

# THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.



**OUR FLAG.**  
Then up with our flag! let it stream on fast!  
Though our hearts are sorely tried in their cause,  
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's it may call,  
Our missionaries to the world around.  
When its banner shall be trailed on the ground,

BROWNSVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

## A Card.

I have made arrangements with FISHER & HACKEK, by which they become the Publishers of both the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*, from and after the 15th day of April, 1862. All advertising, job-work, and subscription after that date, therefore, is exclusively under their control.— They are also authorized to settle up all my business connected with the printing business of previous dates.

R. W. FURNAS.

## Close of Volume.

Two more numbers close volume six of the *Advertiser*. Many of our subscribers, who have not paid up, will then be crossed off our list. We hope all who can will settle up their accounts. We must have money shortly to get a new supply of paper. Many complain that times are so hard that they cannot pay. They want to take the paper, must have the paper, but we must wait until times get better. If you won't pay, how do you expect the printer to live? We are willing to take almost any kind of fare produce, but hereafter it must be at the customary price. We are no longer willing to give double as much as any one else. This office has frequently taken on subscription, wood, which if measured would have come to six dollars per cord, when it was selling at \$1.50 and \$2.00; corn at 25 cents per bushel, and such a measure at that, when all we could sell it for was ten cents; old stale butter at 25 cents, when good butter was worth only 10 and 12 1/2, and other things at similar high rates. Much of the produce taken in exchange for the *Advertiser* during the past two years was at rates that would not half pay for the white paper.

## Free Homesteads.

LTONS, N. Y., May 29, 1862.  
1. Can any person answering the requirements of the law now go and file a pre-emption claim to any quarter-section of Government land surveyed and in market? or must we wait till January, 1863?

2. Where, at some of the nearest points in the West, can such land be found? In Iowa, or Minnesota, or some portion of Kansas? If in either or all those States, in what part of them?

3. Are there offices in the vicinity of those lands, where claims can be filed?

These questions are answered in the Tribune, but as the article is long we have not room for it this week. Our readers are mostly so well acquainted with the Rules and Regulations of the Land Office that it is hardly necessary here in the West to answer these queries. We do so, however, very briefly:

## Polygamy a Crime.

The bill prohibiting or abolishing polygamy has passed the Senate, only two dissenting votes, Democrats and Border State men voting for it. This is in accordance with the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of the United States. The Omaha *Nebraskan*, however, is disatisfied. It is determined to find fault with everything done by the Administration, and advocated by the Republicans. We have also heard one individual in this town, who boasts of being a Southerner and a Democrat, complaining since its passage, but before he learned that it was sustained in Congress by all parties. "It was prompted by the meddling spirit of the Republicans." "It was not enough to have one rebellion; they must take it upon themselves to crush out Mormonism at the same time." Not two weeks before we heard the same person asking "why is it that the Republicans did not abolish polygamy?" "It was in violation of all decency, morality, and the civilization of the age—contrary to all laws, human or divine." "The Republicans were fighting slavery because it was a political and moral evil, but they ignored Mormonism, which was far worse." This man was like the drunkard who, when leaving a bar-room at midnight, told his comrade he would go home, and if his wife had gone to bed he would whip her for not sitting up to wait for him; and if she were still waiting for him, he would whip her for not going to bed."

Forney says the most active and laborious enemy of the Administration, after Mr. Vallandingham, is undoubtedly Hon. S. C. Cox of Ohio. All his talents are employed on the wrong side. His speeches are full of point and research.—We often marvel that he should see so little in the rebellion to censure. He cannot see the traitor in half so dark a light as the Abolitionists. His speech in the House on the 6th of June, is redolent of this spirit:

## Starvation in the South.

The following dispatch was received in St. Louis, on the morning of the 10th:

COLUMBIA, June 9th.—Mr. James E. Readman: Hundreds of women and children in this vicinity are in a starving condition. Their husbands and brothers were impressed into the Confederate service, and the rebels then robbed them of everything, even to the last mch cow.—

Will not the benevolence of St. Louis do something for these poor suffering people? I will give all possible facilities for distributing any food that may be sent. Money is no use, for there is no food in the country to be procured.

W. H. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

Money and provisions to the extent of about \$4,000 were at once enthusiastically tendered by the citizens of that city; and must we wait till January, 1863?

## Indian Troubles.

The following letter, from the Pawnee Reserve, June 1st, we copy from the *Omaha Republican*:

**Editor Republican:** Eleven Pawnee Indians were killed and severely wounded by the Yankton Sioux Indians, while the former were planting corn on the Pawnee Reserve, to-day. (June 1st.) Nine out of the eleven were squaws. This was done out revenge for the killing of seventeen Yanktons by the Pawnees about two months ago. For many years previous to these troubles, the Yanktons and Pawnees were on friendly terms.

Yours, R. MOORLAND.

## Salmon River.

We take the following extract from a letter with regard to the Oregon Gold Mines, from the Oregon Farmer:

"D. Wright, Jr., Capt. Z. S. Doane, a bark of 270 tons burden, has sailed for Aux Cayes, Hayti, having on board 125 colored emigrants, who go out under the auspices of the Haytian Emigration Bureau. A few of them were enfranchised by the law abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, but most of them were freed by the operation of the war upon the institution. About one half of the emigrants are active young men. They are generally intelligent, and are pleased at the prospect of going to a country where there are no whites. They have been provided with school-books and instruments, as well as clothing, and, without having the fear of Gov. Stanly before their eyes, are learning their letters.—The Haytian Government offer generous inducements to emigrants, of whom 2,200 have already gone from this country."

The Nebraska City *News*, of the 14th says, Hon. Wm. E. Harvey, Territorial Auditor, during a brief visit to our city this week, informed us that there is cash on hand, in the Treasury, to make the first semi-annual payment of interest on Territorial bonds, due 1st of July. Warrents will be funded, and we should think it advisable for holders to put them into a shape from which they can realize something tangible.

**General Thayer.**  
Gen. THAYER has been nominated and confirmed as Brigadier General. This promotion was well deserved. When Thayer was appointed Colonel, a few who were but slightly acquainted with him, had doubt as to his being the proper man for the place; but during his campaigns in Missouri and Tennessee, he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of his superior officers, at least that he can be depended upon in any emergency. At the taking of Fort Donelson, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was acting Brigadier General, commanding several Regiments. We have been informed that since the Nebraska First was mustered into service, Col. Thayer was never reprimanded by a superior officer.—Sergt. Pollock says there is no better soldier or braver man in the Regiment.

## Fourth of July.

Have our citizens forgotten that the Fourth of July is coming this summer of 1862? It is now only two weeks until the anniversary of our independence, and yet no preparations have been made for its celebration. It would be a shame—an almost desecration—if it should pass neglected, especially after the brilliant success of the Federal Arms during the past year. Let our citizens, who feel an interest in the matter, meet for consultation on Saturday evening at the Post Office.

## The Late News.

Memphis has been quiet since the surrender. The excitement among the people has subsided. On Saturday morning the rebel steamer Creek, which eluded our fleet on Friday, was captured. Nothing has yet been heard of the Van Dorn, the only rebel gunboat which escaped on Friday. It is reported that Hollins, when he heard of the destruction of Montgomery's rebel fleet at Memphis, burned his own vessels, four in number, which were some distance below. Five of our gunboats are now opposite Memphis. We captured five large steamers which were moored to the levee. The rebels burned a new gun boat which was nearly ready to be launched.

A Petersburg (Virginia) paper of the 4th inst., published a dispatch from Mobile, announcing that our fleet, after passing the lower batteries, had attacked Fort Morgan, which is situated on the extreme point of the peninsula, on the east side of Mobile bay, about eighteen miles from the city. It mounts one hundred and thirty-two guns, and cost \$1,212,000.

There has been a great Union meeting at Shelbyville, Tennessee. There were three thousand present. Governor Johnson, Colonel May, and J. L. Scudder were the speakers. The latter was the former inspector of guns under the rebel Governor Harris. He has renounced secession.

General Pope, of General Halleck's advance, telegraphs that the prisoners he has taken, who at first desired to be exchanged, now wants to take the oath of allegiance and abandon the rebellion.

Capt. Henry Clay, the youngest son of Col. Henry Clay who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, and a grandson of the Hon. Henry Clay, died at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday last. He was an assistant adjutant in General Johnson's brigade.—He distinguished himself in the battle of Shiloh, and was highly complimented in Colonel Gibson's report for his judgement and courage.

The former editor of the Shelbyville (Tennessee) *Expositor*, a strong secession newspaper, publishes a card, in which he acknowledges that he has been mistaken, and that the best thing for all Tennesseans to do is to render the Federal Union allegiance, not only from the lips, but from the heart.

On May 17th, the Captain commanding the United States force of Galveston, sent a messenger ashore demanding the surrender of the city, stating that his fleet would soon be strong enough to bombard the town with its fortifications; but as he would very much deplore the misery that would result therefrom, he entreated the military authorities there to surrender. He gave them twenty-four hours for a reply. They telegraphed to Houston for permission.

The members of Congress from Virginia have been before the Territorial Committee for the House, to which the memorial praying for the admission of West Virginia as a State was referred. The Committee have talked over the question presented, and authorized a bill to be reported admitting the proposed State or condition that her boundaries be changed so as to run the line along the Blue Ridge instead of the Alleghany, thus making the State larger and giving her five instead of three representatives; and on the further condition that Slavery be abolished throughout the State forthwith, royal masters to be compensated by the United States and an additional fund to be provided for the colonization of the negroes thus freed.

The Convention was called to order, by Gratz Brown, who stated the object of its assembling.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent President Judge R. W. Wells, of Cole county, with nine Vice Presidents.

John L. Bunting, of Buchanan; D. H. Higginson, of St. Louis, and Robert D. Widdicombe, of Cooper, were appointed Secretaries.

The temporary Chairman, on retiring, made a short speech, foreshadowing the object of the Convention.

Judge Wells, on taking the chair, made a short speech, the sentiments of which are similar to his letter published a few days ago.

A Committee on Platforms was appointed, with B. Gratz Brown as Chairman.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

## New Mail Routes in Nebraska.

The following are the new post routes established by Congress for the Territory of Nebraska.

From Marshalltown, via Nevada, Boonesborough, Jefferson, Cananlon, Denison, and Onawa, Iowa, to Decatur, Nebraska.

From Plattsmouth to Fort Kearney, on south side of Platte river.

From Dakotas City, via Poncah, St. James, St. John's, Franklin, Niobrara, and other intermediate offices, to Fort Randall, Dakota.

From Brownville, via Nemaha City, Monterey, Scott's, Rodenberg's and Middlebury, to Sabeta in Kansas.

From Falls City, via Geneva, Resenberg's, Scott's and Long Branch, to Monterey.

From White Cloud, via Falls City and Table Rock, to Beatrice.

From Falls City, via Middlebury and Athens, to Pawnee City.

From Falls City, via Salem and Pawnee City to Otoe Agency, (Dennison.)

From Atago, via Falls City, to White Cloud, Kansas.

From Peru, via Brownville, Nemaha City and Falls City, to Atchison.

From Falls City to Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

From Brownville, via Monterey and Franklin, Long Branch Post Office, to Table Rock.

From Nebraska City, via St. Frederick and McCluer's, to Table Rock.

From Plattsburgh, via Glendale, Fountain Station, Salt Creek, Lake Station, Burnhill's, McCabe Station, McFarland's, O'Donnell's, Brackett's, Big Martin's, Bissell, Sabine, and Junction City, to Fort Kearney.

For the location of these routes we are indebted to our Delegate, S. G. DAILY. The Emory had an excellent position, and directed their fire well, but fewer men were killed on our side as usually by cannon. Gen. Milroy made an advance nearly to the river, driving the enemy back, but they precipitated their main column on him, and he was compelled to retire to avoid being flanked.—His forces came out in good order, and our line was reformed in a better position.

Up to two o'clock the cannonading was brisk, but after that slackened, and now at 5 o'clock everything is quiet. A prisoner says Gen. Ewell lies between our right wing and the river with 6,000 men. When our advance fell back the enemy did not pursue, preferring to maintain his position and throw on us the burden of attack.

It is thought that Jackson, finding no bridge here, will attempt to cross at Mount Crawford, where he will find no bridge either.

Another account of the battle says Gen. Stahl, on the left, was first engaged.—Generals Milroy and Schenck soon after found the enemy, and almost immediately the battle became general.

Gen. Stahl, after Schenck's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the 8th and 45th through the woods into the open field—on the other side of which the enemy's right was concealed in the woods. The 8th advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery, and General Stahl finally with drew his force to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement and holding his wing firmly.

General Milroy advanced his centre rapidly, the artillery compelling the enemy to give ground.

Gen. Schenck on the right drove back the rebels, who attempted to turn his position. Along our whole line our artillery, under Col. R. L. Ransom's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and the final success is largely due to its effect.

The enemy suffered severely, and one rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in attempting to capture Wiedlich's Battery, which cut them to pieces with sixteen pieces at fifty paces.

The rebels were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery.

The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200 The 25th Ohio 60. The total loss is estimated from 600 to 800 in killed, wounded and missing. Captain Charles Worth, of the 25th Ohio and Surgeon Cartwell, of the 8th Ohio, are wounded but not disabled.

The rebels fought wholly under cover while our troops were forced to advance through open fields.

The advantage of the enemy's position and numbers, was counterbalanced by Gen. Fremont's faithful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and continued until nearly dark.

GEN. FREMONT'S DISPATCH TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, PORT REPUBLIC, JUNE 8—9, A. M.—Hon. E. M. STANTON:—The army of Harrisonburg at six o'clock A. M., and at half past eight my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church.

The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his men formed en-masse.

It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy firing at eleven o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until four P. M. Some skirmishing and artillery fighting continued from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers—the hottest of the small arms fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments.

The bayonet and canister shot were used freely, and with effect, by our men.

The loss on both sides is very great—Ours is very heavy among the officers.

A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of artillery was especially remarkable.

We are now encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

J. C. FREMONT.

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—We are informed by two persons, one recently from Charleston, the other from a city in the interior of a Southwestern State, that the rebels are still entirely cheerful and confident of ultimate victory. The loss of

## WAR NEWS.

### FREMONT'S ARMY FIGHT A BIG BATTLE.

### REBELS DEFEATED AT HARISONBURG.

### DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES.

### REBELS SAID TO BE HOPEFUL.

### BATTLE GROUND, SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURG, JUNE 8, VIA WASHINGTON

JUNE 10.—Jackson made a stand at this point, and we attacked him this morning.

The country is not favorable for open

fighting, being hilly and woody.</p