

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1862.



OUR FLAG. Then up with our flag! let it stream in the air!

Owing to the absence of the Editor; sickness in the family of one of the compositors; a large amount of job-work; cold weather and green cotton-wood, the Advertiser has been delayed beyond the publication day.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.—This valuable statistical publication is on our table, for which the publishers will accept our thanks.

When the surface is made level the severe winds will not have half so much influence in drying the ground.

In the Eastern and Middle States rollers are very common. Many not only use the roller for leveling their plowed ground, but also, with great advantage, in the Spring of the year, in pressing back the grass-roots on their pasture land.

The soil of Nebraska is usually very mellow, especially when plowed at the right time; but from a press of business and other reasons, farmers cannot always wait for the ground to be in proper order to plow, and consequently it is sometimes cloddy—so much so that the harrow will not pulverize it.

FIGHT.—The "Kansas Chief," says on Thursday last, a party of eighteen Jayhawkers, paid a visit to some of the "Secesh," in Missouri. They went to Richville, in Holt county, and "cleaned out" a store, taking the safe with them; they also pressed into their service thirty head of horses.

Fruits, Flowers and Seeds of the West. Nebraska is not entirely void of those little comforts that renders it a home to us.

Nebraska is not entirely void of those little comforts that renders it a home to us. Many wild fruits are to be found in abundance. The plum, grape, gooseberry, strawberry and raspberry grow spontaneously all along our little streams and on the borders of woodlands.

But the "Flora" of the western prairies and plains is the admiration of all that behold them. There are a great many flowers growing wild, of greater beauty and attraction than hundreds now in the flower gardens of the East, that have cost vast amounts to get them there, while these prairie beauties are left for us to enjoy.

We have a friend who, we understand, has been engaged the past season in collecting many kinds of shrub, flower and creeper seeds of Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Minnesota, for a nurseryman of Utah, New York, who will be the first to introduce them to the cultivator and amateurs of the East.

One of the most important considerations in procuring seeds of all kinds is to get those that are fresh, and have also been raised in the same soil and climate in which they are to be planted.

Rollers. A maxim with Washington was: "In Peace prepare for War." There is another maxim that should be followed by all farmers, "in winter prepare for summer."

No farmer who has ever thoroughly tried a roller will afterwards be ever long without one. The benefits from its use are: leveling the surface of the ground; thoroughly pulverizing the clods; and packing the dirt, which in Prairie countries is too loose.

Pulverizing the soil is often no inconsiderable advantage, even here in this Prairie country. But packing the dirt is by far the most important benefit derived from the use of a roller.

We have seen, in this county, in wheat fields, turnip patches, and other places, that the portions of the field where the teams had turned in plowing, and had consequently tramped the ground the most, produced the best portion of the crop.

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A roller can be cheaply made from a Cottonwood or an oak log. The log must be straight, and should be made perfectly round and smooth.

To Encourage Grape Culture. For the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of grapes in Nebraska, a law was enacted at the last session of the Legislature exempting from taxation, for the first acre one hundred dollars in valuation, and for each additional acre fifty dollars.

Jayhawking. Three persons arrested by the citizens of Johnson county, were brought to this city on Saturday night last. One of them was said to be the person, who with Cleveland, took the oath of allegiance in this city a few weeks ago, and the other two, with the first, were taken upon suspicion of belonging to the Jayhawking band.

It is stated, upon good authority, that these murders were committed; and in the name of Justice and Liberty we protest against any more of them. We say "murders," because the killing (if the men were killed) was done by unauthorized persons, in the dark and without giving the victims a "chance."

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Georgetown, Mo., January 15, 1862.

Mr. Furnas: DEAR SIR:—I had the map of Missouri taken down for the purpose of tracing the path of the Nebraska regiment which it has traveled during the past six months, the curiosity seeker will find a road crooked and long, leading over country hills and through prairies undulating and even. He will view it starting from St. Jo, leading across the State to the city of Hannibal; thence down the "Father of Waters," to St. Louis, and thence Southwest, over the Iron Mountain Railroad to Pilot Knob; where one can see frost in the middle of Summer.

After a week's tramp we halted in Georgetown, where we are yet, and where our path yet ends. But the rumor is, it may start in a couple of weeks for the chivalrous, sunny South, so for a while, hang up the map of Missouri, and as I have written enough for once, I will save my observations, gleaned by the way, for another letter.

MORE AGAIN. For the Nebraska Advertiser. Kansas Correspondence. CAMP HUNTER, Jan. 16, 1862. FRIEND FURNAS: The clouds, which for a time enveloped us, having blown away, the dim of battle passed from our midst, and peace and quiet restored, I proceed to give you a short chapter in the history of our experience as soldiers since we left Brownville.

We arrived at Camp Hunter on the 26th of December, 1861, and found the mustering office closed against us, and not a field or staff officer on the ground. I at once proceeded to the Headquarters of Col. Graham, temporarily in command of the camp, and stated to him that I had arrived with some additional recruits for Col. Davis's Excelsior Cavalry Regiment, and as the mustering office was closed, I desired to know whether it would be possible, under the circumstances, to get my recruits rationed. He promptly replied that I could not; stating at the same time that he was feeding his recruits which Haskell had brought down at his own expense, which I afterwards learned to be true, Prince having refused to honor any requisition for any recruits not mustered into the service.

I will now close this short chapter of Brownville, but if in the future any more of those interesting features of the campaign in the shape of wonders occur I will write you another short chapter.

CINCINNATI, JAN. 24. This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle of Mill Springs. It was a fair, open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to rebel accounts their force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and some cavalry—altogether about ten thousand men.

I will now proceed to give you a condensed account of the manner of manufacturing officers in the Kansas army; and also a short chapter in my own experience. On the Sunday following my arrival here, about noon, a small pattern of a man came into camp with a commission from Gov. Robinson, accompanied by an order, placing him in command of all unattached recruits, as first lieutenant. I learned that his Excellency, the Governor, was in the city, and at once proceeded to see him, as the majority of the unattached were my men; the governor ordered that his man should not be placed in command of us, giving to me assurances that the desire of the men should be respected in the selection of their officers. I, therefore, returned to camp, contented to await the opening of the mustering office, which event took place on the 1st of January. On its arrival we were duly mustered in, with the express understanding that we should select our officers. Therefore, imagine our surprise when we learned that before we reached camp a full number of company officers were mustered in and placed in command of a company of ninety men, the finest on the ground; and the most beautiful feature was that not one of those so appointed had any men of their own recruiting in the company. Well, now, the devil's to pay, thought we, yet we were still not given over to despair. Our Nebraska boys, as a unit, true to the last, refused to obey the officers thus thrust upon them. I then drew up a petition and carried it before the General at that time in command of the Kansas troops. The General, a very affable man, said, upon my statement of the case, that he would transfer us to some other service, either infantry or artillery, and that he would take council with the General commanding, on the morrow, and visit our camp, and hear further our grievances and redress them as best he could. Punctual to time, the General came to camp the next evening, accompanied by the mustering officer, and calling out our company, proceeded to muster us out of

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I will now bring this, perhaps, uninteresting letter to a close. If anything of interest turns up I will keep you posted. Yours truly, A. W. MATTHEWS.

N. B.—I have heard that a certain person from Nebraska took up in your country that I was a corporal in his company, (called here gray backs,) in the Mexican Brigade. I wonder if it is the same man who was arrested in Leavenworth recently for passing counterfeit money? And, again, I wonder if he is the same man who is said to have stolen quilts, blankets and pantaloons at a hotel in Falls City? I wonder if he is the same man who advertises himself as "the great Western Orator"? and the same personage who cannot stay a second time at points along the route from Nebraska to Leavenworth without being egged? I will now close this short chapter of Brownville, but if in the future any more of those interesting features of the campaign in the shape of wonders occur I will write you another short chapter.

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DIED.—In Omaha City, on January 23rd, 1862, Miss ANNA E. JOHNSON, aged 20 years and 10 months.

"We watched her breathing through the night, Her breathing soft and low, As in her breast the wave of life Kept leaping to and fro.

"So silently we seemed to speak, So slowly moved about, As we had lent her half our power To eke her living out.

"Our very hopes belied our fears, Our fears our hopes belied— We thought her dying when she slept, And sleeping when she died.

"For when the morn came dim and sad, And chill with early showers, Her quiet eyelids closed—she had Another morn than ours."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. H. M. ATKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office corner of Main and First Sts. Brownville, N. T. Jan. 30, 72—238-v6 1y

STOLEN HORSES. I HAVE in my possession four head of horses taken from Jayhawking horse thieves, to-wit: One large iron gray mare. One brown pony, with roached mane and a blaze face. One bay horse with black mane and tail; one hind foot white above the hoof; one fore foot white to the ankle joint. One dun horse, black mane and tail. The owners are anxious to prove property and pay charges. RICHARD F. BARRETT, Dep. Sheriff. Brownville, N. T., Jan. 28th, 1862. 238-3t

GET THE BEST. CORNELL'S GEOGRAPHIES. Surpass all Others Before the Public. 1st. In the philosophical arrangement. 2d. In the geographical progress of their steps. 3d. In presenting one thing at a time. 4th. In the adaptation of each part to its intended grade of scholarship. 5th. In the admirable mode they prescribe for memorizing the contents of a map. 6th. In their explanation and directions for describing the natural divisions of the earth. 7th. In their judicious use of practical, systematic, and complete, philosophical in arrangement, and progressive in development of the subject.

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