

THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863.

QUIBLING.—The Plattesmouth Sentinel at last publishes Mr. Wheeler's acceptance of its challenge. It replies with a couple of columns of caviling and quibbling. It accuses Mr. Wheeler of cowardice, and an attempt to evade the challenge. The reply of Wheeler is brief and to the point. He says plainly "I accept the Challenge you have made, and am now ready to lead both of you to the Nebraska First, to enter that Regiment as privates."

But, says the Sentinel, the editors of this paper did not both write the Challenge; Ergo, Wheeler "is a cowardly abolition liar!"

The challenge reads: "We are credibly informed that Mr. Wheeler has repeatedly branded the Sentinel as a Secession sheet, and its editors as traitors! We hurl the imputation back," &c. &c. "We challenge him," &c. This certainly implicates both. Both were branded as traitors. Both were implicated in the challenge, and both are bound according to their own proposition to enter the Nebraska First.

They have now a fair opportunity to enlist under Sergeant Wells.

HORSE THIEF.—About two weeks ago a scoundrel of the name of Davis, who had been authorized by a Government agent to buy horses in the vicinity of Hannibal, while his employer was sick concluded to change his base. He took fifteen horses out of the pasture, and traveled. Somewhere between Hannibal and St. Joe, he sold them for \$1700. He came on to St. Joe, and then on to Oregon, where he bought a span of mules, harness and wagon of Mr. Hoblitzell, assuming the name of Howard. He then came on to Rockport, bought another span of mules of Mr. Snyder, the stage agent, giving his name as "Smith, agent for Davis," and paying \$240. He then crossed the river at this place, on Thursday or Friday of last week, put his mules in the lively stage, deposited \$300 in gold at Mr. Carson's bank, and started back to St. Joe, to get his wife.

He was followed from Hannibal to St. Joe. From the latter point, Mr. J. E. Hall, of the Government Secret Police, started on his track. He suspected the chap was aiming to cross the plains, and he fortunately took the right road in following him. He heard of him at Oregon, Rockport, and other places; found that he had crossed the river here, and followed him over. Mr. Hall got here on Sunday. He immediately took possession of the mules, wagon, money, &c. and telegraphed to St. Joe, that the "nice young man" had returned to that City. In a few hours word was sent back that he had been caught and put in prison.

The mules, harness and wagon are well worth the money he paid for them, some think one or two hundred dollars more. Mr. Hall has recovered in this money and property about \$1000. This thief did not display very much sagacity in his attempt to escape.

Mr. Hall is the right man to send after such scamps, and they will have to display more sagacity than Davis, if they escape him.

Mr. Hall, as Provost Marshal and Government Policeman, in Kansas and Missouri, has had a good deal of experience in detecting and arresting horse thieves, during the past nine months. He says there is a vast amount of stealing done along the Missouri River. They steal in Kansas, and bring them to Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri; dispose of them, steal another lot, take them back to Kansas and sell them.

The Grave Yard.
The necessity of securing and fencing the lots which have been so long used as the resting place for our dead, has long been felt by this entire community, and frequently discussed; yet as is so often the case, where a task devolves on all, nothing is done.

Now, however, I am most happy to state that the ladies of Brownville are about to assume all responsibilities and endeavor to have this hallowed spot secured and neatly fenced off, it is again clad in the snowy robes of Winter.

I am desired to notify not only the citizens of Brownville, but all in the surrounding country who may feel an interest in this step that their attendance is earnestly requested at a preliminary meeting which is to be held at the Presbyterian Church, Saturday Sept. 19th, at 3 p. m., where all persons are invited to present their plans or views concerning this matter.

A Murder on the Plains.
We see by the Territorial papers that a man by the name of JOHN RAY, said to have been a resident of Rockport, Mo., was murdered about the 19th ult. A boy, who was with him was arrested on suspicion of killing him. The boy was hung two or three times, and thus compelled to confess the murder.

MORE CATTLE GOING EAST.—On Monday four hundred cattle crossed the Missouri River at this place.

Company "C," Nebraska Cavalry has been mustered out. Most of them returned home on Friday last.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF GEN. BLUNT.

The Indian Territory Cleared of Rebels.

Correspondence Missouri Democrat.

On the 22d Blunt crossed the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, on the trail of Steel, Cooper, and their combined army. He offered them battle repeatedly, which they declined, and then he started for them, but they commenced a full retreat. He followed them with the cavalry part of his force to Perryville, making his last day's march of fifty miles between sun-rise and sun-down.

At this place their rear guard, with two light pieces of artillery, were encountered, but quickly fled, and that too rapidly for our exhausted men and horses. A vast amount of commissary stores were left by the enemy in their retreat, they not having had time even to destroy them. Flour, bacon, hams, salt and corn were found in great abundance. They were, of course, destroyed, and as further pursuit being useless, as well as impossible, the rebels on a road without a resting place till they reach Red River, and totally defeated and demoralized as well as half starved, we took the back track, and are now on the road to Fort Smith.

This is evidently the final abandonment by the rebels of this country. They have moved off their families, and driven their stock and niggers all to Texas. The country is fully restored to the possession and occupancy of the Federal Government, and it has been done by General Blunt's dauntless courage and zeal that was unwearied in spite of discouragement, dangers and delays; in spite of the refusal to him of adequate reinforcements, of orders to fall back, and innumerable "vires in the rear." There never was an army marched as his gallant army marched. Twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty miles a day, searching an enemy to fight, through dust, over hills, under a burning sun and on short rations, shows that the veterans of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove have lost none of their powers of endurance, even if here shown only by fatiguing tramps, instead of bloody and determined battle.

A dispatch to Fort Blunt this morning orders a supply train to Fort Smith, which will be permanently occupied as a post by the Army of the Frontier. We shall be there the 30th. CHENOWETH.

MORRIS ISLAND OURS.

Fort Wagner and Cummings' Point Given Up.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 9.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon.

The enemy hold Cummings' Point in full view of the city. Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors.

The following is from the Richmond Whig of the 8th:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. General Hancock is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

At dark on Wednesday the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, General Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success.

We spiked the guns at Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

All quiet this morning.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson declines to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney General of New York, on account of domestic considerations.

In his letter making the announcement he submits the following striking observations:

"The rebellion has received its death-blow. It has now little power for mischief, save in its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications to its friends in the loyal States, once or twice rise to its feet and stagger on a little farther, but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its final dissolution. As it passes away, and the law is preparing its halberds and daggers and banishment for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveness of the deluded masters who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale murder to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most ferocious monsters who have ever desecrated earth. As for the wretched politicians among us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote to their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence."

The sale of Fairbanks' Scales the present year, particularly at the West, has been largely in advance of any previous year during the whole history of the Messrs. Fairbanks' business, which shows the unusual prosperity of those branches of business in which weighing is done, and also the increasing popularity with the public of these celebrated Scales.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE for October is received. Those who want a good, cheap magazine, can get Arthur's, by clubbing, for \$1.25.

LADIES' REPOSITORY is again received. We have heretofore so often spoken in terms of praise of this periodical, that further recommendation is unnecessary.

The President's Letter to the Springfield Convention.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 20, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3d of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me to thus meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from here so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan strife can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace; and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are you should say so plainly. If you are not for peace, not yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military army. That army dominates all the country, and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man, or men, have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise if one were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose Tennessees from the South and peace men of the North get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise, embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no compromise, to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army, by the success of our own army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless. And promise me that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself the servant of the people, according to bond of service—the United States Constitution—and that as such, I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between me and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted, nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such way, as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war, in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been—any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy?—Armies, the world over, destroy enemy's property when they cannot use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves, or hurt the enemy; except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions is the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female.

But the proclamation, as law, either valid, or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid, it cannot be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you prefer to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?—There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by these in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before.

I know, as fully as any one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of the armies in the field, who have given us our most important successes, believe the emancipation policy and the use of the colored troops constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of these important successes could not have been achieved at the time it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with republican party policies; but who held them purely as military opinions. I submit these opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged—that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time, then, for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do, in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom. And the promise being made must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes untried to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, heaving their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand; on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of no less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also on the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been, and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the Great Republic—for the principle by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

The Full Moon in August.
We have no faith in the influence of the moon on animals or crops, accordingly as it may be in this or that "sign of the Zodiac." That it may have some meteorological effect in its varied position and connections with other planets is probable, but how or wherein, the science and ingenuity of man has not yet ascertained to any degree of certainty.

Be this as may, the "full moon of August" has become, either through observation or tradition, or both, quite an epoch in agricultural operations. Cut your bushes during the full moon in August, and they will never sprout again, says many a gray-headed veteran of the plow. Look out for cool weather, and perhaps a frost at the full moon in August, says old weather-wise, who has been noting the signs and changes of the times and seasons for the last three score and ten years. Look out for high tides during the full moon in August, says the "ancient mariner," who has learned that when the sun and moon get their broad faces smiling toward each other, Old Neptune throws up a big swell of the ocean. Now, whatever may be the theories framed to account for any occurrences, either regular or accidental, facts should be attended to and practices pertaining to operations connected with them reformed in accordance with the teachings of such facts. Let us examine some of the facts connected with the full moon in August.

Let us regard cutting bushes and trees. The bushes cut at this particular period will not sprout again, is not exactly true. But they will not sprout so readily, and grow so vigorously as they would if cut in the winter or spring. The reason of this undoubtedly is this: Trees and shrubs have their time of growing and their time of repose. When they get into leaf their trunks or stems, their branches and buds have a greater preponderance or share of sap than the roots, nor is there so much fully prepared albumen in the sap wood as there is late in the fall and during the winter and spring. Any bushes, therefore, or trees, cut down at this period have the bulk of their fluids in the upper and more external parts, and hence less is left in the lower parts and the roots, and that is not fully elaborated, and therefore, the material for exciting new sprouts is greatly diminished, and in some cases fails altogether.

This is not so much the work of the full moon in August as the full sun in August and previous months. If, however, the period of full moon in August marks a convenient date or period, when the sap and fluids are in the proper position and condition to ensure death or a crippled and starved state of the roots, thereby inducing less activity and greater chance of death to them, there is no harm in so using it.

In regard to cutting timber during this period in order to ensure greater durability, it undoubtedly is the case, according to the testimony of many observing mechanics. If timber be cut at this period and stripped of its bark or hewed, the sap being watery and the albumen not having been fully formed and deposited in the sap wood, evaporates quickly and the woody fibre is more free from substances that would bring on decomposition and, therefore, be much more durable. On the contrary, timber cut in the winter or spring has its sap-wood and some other organs full of well-prepared albumen and sometimes saccharine matter. These substances are always ready, when favorable circumstances of warmth and moisture occur, to start into fermentation and the timber speedily decays.

2d. In regard to there being a "cold snap" during the full moon in August, we incline to the belief that it is true. As to the cause of it we are not so well posted, and we leave it to meteorologists to ascertain whether the moon at this date is really guilty of producing it, or whether there are other plants involved in the deed and are mischievous enough to throw their roguery on poor Mrs. Moon who has to bear it, together with many other sins of which she is innocent.

The demolition of Fort Sumter by guns placed at a distance of two and five-eighths miles, has demonstrated the necessity of facing our forts with plates of wrought-iron. When Gen. Totten made his experiments some years since, it was found that plates 8 inches in thickness, when well backed by solid masonry, were practically impregnable by the artillery in use at the time; but the introduction of rifled cannon has so greatly increased the efficiency of ordnance that it may require two 8-inch plates to protect the walls of the forts. This would be enormously expensive, but in the end will be the best economy. Any money expended in building and maintaining an inefficient fort is simply wasted.

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Free Dinner.
The citizens of Atchison County propose on Sabbath, September 12th, to give a FREE DINNER, in honor of Capt. BARNES' Company, now in Scott City. Proceeding at 10½ A. M. The citizens of Brownville are cordially invited to attend. The Ferry Company will cross all wishing to attend free of charge.

DIED.—September 7th, at Saline City, Lancaster County, Nebraska, JOHN C. DYE, son of JAMES R. and ELIZA DYE, aged 9 months and 18 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.
To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that Luster Wyner has made application to the Probate Court, in and for Lawrence county, Nebraska Territory, for letters of Administration on the estate of P. H. Berg, late of the county of Lawrence, N.T., deceased; and that Monday the 12th of October is the time set for hearing said application. HENRY G. LORE, Probate Judge. Lawrence City, Sept. 11, 1863. 25-36-82.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Brown & Strickler is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be adjusted by R. Brown, late of all claims against the firm must be presented, and to whom all debts due the firm must be paid. JACOB STRICKLER. Brownville, August 22, 1863. 25-36-83

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J. W. MIDDLETON,
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons owning the Last, Valuation and Enumeration made and taken under the Act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1852, in the County of Richardson, Nebraska and parts thereof, are hereby notified that the same are now open for examination in my office, in the Public City, and County of Richardson, for the purpose of making corrections, and that the same will be closed on the 15th day of October, 1863. All appeals to the Auditor must be made in writing. J. W. MIDDLETON, Auditor.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, NETS, CURRY COMBS, CARDS, BRUSHES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, PLASTERING HAIR, AND A VARIETY OF EVERY THING PERTAINING TO THE TRADE!

My Prices Shall be in Accordance with the Times!
By Strict Attention to Business I Expect a Continuation of the Liberal Patronage Heretofore Bestowed by a Generous Public.

Repairing of all Kinds Executed PROMPTLY.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

J. W. MIDDLETON.

August 29, 1863. 17-17

NEW GROCERY STORE.

MCLAUGHLIN & SWAN,

HAVE OPENED OUT IN THE BRICK BUILDING FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE NEBASKA VALLEY BANK.

A NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

DRIED FRUITS,

PROVISIONS:

SUCH AS DRIED BEEF,

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE,

CRACKERS, &c., &c.,

ALSO FISH OF ALL KINDS,

NAILS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

TUBS, BROOMS, AND WASHING BOARDS,

ROASTS, COAL OIL,

LAMP CHIMNEYS AND WICKS,

ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

Tobacco, Cigars, & Confectionary.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND