

The Advertiser.

J. L. COLLETT EDITORS.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

In the letter withdrawing his name from the Presidential canvass—published in another column—Mr. Chase has shown himself as far above those agitators who used his name for the Presidency, as the eagle is above the vulture. He has at one stroke shown a patriotism and statesmanship almost equal to that of "the father of his country."

We desire the renomination of Abraham Lincoln—the more unanimous the better. Previous to Mr. Chase's withdrawal, that class of papers, professing friendship for him, have assailed the Administration with a bitterness and vehemence, which seemed to us hardly consistent with true loyalty.

With the North full of latent treason, penetrating its most secret councils, and giving information to the traitors in arms—a number of States remaining neutral and ready, at the slightest provocation, to side with treason—a peaceful community, suddenly called upon to act as soldiers, in armies in magnitude to which history has no parallel—with the case of the war, slavery, agitating both friend and foe, in a thousand different ways, and all conflicting interests and views must be harmonized to cope successfully with the rebellion—with all these difficulties to meet, and thousands others arising therefrom—Mr. Lincoln's Administration has at once been the most difficult and most successful one that has ever held the reins of Government.

We find the following in the Nebraska City Daily Press: "We are informed that some notorious sympathizers down in Nemaha county have made themselves extremely 'fresh' on the subject of arrest of what they term Jayhawkers, and have sought every opportunity to taunt them by calling them 'damned Abolitionists,' &c."

It will not look well for these sneaking scamps, who have advocated the cause of the rebellion in Nemaha and Richardson counties, to put on rebel airs and become bold in their treasonable language simply because the military authorities have determined to put down horse stealing and jayhawking, as they stand in imminent danger from the same source."

the prisoners were not "taunted" or insulted while in his charge. We care not for what you say of "sympathizers," but do not feel disposed to let random charges against the fair fame of our country go unchallenged; if we did, it must come from a source, clearer of the evil spoken of, than Nebraska city. Brownville and Nemaha county inaugurated and assisted in the work of breaking up the gang of horse thieves and robbers who operated to a great extent in Otoe county, and reports says had planned to rob the bank in Nebraska City and burn the town, and your appreciation of this service is shown by sending upon some random "information" to damage the reputation of Nemaha county. You know that the present 'dormant' condition of rebels in your midst is mainly owing to the military stationed in your city.

We learned a week ago that the Cass County Sentinel office, at Plattsmouth, had been mobbed, the type piled, and things generally scattered round loose, by some returned soldiers. We placed little faith in the first report, and did not mention it. But have learned since it was true. The citizens, we are pleased to learn, without regard to party, have made up a subscription sufficient to pay all damage done. We are glad to see "rowdiness" thus rebuked in Cass county.

The Pacific Railroad question is at length definitely settled, and we again congratulate Omaha upon her good fortune. This will make her one of the great cities of the West. The benefit is not particularly confined to Omaha, the whole Territory will feel the benefit of this great work. We hope this will enable her to pay that "Scrap" that was once or twice mentioned in the last Legislature.

It is reported, by the World's special Washington correspondent, that during a grand council of war held by the President, Cabinet and prominent military officers on the 9th Lieut. Gen. Grant expressed himself in "favor of the capture of Richmond as the first step in the coming campaign." Also that the great bulk of troops will be concentrated in Virginia. It is believed that 250,000 troops can be brought against Richmond in a very short time.

Col. Streight has recently escaped from Libby prison, Richmond. He addressed a letter to the House Military committee, giving an account of the treatment of our men there. They are treated most shamefully. The rebel authorities utterly disregarded terms of true stipulations made with Col. Streight when he surrendered near Rome, Georgia, nearly a year ago. They agreed to allow each regiment to keep its colors; their officers to be permitted to keep their side arms, and the privates to keep their blankets and all private property. This was kept for awhile, but after they were transferred from General Forrest, to whom they surrendered, to the rebel authorities at Atlanta, they were turned into an enclosure there, without overcoats or blankets and kept there for four days, and then sent to Richmond. Here the officers begged hard to send home for money and clothing. This was granted. The letters seldom reached their destination, the money never. General Wilson took from Col. Streight the stipulations of surrender, and would not return them. The universal condition of the prisoners on Belle Isle during the late severe winter is fully confirmed by Col. Streight.

It is stated that Gen. Sherman in his raid into Alabama, destroyed forage and provisions enough to have subsisted the rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of property. He brought in large droves of cattle and hogs; several thousand head of mules and horses; 800 negroes, and over 400 prisoners. Rebel accounts say he destroyed three miles of track and three bridges on the southern railroad, and thirty five miles on the Mobile and Mississippi road. He burned all the public buildings at Meridian and Monaca, and laid waste the country on his return to Vicksburg.

It was announced through rebel papers that Col. Dahlgreen was killed in a skirmish at Kings and Queens court house, after getting separated from his command, on attempting to rejoin Kilpatrick's division. Gen. Butler telegraphed on the 7th that he had received information confirming this. Col. Cook, who was reported at the time of their separation from their command, with Col. Dahlgreen, was captured, ironed and thrown into Libby prison. The Richmond Whig declared, with the most vindictive, fiendish spirit, on the day of their capture, that Cook and those taken with him, should be blown from the cannon's mouth before sundown.

Artemus Ward has recovered from the spell of sickness which laid him up in Utah. We hope he did not leave his "Arabs in the Woods" there—and has been at Denver, where he has been delivering a series of lectures, which is "paying dirt," "tailings and all" according to the mining phrase.

War news, this week, has been unimportant, vague and indefinite, principally concerning the movements of troops.

A correspondent from Springfield, Mo., to the Democrat says: "There is a strong feeling in the loyal ranks for Abraham Lincoln for the next President. But all stand ready to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention."

It is reported that the rebel War Department has taken measures to conscript 20,000 negroes to work on the fortifications at Richmond.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association has presented a memorial to Congress, praying for a general revenue tax of one dollar per head upon dogs, as a protection to the wool interest, which is represented to have lost \$100,000 by the destruction of sheep. This will make dogs an expensive luxury, and greatly increase the revenue and decrease the dogs.

It is understood that Lieut. General Grant will take up his residence in Washington but will remain on active duty in the field.

Gen. Halleck will be chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Gen. Smith has been nominated as Maj. General in the regular army in the place of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant says that the expedition under Sherman was entirely successful. That he had no orders to move on Mobile.

The election at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 5th, went in favor of immediate emancipation by 800 majority.

England has at last concluded that she might be a little behind the age, and has sent three commissioners to inspect and report on our ironclads.

Gen. Price has returned and is in command of the rebel department of Arkansas.

KILPATRICK'S RAID.

The command left Stevensburg, Virginia on Sunday night last the 25th ult and crossing Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan—thence by rapid marches to Spottsylvania, Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central railroad, to the fortifications of Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy river near the Meadows, the White House railroad, a little east of Tunstall's Station, thence to New-Kent Court house, and Williamsburg Court house, where the command arrived on Tuesday last, having been in the saddle nearly all the time from Sunday—four days, and during the most of that time, the men were supplied from rebel larders and their horses from rebel granaries. Nearly three hundred prisoners were captured, several hundred horses were pressed into the service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come within our lines.

As before stated, the command left Stevensburg Sunday evening, and moved towards Ely's Ford. Forty men, under the immediate command of Mr. Hogan, a well known scout, had the advance. The first of the enemy were met within one mile of the ford, a picket to give notice should anything like an enemy approach. The picket composed of four men, by a little strategy was gobbled with their horses and accoutrements, without firing a shot or doing anything to alarm the reserve on the other side of the river, a force consisting of thirteen men, a captain and one lieutenant, and eleven privates. Hogan and his party gained the opposite bank, and the night being cloudy, succeeded in enveloping the reserve before they discovered his presence, and captured all but three. From these prisoners the important fact was ascertained that nothing whatever was known by the rebel authorities of the movement then on foot for their discomfiture. Colonel Ulrich Dahlgreen, accompanied by Major Cook, of the 2d New York cavalry and a small party of picked men, took the advance after crossing the Rapidan. The main command moved along with rapidity, taking the road to Spottsylvania Court House. The night was cloudy, and betokened rain; but the roads were very good, and every one was pleasant and hopeful. Spottsylvania was reached late at night; no halt was made, and the corps moved rapidly forward to Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central railroad.

Captain Estes and Lieutenant Wilson, with a party of men, dashed so suddenly upon this place that the telegraph operator was a prisoner before he had time to announce the arrival of the Yankees, much to his chagrin, for all the other telegraph lines had been cut, and Jeff Davis, in his anxiety to know what was going on, had been telegraphing the station every hour in the day for information. This place was reached at about five o'clock P. M. on Monday, and the work of destruction was at once commenced. Small parties were sent up and down the railroad to tear up the track, but the culverts and bridges, and destroy the rails by heating and bending them. This was comparatively an easy task, for there were thousands of cords of pine wood—all of which was burned, piled along the track, this being a wood station; a large new brick freight house, 100 by 25 feet, the telegraph office, passenger depot, engine house, water tank, several cars, and a number of outbuildings, were all set on fire. While the command was engaged in this work of destruction, a picket reported the approach of a train loaded with troops from the direction of Richmond, and here commenced the first fighting. General Kilpatrick advanced a column to capture the train, if possible, but the enemy had seen the smoke of the burning station, and approached cautiously. They came on, however, to within two miles of the station, and a few troops were disembarked. A small force was advanced to meet them, and in a charge our troops captured two officers and thirty men. The enemy then fled. Several parties were sent out from this point to destroy the railroad at other places, and bridges on important roads.

Fredericksburg and Richmond railway bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorville, but found the place guarded by the Maryland rebel battalion of infantry, who had two pieces of artillery. This command was absent some time on important service, and did not rejoin the main column until the following day in front of Richmond. Not returning at the time expected, a detachment under Captain Hall of the New York Second was sent out on a mission and to find out the whereabouts of Major Hall's party. Hall ran across a superior force and had a brisk skirmish, in which he lost five men, and was forced to retire. Another party under Captain Plumb and Lieutenant Lord was also sent off and returned in safety. The main command, just at night crossed the South Anna River. Here the advance had a skirmish with an infantry picket near Taylorville, and dispersed them. The men crossed, a brief halt was made to feed, when the column at daylight "moved on to Richmond," before which, and within the second line of defences, a position was taken at ten and half o'clock the same morning. On the way Kirby station on the Fredericksburg road was destroyed, and Lieutenant Whittaker, of General Kilpatrick's staff, blew up a stone bridge near Kirby Station, and the track and culverts were destroyed all along in that vicinity. Lieutenant Boyce, of the 5th New York cavalry, with twelve men, cut the track and destroyed the telegraph at Guinea Station.

Tuesday, at half past ten o'clock found the command passing the outer earthworks on the Brook turnpike within three miles of Richmond. The arrival of the Yankee troops was entirely unexpected. The advance captured several men upon picket duty belonging to the citizen soldiery of Richmond, without firing a shot, and while waiting for the main column to come up citizens were stopped and asked questions with the utmost freedom.

Moving forward to within the second line of defences going towards Richmond, the skirmishers encountered the first shots from near the third line, or what is known as the Battery No. 2. Guns were opened on both sides, and a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out. Captain Bacon, and others, charged the Joneys, and drove them within their works; and a desultory firing was continued until between four and five in the evening, when for some reason then unknown, the command of Colonel Dahlgreen not appearing, Gen. Kilpatrick decided to fall back. The enemy had burned the bridge across Brook Creek in rear of the command, and the column turned off upon the Meadows road, across the railroad and destroying everything within their reach. At night the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond and two miles from the Chickahominy bridge. There was a slight fall of rain and sleet, and the men built fires, cooked their chickens and bacon and turned in to sleep a few hours. At about half past ten, just as the command was fairly asleep the rebels opened a two gun battery upon the camp of Gen. Davis and immediately after charged the camp of the 7th Michigan. The men although taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and under Col. Litchfield, supported by the 1st Vermont, Colonel Preston handsomely repulsed the enemy.

After forcing the enemy back, the commanding general decided to move his command again, so as to be ready for any emergency at daylight. In the morning the enemy did not seem disposed to follow the rear guard, and the soldiers moved forward without interruption toward the Pamunkey river. The enemy had burned all the boats in the river, so that to cross, was entirely impracticable. The Commanding General therefore decided to move across to the White House railroad, and down the Peninsula. During the day Capt. Mitchell, of the Second New York, with the bulk of Col. Dahlgreen's command, rejoined the main column, and great was the rejoicing thereat, for nothing had been heard of it since the previous Sunday night. The enemy Tuesday night and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night hovered around the command, and picket skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions. On Wednesday morning at about nine o'clock a large force of cavalry came upon us. The General was not unprepared for this and decided to give them battle. The 1st Vermont under Lieut. Colonel Preston, ably assisted by Captains Grant and Cummings, and the 1st Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour, while the 5th Michigan and other regiments under General Davis, were in position to render all the assistance that might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by Company A 1st Maine, led on by Captain Estes, and Capt. Cole, when 5 of the enemy were captured. The enemy, satisfied no doubt that they could not scare the command away, suddenly retired; but when the command moved forward, harassed the rear and flanks. Several times an offer was made, but they refused to accept the offer of battle. On this day several refugees from Richmond came into camp. Wednesday, also Lieut. Whittaker was sent to destroy Tunstall's Station on the White House railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Gen. Butler's Department had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand. Thursday morning General Kilpatrick moved toward New Kent Court House, and on the way met Colonel Spear in command of a cavalry force, looking after General Kilpatrick's command. The meeting was an agreeable one on both sides. Between New Kent to Williamsburg the column was more or less annoyed by bushwhackers; ten of these rascals were captured.

The loss of the whole command by straggling and in every other way will probably not exceed 150 men. A new telegraph line between New York and the West, has been completed as far as Toledo, Ohio. The total National debt on the 1st of March was \$1,513,291,043.35. About half the debt is England.

Washington, March 9. In compliance of a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, respecting the points of the commencement of the Pacific railroad in the 100th degree of west longitude, and of the branch road of the western boundary of Iowa to the said 100th degree of longitude, I transmit the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing the information called for.

I deem it proper to add that on the 17th day of November last, an executive order was made upon this subject, and delivered to the President of the Union Pacific railroad, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from which the company should construct their branch railroad to the 100th degree of longitude, and declare it to be within the limits of the township in Iowa, opposite the town of Omaha, in Nebraska.

Since then the company have represented to me that upon actual surveys made it has determined upon the precise point of departure of their said branch road from the Missouri river, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is within the limits designated in the order of November last and inasmuch as that order is not on record in any of the Executive Departments, and the company desiring a more definite one, I have made the order, a copy of which is herewith transmitted and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHASE'S LETTER.

New York, March 10.—The Post publishes the following letter of Mr. Chase declining to enter the Presidential canvass.

Washington, March 5, 1864.—My Dear Sir: In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly not long ago about the wishes expressed by many that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in the next choice of a President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I would accept their decision with the ready acquiescence of one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore—and I count it more a privilege than a duty—to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of order and prosperity in solid justice and sure foundations of Union, freedom and impartial justice; and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels have weight to withhold nothing to divide them while this great work (in comparison with which prizes and even parties are nothing) remains unaccomplished.

Cordially, your friend,
S. P. CHASE.
To Hon. Jas. C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio.

MCCLELLAN AND LEE.

"In the New York Tribune of Monday the 7th inst. there appeared the following article: "An interview between Gen. Lee and Gen. McClellan.—A written communication was sent to the Secretary of War, on Sunday last, by a former member of the Maryland Legislature, saying that a courier of the rebel Gen. Lee, states that during the battle of Antietam General Lee had his headquarters at his house, and that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to General McClellan requesting an interview at his headquarters; and that General McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines and had a long interview with Gen. Lee, who, among other things informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac." The writer has been supposed before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. I wish to correct an error therein. First, I am not a cousin of General Robert Lee.—Second, no interview could have taken place between the parties during the battle of Antietam at my house, as I reside about ten miles from that place.—Third, the interview took place three or four days afterwards, and was rather at the suggestion of a neutral friend than courted by either party. Fourth, at the time of the meeting Gen. McClellan was alone, and Gen. Lee came through the lines of the United States army under my escort. I having received a solemn pledge of personal safety from Gen. McClellan for us both. Fifth, the communication was not made by myself, and the interview lasted some three hours, during a short part of which time I was present.

"A single word from France, Russia and Sweden would have prevented the invasion of the Duchies; but the ties of gratitude for old services do not bind France; a common nationality and a common danger cannot move Sweden; treaties and alliances are alike lost upon Russia. These powers will neither do anything now nor tell us what they intend to do hereafter. It is their boast that England is isolated. Meanwhile the Danish monarchy itself seems to be threatened. Nothing would be easier than to send the Channel fleet to the Baltic. But it is not by sea that the fate of Denmark will be decided, and our small land force could not permanently influence the decision of a war carried on by 40,000 to 50,000 men against ten times that number in the field; and calm reason steps in to remind us that it is no part of our duty to redress all the injustice which is committed under the sun."—London Times, Feb. 22d.

Rhode Island has wheeled into the popular line and the Legislature has adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln; and recommending to the loyal people of the United States, that they accord in electing.

14 1/2; a...
good do at 25 to 25 1/2 per 100...
HE MP—Market dull for...
25 bales old crop at 100; 17 do choice...
DredR dump was firm, with a sale of...
23 per ton. Tow was quiet, with a sale...
uncovered at 70 per ton.

COTTON—The sales of yesterday...
show an advance in prices...
dillage to strictly middling being...
FOUR—Market still...
sales of 810 bales, including 55 bales...
spotted, double head—...
300 do single extra at 5 7/8; 75 do...
6 5/8; 250 do do at 7 5/8 and 100 do...
per bale.

WHEAT—Offerings continue very...
prices are 2 to 3c higher, with sales of...
including 215 cwt extra and fair fall of...
138 Mediterranean at 1 1/2, and 1,200...
1 1/2 per bushel.

CORN—The market was still...
sales of 4,500 bbls, including about 900...
second hand sacks at 95 to 97, and 4,000...
in new reworked sacks at 1 per bushel.

OATS—Small consignments continue...
market, and sales to-day embraced 1,500...
including 400 at 82 to 90c, part at the...
400 at 91c and 1,200 at the...
bushels to arrive by the 25th of...
per bushel.

BARLEY AND RYE—Sales of 12...
barley, at 1 1/2; and 225 do, at 1 1/2...
sale of rye.

PROVISIONS—But few transactions...
A sale of 500 bbls city...
2 1/2 per bbl. Sales of bulk...
should be in dry salt at 5; 100...
000 at 81 2/3. A lot of country...
amounting to 17,000 lbs, was...
amounting to 50 bbls at 5 1/2; 225...
at 85, and 30 do, private.

HIDES—Sales of dry...
18 to 19 1/2 per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—A...
transacted in dried fruit, including...
apples at 1 1/2, and 12...
per bushel.

POTATOES—A small lot of 20...
sold at 65c.

SEED—Sales of 8...
bushels.

GROCERIES—Market firm, and...
fair new sugar on the landing at...
bbls prime plantation molasses at 7 1/2.

SALT—Market dull, and...
2 1/2 per bbl for New York, and 1 1/2...
for G. A.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The qualified voters of the City of...
take notice that an election will be...
day, April 4th for the following offices:—
One Mayor, four Aldermen, one City...
Marshall, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one...
Commissioner, and one City Engineer.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a...
prescription for the cure of...
Asthma, Bronchitis, and all...
affections, (free of charge, by sending...
dress to

REV. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
p22-3-6w. King Co, New York

TEXAS, SERRAS, &c.—I will buy...
this spring in limited quantities...
trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Black...
Raspberries, Flower Shrubs, &c., of...
cultivation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Garden Seed for 1864.
My Catalogue, embracing over 200...
of fresh and true Garden seed, many of...
of my own raising is now ready, and...
gratis to all applicants.
My catalogue will contain a...
vegetables not usually found in seed...
As the original introducer of the...
Marbled Mammoth Cabbage, and...
vegetables. I invite you to call on...
JAMES J. B. GREGG,
March 10, 1864. no 25, 2w

Notice.

I have left with G. G. Downey, Esq.,...
all the books, papers and accounts, to...
be sold by the advertiser...
to my withdrawal. He is fully...
act as my agent. Those having...
will be my trouble by calling on...
R. W. FOSTER,
Brownville, March 2, 1864.

An Excellent Farm for Sale.

For Greenbacks. It contains 210...
beautiful bottom land, well...
fenced, and situated on the...
Nemaha, about four and a half...
Rock mills.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will...
sell by order of the...
The southeast quarter of the...
section 13, town 5 range 15, except a...
sold off the east side. Sale to take...
ville, Monday, March 29, at 10 o'clock...
ELEANOR KELLY,
Administratrix of the estate of J. T. L.

ESTRAY STEER.

Taken up by the undersigned...
ington, Precinct, near the...
the 8th day of February, 1864, one...
with white spots on his hip, hind legs...
knees, fore feet white, and...
GEORGE H.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Oliver Stevenson and Maria B. Ste...
wife, complainants,

vs.
John McPherson; Ralph W. Booth...
Preston, J. W. Ryson and Franklin...
as R. W. Booth & Co.; Abraham...
Fronstun, Joseph Fronstun and...
partners as H. A. Fronstun & Co.;...
Wick; Mark Reeves, Francis V. G...
and John Perkins, partners as...
Co.; Albert Kelly and George E. H...
as Kelly & Harding; Amos Cutler, ...
and Henry Terry, partners as...
and John Vogel, partners as...
Vogel, respondents.

In the District Court, Nemaha...
Territory, in Chancery. For...
In pursuance of a decree of...
said District Court, in the above...
to me directed, I will offer for...
at the front door of Don's building...
in the county aforesaid, (that being...
which the said court was last held) on...
Wednesday, 23d of March, A...
at one o'clock, P. M. of that day...
described real estate, to-wit: The...
southern quarter of section...
five, north of range fifteen, east of...
of the...
situated in said county...
said real estate was being...
McPherson, one of said defendants...
W. G. GLEASON,
Sheriff and Master in...
Brownville, Neb, Feb. 18, 1864. 22d