THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

Governor Saunders.

On Monday of this week we had the pleasure of a visit from Governor SAUNDERS. His visit was very brief, but during his stay, he was called on by many of of our citizens and conversed freely about the topics of the day. Some person, or persons, "impelled by stratagem or fear" had sent word to the Governor that we were on the verge of having serious troble from Secessionists and jayhawkers. He was pleased, however, as he assured us, to find that the realities did not justify all that had been reported. He found the people of this county as order-loving and loyal as any in the Territory.

The Governor has but little respect for "sympathizers" or pretended neutrals.—He says there can be but two parties in this national struggle, either patriots or rebels. Those who are not for the Government are against it. There can be no neutrals.

Provost Marshal.

We are informed by Mr. DAILY and also by Governor SAUNDERS. that a Provost Marshal will soon be appoined for this part of Nebraska. Many have inquired why the Governor did not appoint a Provost for this county, The reason is simply that he has not the power.—Those individuals who profess to have been frightened last week will doubtess feel more secure when a Provost Marshal is appointed.

The News.

The latest from Vicksburg, Joe Johnson was supposed to be advancing to attack Grant in the rear. No fears were entertained as to the result.

Banks was about to attack Port Hudson and had captured 1,000 prisoners. and the fall of the place was expected.

The Canal Convention at Chicago adjourned on June 3d.

The Chicago *Times* has been suppressed by order of Gen. Burnside.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Nebraska Second Cavalry.

HEAQUARTERS SECOND NEBRASKA CAVALRY, CAMP COOK, DACOTA TER., May 27th. '63.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: I see by the last issue of the *Advertiser* that we received, that you did not know our exact location. I would have informed you of our place of encampment ere this, had I not supposed others would have done so. We are now encamped in a beautiful valley, between the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers, and about seven miles northwest of Sioux City, Iowa.

I think the valley in which we are encamped is the most beautiful one I ever saw. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, with very little lime in, from which fact it will not produce very good wheat. There is plenty of timber along the shores of the Missouri and Sioux, of the very best quality.—The Sioux abounds in fish of almost every variety, and it being but a short distance from camp, angling for them has become a fine pastime, for the officers and men. Speaking of fishing reminds me of an incident that occurred in connection with that and some supposed Indians: A messenger came into camp a few days ago, and reported a band of Indians somewhere in the vicinity of a settlement on the Sioux, some two miles above camp.—The first Lieutenant of Company "E" was sent with a detachment of men to ascertain their position, and capture them of possible. The Lieutenant is always very zealous in the performance of his duties, therefore he kept a sharp lookout for his wily foe. At last he discovered a smoke arising near the west shore of the Sioux, which he supposed to be from the fires kindled by the Indians whom he was searching for. Dividing his detachment into two parties, they went within about three hundred yards of the fires and dismounted. He then ordered them to crawl on their knees the balance of the distance in order to take them by surprise. When they had approached within about twenty-five yards of the fires, from some cause the Lieutenant's revolver was discharged, and the supposed Indians, (which were none other than some of our boys on a fishing excursion,) took to the brush in every direction, supposing they were fired upon by the Indians. But on ascertaining the cause of the smoke, they withdrew in some confusion, headed by their leader, than whom a better and braver man cannot be found Since the above incident we have had no more scouting; and the Lieutenant thinks Indian fighting all a humbug.

We have as yet received no order to move, and it is generally believed by those who have an opportunity of knowing, that we will not leave our present encampment before the 10th of June. Ft. Randall will undoubtedly be our next point, and in my opinion the farthest north we will get on this expedition. It would hardly pay government to take us much farther, as our time of enlistment will expire before we could gain a destination or point from which we could act with advantage.

We have a fine lot of Regimental officers. None that are acquainted with Col. Furnas can doubt his military qualifications, nor the goodness of his heart. With such a commander as him the Nebraska Second could gain unfading laurels if placed in a position where action was necessary. I hope ere long to see him a Brigadier General, from the fact that merit should be rewarded. Major J. W. Pearman, at present the next in command, is also a fine officer and a gentleman, and is well liked by the officers and men of the regiment.—Adjutant H. M. Atkinson is also an excellent officer. The rest of the Regimental officers are all good men, and well qualified for their respective positions. I think, taking all the officers, both regimental and company, a better set cannot be found. As for the boys of the Second, they cannot be beat by any other regiment in the U. S. Service.

Col. Furnas and the Adjutant are both sick, but are now improving.—Company E has about eighteen on the sick list, but all are getting better.—Company M has but three unfit for duty. The health of the regiment is generally good.

If anything strange or new occurs, I will inform you.

Yours,

SECOND NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

FRANK LESLIES LADY'S MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION is on our table. It contains a full-sized cut paper patterns os the new Alexandra Mantilla. Every number after this will contain a DOUBLE MAMMOTH COLORED PLATE, being double the size of the largest plate published in any other magazine.

The Second Nebraska Cavalry are now about moving from Camp Cook near Sioux City. They will probably be divided, a portion staying on the east of the river and a portion on the west side. Both to advance some two miles or more up the river.

LADIES REPOSITORY.—For June contains much excellent, instructive reading matter. Also two fine steel engraving. "Rev. James Havens" and "The Old Stone House." Guilford Conn. the oldest house in the United States.

The following letter was not written for publication. We took the liberty, however, of putting it in type. It was set for last week's paper, but was crowded out:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 24.

T. R. FISHER,—*Dear Sir:* It is a bright, beautiful, Sunday morning; now and then throngs may be seen passing or sauntering through the streets in their holiday attire, to enjoy the attractions of air and sunshine, or to visit their places of worship, but the little city of St. Joseph seems to be more than ordinarily quiet and peaceful. The gentleman of leisure who wishes for more correct ideas of aboriginal costumes, manners, and amusements, may be readily gratified by a stroll down to the steamboat landing, where several hundred Winnebago Indians are encamped in tents and reed huts. Here he may see the marriage ceremony, and war, scalps and begging dances performed by putting a dime in the hat. To-day an eager crowd is gazing upon the river to see the skill and endurance exhibited by the young warriors in their swimming exercises. As a tribe, the Winnebagoes are well built, strongly muscled specimens of manhood, much larger than the Sioux, and any other tribe I have ever seen, except the Chippewas, who are the tallest and most athletic Indians in North America.

There has been considerable excitement here the last week. Charles Mast, a Captain in the Provisional Regiment of Militia, was shot and killed in his own house, when endeavoring to preserve the peace, by a soldier belonging to the Colorado Regiment. Yesterday Lieut. Graefenstein of the 25th Reg. Mo. Vols., who was murdered, while a prisoner, by bushwhackers in Clay County, was buried, a large concourse of soldiers and citizens attending his funeral.

In yesterday's Herald there was an order from Col. Harding, commanding the District, to Major Bassett, Provost Marshal of the Northwest District of Missouri, instructing him and his assistants, to immediately arrest and try all disloyal men, especially every leading man known to be a secessionist or sympathizer with treason. In this community, where most of the wealth and property is in the hands of men commonly reputed as friendly to the Southern Confederacy and the present rebellion, this order has caused a terrible shaking among the dry bones. A few copperheads have already been sent out upon the route to Dixie, and although it is not known what the result of the present order will be, it is generally suspected that a grand but involuntary *Hegira* will have to be made to the Southern Mecca, of every man in Northern Missouri who is not willing heartily to sustain the Government in crushing out this accursed rebellion.—In Nebraska you are slumbering, as it were, in peace and repose, while this region is convulsed with the throes of a coming struggle, fiercer and more terrible than ever was known before. It has been discovered that oil and water will not mingle, and that the firebrand has but to be applied to dissolve one of the elements to nothingness. This is the secret of the reports to be found in every morning's paper of the murder of men in Holt, Nodaway, Andrew and Worth counties suspected of being secessionists.

Last Friday, news came in that Plattsburg, Clintin Co, Mo., was taken, robbed and burned by bushwhackers, and three Union men murdered. The Colorado men here, were immediately sent upon a scout to that place, and it is hoped that they will come upon the guerillas and completely annihilate them. The Colorado soldiers, though desperate and troublesome men, are hardy, fine looking troops.

As I know nothing more of interest to communicate to you, I will come to a close. Respectfull yours,

J. J. MARVIN.

Intemperance.

There seems to be some mysterious law of nature regulating the commission of crime and the prevalence of vice.—In Fance, Austria and England, according to the statistics, the number of murders is very nearly the same one year as another. The same is true of other crimes. Sometimes, during years of scarcity of provisions there would be a temporary increase. In our metropolis, New York City, when the war broke out many thousands of the roughs joined the army. It was hoped a reform would be visible in the city. But the reverse was the case; crime rapidly increased. Here, in Brownville, those who used to drink to excess, two of three years ago, have all reformed or left the county; still there is as much liquor drank now as ever. Perhaps the example of our former drunkards was so disgusting, and the effects of their vice so apparent, that it deterred others from a like course.—Be that as it may, others have now commenced to *make an example of themselves.* Men have been seen recently drunk on our streets, who have not been drunk on the streets for the last thirty years. We sincerely hope they may immediately reform.

Some member of the Nebraska Second is responsible for the following:

PROBLEM:—If corn is worth two dollars and a half per bushel in Sioux city, what is whiskey worth at Devils Lake?

A large number of government boats, have recently passed up the river, on their way to the mouth of the Yellow Stone and Fort Benton.

See the advertisement in another column of Salix Alba on Gray Willows, from THOMPSON & HEDGES.

We see it stated in the papers that Hon. E. S. DUNDY, is appointed Judge of this Judicial District.

Col. O. P. MASON, paid a visit to our city during the fore part of this week.

Five or six boat loads of the Minnesota Indians have gone up the river.

C. W. WHEELER is agent for the Phœnix Insurance Company.

The river is now in excellent boating order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CAIRO, May 31.—The dispatch boat, New National, from Young's Point, Tuesday P. M., has arrived. There had been fighting on Monday from 6 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock in the evening. There was then a cessation of hostilities to allow both parties to bury their dead. The battle was renewed on Tuesday—no particulars.—It is stated that but few if any of the water batteries were taken. Shells from Sherman's siege guns can be seen from the fleet to fall in the city. Forty-four hundred prisoners are expected to arrive to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Navy Department have received dispatches from Commodore Porter, which say the expedition under Lieut. Walker, after taking possession of and destroying the works at Hain's Bluffs, proceeded up the river to Yazoo City, where they destroyed three powerful steamers and a ram. The latter was a monster over 300 feet long, 70 feet beam, and covered with four-inch iron plate. They also destroyed the navy yard, with the machine shops, all kinds of saw-mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Property was captured and destroyed to the value of over two million dollars. Our loss in the expedition was one killed and seven wounded.

MURFREESBORO, May 30th.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 29th contains Mobile dispatches of previous day which say, reports from below Vicksburg state Gen. Banks crossed the Mississippi with his army at Bogon Sara. From Vicksourg the same paper learns the slaughter upon federals is far greater in the assault upon Vicksburg than in any battle during the war. The Jackson Mississippian says, Saturday's battle at Vicksburg was the most stubborn of all.

RICHMOND, VA., May 29.—A dispatch from Canton, Miss., says, all was well yesterday. Vicksburg still holds out. The Chattanooga Rebel believes Rosecrans reinforced Grant to such an extent that the army of the Cumberland is in a much weaker condition to-day than since the battle of Stone River.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., May 28.—Vallandigham is still here, he goes to Virginia in a few days.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Jackson Appeal of the 20th says, two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburg. Pemberton's Quartermaster succeeded in running seven hundred mules out of Vicksburg thereby lessening the consumption of corn. The garrison has now full rations for nine hundred days.

CHICAGO, June 1, 10 A. M.—The New York Herald's Washington dispatch says Government has no intelligence from Grant's army later than the 26th when grant was progressing favorably. The silence of the Richmond papers is considered as conclusive that nothing favorable has occurred for the rebels. Correspondence of the Post, dating near Vicksburg 22d says: This is the fourth day Grant's army has lain around the entrenchments of Vicksburg. During that time there have been hourly battles and continued cannonading. At least 2,000 of our men have been placed hors de combat in the several charges ordered against the rebel earthworks. During last night the mortar and gunboats in front of Vicksburg kept up a continual fire. Several buildings have been burned by exploding shells. At eight o'clock this morning cannonading was again commenced along the entire line, from every hill top in front of the enemy's works. Rebel guns have been dismounted, embrazures torn out, parapets and caissons destroyed—rebels were powerless to reply, as our skirmishers were close to their works, unerringly picking off their gunners. This cannonade was continued two hours, when Smith's corps of Osterhaus' division charged through a murderous cross enfilading fire close up to the rebel works, where an impassable ditch with sharp stakes were encountered by our men. They planted the flag directly in front of them and crouched down behind the embankment, out of range of the rebel fire,—The rebels inside the works could not show themselves above the parapets without meeting death from our sharpshooters, and only could effect anything by cutting off fuses to shells, lighting them, and rolling them from the outer slope of the embankment.—Subsequently our boys, with picks and shovels dug a breach into one fort, and this was taken in this way. One fort was also taken by storm by Carr's division. During three days we lost five officers killed, including three Colonels, and fifty wounded. Steel's forces are reported to have lost one thousand.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Wm. M. Evarts, now in London, states, that he feels assured that the British Government will, in good faith, do its best to prevent the sailing of rebel pirates.

An extra of Havana Diorio 26th was received per steamer Salldrake. It reports the arrival at Havanna of the French war steamer Darien from Vera Bruz with important dispatches from Gen. Faneaay announcing the occupation of Puebla by the French forces under his command. The prisoners include Antega and 23 other Generals, 900 minor officers and 17,000 men. After a desperate resistance the French entered the place, when Oatega surrendered unconditionally. On the 20th one division of the French army started for the city of Mexico.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Memphis papers of the 28th state that the forts remaining in the rebel possession at Vicksburg are very formidable, and command the entire town. Several charges have been made on them with little success. The rebels seem to think their position impregnable.—The report that Pemberton offered to surrender on terms is confirmed.

CAIRO, June 1.—On the 22, eighteen companies of cavalry from Germantown, when a few miles from Lagrange, met the enemy two thousand strong and drove them back. Near Senatobia roads they encountered twenty-five hundred rebels strongly posted on a hill, these were driven across the Tallahatchie with a loss of six killed and three wounded. On the 25th an expedition sent from Helena encountered a regiment of rebel cavalry. A fight ensued lasting half an hour. Our loss five killed, twenty-three wounded, also several prisoners. Rebel loss three killed and wounded.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—A Gentlemen who left Pauala, Miss., on the 28th says, Joe Johnston has twenty thousand men and is moving to attack Grant's rear. He has conscripted every person capable of bearing arms. A large amount of guns and amunition are expected to arrive at Jackson on the 29th. Federal officers officers who ought to know, say Grant has no fears of an attack in the rear, and if attacked no harm can be done. There has been no fighting since the 24th.—It is stated Banks is fast approaching A letter from near Vicksburg the 20th says Gen. Grant has more troops here than he can use in reducing Vicksburg, and can detach a sufficient number to defeat any rebel force in the rear. Sherman's loss in the attacks on the 19th, was about six hundred killed and wounded. Siege guns have opened on the city, and the gunboats began to co-operate in the attack to-day.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A letter dated Headquarters in field near Vicksburg the 23, says but little has been effected in the last 36 hours. Over one hundred pieces of field artillery and several siege guns rained shot and shell on the enemy's works yesterday. The mortar fleet also took position behind Detota Point and bombarded the city the entire day. On the right Gen. Sherman has posted Steele's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in a ditch and on the slope of the parapet outside one of the principal forts, unable to take it by storm, and determined not to retire. The federal and rebel soldiers are not twenty-five feet apart, both powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and a dozen muskets are fired the instant a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exist in McPherson's front, his sharpshooters prevent working the enemy's pieces in one or two forts.

A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them, by Stephenson's brigade and were repulsed.

Two companies of one regiment got inside—a few got out again, but most of them were captured. The Forts are filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns and damaged the works in some places, but they are still strong. Gen. McClernand was hard pressed on the left yesterday and sent for reinforcements Quimby's division went to his assistance at 4 o'clock. The contest continued till seven. One of our flags was planted at the foot of the earthworks on the outside of one rebel fort and kept there for hours, but the fort was not taken. McClernand's loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded yesterday. The fighting grows more despeate each day. Transports now bring supplies by water to within 3 miles of our right. Gen. Joe Johnson is reported near Big Black River, in our rear, with reinforcements for the besieged city. Grant can detach men enough from operations here to keep Johnson in check.

SOMERSET, Ky., May 31.—To day a cavalry reconnoisance was made to within four miles of Montecello. Sharp skirmishing all the way. At Two Fords thirteen rebels with arms and horses were captured. Simultaneous with this fifty picket men crossed the river on boats and captured the rebel pickets at Mill Springs consisting of a Lieutenant and sixteen privates with all their arms and twenty-four horses. No casualties on our side.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Rio Janero correspondent says, the Brazilian authorities have placed the commander at Fernando. De Noranha for allowing the Alabama to commit depredations in Brazilian waters. The new commander who was sent to the island protested against the Alabama remaining there and ordered her to leave in a few days. Unfortunately he had no vessel of war to enforce his orders. Every satisfaction in the power of the Brazilian authorities to give has been tendered. The American Uodsul says, it was supposed at Pernambulaloo that the Alabama sailed south the 25th of April.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—News from Kentucky last night reports the enemy falling back towards Cumberland Cap closely pursued by the Ninth army corpse a majority of whom are mounted infantry.

NEW YORK, June 2—The Yost's Washington dispatch says nothing further is known in reference to the movement of Lee, but many exciting rumors are circulating. It is Stated Sam. Houston is to run as a candidate for Governor of Texas with a derign of forming a Republic of Texas. A Time's despatch says, Hunter is relieved of command of the Department of the South. Gen. Gilmore succeeds him. A reconnoisance to Warrenton to-day developed a rebel movement in that direction.

The Creole from New Orleans the 24th has arrived. A dispatch in the New Orleans Era says yesterday Auger's whole division was engaged in a nine hours fight on Port Hudson Plains four miles in the rear of Port Hudson. We took one thousand prisoners, and drove the enemy from the field.

An Alexandria letter of the 12th gives the details of the taking of that place by Admiral Porter, and the arrival of Gen. Brnks. All our troops had arrived. Banks was planning another movement. It was rumored that 7,000 reinforcements were coming from Arkansas to the rebel Gen. Taylor. Banks had issued an order offering bounties for re-enlistments. The first Texas cavalry, under Col. Davis, made a raid on the Jackson railroad from Tickfaw station to camp Moore, destroying all the bridges on the road, including the large one over Tangisho river; also all the stations and car factory near Independence, and the shoe factory, tannery, saw and grist mills near Tickfaw.

Rumors from Pascagoula reached New Orleans on the 21st that Mobile had been attacked. One rebel stated that a telegraph dispatch was received at Pascagoula that Fort Morgan had gone under.

A letter of the 22d states our army had reached the precincts of Port Hudson, and the attack is in progress with prospects favorable for capturing the place and all in it.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The following is the only connected account of the federal repulse at Vicksburg on the 22d, yet published. By two o'clock on the morning of the 22d our artillery fired and destroyed three service magazines in the rebel forts, one on the center and two on the left. On the center the first and third brigades of Langon's division, commanded by Generals Smith and Stevenson, advanced at half past eleven o'clock two regiments of Stevenson's brigade were provided with scaling ladders forty feet long, but had no opportunity to use them being driven back before reaching the rifle pits. Logan's men went on bravely, but were met by overwhelming numbers of the entrenched foe. Hundreds of them jumped into the ditches. but the number who reached the parapet was small. Nearly two companies reached into the fort and were captured.—The flag of the seventh Missouri was planted on the parapet, after seven color bearers had been shot down, amid the terrible storm of bullets and grape shot, The third brigade maintained its position until recalled. They advanced, holding their fire to pour in the rifle pits after their ascent of the parapet. The enemy gave them volley after volley as they approached sending terrible devastation among the ranks. The loss of Stevenson's brigade will reach nearly three hundred. To the left of Logan in the centre, Gen. Quimby's division joined in the assault and like their brave comrades under under Stevenson and Smith their valor and courage was great but they could not accomplish the work assigned them. They were driven back with heavy loss on the left. McClernand commenced the assault earlier than any other commander first advance made by McClernand's centre Smith division of brigades under Col. Landrum and Gen. Burbridge. As early as eleven o'clock Landrum's men took the fort and were in actual possession of it. Gen. Osterhans on their left made a breach on the south side of their work with his artillery. There were two companies of rebel soldiers in it at the time. One ran away, the other surrendered. Landrum on obtaining possession of the fort put a pioneer force to work to throw up earthworks in the rear to bring the guns of the fort to bear upon the rebels. In constructing fortifications the rebels left the rear of all the forts opened, to give an opportunity to assail our men in the event of our success in driving them out. Flags of the Forty-eighth Ohio. Seventy-seventh Illinois, Nineteenth Kentucky floated from the inner slope of the parapet from half past eleven a. m. till four p. m. At a late hour the rebels were seen preparing for a charge to retake the fort. Our men did not receive the support which had been promised. They were compelled to fall back leaving the enemy again possession of the fort.—Between twelve and one o'clock, the sixteenth Indiana, after a desperate charge, succeeded in capturing the fort to the right of the one in posessession of Col. Landrum and held it gallantly against a determined assault until relieved by the Forty-eighth Indiana, from whom it was taken by a surprise force of the enemy fighting on the left. This was done by the divisions of Generals Carr, Osterhans and Smith, and was more of a desperate character and longer duration than that of the right or centre.—McClenand and men performed their part with energy and determination, but were unable to dislodge the enemy from his works, save temporarily. In the instances we have mentioned. The assault on the right was commenced soon after ten o'clock by Gen. Thayer's brigade of Steele's division consisting of the ninth, fourth, twenty-sixth, and thirtieth Iowa regiments, Gen. Blair on the left of his right wing moved his men forward for the bloody work. Soon after the commencement by Steele, a volunteer storming party of one hundred and fifty men went up to the enemy's works crossed the ditch and climbed the parapet. The rebels were for a time afraid to show their heads above their rifle pits long enough at a time to fire at this little band The storming party looked in vain for the support which had been promised it; but the brigade which had been ordered to follow it hesitated. Finally all but one of the hundred and fifty got discouraged and sought shelter in a deep ravine. William Trogden, private of Company "B" Eighth Missouri, refused to retrace a single step. He was color-bearer of the storming party. When his comrades left him he dug a hole in the ground with his bayonet and placed the flagstaff in it within twenty yards of the enemy's rifle-pits and sat down by the side of the banner, where he remained all day. Blair's men finally made charge but were repulsed with terrible loss.—Gen. Tuttle's division joined in the assault on the right. but shared the fate which befel the others. The whole affars was nothing more than a single charge on the enemys works, which was unsuccessful and disastrouf—Whether from bad management or disobedience of orderf on the part os those to whom the high commands were entrusted. or from the dreadful character of the work to be performed, we will not attempt to decide. Teere appears to have been a want of co-operation between subordinate and superior officers of command. Storming parties went gallantly forward but were left to perish for want of support. Regiments and brigades advanced nobly, but only to be disappointed in expectations of receiving support and help The result of the battle has been disastrous to us in the loss of nearly 2,000 brave men. We lost no ground and the army is not demoralized by the failure to take the strongest fortiged position in the south. The rebels no doubt feel encouraged by their success in keeping us from their works. This feeling may operate against us in dispelling the gloom and dispondencé which could not but prevail in an rrmy routed for the fifth successive time, as the rebels were at Big Black River. A correct estimate of our loss on the twenty second will place the figures at twenty-five hundred killed and wounded. It is impossible to get an accurate statement so soon after the engagement. The rebel loss is trifling, paobably less than one fourth of ours.—Two companies of the seventh Missouri were taken prisoners, This includes all of our captured except those of our wounded who fell into the hands in the fortifications. No second attempt to take Vicksburg by assault will be made. I think the place can be reduced in a short time and at a very small sacrifice of life by regular approches. Than plan will probably be adopted by Gen. Grant. To storm out the garrison would be a long tedious operation and the attempt might not be successful in the end. The rebels are reported to have six weeks full supply at Vicksburg. By putting the men on short allowance they can make this last twelve weeks longer. There is not much danger of an attack in the rear.—The bearer of rebel dispatches was captured a day or two since, on his way to Jackson, with messages from Pemberton to Gen. Lee advising him not to attack Grant in the rear with a force less than fifty thousand men. The rebels cannot muster any such force within three weeks in this department. Loring has ten thousand badly frightenen men at Hagelhurst, and other small bodies may be collected to make the aggreate twenty thousand but no larger army can be raised outside of Vicksburg without withdrawing troods from Virginia and Tennessee.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday, June 2d, after an illness of fifteen days, JAMES G. MELVIN, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Melvin was an early settler in Neoraska, and labored with energy to advance the material interests of this county. He will be much missed in our community. He was an affectionate husband; a kind and indulgent father; and a generous friend and neighbor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENST.

MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 29th, 1863, in a certain cause pending in said Court, wherein Benjamin G. Cooper is complainant and Jerome Hoover, et al, are respondents, I will on Tuesday, July 7th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of Den's Hall in Brownville, in said county, being the place where said court was last held, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises to-wit: The south west quarter of section number twenty-nine, township number four, north of range number fifteen, east of the sixth principal meridian in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

J. S. BEDFORD,
Master in Chancery.
n48-5w-$4 80

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JAMES S. BEDFORD,
n48 5w-$4 80 Master in Chancery.

Notice to City Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday evening, June 15th 1863, the Council of the City of Brownville, will meet as a board of Equalization, at which time any person feeling aggrieved at the assessment for 1863, may appear and have an appeal to said board therefrom.

C. G. DORSEY, Recorder.

GEORGE DEMERIT & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of

100,000!!!

Watches, Chains, &c., &c.,

WORTH $500,0000!

To be sold for one Dollar Each, without regard to value.

SPLENDID LIST,

Of Articles all to be sold for one Dollar Each.

100	Gold Hunting Cased Watches,	$100 each
100	" Watches,	60 each
200	" Ladies' Watches,	25 each
500	Silver "	15 each
500	Gold Guard, Vest and Chatelain Chains,	$15 to 20 each
4000	Vest, Neck, Guard and Chatelain Chains,	5 to 15 each
3000	Cameo Brooches	4 to 6 each
3000	Mosaic and Jet Brooches	4 to 6 each
3000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 to 6 each
3000	Coral, Garnet & Emerald Brooches,	4 to 6 each
3000	Cameo Ear Drops,	4 to 6 each
3000	Garnet Mosaic and Jet Ear Drops,	4 to 6 each
4000	Lava and Florentine Ear Drops	4 to 6 each
4000	Gents' Scarf Pins,	2 to 8 each
6000	Chain and Band Bracelets,	3 to 10 each
3000	Gents' Breats Pins,	2 to 8 each
3000	Watch Keys,	2 to 6 each
5000	Fob and Ribbon Slides,	2 to 6 each
7000	Sets of Bosom Studs,	2 to 6 each
9000	Sleeve Buttons,	2 to 6 each
9000	Plain and Chased Rings,	2 to 6 each
7000	Stone Set Rings,	2 to 6 each
7000	Miniature Lockets, Crosses, &c.	2 to 10 each
12000	Sets Ladies Jewelry,	3 to 15 each

All of the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for One Dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10 and One hundred for $15.

CORRESPONDENTS may rely upon a quick and prompt answer to their orders. Our business is conducted upon liberal, honest, straightforward principle, and we guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Our patrons may always depend upon having their orders faithfully and punctually supplied. In no case will correspondents be neglected.

☞Correspondents should be careful to write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County, and State.

Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
229 Broadway, New York.

☞Having had business relations with the above gentlemen, I take pleasure in saying that they are honorable, upright men, and perform all they promise; and the Jewelry I have seen from them is genuine, and gives satisfaction.

R. O. THOMPSON,
Nursery Hill, Neb.
n47-1f

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

HENRY M. SILL.

DAGUERREIAN ARTIST,

Is now temporarily located in Brownville, where all who desire their likeness taken, will find him ready to accommodate them. From his past experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to give entire satisfaction.

Ambrotypes taken at the extreme low price of

Fifty Cents!

Taken in one second of time.

May 14 1863.-n45-tf

B. C. HARE,

AMBROTYPIST,

Is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and MELAINOTYPES in the best style of the art; and at

Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered in Brownville.

His Rooms are over Mahron's Clothing Store, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Brownville House.

Pictures Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

The public are invited to call at the room and examine the specimens.

☞Orders for Tencil Cutting will also be filled in a workmanlike manner, and at short notice.—Every person should have a tencil plate and a bottle of indelible ink for marking linen, &c.—the best and most convenient arrangement for that purpose.

Hours of operation, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Brownville, May 21st 1863. n46-3m

MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the District Court, in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 16th, 1861, in a certain cause pending in said court, wherein William Smith is complainant, and John Hanna is respondent, I will, on Tuesday the 9th day of June, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and four o'clock P. M. of said day, in front of Den's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where said court was last held, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, to-wit: The east half of the south west quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number twenty nine (29,) in township number four (4,) north of range number fourteen (14,) east of the 6th principal meridian in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

J. S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.
n44-5w-$5,70

POCKET BOOK LOST.

Lost on Tuesday, May 12, 1863, either in Brownville, or between Brownville and Nemaha City, a Green Morrocco Pocket Book, with steel clasp and chain. It contains a quantity of Bank Notes. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office or at Mr. Hoover's store in Nemaha City.

Brownville, May 21, 1863.

Notice to Teachers.

The undersigned, Board of School Examiners, for the County of Nemaha, hereby give notice that hereafter, on the first Saturday of each month, they will hold meeting at the office of Luther Hoadly, Esq., in Brownville, for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates to teach school in said county.

H. H. DORBINS,
A. G. WHITE,
L. HOADLY,
} School Examiners.

January 31st. 1863. n39-1y