

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1862.



OUR FLAG.

When you see 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.

Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call, Our millions shall rally around it. A nation of freedom that moment shall fall when its stars shall be trampled on the ground.

THE NEWS.

We have been virtually without mails, for two days past, owing to the breaking up of the river and other irregularities in the direction of Saint Joseph. The telegraph lines are down also.

The latest and most important news we have is that our Gunboat and Mortar boat, foilla had opened a vigorous attack upon Island No. 10. The following telegram is all we have:

CAIRO, March 17. News has just been received from below that the gunboat and mortar boat foilla has opened a vigorous attack on the rebel works on Island No. 10—thus far with great success. We await the result with great anxiety. The excitement here is perfectly wild. It is expected that the whole rebel force will be bagged.

The Nebraska Regiment at the Battle of Fort Donelson.

To read Illinois papers one would naturally suppose there were no other soldiers at the battle of Fort Donelson but Illinois Regiments. Illinois has turned out men nobly—men who have fought bravely, too, on every occasion, and we would not detract from them a single iota of praise or credit; yet there were others there who did equally as well as Illinois Regiments, or those from any other State.—The Nebraska First, composed of hardy men, inured to all the hardships incident and peculiar to camp-life; familiar with the use of fire-arms, and with as brave hearts as ever throbbed in human breasts, were there, and right nobly did they act their part. For the reasons given above, much was expected of our Regiment, and it was called into action at a time when even the appearance of finching could not be tolerated: when Gen. McClelland's and Col. Cruft's commands had been compelled by the enemy to retreat, and were fleeing, and "a mounted officer galloped down the road, shouting, 'we are cut to pieces!'" This was a critical moment, and we will let Gen. Wallace, through his official report, speak for the Nebraska boys. He says:

"Soon fugitives from the battle came crowding up the hill in rear of my own line, bringing unmistakable signs of distress. Capt. Rawlins was conversing with me at the time, when a mounted officer galloped down the road, shouting, 'We are cut to pieces!' The effect was very perceptible. To prevent a panic among the regiment of my Third Brigade, I ordered Col. Thayer to move on by the right flank. He promptly obeyed. Colonel Wallace, whose coolness under the circumstances was astonishing, informed me that the enemy were following, and would shortly attack. The crisis was come; there was no time to await orders; my Third Brigade had to be thrust between the retreating force and the advancing foe. Accordingly I conducted Col. Thayer's command up the road where the ridge dips towards the rebel works; directed the Colonel to form a new line of battle at a right angle with the old one; sent for company A, Chicago Light Artillery, and dispatched a messenger to inform Gen. Smith of the state of affairs, and ask him for assistance. The head of Col. Thayer's column filed right double quick. Lieut. Wood, commanding the artillery company sent for, galloped up with a portion of his battery, and posted his pieces so as to sweep approach by the road in front; a line of reserve was also formed at convenient distance in the rear of the first line, consisting of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, and Forty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Illinois."

The new front thus formed covered the retreating regiments, helpless from lack of ammunition, but which coolly halted not far off, some of them actually within reach of the enemy's musketry, to refill their cartridge boxes. And, as formed, my new front consisted of Wood's battery across the road; on the right of the battery the First Nebraska and Fifty-eighth Illinois; left of the battery a detached company of the Thirty-second Illinois, Capt. Davison, and the Fifty-eighth Ohio, its left obliquely retired.

Scarcely had this formation been made when the enemy attacked, coming up the road, and through the shrubs and trees on both sides of it, and making the battery and the First Nebraska the principal points of attack. They met this storm, no man finching, and their fire was terrible. To say they did well is not enough—their conduct was splendid. THEY ALONE REPELED THE CHARGE Col. Cruft, as was afterwards ascertained, from his position, saw the enemy retire to their works pell mell and in confusion. Too much praise cannot be given Lieut. Wood and his

company, and Lieut. Colonel McCord and his sturdy regiment. That was the last sally from Fort Donelson.

Let us have no more Bragging.

It has always been one of the leading boasts of the South that the "chivalric Southerner" could whip five to one.—Since the war commenced they have been continually "dying in the last ditch," "may be killed but cannot be conquered," and all that kind of swaggering braggadocio. In a speech made to some of the rebel soldiers last summer, Gen. Henry A. Wise used the following grandiloquent language:

"If the enemy's guns reach further than yours, reduce the distance—meet them foot to foot, eye to eye, body to body—and when you strike a blow, strike home. Your true blooded Yankee will never stand still in the presence of cold steel. Let your aim, therefore, be to get into close quarters, and with a few decided, vigorous movements, always pushing forward, never back, my word for it, the soil of Virginia will be swept of the Vandals who are now palating its atmosphere."

This wonderfully brave man reduced the distance between himself and Norfolk very rapidly when he heard the roar of Yankee guns.

Another of these gallant "chivalry of the South"—Pillow—held forth in a similar strain in Missouri, in July last, as follows:

"The field for active service is before you. Our stay here will be short. Our mission is to place our own doughty sister on her feet, and to enable her to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot. Then, by her own brave sons, she will maintain her rights and protect her own fair women from the foe, whose forces march under banners inscribed with 'beauty and booty' as the reward of victory.—In victory the brave are always merciful; but no quarters will be shown to troops marching under such a banner."

Now Pillow is running so fast that one cannot see his heels for dust—or mud.

The following will show what is now thought and said in the South. It is an extract from a letter written by a Southern officer to the Richmond Examiner:

"The Roanoke affair is perfectly incomprehensible. The newspapers are filled with extravagant laudations of our valor—the annals of Greece and Rome offer no parallel—whole regiments were defeated by companies, and we yielded only to death. Our men finely surrendered 'with no blood on their bayonets' and what is the loss? Richmond Blues, two killed and five wounded; McCulloch Rangers, one killed and two wounded; the other four companies lost, in all, two killed and eleven wounded. Comment is needless. The whole army had better surrender at once, for it will eventually come to it. I am, sir, &c., AN OFFICER."

From the Curtis Horse.

FR. HERMAN, KY. & TENN., March 8th, 1862. Friend Furnas: There are thought to be between thirty and forty steamers already in this vicinity, loaded, loading, and to be loaded. Some have gone up the River, (Tenn.) how far I do not know, but suppose to be about two miles above, waiting for others. Here you can see from the Bluffs, ten or fifteen, said to be taking on troops from Ft. Donelson, while there are now here and at Fort Henry, 12 or 15 more, and others coming up, arriving constantly. This is destined to be a great expedition, judging from present appearances.

Our Battalion, and a battery of cannon are left here. The 52d Ind. Regiment Indiana, is expected to arrive here from Ft. Henry shortly.

You don't know how anxious our Regiment are to go. The Nebraska Regiment embarked day before yesterday, and is lost to us among the forest of boats. Our pickets are out night and day, there being no other guard here. A few citizens were in yesterday, there being no pickets on through the day.—They pick up old boots, socks, clothes, &c., which our troops throw away when they left for the steamers. We do not seem to be attached to the Nebraska infantry as was supposed. It seems Gen. Wallace changed his mind in regard to it.

MARCH 9th, 5 P. M. The battery referred to has just left here for Paris, landing a few miles above here. One hundred of our men went as a guard with it.

There seems to be no end to boats going up the river loaded with troops.—We have just heard that the Confederates have withdrawn from the river 10 or 12 miles and are preparing for a great battle soon to take place this side of Florence, Ala.

ten hundred, to two thousand confederate cavalry at Paris, 25 miles west of here. Whether they will turn their attention this way or some other, is unknown. We have a large picket guard out and intend to be as well prepared as possible for any emergency, though it seems to me we are not a temptation to any confederate commander of decent sense. Though Fort Henry is but one mile and a half from here, it could be of no benefit to us, for some time, on account of the river, and lack of any boats to reach us.

MCH. 10.—I was just told by one of the Surgeons of an Ind. Regt. that there are not less than 120,000 troops on the boats just above here, about starting for Alabama.

[We very much fear that the above is the last letter our readers will peruse from our valuable correspondent, "S.," who has been so faithful in keeping us posted with detailed news from the Nebraska boys. In our telegraphic columns will be found a telegraphic date Ft. Henry, March 12, four days later than the above letter, in which Maj. Stowell is mentioned in the list of killed at the battle at Paris. If it should prove that the person is Martin Stowell from this county, we will warrant he fell when the fight was thickest." No more brave or patriotic man ever breathed the breath of life. We shall probably hear more definitely by our next issue, and if it prove true that Mr. S. is killed, we will say more of him.—Ed.]

From the Nebraska First.

The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Capt. BLACKER of Company "D," a few days since. Although not intended for publication, we take the liberty of publishing a portion of it.

HEADQUARTERS 2d BRIGADE, FORT HENRY, March 3d, 1862. Hon. R. W. FURNAS: Sir—

I presume you have heard all about the fight at Ft. Donelson. The fire was, in the language of Gen. Wallace, terrible. Our Regiment stood under it for one hour in the morning, and gallantly repulsed three regiments of rebel infantry; a section of artillery and some cavalry, which was held as a reserve. This, the rebels said after the capitulation, was the most desperate fighting they had. They were trying to escape, and wanted possession of the road upon which we were posted. We strewn the battle ground with their dead bodies. Our loss was slight. Co. D, being on the extreme left and next the battery (Taylor's Chicago) our loss was most severe. We had 3 or 4 slightly wounded, and two killed. Co. "C" fought on our wing, and behaved gallantly. There were several slightly wounded.

I had a good opportunity of witnessing the men all along the line. They all fought bravely and fought gallantly.—Each company vied with the other in gallant conduct. I was detached, and was said to Col. Thayer, who commanded the Second Brigade, in Wallace's Division. After I had assisted in forming the line of battle and posting the reserve regiments of the Brigade, I then returned to our own regiment. The firing had just commenced, and such a terrible fire was never witnessed on any battlefield. I intend preparing for the public eye a statement of the fight as the official reports will, in their sweeping generalities omit many things that should be noticed. When I do so, I hope you editors throughout the Territory will do the Regiment the justice to publish it. The boys have immortalized the Territory, and it is but justice that the Territory should immortalize them.

Capt. Majors and Lieutenant Berger conducted themselves gallantly. Lieut. Ivory, late Sergeant Major, "flashed his maiden sword" on this well fought field. They are all well now, save Lieutenant Berger, who has a bad cold. I noticed particularly that Company "C," had the largest company in the Regiment in the fight. The field officers done well. Col. Thayer was calm, cool and collected and showed his ability to manoeuvre on the field, if any unexpected move was made by the enemy. He was clear in his views, and gave his orders with such clearness, and distinction that any body could comprehend them. Colonel McCord was brave to a fault. He exposed himself to the enemy's fire when it was unnecessary and dangerous—so I think.

We shall make another sally into "Dixie" soon. We go either to Florence, Ala., or to Columbus, and down the Mississippi. I will send you a copy of my statement when it is prepared. Yours in haste, ALLAN BLACKER.

[Do so, and we will give it a place in our columns with the greatest pleasure.—Ed.]

THE PSEUDO DELEGATE.—A gentleman who supported J. Sterling Morton for Delegate to Congress and who has just returned from Washington City says, "Morton is a dead cock in the pit," without influence or respect. His only associate of any prominence in Washington is C. L. Valandigham, a member from Ohio, whose loyalty is more than doubted.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HOW MANASSAS WAS EVACUATED.

WINCHESTER TAKEN BY THE FEDERALS.

PENSACOLA EVACUATED!!

FURTHER FROM GEN. CURTIS

The Rebels Evacuate New Madrid and Island No. 10.

And leave Uncle Sam a Million of Dollars

WASHINGTON, March 12. The Senate Naval Committee agreed to day to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000, for the construction of furnaces for the manufacture of 20 inch Dahlgren guns.

The Washington Star of this evening says we have positive information that the rebels have retreated as far as Gordonville. Our scouts have probably penetrated the country at an early hour this morning, as far as Culpepper Court House, thirty-five miles in the rear of Manassas.

The statement published that a council of war in Washington decided, six or four, that the army of the Potomac could not be moved against the enemy at present, is entirely untrue. The General were unanimous that an advance was possible and proper; the only difference was as to the plan of the proposed attack.

A correspondent of the Times, who accompanied the advance upon Centerville and Manassas, has just come in. It was only last Friday that the retreat of the rebels from Centerville commenced. General Johnson left on Friday morning. General Smith left on Saturday p. m., and Colonel Stuart last Monday, the day our army left camp on the Potomac.

The retreat was conducted very orderly at first, and nothing was left at Centerville that could be useful to us. The forts were all planned and very formidable. The fire of not less than a hundred guns could be converged upon any approach to the defenses, but the guns were never bro't from Manassas to mount the Centerville forts.

A railroad track extended from Manassas to Centerville, and a telegraph line. The rebel Generals had their headquarters at Centerville altogether, and a more convenient and complete military establishment could not be found in Washington than those they had. Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat as quickly as it began.

They carried off all their heavy guns from Manassas, 40 or 50 in number, part of their army marching by turnpike to Warrington, and part to Gordonville, where it is said they would make a stand.

It was on Monday evening that the first sign of panic was noticed at Manassas. A part of Stuart's real column was preparing a train to move Southward by railroad, when they learned some excited rebels had set fire to the bridge ahead of them, and they immediately began to burn and destroy, and run away in general confusion.

500 barrels of flour, piled up in ranks, had their heads stove in; barrels of molasses suffered the same way; 160 barrels or kegs of powder were left, which they did not know how to destroy in safety to themselves. It seems to be confirmed that the enemy had two weeks since between 50,000 and 60,000 troops at Centerville and Manassas, and that they only began their retreat last Friday.

Why they went is a mystery, as that number of men in their fortifications would have been equal to three times the force assailing them.

They must have feared to trust their men, whose enlistments were expiring, or their powder, which many accounts agree is of very inferior quality.

The strangest news brought by the Times correspondent is that General Jackson and one half of his army, whom General Banks yesterday supposed he was closely watching in Winchester, went down the railroad to Manassas one week ago, and quietly marched off southward. The other half are said to be moving southward in the valley of the Shenandoah.

WINCHESTER, March 12. This place is at length recovered for the Union. The march of our forces to Berryville, and the reconnaissance in this vicinity succeeded in misleading the enemy, so that they did not know where to expect an attack.

Yesterday afternoon they commenced evacuating the place. General Hamilton in the meantime advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading; 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of artillery. This was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A battalion of the First Indiana regiment reinforced our cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and repelled to the enemy's guns. The fight was soon over.

March 4th, to the Tribune, says Gen. Bragg, with his forces, numbering 7,000, arrived at Norfolk yesterday from Pensacola, which place he evacuated after destroying the fortifications guns, &c.

It is also said the rebels are calling all their spare forces into Norfolk, that they may be ready for any emergency.

The forces at Newberne and other points in this State, numbering 20,000 or 36,000 drilled soldiers, together with the rebel forces at Richmond, and at other points between Richmond and Norfolk, will, it is thought, be thrown in the rear of the Union forces, attacking Norfolk from this direction.

Therefore the last grand battle of the campaign may be fought in this struggle to save Norfolk, should that city be attacked.

St. Louis, March 13.

A private letter received to day from an officer in Gen. Curtis's command, says the rebels are in force in the rear of the federal army, and that another battle is expected soon.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Relations between the United States and all foreign nations are now entirely free from any apprehension of disturbance whatever. The tone of all correspondence is conciliatory.—The British as well as the French Ministry is evidently giving strength to the government by discountenancing sympathy with secessionists.

CAIRO, March 14.

Rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a large quantity of guns, ammunition, tents and stores, which they were unable to carry away.—Some fighting took place yesterday between their gun boats and our light battery, in which our loss was twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four and wounding six. Loss of the enemy not known. Capt. Carr, 10th Illinois, killed while placing pickets.

Island No. 10 reported evacuated.

St. Louis, March 14.

Official report of the evacuation of New Madrid says skirmishing lasted several days. A number of ineffectual attempts were made by the rebel gun boats to dislodge our batteries on Point Pleasant. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag now floats in Missouri.

St. Louis, March 15.

Gen. Pope's official report to Gen. Halleck, says:

"The success of our army at New Madrid is greater than at first reported. Twenty five pieces of artillery have been captured, two of them 24 and 32 pounders—rifled; two batteries of field artillery; an immense quantity of fixed ammunition; several thousand stand of small arms; one hundred boxes of cartridges; three thousand horses and mules; tents for arming twelve thousand men, and an immense quantity of other property, to the value of not less than a million dollars, has fallen into our hands.

The enemy left so hurriedly as to leave officers' baggage, men's knapsacks, their dead unburied, and supper on the table.

The storm which raged during the night enabled them to cross the river unmolested.

During the whole day, Thursday, our lines were drawn close around their works, under a furious fire from sixty pieces of artillery.

The fear of an assault upon their works by daylight Friday, induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners were taken, also the colors of several Arkansas regiments.

Hollins was in command of their fleet of gun boats.

Gen. Pope has 25 guns planted on the enemy's works, commanding every part of the river.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Gen. McClellan addressed the soldiers of the army of the Potomac on the 14. For a long time he had kept them inactive, in order that they be declaimed, armed and instructed; had held them back in order that they might give the death blow to rebellion—their patience and confidence in their General were worthy a dozen victories. The moment for action has now arrived—the period of inaction has passed—I will now bring you face face to face with the rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The President nominated yesterday for Brigadier General, Jas. Craig; also Robt. C. Buchanan to be Inspector General.

The War Department has authorized Gen. Halleck to supersede General Grant, unless he should ask to be relieved, on account of bad conduct at Fort Donelson and elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The rebels have evacuated New Madrid and Island No. 10.

THE OPORTO GRAPE.

GROWN AND DISSEMINATED BY E. WARE SYLVESTER, LYONS, N. Y.

What is so desirable as a grape? The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.

The Oporto grape is a very superior one, and is well adapted for medicinal purposes, and for the manufacture of wine. It is a native of the Oporto district, and is well adapted for the manufacture of wine.