The Advertiser.

J. E. CROW, J. R. FISHER, EDITORS.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864

It is altogether likely that we will have to suspend our paper for one or two weeks. This is unavoidable. We are compelled to move out of the building we now occupy, and our new building will not be ready to move into under ten or twelve days. We regret this as much as any, but it is impossible to avoid it, unless we move out into the street.

By the way, kind reader, we are sorely pressed for money. It costs us nearly your subscription price to buy the blank paper on which to print your copy, and we have to pay a heavy war tax for the privilege of printing, for your benefit, the war news upon. We have not advanced upon our rates since the war broke out. This we will soon be forced to do. In the meantime those who owe us must pay up if they desire the paper, if they do not they should at least be generous enough to pay up and stop it. If it is not worth the money, pay up and quit; if it is, do not force us to borrow money at big interest for your benefit, but pay up. The sums due us on subscription—ranging from $2 to $6—are comparatively small to each individual, yet, in the aggregate it is considerable to us. We have tried the plan of the good man who found a "naughty boy" in his apple tree, long enough. we have tried "good words and turf" and now we are in earnest, as follows: All those who do not pay up all arrearages within six weeks from the date of this paper will be stricken from our books.

Within the past week there has been an effort made, in our city, to raise a donation to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, to be held at St. Louis. Theodore Hill and Wm. Hoover are entitled to the credit of having put the ball in motion. This is a matter in which our citizen should feel a three-fold interest: first, Nemaha county has, in different regiments—many of them accredited to Kansas and Missouri—at least five hundred soldiers in the field; second, This Fair is a truly western enterprise, embracing the Valley of the Missouri as well as that of the Mississippi, and appeals directly to the pride and sympathy of the West to place it upon an equal footing—if not ahead—of similar fairs held in the East; and third, The suffering thousands who have forsaken the ties and comforts of home to do battle in defense of those liberties which we are permitted, in ease and comfort, to enjoy. This is no charity, yet it is a duty as noble. Think of the suffering thousands who lay helplessly wounded upon the battle field of Shiloah—that brightest star in the glorious record of the 'Old First'—left on the field for three days to die of thirst, hunger or mortification; this was ere the days of Sanitary Fairs. Then gaze upon the bloody battle-plain of Gettysburg, where, though the number of wounded was far greater than at Shiloah, they were well and immediately cared for through the aid of the Sanitary Commission. It has proven an inestimable blessing to the whole country as well as to the soldier on the field or in the hospitals. Thousands of lives have been saved; the sick and wounded have been cured and the sound have been encouraged. No indication of loyalty can be given in a nobler manner than by a contribution to this object. The figures given below show well for the short time it has been in circulation. We hope to see the amount increased to $1,000 in Nemaha county. The following is a list of the subscription already taken up:

Theo. Hill,	$10	Wm. Hoover,	$5
James Berry,	5	L. Hoatlley,	10
Evan Worthing,	5	J. E. Crow,	5
McLaughlin		Wm. T. Den,	5
& Swan,	5	S. R. Jameson,	5
Wm. Small,	5	Q. D. Robinson,	5
Jno. P. Baker,	5	Old Joe Coleman,	5
Jos. O'Pelt,	5	B. C. Hare,	5
Eli H. Wilcox,	5	Dr W. Lawrence,	5
H. C. Thurman,	5	John C. Deuser,	5
Benj. Rogers,	5	Wm. R. Smith,	5
H. C. Leit,	5	R. F. Barret,	5
N. A. Warren,	2	Lewis Hill,	5
Richard Brown,	5	Dave Plasters	5
J. P. Deuser,	2	Robt. Morrison,	1
J. B Berkley,	1	Frank Robinett,	1
Jos. Foster,	1	Robt. Teare,	1
W. R. Horne,	1	John McNeel,	1
T. Bedford,	1	C. Kiesewatter,	2
Jno. A. Small,	5	R. B. Burger,	1
John H. Maun,	3	J. Q. A. Smith,	1
Amaria Dodd,	2	Wm. R. Leach,	5
Er. Phillips,	2	S. S. Tomlinson,	1
D. H. Ellis,	2	J. P. Hoover,	2
Jesse Cole,	2	Bird Vowell,	2
S. W. Kennedy,	2	A. D. Marsh,	1
S. L. Colline,	1	Steph Fudge,	2
H. M. Atkinson,	5	H. Baker,	2
Jas. W. Gibson,	2	E. W. Thomas,	2
Samuel Bennet,	5	John Colarich,	1
W. H. Dye,	1	Joseph Shutz,	1
John McPherson,	5		

Those desiring to add to this list can do so by calling on Wm. Hoover before the 9th, as the amount raised will then be sent off.

Col. R. W. Furnas has donated a pair of Grey Eagles to the Fair. They were captured at the battle of White Stone Hills. This is a magnificent gift, and speaks well for the patriotism of the Colonel.

Some loafer writing a communication from this city to the Brownville Advertiser, dated the 10th inst., professes to give a great many useful and truthful items of information from this part of the country. We may be mistaken, but we think we recognize the animal by the ear-marks. If we are correct in our surmise, we are sure that he is an irresponsible loafer; and we have no doubt of our ability to prove that he is a thief. He signs himself Amices, which shows that he is a profound latin scholar.—Omaha Republican.

This is rather strong language for one so entirely dependant on immagination, and we think the "ear marks" displayed in the above are considerable longer than any the writer immagines he sees. Our correspondent signs himself "Amicus," the 'e,' in the last signature, was a typographical error. As far as the dirty epithets are concerned, they only prove that the correspondence "hurt", and the facts set forth could not be truthfully denied, consequently the descent to low-life personalities. We will vouch for the responsibility, integrity, honesty and industry of the author, as being equal, if not better, than that of the writer of the above, as we do not think he would stoop below the level of a gentleman by using such dirty language.

Sol. Miller, of the 'Chief,' does up the meddlesome in a neat style sometimes.—After mentioning the fact of an attempt to rob the mail between this place and Peru, he says:

"The story may be true, but it looks wonderfully like a rose to keep troops stationed at Brownville; as an effort was immediately made upon the strength of the affair, to procure a military force, which was granted. These soldiers spend a heap of money wherever they are stationed, and their rations come handy to the people, when judiciously scattered. There are some towns in Nebraska, where they have not had any sugar and coffee since the troops left. In fact, it is worth the farce of attempting to rob the mail, if it leads to bringing a company or two of soldiers to a place with their sugar and coffee, and green-backs."

This is 'neat,' taking into consideration that Sol. spun this yarn mainly 'out of his own head,' and doubtless has enough 'webb' left for a two-column sensation story! A squad of troops was granted forty-eight hours before the occurrance mentioned and the driver has made affidavit to the fact of having been attacked and shot at.

How's your 'sweet-tooth,' Sol. Does it 'hurt you much.'

BROWNVILLE SEMINARY.

The School Board at their last meeting appointed Dr. McPherson, Theo. Hill and J. E. Crow a Committee to solicit Subscriptions toward building a Seminary and High school. The people are fully aware of the importance of this movement and their subscriptions are very liberal. They intend putting up a building and starting an Academy not equalled in the Territory. Nearly $2,000 are already subscribed and not one half the people have yet been seen. Mr. Berry headed the list with one hundred and fifty dollars. Every man asked except one subscribed either fifty or one hundred dollars. Mechanics, who have scarcely any property put down fifty dollars. They intend having the brick burned and the house put up this fall.

The Enabling Act for Nebraska has passed. We were 'sold' twice on it, and were consequently loth to publish it unless officially confirmed. It is a fixed fact now. The bill is the same as that published by us some weeks ago. The bill provides for an election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 1st Monday in June; the Convention to meet at the capitol on the 1st Monday in July, and the Constitution framed by said Convention to be submitted to the people on the 2d Tuesday in October. The matter rests now entirely with the people.

Details of news from Louisiana lead to severe comments on Gen. Banks.—Notwithstanding the repulse of the rebels on the second day, the fact of his finding it necessary to retreat with a loss of 300 wagons, 3,500 men and 18 guns, must be considered a serious reverse to our arms. Gen. Stone, of Ball's Bluff notoriety, who commanded the first day, has been reduced from his position on Bank's staff to the command of a regiment, and we hope will be court martialed. We cannot see why the lives of our brave soldiers should be place in the hands of one who has so completely proven himself a knave or a fool, as this Stone did at Ball's Bluff.

Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation on the 10th ult. In a speech he said that as the people of Mexico, by an overwhelming majority, had conferred the resolution of the notables, and as France guaranties the independence of Mexico, and the Emperor of Austria consents, he solemnly declared his acceptance of the progered crown.

Col. Conrad Baker has been nominated for Lieut-Governor of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of General Kimbell.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OMAHA, N. T. April 26, 1864.

The Territorial Union, Central Committee met pursuant to call of the Chairman; members all present, in person or by proxy, except two.

On motion,

The Committee proceeded to ballot for delegates to the next national Convention to be held in Baltimore, in June, when the following were chosen:

F. Van Reuth, Dakota; E. H. Rogers, Dodge; Dr. G. C. Monell, Douglas; D. H. Wheeler, Cass; W. H. H. Waters, Otoe; D. Butler, Pawnee county.

On motion, it was resolved that any of the above delegates elected to attend the National Convention, and unable to attend in person, is authorized to appoint a substitute to vote for him on all questions before the convention.

Resolved—That whereas the Congress of the United States has passed an act enabling this Territory to assume a State Government if desired by the people, we recommend the Union voters of this Territory, without regard to former political organizations, who concur in the platform of principles adopted by the Union Republican Party of this territory, to assemble in their respective election precincts on or before the 21st day of May next, and nominate suitable persons to represent them in Convention soon to be held, according to the proclamation of the Governor, for the formation of a State Convention.

Resolved—That all Union men of this Territory, irrespective of former political associations, concurring in the platform of principles herein set forth, are requested to meet in their respective legislative precincts, on or before August 13th, and choose delegates to represent them in a convention to be held in Nebraska City, August 24th, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress and suitable persons to fill the various elective offices of a State government, in case a State government is assumed by a vote of the people.

Resolved—This meeting fully endorses the action of the Republican Central Committee at its last meeting, and reaffirm the platform then adopted as the present basis of political Union for loyal men of this territory.

PLATFORM.

Resolved—That the only basis of this Union organization, shall be unquestioned loyalty and unconditional support of the Congress of the United States in their war measures, especially in confiscating the property rebels in arms, unconditional support of the proclamations of President Lincoln, especially his emancipation proclamation, the arming of negroes, or any other constitutional measure deemed necessary by the Administration, to crush out this wicked rebellion, with the least cost of time, treasure and blood of loyal men.

"And whereas, since the adoption of this platform, the rebel authorities have practiced brutal barbarities upon our colored soldiers; we hereby affirm the duty of this government to afford white and colored soldiers equal protection; and to retaliate strictly upon white rebels any barbarity practiced upon colored soldiers of the Union Army.—A colored man once freed by this Government and enlisted as a soldier in its defense, is entitled to its protection in all respects as a free citizen.

Adjourned, sine die.

G. C. MONELL, Chm'n.
D. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY. APPOINTMENT.

Hon. Samuel G. Daily, our Delegate in Congress, desires to say to the people of Nebraska, that they are entitled to send one more student to the U. S. Naval Academy at Newport. Mr. Daily is expected to fill this place for the Territory, but is required to do so on or before the 1st day of July next, or the place will be filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The applicant is required to pass a pretty thorough examination, and his age to be not less than fourteen, nor more than sixteen years. The expense of going to Newport and returning in case of failure to pass examination will amount to two or three hundred dollars, and Mr. Daily has concluded to appoint a board of examiners in the Territory, to examine the several applicants, which board will recommend the applicant best qualified to fill the place. The board of examiners have not yet been nameds but applications can now be made to the editors of the Republican at Omaha, Press at Nebraska City, Advertiser at Brownville, who will refer the cases to the proper board, in due time. Let this appointment be filled by all means, from Nebraska. We have the material, and while it is a situation to be desired by any young man, our Territory should enjoy the honor of furnishing its quota to that arm of the U. S. Service. Those desiring to make application, should do so at once that there may be a person selected within the time specified.—Press.

On the morning of the 20th, inst., one of the most shocking and fearful murders ever committed in this part of the country, was committed at Arago, in this county. John R. Rice, who was in the custody of a constable at that place, on some kind of a charge, was murdered, as the evidence before the Coroners Inquest shows, in the most diabolical manner possible. John Smith, it is claimed, is the person who did the murder, but others are also implicated, two of whom are now in jail awaiting their trial. The murdered man had three bullet holes in his limbs and body, one of which was sufficient to have caused his death. His throat was cut nearly from ear to ear, he was stabbed twice in his side—his hands badly cut up, and his head cut and bruised to a jelly. To finish and complete the awful and bloody deed, and to conceal from the light of day so much wickedness, the body was thrown into the Missouri River where it was found a day or two after the murder. A coroners inquest was held on the body, and developed the facts above stated. The evidence shows that Smith told several persons that he had killed Rice. Smith stayed at Arago during the night after the murder and at least a part of the next day—had time to arrange matters to leave, and yet, unaccountable as it may appear, he was suffered to leave there unmolested, and is still at large.

We forbear to speak of the part supposed to have been taken in the murder by the parties now in custody, as we do not desire to do them the slightest injustice, nor to prejudice the mind of a single man against them. We will endeavor, however, to give to the public a full account of their trial, should they ever be called upon to answer the charge against them.—Broad-Axe.

We understand the Military Commission, that has been in session here for some time past is dissolved, and that the officers composing it will return to their respective regiments. We have no knowledged, from official sources, with regard to what has been accomplished, but learn that several of the prisoners have been tried, and when returned by the reviewing officer, the findings of the Commission will be made public. The ability of the officers composing the Commission to administer strict justice cannot be questioned, as they were all men of good judgement and undoubted integrity. The reason for desolving the Court we are not in possession of, but presume of course, that it is sufficient, and consequently admits of no discussion, even should our people desire that the labors be continued to the trial of those whose cases have not yet been reached.—Neb. City Press.

Since our last issue a shooting affair took place in Fall City. It is alleged that E. S. Towle & A. R. Stewart, of this place, went to the house and Grocery of Jacob G. Good, for the purpose of getting some whisky and getting up a fight. They got both the whiskey, for which they refused to pay, and the fight. Sunday night when all was still, was selected as the most proper time for such business as this. The parties refusing to pay for the whiskey they had drank, naturally led to some altercation. The parties soon proceded from words to blows, and whilst in the melee, Towle fired two shots, from a revolver, prepared for the occasion, as is stated, both of which took effect in the left leg of Good. One of the wounds is a severe, though not particularly a dangerous one. One of the balls yet remains in Good's leg. The Grand Jury, at the coming session of the court, will probably investigate this matter; if it does not then there is no justice in Richardson county. If it does not, then such crimes can, and will be committed with impunity. How long must we wait to see such devilry punished? How long, oh Lord, how long?—Broad-Axe.

Our Washington dispatches indicate the probable withdrawal of Mr. Chase from the Cabinet. Under present circumstances it is difficult to see how he can consent to remain. The principal business of Frank Blair while in the House, was to abuse the Secretary of the Treasury. His last speech was, in this respect, excessively bitter. On the heel of this, Mr. Lincoln recommissioned him as Major-General against the protest of the friends of the President in Congress; contrary to usage, and, as is believed, without authority of law. This is, naturally enough, construed by Mr. Chase as an indorsement of Mr. Blair's course. The President, it is said, disclaims any such intention, but this can hardly prove satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is possible however, that he may, in view of the public interests, be prevailed upon to remain.

The act of Mr. Lincoln in recommissioning Mr. Blair, is an extraordinary one, and it amazed and mortified the friends of the Administration throughout the country.—Cin. Gazette.

Chattanooga, April 26.—On the morning of the 23d the rebels made an attack upon our pickets in Nickajack Trace, near Leets farm, with both infantry and cavalry. The infantry came over Taylors Ridge; the cavalry came from South Valley, and attacked simultaneously two points picketed by the 92d Illinois. Our men attempted to fall back but rallied.—The infantry barred the way. They then tried to cut their way out, but out of 64 men, 34, fighting bravely, escaped. Not a man came back to camp but on orders, however. Five of our men were killed, 4 mortally wounded, 3 severely and 15 missing. Lieutenant Scoville was wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel loss was as severe as ours, if not greater.

Several of our men were killed by the enemy after surrendering—some of the wounded were butchered on the field as they lay. The rebels, in the whole affair, were guilty of the most shocking barbarities.

Fort Monroe, 30.—We have to-day another exciteing rumor in regard to the affairs in North Carolina. Report is that Little Washington was captured by the rebels on Monday, and that the investment of Newbern would immediately follow.

World's special says it is now understood that Newbern and Washington N. C., are safe.

New York, 2.—Orleans advices states that Gen. Stone has been superseded by Gen. Dwight as chief of Banks' staff.—Gen. Stone is under orders from Washington. He is reduced to the command of a regiment of regulars.

A refugee from Shreveport says the rebels admit a loss of only 1100 men, admit they were defeated in the last day's battle and suffered so heavily that they did not consider it prudent to renew the attack. There is a report among the rebels that General Steele is moving towards Shreveport with 22,000 men; that Price with 47,000 men, was opposing him. Shreveport is protected by 14 miles of fortifications, which the rebels consider impregnable against anything short of 150,000 men.

Gunboat Eastport remained ashore 10 miles below Grand Encore. Two gunboats were aground on the falls above Alexandria. Three thousand rebel cavalry are reported in the neighborhood of Clinton, La., above Fort Hudson. Their intention is surmised to be to lay waste plantations worked by Yankees.

Magruders army is reported 30,000 strong, is on the Gaudaloupe, Colorado and Brazos river, Texas, with the exception of 5,000, which are at Galveston, Texas.

Washington, 1.—Information received from the Army of Potomac to-night, states the troops which went to Madison C. H., on Thursday, burned the town to ashes. It is not known whether this was done by orders or not.

New York, 2.—World's Orleans letter reports the evacuation of Texas by our forces, also says a report reached Orleans that General Polk was at Camp Moore, 80 miles from Orleans, with 15 to 20,000 men, to move at once on Port Hudson or Baton Rouge.

New York, 2.—Specials say official dispatches from Banks to the 21st received, state the army in excellent condition, and would shortly resume its march on Shreveport. Gen. Butler telegraphs that rebel forces have been with drawn from N. C.

New York, 3.—Herald special says Lee does not design falling back on Richmond, but is concentrating all his force at Orange C. H.

Natchez, April 20.—There is a rumor here, said to have come overland, to the effect that the force of General Steele, Thayer and Blunt, had come upon the rear of Kirby Smith's army, and administered it a terrible whipping, retaking the eighteen guns captured from Banks.

Cairo, April 28.—Your Vicksburg correspondent under date of the 22d sates that the news by steamer Lucy says that up to the 20th inst. no more, fighting had taken place on Red river since the great battles of the 8th and 9th The rebels were reported to be marching on Grand Eccore on the morning of the 22d, and our forces were going out meet them

Our losses in the late fights figure up 4,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. We lost 14 guns, four of which were left upon the field

Our army is now securely entrenched at Grand Ecore, on both sides of the river.

Red river is now so low that steam boats and gunboats are of very little use. Boats have been fired upon from shores above Alexandria.

The rebel headquarters are now at Pleasant Hill, thirty-five miles from Grand Ecore.

THE 1st NEBRASKA.

BATESVILTE, ARK., April 2.

In order that the friends of the 1st Nebraska Cavalry may understand where we are, and how we are acting our part, I ask what your kindness will be most ready to grant—a small place in your columns. We remember you as our friend in the infancy of our regiment, and when our radical tendencies were the cause of petty persecutions, the Democrat never became the instrument of our defamation. The command of Col. R. R. Livingston reached this place on the 25th of December, 1863, three months since. At which time it was difficult to ascertaie whether, amid the general chaos, there could be found no mountain top on which to rest the Ark of freedom. At first but few, very few, could be found who dare extend a welcome to the hated Federals, and when the rebel preachers had fled to the bush, and our chaplain occupied the best church building in the city, at first, only one citizen could be found who dare attend, and the case looked dark indeed.

But with such a population, the Colonel assumed command of the district of the Northest Arkansas, and now the figures tell the truth more eloquently than rhetoric. Already more than three hundred rebel officers and soldiers have been captured, in almost innumerable scouts, for our men have been everywhere over the district in the worst of weather, 40 having returned back from one of their most brilliant dashes more or less frozen. Of guerillas and soldiers, 405 have been killed, and the bands and companies broken up and scattered. Recruiting and conscripting has been stopped to a very great degree, and regiments driven off, that were forming at points near this post.

More than 3,000 persons have taken the President's amnesty proclamation, and at the late election 1,614 votes were cast for a free Constitution at this station.

Refugees in large numbers are receiving protection, and freedom and free speech are once more enthroned, or rather introduced into Northeast Arkansas. Of the parties captured some have been sent North, some tried and convicted, and and the required oath administered to colonels, captains and lieutenants. To the misguided and coerced, the timid and repentant, the Colonel immediately offered pardon and protection, on evidence of sound reformation; but so many accepted the terms, that many of us felt that sinners were returning whose day of grace ought to have passed. To bushwhackers, however, he promptly proclaimed outlawry, and when they have been known and taken as such, the blow has fallen unerringly. He has not been afraid to apply banishments, after forbearance had been exhausted, nor to receive the prodigal although the "elder brother" protested. He has closed the rebel pulpits, indirectly, by simply making the pious demand that all ministers in the district shall lead the people in prayer for the President of the United States. Order obtains about the post, to such an extent as to cause the citizens to dread a change of officers. And indeed, it has always been the case that where our brave old regiment has staid the longest there have our friends been the most numerous, and the regrets at parting nearly universal, save and except when Camp Gamble was our prison and the city of Louis nearly perdition.

We can proudly challenge a comparison with any district in the State, according to length of time and number in troops employed; but enough of this, for I remember there are penalties for "eulogies and comparisons of military men and therefore you will consider that this has not been written. Of one thing I will boast, and that is the orderly character of the troops—soldiers as well as gentlemen—the 11th Missouri and 1st Nebraska, and the section of the 2d Missouri battery, deserve well of this community, for politeness, temperance and kindness. A drunken soldier is a rare sight, and one small spree would give an officer as much noteriety as would be of any advantage to him. You may rely upon it that the administration of the District of Northeast Arkansas, has been and now is a competent success. One item further: Between three and four hundred Arkansas mounted infantry, under that accomplished patriot, Colonel Baxter, all drawn from this lately, treason-cursed vicinity. Hoping to be able to communicate more of the same sort in future, I remain yours for the Constitution and

ABRAHAM.

[Cor. Democrat.

Newbern, N. C., April 22.—The battle which has been geing on at Plymouth from Sunday, the 16th, to the 20th resulted in the cayture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday afternoon inclueing General Wessel and his forces, 1,500 twen

The enemy obtained possession of the town at eight o'clock in the morning. Generrl Wessel and his troops retired into Fort William, and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults whose loss is said to be 700, while our loss was slight.

General Wessel, who gained much distinctio in the seven days fight before Richmond, has made in the siege a most heroic resistance wite his little band of veterans, Some weeks since he called for 5,000 men starting in the most solemn manner that it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number.

General Peck, who says he had given General Wessell all the assistance in his power, and had time and again called for reinforcements It is reported the enemy has left Plymmouth and is now moving on Washington, and also on this city.

The rebel ram at Kingston has it is assertained, moved toward Newbern, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two. More gunboats and I reinforcements are immediately requird here and at Washington.

Two companies belonging to the 2d North Carolina union vounteers were among the captured at Plymouth, most of them who me were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of Commander Flesser takes place here to-morrow.

The rebel ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concerned with the other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern.

She carries three small guns and on 64-pawnder. With the aid of few gun boats, these rams could readly be run down, as their sea going qualities are bad.

Under cover of night, the ram at Plymouth sunk two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in the daytime.

Evidence that the rebels are determined to massacre all the black soldiers who may fall into their hands, is furnished in the letter from Canton, Mississippi, and published in the Atlanta, Georgia, Appeal, of April 18. The letter writer says:

General Ross broke up a plantation near Snyder's Bluff, killing some fifty negro soldiers who were guarding the workmen. The killing was applauded. Take no negro prisoners is the cry in which all join. It is proper.

The writer goes on to assign a reason for the murder of black prisoners of war. He says:

Self preservation requires that there be no rule but that of extermination with armed negroes.

He is not insensible of the logic of this proposition as he adds:

It might be well to have no other rule with these white fellows.

Review of St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1864.

TOBACCO—Receipts this week 1,329 hhds, Market has been buoyant for all grades except the very low. We quote items from 2 to 4 dollars, scraps from 3 to 4,50 green and frosted lugs from 4,50 to 6,80 planters' from 8 to 12,50 common shipping leaf 13 to 17,25, medium do at 17 to 22 common and medium manufacturing from 20 to 32, fine and good 100 dollars.

FLOUR—Sales of 2,421 bbls, including 100 superfine. Prices sligetly advanced, but market dull—Fine and low superfine 5 75 @ 6 50; sales of 240 sacks do at 6 90, inspected, double head lined and delivered at 6,25 300 city single extra at 7 7,75; 300 bbrls choice double extra at 8,15 per bbl.

WHEAT—Prices have ruled high all the week, Sales of 22,755 shs, and 597 barrels, including 550 brls spring and poor fall, at 1,16 Highest price reported was 1,85 for extra choice white. Common andsmutty fall, at 1,15 1 20 & 1 30; 675 bags fair and good at 1 65; 250 prime at 1 55 to 1 65 406 choice at 160 to 165, and 900 at 173.

CORN—Advance in the price of whiskey has caused the demand in corn to be firm and steady—Sales of 12,075 shs, good, including 105 shs mixed, part in secondhand sacks, at 1 05; to 1 15; 4,245 white in new sks at 1 10; 249 and 120 choice white at 1 12 per bush.

OATS—Marcet stiff during the early part of the week but became more dull towards the close—Sales for the week comprise 23,025 shs, including 1,853 inlots, at 81c; to 1,02½ 199 sks at 91 1-2c, and 175 choice seed at 105c per bushel.

BARLEY AND RYE—Market has been dull and lower. Sales of 477 sacks choice fall brought only 1 65 yesterday 100 do spring at 1 40, and 72 do to-day at 1 42 1-2; 95 do at 1 35 per bushel, exclusive of sacks.

Rye is also dull and sales small prices at 1,30

WHISKY—The prices are very irregular action of Congress caused much excitement and a rise in price followed by a depression. Sales of 2504 barels ranging from one dollar and five cents to one twenty-five cents 397 brls sold on Monday at 1 20, and 125 at 1 18 per gallon, closing at 1,05.

PROVISIONS—Sales yesterday of 1,232 barls city mess pork at 26; 1,800 do mess and M. O. at 24 and 25 per bbl, and 40,000 pounds pork-house bacon clear sides, packed at 14c per lb. hams are 18c.

LARD—Sales reported of 540 tes prime kettle Quincy at 14c per lb. Same as last week.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 123 pkgs apples at 2 20; 3 do at 1 25; 17 do mixed peaches at 5 25, and 3 do halves at 5 25 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sales of 125 sks common, at 76c; choice Missouri pinkeyes, 75c being a deline Wisconsin potatoes bring 80 per bush.

WOOL—Sales of 200 pounds tub-washed, at 73c per lb. Buyers are now paying for unwashed 35 to 38c; fleece do, 59 to 60c; tub 70 to 73c. Supply smal,

COAL OIL. Refined 60c per gallon naptha 33

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY

CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT COLLECTED.

HARVEY & COLLINS, Washington, D. C.
BRAVIS & TOWLE, Falls City, Nebraska.

The above mentioned firms have entered into partnership for the purpose of collecting claims, Back Pay, (including Pensions) pay for horses and property lost while in service; and all adverting claims prosecuted. All Soldiers or Sailor's heirs have claims against the Government will do well to give us a call at Falls City, Nebraska. Particular attention paid to adjusting the old Revolutionary Militia Claims. Advice free. Letters answered promptly. Nothing Gained, Nothing Charged.

May 1st, 1864. BRAVIS & TOWLE.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Sealed proposals for building a Covered bridge of seventy feet span, across the Nemaha, at the ford now known as Long's Bridge, will be received at my office until 12 o'clock, M., May 23d 1864. The proposals will include the building of the bridge structure complete, and the masonry per contract. The party to whom the bridge is let must give security for the performance of the contract. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office. The right is reserved to reject all bids.

By order of the board of Commissioners.
WM. H. HOOVER, Co. Clk.

Millinery & Dress-making

MISS E. L. HARRIS,

Wishes to inform the ladies of Brownville and vicinity that she has just commenced a fresh stock of

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING

SHOP,

Where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest Eastern styles.

Bleaching and repairing done in the very best style and on short notice. Please call at the rooms formerly occupied by J. W. Coleman.

Brownville, May 4th, 1864.

C. F. STEWART,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE

South East corner of Main and First Sts.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

OFFICE HOURS—7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 and 7½ P. M.

Brownville, Nebraska, May 5th, 1864.

Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, to wit: the south five-eighths of the southwest quarter section twenty-three, township one, range one east, subject to the widow's dower. Sale to take place on the premises Saturday, June 4th, 1864.

ELIZABETH WATERS, Adm'x.

May 5th, 1864.

NOTICE.

At my instance an attachment was this day issued by D. C. Sanders, a Justice of the Peace of Brownville Township, Nemaha county, against the property effects of R. L. Dodge, a non-resident of said county Nebraska Territory.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1864.

JESSE ...

DEN'S

OUTFITTING HOUSE

1856! ESTBLISHED! 1864

WM. T. DEN,

WOULD most respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock of Merchandise before making their purchases elsewhere, as they will be sure to

SAVE THEIR MONEY

DEN'S

MOTTO—"SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES"

NO TRUST.

DEN'S

Stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries and Fancy Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furniture, Doors and Sash, Stoves and Tinware, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails, Glass and Putty, Oil, Paints, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, &c., &c.

DEN

Has a large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, Ladies Fancy Hats and Bonnets, Children and Misses Hats, Notions, Gloves and Hosiery, Hoop Skirts At Low Figures.

A Full Assortment of Gent's and Boy's Ready Clothing, Fancy Shirts, Under Clothing, ...

DEN'S

Cheaper than at any other House in the City.

Buy your

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

At DEN'S, he keeps a full assortment on hand.

DEN'S

Chicago and St. Louis Custom made

Boots and Shoes, and Ladies Fancy Gaiters.

Are the Best in the Market and

DEN

SELLS THEM CHEAP, MEN THAT, AS YOU GO ALONG

CHEAPEST COOKING AND PARLOR

STOVES

Of Latest Patterns you find at

DEN'S

Cheaper than at any other House in Brownville

DEN

Has a large assortment of TIN-WARE, LANTERNS, HEAVY SHEET-IRON, ROOFING, STOVE-PIPE and ELBOWS, that he will sell as low as sold on.

FOR

HIDES, PELTS & FURS

DEN pays the Highest Cash Price.

A Assortment of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

ON HAND.

DEN

Returns his thanks to the Public for past favors, by strict attention to Business hopes to merit the general patronage bestowed on him heretofore.

WM. T. DEN.

Brownville, Neb., May 1st, 1864.

GUARDIN NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following Real Estate, belonging to Mary Neal; to-wit: the north-west quarter section number nine, town number four, range one east. Sale to take place in Aspinwall, Nemaha county Nebraska, Thursday, May 5th, 1864.

LOUIS NEAL, Guardian.

April 14, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate, to wit: the north-half of the north-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, section eight, township four, north of range thirteen east. Sale to take place on the premises Monday, May 2d, a. d. 1864.

JOHN DIKES, Administrator.