

THE ADVERTISER.

T. B. FISHER, EDITOR.



OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! Let it stream on the air! Though our colors are old in their graves, They had borne that which would make them live, And their graves were not born to be graves.

Up with that banner! Where'er it may go, Our nation shall rally round it, And a nation of freemen that moment shall form, When its banner shall be hoisted on the ground.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

A CARD.

I have made arrangements with FARRIS & HAZEN, 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.

The Battle at Richmond.

In our news column will be found telegraphic dispatches, giving a very meager account of a battle near Richmond. At last accounts the battle was still raging. The result will not be known for several days. We have but little doubt Richmond will be taken, though it may be with immense loss of life.

Prospects of Nebraska.

Never before did the prospects of this Territory look more bright and promising than now. Crops indicate a larger yield this year than for three years past. Spring wheat may not be more than an average crop; but fall wheat, now being harvested, is very heavy. The recent showers are bringing on the corn very rapidly. Farmers, take the Territory over, have twice as many hogs, and cattle as last year; consequently, the surplus produce—grain and meat—this fall will be enormous. The one demand, however, in future, will be more than equal to all we can produce. There are many causes that will combine to swell our population. The Homestead bill, taken in connection with several other causes will start a tide of emigration to the Territories never before equalled. We learn that the Attorney General has decided it unconstitutional to pay any direct tax in the Territories. The war to suppress this unholy rebellion will necessitate a tax in the States that will be grievous to bear. Thousands of capitalists will emigrate here as soon as they can settle up their affairs. The law passed by our last Legislature, exempting from taxation and from sale on execution, 500 head of sheep, as soon as it is generally known throughout the States, will have a tendency to increase the number coming here. All who desire to derive advantages under the Homestead Law, should come immediately. Those who come first will have a choice of the land. A bill is before Congress, granting 30,000 acres to each Congressional District in each State, for endowing Agricultural Colleges—to be located upon any vacant Government land. We do not know what the features of this bill are, but they are such that it cannot virtually take effect for more than a year. If this bill passes it will be another motive for those who want land to come immediately before the choice land is all occupied. The Railroad, as soon as it is commenced, will create a great market for provisions. Money will be almost a drug. At least \$15,000,000 will be expended in this Territory.

Letter from Hon. S. G. Daily.

The following are extracts of a letter from Mr. Daily. Though not written for publication, it contains matter of so much importance we cannot forbear giving it to our readers. We regret that we are not able to print the entire letter this week:

Washington, July 1, 1862.

My dear Sir: Your kind favor has just reached me this evening, and I hasten to reply.

It is true that I am not and cannot be both Commissioner of Corporations for the Pacific Railroad Bill, and it is likewise true that they both reside in the city of Omaha, and upon my motion were adjourned. But that is not all the truth. It is also true that T. M. Marquette, of Platte mouth, and Wm. H. Taylor, of Nebraska City, are also incorporators. And it is true they were selected and put there by my efforts alone. And it is also true that the Commissioners do not have the leasting of the main branch running through Nebraska. The point at which it starts on the Missouri River is to be fixed by God's noblest work of humanity, an honest man, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. You may ask, how Nebraska, that only polls 6,000 votes, four Commissioners, while the great State of Indiana, that polls more than fifty times as many, only six? Yes sir, this is true, and the inequality is much greater

than in other States. Yes, sir, Indiana should have 250 incorporators to be equal with Nebraska. I wonder if every man but from Indiana will not be devoted on account of this at the next election? And should any one of the incorporators from Nebraska fail to have the road pass through his own town—should my friend Taylor, for instance, not succeed (through his—Taylor's influence,) to induce the President to start this road at Nebraska City, I wonder if he will not have sold out Nebraska City? I think he would consider such a charge, after having done all he could and fail, (should he fail,) a very unjust and unfair accusation. There are many other things about this railroad matter while I am on this subject that are true. I will venture at the expense of being subjected to the charge of egotism to state some of them.

When this bill first came from the committee that reported it to the House it provided that the main trunk should start on the western base of Kansas, and all the part or lot that Nebraska had in the matter, with four roads coming through Iowa, was the privilege to make a connection by one line at some point within 300 miles of the Missouri river! This was as you can readily see, cutting Nebraska off entirely, because a road with so great an angle and passing over so rough a country was just no privilege at all. The road would never have been made. And it is true that a citizen of Nebraska City—a prominent man—was here and united to urge the road to start there, declaring that the Arkansas river was the best route. I allude to Alexander Majors. As the bill now stands the starting point of the main trunk is fixed in Nebraska on the 100th meridian of longitude, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican and the north margin of the valley of the Platte river; which really means (and cannot reasonably be construed any other way,) in the Platte Valley, on the south side of the river. It is furthermore true, (besides what I call the "main stem branch," which is to be fixed at the point on the Missouri River opposite Iowa by the President.) Nebraska has another branch from Sioux City to the 100th meridian, whenever the road shall be completed through Minnesota or Iowa. Thus you see the main trunk starts in the heart of Nebraska with three branches, one going S. E. down the Republican, one about E. down the Platte Valley and one N. E. to Sioux City, and all of these branches get ten sections or 6,400 acres for every mile and 16 thousand dollars in money or U. S. Bonds, which are better than gold; and the company are bound to complete 100 miles of each of these branches in two years after filing their indentures to comply with this act, and one hundred miles each year thereafter.

When I look at this bill as it now stands, and reflect on the difference it is going to make in Nebraska, I tell you I feel proud of it. Just think, can you bring yourself to realize that in a few years we are to have completed and running in our territory three or four hundred miles of railroad. And, think of the Homestead Law, also. Why, sir, in a few years, our worthy, honest and hard working farmers, who, for four years have been struggling as men have seldom been compelled to struggle to save their homes and live, will in three years from now be in the midst of prosperity with their homes all paid for and out of debt and plenty of cash in their pockets. I tell you I can hardly sleep to-night, for fear something should turn up to-morrow to change the shape of this bill, but I don't think it possible, I have been in the Senate all day, as I have been every day this week. We had a test vote to-day on an amendment of Clarke, of N. H., to strike out one of the Nebraska tranches, and we beat them seven votes, which I think will be about the majority on its final passage in the Senate. I don't think there will be any doubt but the amendments will be concurred in in the House. June 21st, 1862.

It is a beautiful May morning as we rolled out of Denver, bound on a trip to the mountains. The coach was so much crowded that one could hardly find room for the soul of his foot. As we ascended the sleeping plain, the view was most delightful. The grazing herd, the blooming flower and the flying flags of Denver all presented a scene grand and beautiful. But when we ascended the top of the Little Blue, the grandeur and sublimity of the sight was increased beyond description. Travelling on, with only one easy up-set of the coach, and that in a snow drift, all of a sudden the South Park burst upon our view. This is the price of parks. Shaped like a pear, and situated way up on the top of, and yet down in the midst of, huge, lofty, snow capped mountains, and traversed by several beautiful streams of water clear as crystal—it is a grand sight. It is about 60 miles long and 25 wide. Most of it is perfectly level, but parts of it are rolling and traversed with low ranges of rocky mountains. It is famous for its salt springs which are very rich. Lying equidistant to this great mountain region is a very valuable supply hay, beef, pasture and vegetables. Passing through the handsomely situated towns of Hamilton and Fairplay, we arrived here by half past ten, P. M., the second day, 100 miles south west of Denver.

The name Laurette, derived from Laura and Jennette, the names of the first two ladies that stopped here, is the name of quite a lively little town. Like Jerusalem of old it is built closely compact together. It lies in a beautiful gulch guarded by two massive lofty mountains, upon which the pure snow still hangs in

this will have us after one year with our regular appropriation for our Legislature and save the Territory from over having any direct taxes to pay. Had the correspondent, "C." of the Nebraska City Press known this, I dare not doubt he would have claimed to have procured it by position. It is true that on account of the condition of the Government, so far, I have not succeeded in obtaining appropriations for a Penitentiary and the completion of the Capitol; but if the new territories, which have no capital and never have had a dollar of appropriations, do not complain I don't think Nebraska should, when altogether we have received about two hundred thousand dollars. Still, much of this money having been squandered does not relieve us now. We greatly need a Penitentiary, and I have been sanguine all winter of obtaining forty thousand dollars for that purpose but have failed so far, for the reason I think that the only two territorial districts that we have had were spent in the discussion of Leroy's Bill abolishing slavery in all the territories. I have a scheme on hand by which I believe I could get forty thousand dollars for a Penitentiary if I could ever get it in regular order in the House.

In short, friend Fisher, I have done all and the best I could for Nebraska interests in general; and I flatter myself that I have not been entirely unsuccessful. I think next fall, when the tax gatherer comes round, and the people feel themselves relieved from the payment of \$30,000 tax they will feel so.

I have seen a statement in the *People's Press*, Nebraska City, that it was a grave mistake to say that I had anything to do with getting a tri-weekly mail service between that City and Fort Kearney. The correspondent, under a fictitious name, says that Hon. Wm. H. Taylor wrote to Senator Harlan, and last winter (or at some time) got a memorial through the Nebraska Legislature praying for a mail route to be established, &c., &c.; and that the proceedings of the Senate will show how this route was obtained. Nothing is more natural than when a man undertakes to tell something about which he knows nothing, or to speak more pointedly, when he undertakes to lie by wholesale, that he should conceal his name. Now, had this correspondent known that this route, (which he says Taylor and others got established through Senator Harlan,) was established years ago; that a monthly mail service had been put upon it, and that S. F. Nuckolls was the contractor, he would not have made this statement. But these are the facts in the case, and Congress had nothing to do with increasing the service, this is done by the 2nd Assistant P. M. G., who advertised for a weekly service, and let the contract to R. F. Lushbaugh as the lowest bidder, to carry the mail from Nebraska City to Fort Kearney once a week and back.

Yours sincerely,
SAML' G. DAILY.

From Colorado.

LAURETTE, C. T., June 18, 62.

Messrs. Editors: I am glad to see that amidst the general crush of papers the *Advertiser* still stands "the tug of war." "Times like these try men's souls," and try papers too. It is sometimes well to be tried. Trials, misfortunes and opposition tend much to develop and draw out man's faculties. The editor always occupies a very responsible position; therefore, when he gets hold of the affections of his patrons, and is thus enabled to influence for good, he should endeavor to hold on to them. The great want of the world is light, to know God as He is, and things as they are.

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shirts. The town is beautifully situated with tall, beautiful green pine, which forms a striking contrast with the snow. It still snows occasionally, and the nights are always cold. It froze the three-fourths of an inch thick last Saturday night at Montgomery, eight miles across the mountains. The air is very light and healthy. The past winter was very long, severe and dreary. The scenery all around is fine and beautiful. Provisions, for a while this Spring, were very dear and scarce. Flour was 30 cts a pound, it is now 11. Times are improving and business is rapidly reviving. Emigration is pouring in daily. The spirited weekly *Western Messenger*, is issued regularly. If you wish to read the most western paper published in the Mississippi Valley send for it. It is a double sheet, no larger, published at \$4 a year.

Mining prospects generally in Colorado are more encouraging than they were a year ago. The largest yields at present are obtained from the "Gregory Diggings," where they get \$1000 to the cord of quartz. The Spring has been so backward here, that the quartz mills have just commenced running fairly. They are doing well, some very well. Some new lodes have been discovered recently. One called the "Little Thunder" promises some "big things." New Gold Diggings were discovered here by town last week and bid fair to yield very well. These mountains are full of gold, but it requires gold to get it out. The Lord has made some heavy deposits in these rocky cliffs and sandy batons, and these deposits are so safe, and deeply hid in the flinty rock that were it not for the "love of money" it would never be got out.

We still have good interesting religious meetings. Many of the people seem very anxious to hear of and possess the "riches of Christ." Some come 8 or 10 miles to hear of them. The field here is great, hard, white, ready to harvest. Now is the time to "thrust in the sickle and reap." Respectfully,
A. S. B.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. POPE'S EXPLANATION OF THE 16,000 PRISONERS.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

GEN. POPE PLACED IN HIGH COMMAND.

A BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Major-General Pope believes the forces at Richmond are overrated, as were the forces of Beauregard at Corinth. It was the concurrent testimony of spies and deserters, that not less than 150,000 to 200,000 armed rebels were behind Beauregard's entrenchments, but upon the occupation of Corinth it was proved beyond a question that he had never had more than 75,000. He laughs at the report that Gen. Beauregard has reinforced that army to the extent of a soldier. He considers the war in the West as virtually at an end, the only thing yet to be done being to possess and hold the immense breadth of country already really conquered.

In answer to a question concerning the 16,000 prisoners taken by him according to Gen. Halleck. He says he took 30,000 men, they could hardly be called soldiers, and 22,000 stand of arms. Most of the captives, of whom many were from Kentucky and Tennessee, Beauregard's rear guard was driving South. Having no means to feed them, and believing there was little temptation to join the rebel army, he released them on parole.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The forces under Major General Fremont, Banks, and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the command. The forces under Fremont constituting the 1st army corps, are to be commanded by him. The forces under Gen. Banks complete the 2d army corps, and are to be commanded by him. The forces under Gen. McDowell constitute the 3d army corps, and are to be commanded by him. McDowell's division is to follow immediately in the same way, while Gen. Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.

McClellan's division, 70,000 strong, which formed a part of McDowell's corps, has reached McClellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way. Flag Officer Davis has reported, concerning the expedition up the White river, that after the accident to the Mound City, the wounded men were shot by the enemy while in the water, and adds: "The Navy Department and the country will contrast the barbarism of a savage enemy with the humane efforts made by our people to rescue the wounded and disabled under similar circumstances, in the engagement of the 6th." Several poor fellows, who expired shortly after the engagement, expressed their willingness to die when told that the victory was ours.

We have excellent authority for saying that the evidence already taken before the Judiciary Committee of the House in the case of Hon. Wood is stronger than that which expelled Senator Bright, and that Wood's expulsion from the House is certain. Others, however, speak less positively. The bill to carry into effect the recent slave trade treaty with Great Britain which passed the Senate to-day with only four negative votes, cast by Carlisle, Kellogg, Powell, and Saulsbury, creates three judges, with a salary of \$45,000 each, and three arbitrators. The bill will pass the House under the previous question.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A bill passed punishing members of Congress or other

government officers, including cabinet officers, from receiving pay for helping to secure contracts, with heavy fines, and imprisonment for ten years and over.

New York, June 27.—It is reported that the President has accepted General Sheridan's resignation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27.—Major General John C. Fremont, having requested to be relieved from the command of the 1st army corps of the Army of Virginia because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope as Commander in Chief of the Army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the position now assigned would, as he says, largely reduced his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered that Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont be released from the command. Second, that Brig. Gen. Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the 1st army corps of the Army of Virginia in place of Gen. Fremont, resigned.

By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 11 p. m.—The town is full of rumors of a great battle before Richmond, and it is generally believed there has been heavy fighting and a great victory for the National army.

There is pretty positive evidence that Stonewall Jackson passed through Gordonsville on his way to Richmond some days ago.

The War Department gives us nothing. There is great excitement here, and the secessionists are busy circulating all manner of inventions about the battle.

New York, June 30.—The Tribune has the following. On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon General Stonewall Jackson's forces, in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an outflanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterwards they commenced a vigorous cannonading from works on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries, on picket duty, on one of the Mechanicsville roads, and the other from behind earthworks, some distance to the right. About 2,000 of the enemy's infantry and several squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy, a short distance above the Virginia Central road, making repeated advances towards McClellan's division, which was intrenched on a hill woodland, across the swamp, a half a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville. The First Pennsylvania Rifles and Campbell's battery were on picket duty, all fell back, with the exception of one company, which was surrounded and taken prisoners—after reaching their breastworks a line of battle was drawn. The enemy advanced down in the rear of Mechanicsville, on low, marshy ground, to where our forces were in line, on the northern side of the ravine, when the conflict became terrible. The rebels, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over the miry ground; but bullets, grape and shot fell among them like hail, mowing them down by hundreds. This continued till dark, when they withdrew. Cannonading was kept up until nine, when the battle ceased. Our forces, being covered by earthworks, suffered but slightly.

The infantry fight was then renewed, and according to the statement of my informant, continued until 7 p. m., when a retreat was ordered. The outer forces then began to fall back. Of the next day's battle our informant says the cannonading and musketry fire was terrific. The enemy made an attempt to break through our right, which was repulsed. Shortly afterwards another attempt was made on the left with the same result. The battle had then been raging several hours, without any apparent change or advantage on either side. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry came steadily from the bridge to the field of battle. The enemy then seemed to make a last desperate and determined effort, and came, forcing our men back into low ground, between the hill and bridge, where they could have been slaughtered by thousands before they could have crossed the bridge. The wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge. At the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, half a mile from the river, Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill, stopped to take their arms, and were ordered to go in. They gave a yell and went to work, and the result was the enemy fell back to the woods. This matters stood up to 11 o'clock Saturday. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning an attack was made along the front of the entire line of Keary, Kearney and Sumner without any material result. Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About 300 of them attempted to cross a ravine, when their horses became mired. A squadron of our cavalry seeing their position, rode down the hill, when the cavalrymen abandoned their horses and fled.

Another correspondent, speaking of Friday's battle, says twice along the front did the rebels attack our line, over rifle pits and redoubts. Porter with 60 cannon, and Sumner's Hooker's, and Ayer's guns moved them down with death harassment. Their loss in killed and wounded was terrible.

New York, June 30.—The Tribune extra has a dispatch dated on the battle field which says that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy had unwittingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army. An attack was made by the enemy in the morning, but was repulsed. The only force engaged that day on our side was McClellan's division. The battle lasted from two in the afternoon until nine, when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

There is a rumor that some of McClellan's officers say that during the retreat of the right wing, McClellan advanced the left some miles nearer Richmond. The position is in easy shelling distance of the city. A rumor also says Hardee landed in the rear of Ft. Darling, and all his troops were ready to attack it. An officer also reports Richmond on fire from hot shot. These rumors are given without vouching for their credibility.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Advice from McClellan, up to 9 p. m. Saturday, state that up to that time he had successfully carried out his plan to swing the right wing towards the rear, which included all the forces north of and half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, and at the same time advanced the left towards James River, opening communication with the gunboats. The enemy's attack last Thursday, in great force, necessitated the strategic movement, and in changing the base of course White House landing was abandoned. All the sick and wounded, ordnance and commissary stores, troops, and property, were then embarked, under the superintendence of Gen. Casey, and on Monday were at Turkey Island, on James River, 9 miles below Ft. Darling, and 15 miles below Richmond. McClellan's left wing touched James River yesterday near the Turkey Island bridge. He immediately opened communication with Com. Rogers, of the Potomac flotilla, and through him with Washington. The result may be that the steam transports will relieve his soldiers of the fatigue of marching on Richmond, as they can now land near the rebel Capital after the gunboats have cleared away the obstructions. Our army is now extricated from the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy, and on the high ground on James River.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat. WASHINGTON, June 30.—Confiscation was practically killed yesterday in the Senate by a union of a portion of the Republicans with all the anti-confiscation men on the Senate's milk-and-water trial-by-jury bill.

The House having previously rejected the same bill by a vote of two to one, settles the probability of their accepting it now. A committee of conference may result, which may agree on something that will harmonize the House and Senate, and yet have some virtue in it; but but there is little chance for anything half so practical as the House Confiscation bill which a portion of the Republicans, aided by Messrs. Saulsbury, Powell, Carlisle, and others of that school, succeeded in defeating.

Rev. H. M. Giltner, of the flock of Morrisons last week, obtained the remarkable result given below. The sheep are of the famous breeds imported by Mr. Patterson, of Chantagne county, N. Y. Our Rev. friend has thus laid the foundation for a vast pecuniary success; and his efforts in introducing an improved breed of animals should be encouraged, and emulated by the farmers throughout the country:

Old ewe, No. 1, 1 year old, 65 lbs. Two year old ewe, No. 2, 12 do Three year old ewe, No. 3, 12 do Old ewe, No. 4, 12 do Two year old ewe, No. 5, 12 do Old ewe, No. 6, 12 do Old ewe, No. 7, 12 do Old ewe, No. 8, 12 do Old ewe, No. 9, 12 do Old ewe, No. 10, 12 do Old ewe, No. 11, 12 do Old ewe, No. 12, 12 do Old ewe, No. 13, 12 do Old ewe, No. 14, 12 do Old ewe, No. 15, 12 do Old ewe, No. 16, 12 do Old ewe, No. 17, 12 do Old ewe, No. 18, 12 do Old ewe, No. 19, 12 do Old ewe, No. 20, 12 do Old ewe, No. 21, 12 do Old ewe, No. 22, 12 do Old ewe, No. 23, 12 do Old ewe, No. 24, 12 do Old ewe, No. 25, 12 do Old ewe, No. 26, 12 do Old ewe, No. 27, 12 do Old ewe, No. 28, 12 do Old ewe, No. 29, 12 do Old ewe, No. 30, 12 do Old ewe, No. 31, 12 do Old ewe, No. 32, 12 do Old ewe, No. 33, 12 do Old ewe, No. 34, 12 do Old ewe, No. 35, 12 do Old ewe, No. 36, 12 do Old ewe, No. 37, 12 do Old ewe, No. 38, 12 do Old ewe, No. 39, 12 do Old ewe, No. 40, 12 do Old ewe, No. 41, 12 do Old ewe, No. 42, 12 do Old ewe, No. 43, 12 do Old ewe, No. 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