[From the Daily Bulletin of Wednesday, June 5.]

Report that the Confederate troops are to be withdrawn from Va—70,000 Federal Troops in Va—75,000 more troops to be called out to serve during the war—Demonstrations of Mourning over the death of Douglas—Contest between Unionists and Secessionists at Louisvill may terminate in a fight—Senator Crittendon nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

A special to the Post says it is reported that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation directing the Federal troops to withdraw from the Va soil. Private advices say that Davis is really alarmed, and his anxiety is so great as to effect his health. The next attack on Acquia creek batteries will be made by the land forces.

A special to the Express says that by the end of the week the Government expects to have 25,000 men in Va. near Alexandria 20,000 at Grafton, 20,000 near Harper's Ferry, 15,000 at Fortress Monroe and 10,000 around Baltimore, Annapolis and the Relay House. A Richmond dispatch reports that a son of the law partner of the President of the London and Hampshire Railroad was hung as spy by the S. Carolina volunteers. It appears that the frigate Powhatan is blockading Mobile. Three schooners loaded with corn were brought in as prizes, also, six personers of war captured by scouts. It is positively asserted that at a cabinet meeting on Saturday it was decided to make a further requisition of 75,000 to serve during the war.

The Time's Washington dispatch says that T H Smith of Vermont has been appointed counsul at Odessa, in place of Mr. Arnold of Illinois, transferred to St. Petersburg. Townsends regiment and the Scott-life Guards have left for Fortress Monroe.

Springfield, Ill., 3.—The city is in mourning today over the death of Senator Douglas, and the public demonstrations of grief exceed anything of the kind which has ever occurred here on the death of a public man. All classes of citizens mute in the general expressions of sorrow.

Chicago, 3.—In token of respect to the memory of Senator Douglas, the Board of Trade and Courts adjourned at an early hour. All the flags in the city are at half mast and the prominent buildings draped in mourning. The remains of the illustrious dead will lie in state at Byron Hall from to-morrow noon till Wednesday evening, when if the present arrangements are carried out they will be taken to Washington for interment. Reports from every important town in Ill., represent the feeling on receipt of the news of Douglas death as intense.

Canandagua, June.—Mrs. J. C. Granger only sister of Judge Douglas while on her way to the depot at Clifton Springs to take the cars for Chicago was thrown from her carriage and sadly injured and narrowly escaped with her life. The mother of Judge Douglas who resides near Clifton Springs is overwhelmed with grief at the death of her only son.

New York, 4th.

The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says that an officer stationed at Hampton roads who reached here to-day states that the Federal forces in that vicinity are perfectly secure in their position having complete information regarding the enemy every day from volunteer negroes who flock into camp. Some coming the distance from Yorktown to Monroe. Sewall's Point Battery serves to amuse and occupy the enemy. There was a skirmish a night or two since at Falls church seven miles from this city. Two or three of our soldiers were wounded and several of the secessionists badly injured.

Lieut Eurfort and Capt Cahill of the Ky volunteers arrived here to-day and have had a very satisfactory interview with Secretary Cameron and Gen Scott. The object of their visit is to obtain arms for the Ky brigade which is composed of 1st and 2d regiments commanded by Col Guthrie. They were assured by Gen Scott that Gen McClelland would immediately be instructed to supply the brigade with arms and accoutrements, and that orders were issued to Col Guthrie to report at Col Anderson's Headquarters at Louisville with his command forth with. On Capt Cahill's remarking to Gen Scott that the order would test the potency of Gov Magoffins proclamation and that in all probability a collission would ensue at the outset between the brigade and the secessionists at Louisville. The General replied—your shall be sustained sir.

Louisville, 4th.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 31 says the Brooklyn has captured the barque H J Spearing from Rio Janerio to N O with 120,000 dollars worth of Coffee and sent her to Key west.

The New Orleans authorities are perplexed with the disposal of the free negroes captured on board prizes. The Picayune of the 1st says that the steamers Bremen and Everbard, from Bremen and the Gen Miramon from Havana had been ordered away from Pass Lontre by the Brooklyn. The Powhattan captured the Mary Clinton from Charleston N Orleans off the Pass on the 31st with a full cargo of rice, peas, etc.

Gen Twiggs has been put in command of a military Department. The Montgomery Post of the 31 says a portion of the Confederate troops have been ordered away from Pensocola and says there is little prospect of a fight there at present.

New Orleans, 3.—The steamer Gen Miramon from Havana the 28th ult., was permitted to enter the Mobile Harbor to-day. Business at Havana was very dull. U S vessels were at a discount in the freight market. Spanish troops were beginning to return from San Domingo. Sterling exchange was 4½@5 per cent. Premium exchange on N Y 2½ to 4 per cent. discount. Some old Spanish houses were suspended.

ST. LOUIS, June 6th, A M

Daniel G Taylor, Mayor of this city, last evening tendered his resignation to the City Council. The cause for this step was given as follows: A settled determination on the part of a majority of your board to embarras my actions as chief executive of the city of St. Louis. The resignation takes every one by surprise. Ernstus Welis, President of the Board of Common Council will act as Mayor until a new one is chosen. A battalion of U S reserve guards from Hannibal, Mo., consisting of three companies under command of Major Hunt, came down on the steamer Die Vernon last evening and proceeded to the arsenal, where they were sworn into the service of the U S by Gen Lyon. After being furnished with muskets they returned to Hannibal on the Die Vernon.

New York 3.—The Herald's Washington Correspondent says a gentleman employed by the Government to visit Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks and the surrounding country to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of troops, strength and position of the fortifications and the number of batteries at these points, etc., has just returned and made his report to the Government bringing with him a map of the country. He was arrested immediately on arriving at the point of Rocks and was held prisoner about 30 hours. He played secession dodge on them and proved sound to their satisfaction. At Point of Rocks three thirty two pound batteries are erected on the Va side. On the Md side there were 150 men stationed as Picket Guards, where they were just erecting batteries. Guards took him from there to Harper's Ferry where he was detained for some time. Here he ascertained through several of the soldiers the number and names of the regiments. There are fourteen full regiments at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks. There seamed to be plenty of arms. He saw them open boxes and at once arm those that had just arrived. At Harper's Ferry they have a large number of heavy batteries planted on all sides and were busily engaged in constructing others at all available points, where they could be effectually used.

The Commercial's Washington dispatch says the oath of alligiance was administered yesterday to the employees of the navy yard. Three persons refused to take it and were immediately discharged.

A special to the N Y Post dated Wash. 4th, says Col Meigs is to be Quarter-Master General of the army. Gen Butler has refused to be put in the regular army, prefering to return to civil life when the war is ended. High military authority says there will not be any forward movement of our troops for a few days. Col Lander has offered his services to Gen McClelland. It is ascertained by a careful inspection of the projectiles used by the rebels at Acquia creek that they are unlike any in common use and it is believed that their cannon and projectiles are from Europe but how and when they got their is the question. It ascertained that there are clerks still retained in the Treasury Department who lately refused to take the oath of allegiance.

Louisville, 4th.—Union flags are constantly being raised here amid great enthusiasm. They are all floating at half mast to-day, in consequence of the death of Senator Douglas. Hon J J Crittenden consents to run for Congress in the Lexington district. Mr Mallaroy was re-nominated in the seventh district by acclamation at Lagrange yesterday.

Immense quantities of provisions day and night are going by wagons to Shepardsville 18 miles south of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville R R. The Journal is informed that there are 25,000 soldiers at camp Trausdale near Richland two miles from the Kentucky line and the same number at Camp Cheatain, near Springfield, Tenn. The measles are very prevalent among them. Twelve well attended Union meetings were held privately at Nashville Saturday, notwithstanding the suppression of the Union sentiment there by the secessionists.

The Richmond Examiner says there is 5,000 unemployed negroes there, and manuel labor is stagnant.

The Journal's editorials says that Col Anderson will not take a military command here but goes to the mountains of Penn. on account of failing health.

15,000 muskets for the government came across the Ohio river to-day, and were distributed here.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of 1st learns that 25,000 troops had left Pensacola for Richmond.

Traitors in Ky and Tenn.—No probability of a contest very soon at Harper's Ferry—Movements of troops along the Potomac—Death of Col. Kelly at Phillipi—Skirmish at Iatan.

BOSTON, June 5th.

Samuel Appleton a well known citizen died to-

Halifax, 5th.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the Allison mines, killing three men and sixteen horses. The explosion will not effect the supply of coal.

St. Louis, 5.—The New York World's Washingoon dispatch of the 4th says the position of Maryland lying alone the river between Indian head and Gancy Point is tenanted with rabed secessionist who are constantly sending supplies to the rebels in Va. 2,000 men will be dispatched to prevent communication with the enemy. A field battery will be sent to the point, and one of the river platilla will be stationed there. It is also contemplated to occupy White house point.

The Freeborn will receive an armament of rifled cannon. She is expected to return to Acquia creek on Friday.

The present collector at Louisville is a secessionist and refuses to obey the orders of the Treasury Department prohibiting the shipping of provisions south. A new collector has been appointed who will enforce the prohibition. He will enter upon his duties in a few days. The Government has been advised of the openly avowed purpose of a large armed force of Tenneseeans to make a rush to Louisville the moment an attempt is made to enforce the embargo, and then stir up if possible an insurrection along the line and take possession of the Nashville R R. The Tennesseeans expect, and would doubtless obtain a strong support from their Kentucky partners and their open abettor Gov Magoffin.

It was to guard against this that the Government contemplated ordering the Ky brigade to Louisville to co-operate with the Union men of Louisville and the State at large in resisting the intended invasion of Tennesseeans. But it appears that a very strong prejudice exists in Ky against the brigade, a large number of its members hail from Ohio and the so called Kentuckians are mostly from the border towns and counties. Only a small portion of them are natives of the State. The secessionists have been in the habit of representing the whole brigade consisting of bogus Kentuckians. This is unjust but there is truth enough in it to give coloring to a great deal of scandal and reprehension. Any other Federal troops indeed would be more acceptable to the Union men of Kentucky. This being understood at the War Department, the Ky brigade will be ordered here and a home guard like that at St. Louis will be organized and armed at Louisville. This determination will remove much difficulty and apprehension.

ST. LOUIS, June 6th, A M.

The New York Tribune's Washington dispatches of 6th are as follows:—It is not confirmed that the rebels had advanced from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg. It may have sprung from the line of disunion Pickets from Fairfax to Leesburg.

Marshall Hale is as bad as Merryman against whom there are strong proofs of treason. He is still at large and boasts that the Government is afraid to arrest him. His friends threaten to raise if he is touched.

Reports received at Richmond from the rebels at Manassas Junction boast that their position is impregnable. They were anticipating order to march upon Alexandria.

A special to the Commercial Advertiser dated Washington 5th, says it is understood Gen Scott disapproves of landing forces at Acquia creek, as he regards the point as unimportant at present.

The Post's Washington special says, all dispatches announcing that hostilities would soon occur at Manassas or Acquia creek, or reports of an advance of Rebels from Harper's Ferry are not correct. No movement of the kind has been ordered, nor is likely to take place soon.

A band of Telegraph operators has been ordered to accompany the Federal forces, and offices will be opened in every direction back of Arlington heights, so that troops can instantly be concentrated at any point.

Several members of the Md. legislature recently visited the rebels at Harper's Ferry and Richmnd, doubtless to confer with the confederate leaders.—The is a strong secession feeling glimmering in Md., and needs watching.

The Secretary of State has ordered sever of the prize vessels released.

Hawkin's regiment of Zouaves has sailed for Fortress Monroe.

Advices from Fortress Monroe state that General Hughes had 10,000 men at Norfolk and 10,000 more at Portsmouth and along the shores of the river. It is inexpedient to make any demonstration towards Gospart or Portsmouth at present.

The report that Gen Butler contemplated an advance on Petersburg is unfounded. Six Dahlgren bronze, 12 pounds have been fished up by the rebels near the navy yard.

Eight tons of powder is said to have been taken from the magazine of the Merremac, perfectly dry.—The Merrimac, Dolphin, and Germantown it is said will be in sea going order in two weeks.

Washington, 5th.—The belief extensively prevails that a new levy is to be called for by the War Department and various offers have therefore been made of regiments additional to those already accepted but it is certainly ascerted that no such levy is contemplated.

Minister Corwin passed through Jalapa on the 4th of May, on his way to the city of Mexico. Having had a pleasant and important interview at that city with the Mexican minister to France who recently arrived in New York en route for Europe.

Mr. King, minister to Rome, having obtained a leave of absence to command the Wisconsin, is in Washington on business connected with military affairs.

Mr. Nicolay, Private Secretary to the President, left this afternoon for Springfield, Ill.

Written arguments have been submitted on the Mc Cormick Patent extension case; but the commissioners will not finally decide it for several days.

Current reports and newspapers sent a fleet with troops down the Potomac, but this is news to navy department.

The Star had information from Leesburg that Beauregard was positively at the Junction. Also, that there is an aggregate of 20,000 rebels at Manassas, Centerville, Fairfax station, and Fairfax court house.

People at Waterford, London Co. Va., were ordered on Sunday last, by an officer, to be at Harper's Ferry next Monday with their teams and wagons to move materials of the troops there.

It is believed that 2,000 rebels will move up the Potomac to opposite Williamsport. They are known to be without means of transportation.

Boston, 5th.—The conduct of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., has led to a public meeting of Americans who adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that we feel mortified at the fact that we have an officer of the Government in our midst who not only approves of the conspiracy and treason at home, but misrepresents and villifies not only the Republican Party, out the whole people at the North.

The third Mass. regiment 1,000 strong, Col Haywood, commanding, left this evening for New York via Fall River.

Cincinnati, 5th.—The engagement at Phillippi took place at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. The plan was well laid for a surprise, but the impetuosity of a few troops gave the rebels warning and they field in haste leaving their baggage, 40 horses and 4 wagons loaded with provisions and 500 muskets. Col Kelly in charging in advance of his men was shot with a revolver by a rebel who had charge of one of the provision wagons. The secessionists numbered about 1,500, well armed and equipped.

Leavenworth, 5th—On Monday night twelve volunteers from Camp Lincoln heaped by Sargent Drenning of Elwood Guards, armed with Minne rifles and revolvers, marched to Iatan, Mo., 14 miles above this city, crossing the river in skiffs, their purpose being the capture of a secession flag. On being asked their purpose, Drenning demanded the flag by the authority of U S. The flag was hauled down and the party started on their return, when they were fired at by the secessionists and the fire was returned. Three of the volunteers were wounded, one severly. The affair causes much talk in this city.

LATER.—The secession flag captured yesterday at Iatan was displayed from the Conservative office today. The officers of the volunteers disavow the act of the party capturing the flag, and the commanding officer has ordered a reprimand.

Louisville, 5th.—The Bulletin says, no troops are coming here. No interference from Tenn respecting railroad matters is anticipated, and the Naskville and Louisville R R will obey the orders of government.

The Memphis Argus says that boat owners and captains of that city have recommended the city authorities not to allow boats owned North or by Northern sympathisers, to run in Southern waters.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1861.

OUR FLAG!

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves!
Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

The Editor has been absent the past week; returned just as the forms are being put into press. This is our apology for a lack of original matter.

Stephen A. Douglas

Is dead! One of the brightest stars in the galaxy of American Statesman and Patriots has fallen. He was not of, or belonging to any particular section or localiiy, but he was Douglas of the United States of America. We hesitate not to say that there lived not the man on the face of God's earth whose place will be so difficult to fill; particularly *just now*. He had, however, taken his position unequivocally for his country, and his friends and followers need have no occasion to err. Stephen A. Douglas needs no written eulogium. Wherever liberty and freedom of the masses prevails the name of Douglas is as a watchword.

THE CROPS IN SOUTHERN NEBRASKA.—There never was a time since the settlement of this Country when there was so great a "prospect" for crops, of al kinds, as there is at present. We have, during the past month, traveled through the counties of Nemaha, Johnson, Clay, and Gage, and portions of Richardson, Otoe and Cass. In all these counties the farmers have sown much more wheat than heretofore—one half of the cultivated ground in the southeastern part of Nebraska is now covered with as thrifty looking wheat as ever the sun shown upon. The damp, cool weather we have had this Spring has been very favorable for wheat.—Indeed, the only danger now to be feared with regard to this crop is, that if this wet weather continues it will grow too rank, rendering it more liable to be blown down and thereby prevented from properly maturing. Some farmers are becoming apprehensive that the rust *may* injure the wheat this summer. But we think it nonsense to "meet trouble half way." Because we have had frequent showers during May, it does not follow that it will be wet in the latter part of June. Wheat is liable to suffer more or less from rust during hot, showery weather; but no man can predict, a month in advance, what kind of weather we will have. From present prospects, there will be more Wheat in this county than the farmers can harvest, or the millers grind.

Rye and Oats look equally well with wheat, but there has been far less of these crops sown than wheat.—There will be a sufficient amount of Oats for our own consumption.

Corn—This staple crop is now growing very rapidly. But during the past month, the corn-fields in this neighborhood, with a few exceptions, were not very forward, on account of the cold weather. But the ground now being thoroughly soaked, and the weather becoming warm, corn cannot fail to "make up for lost time." If there should be no more rain this summer, with the moisture that is now in the ground, and the capacity of this soil to retain moisture when it is thoroughly soaked, there would be as good, or perhaps a better crop than was gathered last year.

That great pest to farmers and gardeners—the cut-worm—has been committing great ravages in some localities this Spring. It does more damage, and is far more agravating, from its ravages in gardens, than by injury done to corn. Corn, eaten off by worms, will generally sprout again; but garden plants, when eaten off are ruined. Many persons in various portions of Nebraska, complain that the cut worms have not spared them a single cabbage, tomato, or cucumber plant. Indeed some gardens have been stripped of almost everything green by these insalate little reptiles.

In all the river counties the farmers are breaking a large amount of Prairie—fully as much as was done last year. If the weather continues wet there will be a large crop of Sod Corn.

We fear there will be a scarcity of laborers among farmers this summer. Most farmers have as much corn planted as they are able to cultivate—many of them much more than they can properly attend to unless they employ more help than they now have. Farmers have learned from experience that it is necessary to cultivate corn thoroughly to insure a good crop—they have learned that more corn can be raised on *twenty* acres well tilled, than on *one hundred* without cultivation. In addition to the work in the corn field will be the work in the harvest field. Harvest is now nearly at hand, and such a harvest as the West never before saw. It behooves farmers to engage laborers as soon as possible—"ere it is too late."

If the market the coming fall proves to be as good as the "signs of the times" now indicate, we can no longer complain of "hard times." We have good reason to believe that grain and provisions of all kinds will bring a good price. It is an adage in Europe and among all war like nations, that "years of war are also years of high bread." The great numbers of men in the middle and western States who have left agricultural pursuits and joined the army, must materially affect the amount of grain produced. It is estimated that of the three hundred thousand soldiers now under pay of government, eighty thousand had heretofore earned their living by handling the plow and spade. Then, too, this army of three hundred thousand, must be fed. Although there are no more mouths in the country to feed, yet soldiers consume twice the amount of the staple articles of food—bread and meat—that the same persons would under ordinary circumstances. Farmers, under all the circumstances at present, are incouraged to make every exertion to produce as large crops as possible. There never was a time when the farmers stood in greater need of good crops to enable them to pay their debts than at present; and there never was a time when a good crop was more needed by the country. The present war must necessarily entail upon the U. S an enormous debt, and the more wealth the farmers produce the easier will the debt be paid.

The man who stays at home and works upon his farm or in his shop, though he may not acquire as much *glory* as the soldier, may yet console himself with the reflection that he, too, is serving his country, and though his sphere of action may be more humble, it is not less useful, than that of his neighbor who serves on the tented field.

Nebraska Volunteers, for Home Protection.

It will be seen from the letter of Gov. SAUNDERS, which we publish in another column, that the regiment to be mustered into the U. S. Service from Nebraska, will not be sent out of the Territory. There are some who wish to volunteer, who dislike the idea of going to the states to fight—perhaps their own kindred—who are perfectly willing to encounter Indians, Mormons, or any other foe that may attack us on our own soil. A few hundred Nebraska Volunteers stationed at the various forts will answer just as well as regulars to keep the Indians in check. But the regulars, thus liberated, will be employed on battle-fields where they will be three times more efficient than raw volunteers.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. and A. M., held its Fifth Annual Session at Plattsmouth on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The session was an unusually pleasant one and much useful legislation was disposed of. Charters for 3 new Lodges were granted, in Colorado, viz: at Parkville, Central City and Boulder City. The next Session will be held at Omaha on the 1st Tuesday in June, 1862.

The following Grand Officers were elected:

GEO. ARMSTRONG, Omaha, M. W. Grand Master.

L. B. KINNEY, Bellevue, R. W. Dep. Grand Master.

D. H. WHEELER, Plattsmouth, R. W. Sr. Grand Warden.

H. C. BLACKMAN, Nebraska City, R. W. Jr. Grand Warden.

S. H. JONES, Plattsmouth, R. W. Gr. Treasurer.

R. W. FURNAS, Brownville, R. W. Grand Secretary.

G. W. WILKINSON, Omadi, R. W. Grand Sr. Deacon.

S. D. BANGS, Bellevue, R. W. Jr. Grand Deacon.

HENRY BROWN, Nebraska City, R. W. Grand Chaplain.

JNO. L. KINNEY, Nebraska City, R. W. Grand Orator.

LEE P. GILLETT, Nebraska City, R. W. Grand Lecturer.

G. B. GRAFF, Omadi, R. W. Grand Marshall.

A CAHN, Omaha, R. W. Grand Tyler.

Military Books.

During these military times, everybody is more or less desirous of learning the various tactics. J. B. Lippencott & Co., of Philadelphia, have published the most approved of every branch of the military, and an opportunity is offorded to obtain them.

The River—Is now rising rapidly. From present appearances, it will be bank full in a few days more.

How to Make an American Flag.

Notwithstanding the number of flags in use, few persons know how to make an American flag properly. The rules are as follows: The flag should be one-half longer than wide, viz: If six feet wide, nine long, if eight feet wide, 12 feet long. The standard, however, is six feet six inches long, and four feet four inches wide. But when the flag is to be elevated on a very high pole, it is usual to make it twice as long as it is wide. The stripes should be alternately red and white, the top and bottom being red. The field should be blue, and extend over seven stripes, commencing at the top, four red and three white. The stars signifying the number of States, should be white, arranged on the blue field in the shape of a five-pointed star. We have seen many flags of late, with thirty-four stars, which is not correct, as by the Act of Congress the additional star for each new state, is not added to the flag until the 4th of July succeeding the admission of a new State. Subsequent to the Revolution there was an additional Stripe added for each new state; and the Stars were arranged in concentric circles; but in 1818, by act of Congress, the number of stripes were reduced to the original thirteen; and it was also provided that the Stars should be arranged in the form of a five pointed Star.

Letter from Gov. Sanders to General Downs.

OMAHA, May 29.

GEN. DOWNS:

Dear Sir:—Many of the citizens of the Territory, and particularly those who are disposed to volunteer their services to defend OUR HOMES, are anxious to know whether or not the troops to be raised in the Territory are to be kept for a protection for our own people, or whether they may not be called to other posts, and thereby leave our frontier exposed. In case you are questioned upon the subject, I have the satisfaction of authorizing you to say, that they are to be kept for our own protection. The language from the department in answer to the question is, "They are not intended to be marched elsewhere, but designed for the protection of your own people and interests, against hostile Indians and domestic foes."

Very respectfully, A SAUNDERS.
Gov. Nebraska.

The Responsibilities of the Government.

The London *News*, discusses this subject, and says:

"He would be a bold man who should undertake to advise the Government of the United States in this conjuncture.—The difficulties in the path of that Government, which the commencement of hostilities have made apparent; the perplexities which every person who had studied the American question in a friendly spirit foresaw, are a commentary on the reproaches which have been so ignorantly addressed to Mr. Lincoln by a certain school of writers in this country for the last six weeks. In their eagerness to make political capital out of the misfoutunes of America, and to depreciate the forms of government under which its people have obtained a combination of liberty and order not to be equalled anywhere on the earth except in the British Empire, some among us have spoken of these troubles as if they were such as a Government depending less on the people might have honorably and safely averted.

But, in truth, nothing can be more idle than to impute this lamatable secession to any defect in the organization of the government. No form of government has yet been invented which could secure the country against treason, and by treason this secession was accomplished. The armoments of the forts, the location of officers, the composition of garrisons, the accumulation of war material, were all provided for in the ministerial department at Washington, under the late President, with a view to secession, by men who are now avowed leaders of the Southern movement. Mr. Lincoln's cabinet was compelled to sacrifice its first four weeks in the work of replacing the treacherous placememen appointed by the late Government. A task which has generously been described here as "the dividing of spoils." Had Mr. Buchanan done his duty, or had he only left his successor the means of doing his upon acceding to power, Mr. Lincoln might have employed the military power of the Union to hold the federal forts and arsenals in the South, and by checking the rapid developement of the secession movement, enable the moderate men in the slave States to make a serious attempt to save the Union. But this is all that he could have done.

"These are only specimens of the difficulties which have to be encountered; and it is obvious at a glance that the experience of Europe, where slavery is unknown, little qualifies us to undertake the office suggested by Lord Malmsbery. We have little to teach the Americans; perhaps we may find something to learn from their their present troubles. At any rate, while we are true to ourselves, our sympathies will be on the side of social and political freedom."

Secession an old Idea.

If any additional evidence were needed to show that secession was planned cooly long before Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was not the result of his election, the following extract from the London American will furnish it:

"President Davis never made a greater mistake politically, than to intrust the secrets of his embryo secession movement to the honorable member for Galway, Mr. Gregory. The speech of that gentleman in the House of Commons in May last, soon after his return from the United States, will be remembered by many of our readers. Since the delivery of the speech, noticeable only for its misrepresentations of American character and American institutions, it has been ascertained that Gen. Davis was the political teacher of the honorable member during his brief visit at the Federal Capital. The pupil was not a promising one, but he was the only one accessible to sagacious and astute General; and to this training, Parliament is most probably indebted for the remarkable saying that a large portion of the American people were in favor of introducing monarchial institutions."

A committee of prominent citizens of New York, consisting of Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles King, Hamilton Fish, George Wm. Curtis, Richard Grant White, Luther Bradish, John A. Dix, Moses H. Grinnell, and others, announced that a prize of five hundred dollars will be awarded for a National Hymn, which must be, not a war-song, but purely patriotic; to consist of not less than sixteen nor more than forty lines, exclusive of a chorus or burden, which is regarded as essential, and to be of marked rhythm and popular melody. For the words and music from the same hand, five hundred dollars will be paid, or a gold medal of that value will be awarded. For the hymn alone, or for the music alone, (if original,) two hundred and fifty dollars will be given.

The Charleston *Mercury* says of the article in the New York Herald to the effect that Congress might devise some plan by which the South might be induced, without war, to come back into the Union:

"It is with no little suspicion that we regard this intimation, inasmuch as we have perceived indications of a similar sentiment some distance *South of New York*. We trust in God South Carolina has not suffered her commerce to be cut up, and undertaken the hazard and expense of war, nor nothing!"

In two other articles in the same column the Mercury expresses its fear that a plan of reconciliation is afoot.

The New York Express furnishes the following interesting statement, showing the ages of several of the principal officers in the United States service: Scott, aged 75; Wool, 73; Harney, 65; Mansfield, 60; Totten, (Head of the Engineer Corps,) 80; Thayer, (Engineers,) 80; Craig, (Head of the Ordinance Department,) 76; Ripley, (Ordinance,) 70; Sumner, 65; Lawson, (Surgeon General,) 80; Larned, (Paymaster General,) 70; Gibson, (Commissary General,) Churchill, (Inspector General,) and Thomas, (Adjutant General,) are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the presenl century—Gibson in 1808 and Churchill in 1820.

There has been a conference of the Governors of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, at Cleveland, O. It is said that the division of troops raised in these States is not needed at Washington, but will form an independent division of the army, for the purpose of marching to the southweast. New Orleans is the ultimate destiuation of the division. A large force is to be concentrated at Cairo for the purpose of enforcing a strict blockade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. No provisions whatever to to be allowed to go South.

The Southern papers advocate that the plantation of Sen. Douglas in Mississippi should be confiscated.

The Price of Arms.

Sabres, with sheath and belt, cost from $7 to $10 each, according to quality.—Cutlasses, such as are often used by artillery men, cost $2. A breech-loading carbine costs $17. Sharpe's rifles, a most effective weapon, about the same. Revolvers, (navy revolvers are preferable to the army patter,) costs from $20 $30 a pair. A six pound brass cannon, used in flying artillery, costs $1,000, and the gun wagon $300. Armstrong's 12 pound rifled cannon, (an English gun, of which many are now being imported,) costs about $560, A six horse caisson, for artillery ammunition, costs $400.

The following is the oath which all volunteers and regulars mustered into the service of the United States are required to take before their final enrollment into service: "I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies or opposers whatsoever; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the other officers appointed over me, according to the rules of the armies of the United States; so help me God."

The most significant offer yet made to our government, is that just received from Scotland. Certain prominent Scotch merchants, doing business in this country, are responsible for a tender of ten regiments of unequipped, but well bult, hardy, active men, who are not earning $11 per month above their board, and who are willing and ready to enter the service of the United States for the war, be that long or short, on condition, that at the Government will grant them each a bounty of land.

Among the important details of foreign news brought by the Europa, is an article from the London Post—the organ of the Palmerston government—in which it is acknowledged that President Lincoln has "a right both to declare a blockade of southern ports, and to treat southern privateers when captured, as pirates."

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes from the mouth of James river:

"We are very much annoyed here by the presence of one of Lincoln's ships, just off the mouth of the James river, and out of our reach. It seems her object is to seize all boats, large and small that may attempt to pass her. Day before yesterday she chased a small boat under the guns of this point, having on board a bearer of dispatches to General Gwyn. She will no doubt be attended to bye and bye."

The Nashville Banner says:

"One of the Cairo soldiers was seizee at Columbus, on Friday. He was carefully searched, but no papers, of any consequence, found upon him. He however confessed that he was from Cairo, also that he was a soldier, and had been sent to that place by his commanding officer. The last our informant saw of him he was tied with a rope by the neck to a black jack, his feet dangling at an inconvenient distance from the ground.

A bold soldier boy belonging to the N Y thirteenth regiment, writes from the army at Washington to his sister: "I've grown two feet in two days, prefer gunpowder to butter on my bread, and have made arrangements to sleep forever in a cannon."

The Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper says:

The tariff of the Confederate States is about to be readjusted so as to meet the views of the extreme advocates of free trade. The deficiency of the revenue thus produced is to be made up by internal taxes.

The marriage portion of the Princess Alice, given by the English people, is $150,000, with an annuity of $50 000 for life; the Princess, the prettiest and the most amiable of Queen Victoria's daughters, is shortly to be married to Prince Louis, of Hesse.

Military.—There will be a county meeting in this city on Saturday June 8th, for the purpose of perfecting the millitary organization destined for the three year service. It is hoped all will be present who desire to join or otherwise assist in making up the company.

SARZA—We have long supposed this celebrated drug had come to an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations which contain about as much of its real virtues as they do of Gold dust.—It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world is consumed in the old countries or Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease.—Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need to be assured that anything Doctor AYER makes is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advertising columns) designing to make it his "*chief d'ouvre*" which should add the crown-nine glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Celt, New York.*

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the same as Fairbanks,' or like them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strong hold they have upon the public confidence. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now much more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been carried. This could not be so if they were not all that is claimed for them in respect to their durability, as well as convenience and accuracy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be Preaching in Nemaha City, on Sabbath the 16th inst, at 10 1-2 A. M., by Rev. H. H. Dobbins. Also in the Presbyterian Church in Brownville, the same evening, at 8 o'clock. Also the next Sabbath, the 23d inst., at 10 1-2, A. M., and 8 P. M.

MOVE ON.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease doing good. We press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvelous.—Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deathly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Mandrake Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot tell what hour they may require its use. These medicines stand high, and are used by many respectable physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Heath Nuckolls as Administrator of the estate of Joseph Deroin deceased. vs Catharine, William Margarett, Amop & Baron Deroin. } Petition to Sell

To Catharine, William, Margarett, Amop, and Baron Deroin, who are heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Deroin, deceased, you are hereby informed that on the 4th day of June A. D. 1861 said administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Nemaha County Nebraska Territory. The object and prayer of which petition is to obtain an order on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office in Brownville in said county, for the sale of the following real estate, of which the said Joseph Deroin died seized, to-wit: The undivided one-tenth of the Townsite of St. Deroin, in Nemaha County, N. T., at which time all persons interested may attend and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, Territory.

n48-4w C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

June 4, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

S. F. Nuckolls vs. Charles F. Holley. } District court Otoe county, N. T.

By virtue of a execution to me directed from the District Court of Otoe county, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale, at *public Auction*, *from the door of McPherson's Store House*, the place where the *District Court of Nemaha County* held its last term, in the town of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory,

On Saturday the 29th day of June, 1861

at the hour of 1 o'clock, P M., the following lands and tenements, levied upon and to be sold, as the property of Charles F. Holley, to satisfy said execution in my hands in favor of S. F. Nuckolls, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section 20 in township 4 north of range fifteen, east of the 6th principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, and

LOTS	BLOCK	LOTS	BLOCK
1 2 4	19	1 2 5 6 8	91
4 8	46	14 15	
2 3	70	10	94
16	62	1 2 6 8 9	
9	72	10 11 13	
5	84	14 15 16	51
1 4 5	90	10 13 14 16	43
2 3 5 6 8	96	frac of 3 4	
6	40	5 7	42
4 6	88	9 10 11 12	76
12 7	99	4 5 7 8 12	21
7	84	13 15 16	
4 7 8	47	7 10 12 15	37
2 8 10 12 14	83	1 2 5 9 10	35
frc'l of 5 & 6		13 16	
2 4 5 6 10	95	5 10 12 14	16
13 15		4 6 7 &	
12 13	92	frac of 8	23
frac. 1 2 9		6 7 10 11	49
9 10 11 12	30	13 14	
13 16		8 11 10 &	
13 15 16	40	frac of 5	73
frac of 2 3	41	1 4 6 8 9	60
3 5 6 12	17	12 14	
13 15 16		2 5 7 10	33
11	86	14 16	
12 13	97	3 5 11 13 14	26
5 7 11 12	50	2 3 7 8 11	31
1 frac 4 15	25	12 14	
2 3 7 9 12	27