace in bowing to necessity, it is surley that which Mr. Johnson is still inflexibly resisting."

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21.—Col. Bamford, commanding the United States military forces in North Carolina interfered and prevented the Sheriff from inflicting corporal punishment on a negro yesterday at Religh. Judge Towle ordered the indictment of all military officers concerned in the transaction. The negro was returned, after receiving eight lashes, where the soldiers left the ground. Indictments will be issued against the officers.

The negro will be whipped to day. Judge Towle has called on the Gov. to carry out the laws of the State.

The Junction City *Union* says: "News from the West is to the effect that hostile bands of Cheyennes are hovering about Living Springs, forty miles this side of Denver. We are confident they don't mean anything because it is but a short time since Government gave them their presents."

The Omaha Republican contains a special dispatch dated the 7th which reports a murder committed by the Indians near Sweet Water Bridge, 20 miles west of Platte Bride; the man murdered was a guard stationed at the first named bridge. The party who first discovered the body were driven in by Indians. They also report finding the Sweet Water telegraph station burned and Calicott the operator dead and scalped in the ruins. The few soldiers stationed there were probably all killed.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says the 20th & 11th infantry have been ordered to the plains.

The Bill repealing amnesty has just passed the Senate, and now only needs the President's signature to become a law.

A dispatch dated Paris, Jan. 3rd, say: French troops evacuate Mexico March 1st.

Upon a petition of the citizens of Lafayette County, Mo., to keep the rowdy element in Subjection, Gov. Fletcher has withdrawn the militia; but, it seems, that the company under Captain Hardee, of St. Louis, having done nothing to immortalize themselves, have placed themselves on the record by robbing passengers on the Pacific R. R. train which conveyed them to St. Louis. This is a most disgraceful finale to the meritorious mission on which they enlisted, and meets with condemnnation from all good men.

The question whether Congress will admit Southern States upon the adoption of the Amendment, seems a leading question just now, almost every day's dispatch place Congres on the opposite side from the day previous. We hope Congress will regard it as the ultimatum if adopted in a reasonable length of time.

The Berlin Jurnal declares that Austria meditates an invasion of Turkey.

The Indian bureau cost $81,000,000 last year, and the result was the killing of eighty Indians.

James B. Campbell has been elected United States Senator from South Carolina.

A Washington special says there is but little doubt but Thad-Stevens will be Senator of Pensylvania.

It has transpired that by directions from England the sentence of the condemned Fenians has been commuted to twenty years imprisonment in the peuitentiary.

The annual shipments of all kinds of grain from Chicago exceeded 60,000,000 bushels.

Rich lead mines have been discovered in Southeast Kentucky and East Tennessee.

The annual report of the Adjutant General of Ohio shows that the State of Ohio furnished ten thousanp eight hundred and eleven men in excess of all calls by the general government during the war. The total war expenses of the State during the war were sixty-four million eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

It is said that Gov. Fletcher has given up all hopes of being elected United States Senator; that he will withdraw from the contest and use his influence for some third party, with the express hope of defeating Mr. Drake.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the late letters received from Tennessee have no doubt that the Legislature will pass a bill conferring the ballot upon the colored race. Four of the Tennessee Representatives in Congres—Stokes, Maynard, Arnell and Hawkins vote for impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Col. Carrington, who was in command of the post at Fort Phil Kearney, at the recent massacre, has been relieved and will probably be ordered under arrest for trial on charges of carelessness in the performance of duty. It seems the detachment was cut off from all chances of retreat to the fort and overpowered. It is claimed that Col. Carrington could have prevented this.

A Washington special says the Sherman-Campbell mission to Mexico is abandoned. Campbell has received leave to visit his home in Ohio. Sherman will be in Washington next week.

A movement is making by some of the New England press Senator Fessenden as the next Presidential nominee.

The Radicals of Arkansas held a convention at Fort Smith on the 19th ult.; it was largely attended. Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to abolish the present State government, indorsing the constitutional amendment, and memorlizing Congress to that effect.

The thirty-two Fenians remaining in jail here will be tried on the 10th of January.

In the House of the Oiho Legislature a resolation to amend the Constitution so as to confer the elective franchise without distinction of sex or color, was ordered to be printed.

JACKSON, Miss., brags of a two-year old hog weighing 983 pounds.

Ohio Legislature adopted the constitutional amendment.

It is stated positively by some of our citizens as a fact of their own knowledge, that our railroad interests have decided to bridge the Missouri the coming season, and that the estimates for the structure are now being made. The point where the bridge will be erected is not yet established.—*Omaha Republican.*

The following from the Pittsburg Gazette, a sketch of a business house in that city, illustrates our views relative to the benefits of advertising exactly. There is no question whatever about the matter of being benefited by a liberal, yet judicious use of printe's ink: "In a brief interview with one of our most liberal patrons, a few days since, we inquired his experience of the policy of advertising. We regard his answer as note worthy, and commend it to the consideration of others. He said the same kind of business in which he is engaged has been carried on at the same stand for ten years by one, and nearly ten years by another predecessor. That these two men gave diligent attention to their business, were sober and frugal, but spent nothing for advertising. They were just able to eke out a living. That he bought out the concern ten years ago, and begun debtor for the whole establishment. He felt poor, and only expended $50 per annum in each of the business papers the first year; that subsequently he increased his expenses to several thousand dollars annually for advertising, and the result has demonstrated its marvelous utility, as he is to-day worth $170,000, and his annual profits are constantly increasing."

Impeachment of the President Considered.

Washington, January 5.—The Republican cause of the members of the House of Representatives to-night was attended by about seventy members. The proceedings were not altogether harmonious.

Mr. Schofield of Pennsylvania was in the chair, and Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota was secretary.

The only subject considered was the adoption of resolutios in reference to the impeachment of the President. These were brought forward by Mr. Ashley of Ohio, who had been selected by his colleagues in the House to present resolutions. The proposed action was strongly opposed by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. The ground upon which he based his oppoition was that this Congress would not have time to conclude the trial proposed, and that as the succeeding one was eminently Radical, it would be best and cafest to leave the matter to the consideration and action of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Stevens thought there was ample time in this Congress to do whatever was to be done. He was not, however, in favor of hastening a matter of this kind. He was willing to afford an opportunity for members of congress to give due consideration to the measure proposed. He believed that it ought to be done, but was not willing to go into it unless it could be done throughly and certainly.

Mr. Spalding of Ohio opposed the action very earnestly. He did not believe that any good would result from it.

Mr. Higbee of California thought it the most momentious quetions which had been presented for the consideration of the members of this Congress, and deprecated any hasty action.

Mr Washburne of Illinois did not think the impeachment was possible, and while he believed that the President had done many things seriously objecttionable, he thought the proposition for his impeachment should be referred to one of the standing committees, in order that it should be regularly and dispassionately considered before being presented for the formal action of the House.

Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts earestly supported the proposition of Mr. Ashley.

Messrs. Kasson of Iowa, and Mr. Whaley of West Virgina, were in favor of the reference.

The caucus determined that no resolution of that character should be adopted by the House, unles sanctioned by a vote of two-thirds of the Republican members in the caucus, and that in the meantime this resolution and others looking to the same purpose should be referred to the Judicary committee of the House, without debate.

What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

The following reasonable hints to business men, in relation to the "art of advertising," are just as true here as elsewhere:—

Advertising *is* an art, and that it is one that *pays*, let the thousands in this country who have grown rich by it, answer. We do not say that no man who has not properly advertised has prospered in business, but we do say that it is a rare case where any business might not have been greatly augmented by a judicious use of "printer's ink."

What is advertising? The art of making your wares known. Giving publicite to your business. You have your wares, others have wants. It is your interest to fill the wants with the wares—to bring producer and consumer, tradesman and purchaser, together. This is what signs are for, tastefully arranged store windows and the like. They are to captivate the eye. The eye is the sentinal of the will. Capture the sentinal and you carry the will. Impress the senses and you move the choice. The feet follow the eyes. See how they pause at the shop window, and how the covet what is in it. Some of them step in and inquire the price; others step in and buy, not because they need the article, but because they had the money about them and because the winning window won it awy from them.

This is what an advertiser assaults, first and last of all, the eyes. It is in vain to reasou with your customers. Customers do not reason, do not arrive at a purchase by the slow method of military "approaches," impelled by an elaborate ratiocination, but carry the coveted commodity by a sudden assault, pricked up to it by the indomitable of the artist in advertising.

It is this untiring, unremitting, everlasting, never-take-no-far-an-answer appeal to the eyes of the people who want their hair to grow, by the people who have something for sale which they say will make the hair grow, that carries the day, splatters the hair tonics over inumerable scalps, and puts fortunes in the bank to the credit of the—advertiser.

This is the way to do it. Have a good article, an article that will do good, and then stick it at them. Hit them in the face with it, slash them over the eyes with it. This is the art of advertising. Say you have a hat—a good hat—a hat that is worth having on anybody's head. Well, put it on everybody's head. You can do it by advertising it. Other hatters may make a living, you shalt make a fortune—by advertising! In all New York there is only one hatter. Philadelphia there are imposing piles of Brown stone owned by Dr. Jayne. They are built out of advertising. In New York there is a huge pile on Broadway, worth its weight in gold, and an acre of ground of fabulous costliness, the property of Dr. Brandreth. All of it goes to the credit of advertising. Brandreth's pills are household words—because Brandreth was an adpt in adverising only this and nothing more. There is proof on every hand, then, and there is money in advertising. But it only can be got out by "pegging away." The first and chief, and almost the only qualification for a successful advertiser is pertinacity. To be the only batter in town you have only to say you are, somewhere where people see you say it. To have the only hair tonic, or pill, or bitters that the people need, you have only to poke their eyes with the assertion that you have.

There is only here and there one in any branch of money making that looms up and fills the public eye, monopolize the public purse. These are they who understand the art of advertising, and appreciath the indspntable fact that the way to make money out of advertising is to stick to it.

To make advertising pay, it must be stuck to with all the pertinacity that is indispensable to success in the prosecution of every other aot. There are some men in this country who spend one hundred and fifty thousands dollars per annum for advertising. And every one of them are getting rich out of advertising.—Exchange.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Since the commencement of the issue of government bonds, notes and fractonal currency, a fine field has been opened to counterfeiters to pursue their nefarous calling; the many different issues, and the inability of the majority of the people to distinguish genuine from spurous notes, affording them superior advantages.

The headquarters of a gang of counterfeiters is generally fixed in a large city, where the work is conducted in hidden places and then sold to shovers who traverse the country far and wide and dispose of the worthless papper.

St. Louis, it appears from recent developments, is the center or haedquarters of a gang of counterfeiters whose ramifications extend over the entire northwest. So perfect has been their organization and so secrete their operations that detection was almost imeosible; the individual selected to dispose of the bogus money might be arrested, but no clue could thereby be obtained calculated to expose the places where the same was manufactured.

Within the past week, several of the "heavy men" of the gang have been arrested, and a number of their plates, dies, &c., captured. This work has been accomplished by a detective of this city, Mr. A. Hawley, under the following circumstances:

Several weeks ago, Mr. Hawley, obtained information that "a shover of the queer" was in St. Joseph with quite an amount of spurious money in his possession, and immediately set to work to arrest him; meanwhile the stranger left for the East, with the detective, however, close on his heels. At Shelbina, in this State he arrested him and found a number of counterfeits on his person; the prisoner was at once taken to St. Louis and handed over to the United States authorities. From this prisoner, who was a novice in the business, Detective Hawley obtained information as to the parties in St. Louis from whom he purchased the spurious money, and in conjunction with Marshal Rodgers, an efficient and respected officer in St. Louis, laid plans for the capture of the entire gang of counterfeiters domiciled in that city. In accordance with the plan, on Sundarp, Dec. 23d, Hawley managed to gain a personal interview with one of the leading partners in the manufacture of the bogus paper, and representing himself as a "shover" along the upper Missoury, made negotiations for the purchase of $7 000 in spurious fifty cents notes at $20 on the hundred. So neatly was the plan arranged that the money was delivered to the marshal in person, and the seller arrested withoutany publicity. On searching his residence full setts of dies, impressions and tools for the manufactory of counterfeit fractional currency was disovered and taken possession of.

From this man Hawley, by working in to his cofidence, managed to obtain a letter of introduction to several of the "party" engaged in the manufacture of tens, hundreds and thousands. With this letter Hawlew made the acquaintance of numerous parties and entirely gained their confidence—he still representing himself as a shover from this section of the country. Hawley finally made arrangements to purchase all the counterfeit money on hand—about $29,000 worth—at twenty cents on the dollar, the delivery to be made on the following day. At the appointed hour the exchange was made, and the entire party arrested by the Marshal and his force, who were on hand in concealment, the house was then searched and bank note plates, bank note paper, inks, dies, stamps and all the essentials for the manufacture of counterfeit notes of the denomination of fives, tens, twenties and hundreds.

The names of the parties arrested, we are requested to withhold from publication, on the hopes that others may soon be arrested, as the detective and Marshal Rodgers are still on the trail with information that will doubtless lead to the dismemberment of the entire gang.

After the arrest, an old game was attempted on the detective—a large sum of money being offered him if he would fail to appear and testify against the birds now in custody. Mr. H. very promptly refused and his testimony will very likely consign the counterfeiters to a lengthy residence in a place where they will be under no temptations manufacture the queer.

We congratulate the detective upon the success which has attended efforts, and are confident that they will be properly acknowledged by the authorities at Washington.

The operations of the gang broken up were almost exclusively confined to this section, and we are informed, by the detective, that agents were stationed at all the cities and towns along the Missouri river, for the purpose of flooding our market with the counterfeits made at headquarters. Their operations have entailed heavy loss on the people and occasioned in the community no little distrust as to the value of our national issues as a circulating medium, and all will rejoice at the success of Detective Hawley in dispercing the gang.—*St. Joe Herald Jan. 1st.*

DIED

At Warren, Penn., Dec. 31, 1866, of Consumption, WILLIAM HACKNEY, in the 35th year of his age.

The above announcement we find in the Warren *Ledger*. Mr. Hackney came to this Terrritory in the summer of 1855, and during a residence among us of eight years, made many warm personal friends, who receive with saddened feelings the intelligence announcing his death. Early this Winter, he had become much weakened by disease, and feeling that his strength was falling fast, he had a strong desire to visit his relatives at his former home. He started from here about three weeks ago. The weather was inclement, the journey was very tedious, and he became so exhausted that he survived only four or five days after arriving at home.

"The unrelenting King of Terrors spares neither age nor station; the prince and the peasant, the nabob and the pauper, the infant, that has scarcely tasted of life's joys and sorrows, and the strong man in the prime of life, are alike carried to the tomb with the aged and infirm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Nancy Freel, Caroline Bradley, Thomas Ross, William Ross, Robert Ross, Joseph Ross, Samuel Ross, James Ross, John Ross, and George Ross, you will take notice that in pursuance of an order granted by the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1866, I will offer for sale at public auction on The 9th day of February, A. D. 1867, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, upon the premises, the foll owing described real Estate, to-wit: The North West quarter of the South West quarter, of Section Thirty-three (33) Township four (4), of Range seventeen (17), situated in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, also, five acres timbered land situated in Richardson County, in said Territory, and described as follows: commencing at the South West corner of the North East quarter of the South West quarter of Section Nine, Township 3, of Range 17, running East 20 rods, thence North 40 rods, thence West 20 rods, thence South 40 rods to the place of beginning.

A. J. RITTER, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Ross, dec.

Brownville, Jan., 4th 1867 14 4t $13,50

PATENT MICA ROOFING

The New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1854,) are manufacturing under Letters Patent The Best Article of Composition Roofing Ever offered to the Public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make a

Durable Fire and Water-Proof Covering

We particularly recommend its use upon

Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-Shops, Steamboat-Decks, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT

For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS.—It forms a

Body equal to three coats of Ordinary Paint. No Roof can rust under it, and Old Leaky Roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.

The Paint requires no Mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. Price $1 per galon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of

BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH

TARRED FELT AND ROOFING PITCH.

Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates.

Address, THE MICA ROOFING Co.

104 Broadway, New York.

Brand Humphreys, 61 Royal St., N. O. Seafess, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga. Baldwin Hoods, Montgomery, Ala. Thomas S. Gestes, Raleigh, N.C. F. A. Tucker, Richmond, Va.—Tenrp Wilson, Petersburg Va., Agents.

January, 1st. 1866-1 y

1867. - 1867. - 1867.

PROSPECTUS

—OF—

THE OMAHA REPUBLICAN,

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

This paper is universally recognized as the

Leading Organ of the Republican Party.

AND THE

Best, Most Enterprising, and Most Widely Circulated Newspaper in Nebraska.

The Republican Party of Nebraska constitutes three-fifths of its voting and fully four-fifths of its newspaper-reading population. Of this largely dominant party the REPUBLICAN—the only Republican journal published at the Capital—is the recognized organ. In this wide field it has no rival and no competitor in influence or circulation.

Hereafter the REPUBLICAN inscribes upon its banner the principle of

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL,

And while fighting that great battle through—if God will—to the end, it promises hereafter to furnish all who rally to its support even a better and more attractive newspaper than ever before.

In the fulness of its State Correspondence, the completeness of its Local and Commercial Reports; in its Statistical Exhibits of the progress of the Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c., of the State and in every department of Local and General Intelligence, the Republican is without a rival.

The Proprietor of the REPUBLICAN is determined to spare no pains or expense to maintain the position of the REPUBLICAN as the most popular and influential journal and the most attractive newspaper west of Chicago.

OUR WEEKLY

Will now be be a complete reportary of all the local and General, Telegraphic and Commercial News published in our Daily, as well as all its original and Selected Literary Matter, and in return for this effort to make the Weekly the Pride of the Western Journalism, we ask the united efforts of all our friends to obtain for us,

Two Thousand New Subscribers.

DAILY

One Year	$10,00
Six Months	5,00
Three Months	2,50

WEEKLY

One Year	2,50
Six Months	1,50

Address,

ST. A. D. BALCOMB.
Republican Block
Omaha, Neb

STRAY NOTICES.

Taken up by the undersigned living in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of Dec, 1866, one Red Heifer, one year old, marked with smooth crop off of left ear, and two underbits in the right.

15-5t-pd JOHN W. SIMMON.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Glen Rock Precinct, Nov, 17, 1866, a Yoke of Cattle, one a red steer with left horn off and smooth crop off of each ear, the other a roan, with left horn broken off, Branded C on left hip, supposed to be eight years old.

15-5t-pd JOHN R. EPLER.

Taken up by the undersigned, livihg two miles South of Peru in Nemaha County, on the 26 day of December, 1866, two yearling Steers, red and white speckled, marked, with swallow fork in left ear and underbit in right.

Jan, 5th 1867. G. W. GLASGOW.

5-5t-C

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Lafayette Precinct, on the 14th day of December, 1866, one Bay Poney, Star in the forehead, heavy main and tail, 3 years old last spring.

14-5t-Paid. JACOB GOODE.

SALISBURY, BRO, & CO.,

Extensive Manufactures and Importers of

Gold, Plated & Oriede Jewelry,

SOLID AND NICKEL

SILVER WARE,

American, English and American Watches,

USED BY OURSELVES

And every description of

Fancy Goods & Yankee Notions

Especially adapted AND designated for Southern and Western Trade Circulars and full descriptive Price Lists sent free.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address,

SALISBURY, BRO, & CO

51 DORRANCE STREET.

Jan. 1866 3m Providence, R. I.

Marriage and Celibacy.

AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, Diseases and Abuses which permanently prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent Free of Charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address,

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

January, 1st 1867. 1-y

THE

GLOSS STARCH.

Is used by

First-Class Hotels, Laundries, Tens of Thousands of Families, and Should be used by all.

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving much time and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

It Makes Old Linen Look Like New.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers Generally.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

It Is Warranted Not to Stock the Clothes.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
No. 218 Fulton St. New York

January 1st 1866 1 year

SHERIFF SALE.

Under and by virtue of a certain Writ of rendition Expenses, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction On Monday the 21st day of January, A. D. 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the door of Morrison's Hall, in the City of Brownville, it being the place the last term of said District Court was held, the following described lands and tenements situate in Nemaha County Nebraska Territory to wit. Lot ten 10, and eleven 11, of the South West fractional quarter, of Section six 6, in the Township four 4, North of Range fifteen 15, East, also, twenty two and one half acres 22 1/2, bounded and described as follows to-it: commencing forty 40 rods East of the South West corner of Section twenty two 22, in Township four 4, North of Range sixteen 16, East, thence following said Section line forty-five 45, rods East, thence North at a right angle Eighty 80 rods thence West forty-five 45, rods, thence South Eighty 80 rods, to the place of begining. Or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy a certain judgement heretofore obtained in the District Court of said Nemaha County, with the interest thereon, cost and accruing cost, in favor of the Territory of Nebraska, and against Clark O dell, said Lands and tenements having been taken and levied upon by me as the property of said Clark Odell."

Terms of sale cash in hand

W. G. GLASGOW.
Sheriff Nemaha County.

Brownville, December, 13 1866. 11 6t 28,00

SWAN & BROTHER

(Successors to McLaughlin & Swan.)
Nemaha Valley Bank Building.

WE respectfully announce to the Public that they have now in store, a

New and Large Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

AND

PROVISIONS

To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

YOU WILL FIND THE BEST

Sugars, Teas, Rio and Java Coffee, Pure Cider Vinegar and Coal Oil at

SWAN & BRO.

Canned Fruits in great variety and of the best quality; Catsup, pickles. Oysters, Sardines, Clams, French Mustard, Worcestershire Sauce and Western reserve Cheese at

SWAN & BROS.

Swan and Brother, desire to call particular attention to their large and varied Stock of

Tobacco, consisting of Natural Leaf and Nectarine and other favorite brands of Plug Tobacco and best qualities of Fine cut and Smoking Tobacco.

Wrought and Cut Nails, of all size Spades, Shovels, Brooms, Sewing Twine and Scoop Shovels at

SWAN & BRO'S.

The highest price paid for Butter, Eggs, and country produce at

SWAN & BRO

Consult your interst by examining Swan & Bro's. Goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

v-10-n-4 ly.

15,000

Apple Trees

For Sale by Joseph Lovless on the Vowell Farm!

These Trees, having been raised from seed in this climate, and nearly all grafted with choice varieties by Mr. Vowell an experienced nurseryman, make this the best chance ever offered in this county. I am determined to close out this stock, and warn all to call soon.

11-8 3m-fm JOSEPH LOVELESS.

20,000

GRAPES

IN VARIETY, AND

Small Fruit,

By the 100 or 1,000 for sale by

E. H. BURCHES & CO,

At their Nursery 2 1/2 miles west of Brownville, Nebraska. 17-tf

T. W. Tipton O. H. Hewett J. S. Church

TIPTON, HEWETT & CHURCH

Attorneys at Law,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

March 1st, '66. 1y.

A NEW ENTERPRISE! Marsh & Co's Circulating Library! All kinds of Books to Rent by the week!