

The Advertiser

Advertisement for Grovesteen & Co. Piano-Forte Manufacturers, 409 Broadway, New York.

Advertisement for Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

Advertisement for Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

Advertisement for the Copperhead Convention.

Advertisement for the Democratic Territorial Convention.

Advertisement for the Chicago Convention.

Advertisement for the first object of the following delegates.

Advertisement for the National Convention.

Advertisement for the Chicago Convention.

No one can doubt the unmistakable evidence of the copperhead in this Convention; which reptile must be nearly related to the one mentioned in Huddaras: which

Wires in and wires out, Still leaving all who see in doubt, Whether the snake that holds the track, Was going South or coming back.

N. B.—Thank God there were no delegates present from Nemaha county!!!!

THE NEW FIRST.—Three hundred and thirty of this regiment returned to Saint Louis, a notice of which we gave last week. They were looked for here with the utmost solicitude by their numerous friends. From dispatches received from St. Joseph, it was thought they would reach here on the Mountain, Friday.

Arrangements were undertaken to have a formal reception. Money was collected and powder was bought for the occasion. But when the boat came, there were but a half-dozen soldiers on board, among them, Chaplain Tipton. He informed the citizens that, by far the larger portion of the Regiment had been paroled at St. Louis, desiring to visit their old homes in the States before they returned to Nebraska.

The balance would come on the Colorado, Sunday. All day Sunday, the relatives and friends of the soldiers were watching for the boat with much anxiety. About two o'clock strains of music, wafted by the southern breeze, gave evidence that the boat was approaching. The citizens, including the ladies, went to the river in mass. As the boat neared the wharf, three cheers were given for the Neb. 1st Cavalry. Those whose homes were here and in this vicinity, were met as they left the boat, by their mothers and sisters. Their feelings on meeting, after an absence of three years, is much easier imagined than described.

Though all wished to extend to the battle-worn wanderers a heartfelt welcome, the feelings of many were sad—those who could now see no dear familiar face among the soldier-boys, but had three years ago, standing at the same spot on the river bank, bid adieu, amid tears and sobs, to some loved one on the deck of the boat that was carrying them away to shed their blood on southern battlefields. Then, Co. C proudly boasted of a full hundred men! Now, scarcely a dozen remain! This regiment, however, has been very fortunate; with all their fighting, but few have been killed in battle. Some have died from sickness, though perhaps, not more than would have naturally occurred had they remained at home. Some have been for various reasons, discharged; some have deserted; some remain at their post in Arkansas, and over two hundred are now tarrying in the States, that will be here before their fairing is out.

As the boat started from the wharf, three cheers were given to the suggestion of Rev. Isaac Clivington for the heroes of Shiloh and Donelson. For some reason, the cannon was not fired; whether it was because the key to the cannon house could not be found; or whether out of deference to the conscientious scruples of two or three of our best citizens, we are not fully apprized. We think, however, that three-fourths of the men of the church members present, were disappointed that this token of respect was not shown. The soldiers, are not permitted to rest on Sunday. All nations recognize the necessity of fighting on the Sabbath. Even the most faithful of the Jews, under Maccabees, did so. It is not considered immoral or improper to bury the dead with military honors on Sunday. We feel somewhat more reconciled, however, to the reception they met at our wharf, since we have learned that they were not even greeted with cheers at Nebraska City.

The Democratic Convention of this Territory have placed T. W. Bedford, of this county, on their Central Committee. This is a big thing on ice, especially as T. W. Bedford has declared himself for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln!

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. CANTERSVILLE, GA., June 24. Mr. Editor: It has been my fortune to be one of Sherman's "ruthless invaders" of the sacred soil of Georgia. Thus far we have put the boasted chivalry to flight at every point they attempt to make a stand. When Joe Johnston was making preparations to evacuate Dalton many of his command became disheartened, asked an explanation: he told them he was going to draw the Yankees out to Resaca, then cut them all to pieces. We draw on well and have not met with the cutting part yet. Joe appears to be drawing us on yet, and when and where he will make the annihilating stroke we cannot tell.

The country through which we have passed is very poor, excepting this county (Cass). It is one of the richest counties in the State; splendid fields of growing wheat and corn meet the eye on every side, though cultivation has ceased since Johnston fell back. Good prospects for fruit. Strawberries, Cherries, Plums and early Apples are ripe.

While plenty sat smiling at the rich man's door, starvation stared thousands of the "poor white trash" (as the chivalry call them) in the face. The wealthy promised the poor man if he would go into the army that they should be well

clothed, fed and paid, and their families supported. To show you how they support these helpless people, I will give you a price list of articles sold, not given, to soldiers wives, when we took possession of this place:

Sugar, \$15 per pound; Molasses, \$20 per gallon; Coffee \$20 per pound; Bacon \$4 per pound; Meal \$12 per bushel; Flour \$1 per pound; Tea they never see.

All the wealthy rebs have gone South with Joe Johnston's army, leaving their homes to live and die for their idol Dixie. God speed the latter, is the earnest prayer of the thousands they have caused to weep.

One day while on a scout I came to an abandoned plantation, with plenty of stock a few crippled negroes and a splendid mansion well furnished. I had hardly halted when I saw a poor white woman and a lot of small children approaching me. She was glad to see a Yankee soldier, and said she looked upon us as the saviors of her race. Her children no better than the slave. Her story is too pitiful to relate in full. The lord of the mansion hired her to spin 200 pounds of cotton, which she did, and he ran away without paying her a cent, this was the cause of her grievances. I ordered the contrabands to take her a load of corn; killed a hog for her and gave her a lot of furniture from the house; and saw it loaded and started for her humble dwelling. She commenced a shower of thanks, and I vamoosed the ranch.

The cars run to this place. Our construction party are rebuilding the bridge across the Eowah river, and our locomotive will soon be whistling in the very ears of Joe Sossing. It is a grand sight to see our noble sons of the North causing immense bridges to spring up as if by magic.

SCOUT. Owing to failure in the mails, we did not receive any late papers this week; until just as our paper was ready to go to press.

The news from the army of the Potomac seems confused and unsatisfactory. During the passed two weeks, in the contest between Lee and Grant neither have gained any perceptible advantage. Grant's unexampled and brilliant feat of moving his grand army from Lee's front, transporting it across two formidable rivers; a distance of sixty miles, in a little over a day, and attacking Petersburg, deserved success; and it was owing to the merest accident that it failed; The defenses of Petersburg fell a prize to the rapidity of this great movement.

Grant has sent a portion of his army north of James River. A portion are endeavoring to take the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. What will be the next movement conceived by his fertile and comprehensive brain remains to be seen.

Great efforts are now being made to capture Fort Darling. Should that succeed, our Iron Clads would soon be in Richmond.

There is nothing important from Sherman, or from Banks old army. In Missouri, the Bushwhackers have suddenly appeared in alarming numbers, and doing devilish execution.

N. Y. 21.—Herald's special says that Hancock's old wound was so troublesome that he has been obliged to ask to be relieved. His request was granted and Brney commanded in Saturday's fight. He expects to be in the field again in a week.

hand-to-hand fight ensued. Muskets had been discharged on both sides and bayonets and stocks were the only weapons used.

Philadelphia, June 24.—A special dispatch in the Bulletin says the rebels made a rear attack on Wright's and Hancock's corps and captured four guns of Knight's New York battery, and took 400 men, being a well depleted regiment. Our men rallied and retook the ground and captured 700 prisoners.

Head Quarters army of the Potomac, June 23, 6 a. m. Wilson's cavalry moved off in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Revis's Station, were tearing up the track along the road. The 2d and 6th corps moved from their old positions on the right towards the Weldon Railroad.

General Lee seems to have anticipated the movement by our right flank, or else he designed to turn our right, as when near the Jerusalem plank road, the two corps and a smart engagement ensued.

A battery of the 12th New York was annoying the rebels, who succeeded in getting round the flank and charging it. The Infantry supported, and after a few show of resistance retired, leaving the guns at the hands of the rebels. Our line was then reformed.

Baltimore, June 24, The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in session at Annapolis, passed to-day, by a vote of 54 yeas against 37 nays, the following article of the bill of rights.

Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to servitude or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Washington, June 24th, An important treaty has been negotiated with Samuel Hallett, for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the Delaware Indians, and has been confirmed by the Government. It insures the construction of a railroad from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and effects the removal of these Indians from Kansas.

New York, June 24th The Post's Washington special says the caucus of the Union members of the House last night gave evidence that the draft commutation cannot be abolished at this session of Congress.

Gen. Sully's Indian expedition.—From the officers of the Kate Kearney from Fort Pierre, we gather some items of interest. Eight boats had passed on up above the fort for the head waters, and five or six were met above Sioux City, and the Belle Peoria and Chippewa Falls were lying at Fort Randall. They heard nothing of the capture of the Benton, and do not think there was any truth in the report.

In case the authorities should again undertake his arrest. It remains to be seen what the authorities will do. But in the meantime our readers need not find M. Vallandigham himself at the head of any movement of resistance. He is an arrogant, bragging, possessed of no courage, moral or physical. When arrested he displayed his qualities in giving way to terror to such an extent that his legs refused to sustain him, and he had to be carried down stairs like a sick man.

At the serene last night, in the course of his confused speech of malignant and incendiary import, some one in the crowd sneezed loudly. Mistaking it for a hiss V. actually changed countenance and remarked smoothly, in the "whistling to keep his courage up" style: "Is he an enemy. If he is a friend let him keep quiet. If he is an enemy we will make him quiet. The sneezing individual subsided, while Val, kept on with his bravado, all the time asserting that he did not speak in a spirit of bravado.

DECISIVE BATTLES. There has been very much said about the indecisiveness of numerous battles in this war, but in fact, the Army and Navy Journal says there have been very many decisive battles. We may judge of the decisiveness of field actions in three aspects: First, battles which are decisive simply of the field—of which we have a favorable example in Murfreesboro, and an adverse example in Fredericksburg. Secondly, battles which are decisive of the war in large States, or over great surfaces of country—of which Fort Donelson, which ended the war in Kentucky—Pea Ridge, which ended it in Missouri—and Vicksburg, which ended it in Mississippi, are examples. Thirdly, battles which are absolutely decisive of the whole fortunes of the war and of the whole parties or countries involved, of which latter class, in its aspect, we have perhaps not yet had an example.

Professor Cressy, of England wrote a book entitled the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," and by decisive battles he meant such battles as affected the whole course of history, as regards the great combats, had they issued oppositely to what they did, would have resulted in a condition of affairs permanently different from that which we now see or have seen. Fixing upon such battles by tracing up to them through the subsequent and intricate course of historical events, as Cressy does, we say we really cannot yet settle definitely whether or not such a battle has been fought. We cannot yet see events through the long perspective as our posterity a hundred years hence will be enabled to do, nor can we take in the full scope and bearing of actions that have already occurred or are now occurring.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati commercial, writing from Winona, the "washing and waiting" place of Vallandigham, thus records the habits and character of a faithful loyalist.

"A little steamer called Genrus by the name of the cities, (Winona and Detroit) alternating her trips with the Express, but Vallandigham's friends shun the Gem as they do the detectives who watched the Americans who visit him in exile. Capt. Childers owns the Gem and runs her himself. His constant companion was a shaggy old dog who could not be induced to wag his tail for anybody but his master. The dog is a faithful and unflinching copperhead barometer. Captain Childers says his dog knows a copperhead by the smell, and when he growls he says to himself, 'there's a copperhead aboard.' He tells you that since the war has commenced he never knew an instance in which the dog growled at a passenger, but a conversation with the latter proved him to be a copperhead. So much for canine instinct on copperheads."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing of the brilliant charge of the negro regiments on the fortifications at Petersburg, says: "when the negroes found themselves within the works of the enemy, no words could paint their delight. Numbers of them kissed the gun they had captured with extravagant satisfaction, and a feverish anxiety was manifested to get ahead and charge some of the rebel works. A number of colored troops were wounded, and a few killed in the first charge. A large crowd congregated, with looks of unutterable admiration, about Sergeant Richardson and Corporal Wobey, of the U. S. colored regiment, who had carried the colors of their regiment, and been the first men in the works."

Cairo, June 24.—On Wednesday, Maj. Brewster, on the 25th Kentucky, with two hundred mounted infantry, attacked Hall's guerrillas at Morganfield, Kentucky, and soon routed them, killing three. The enemy, over three hundred strong, scattered in all directions. No Federals hurt.

The guerrillas are becoming bolder every day and are pursuing a most merciless conscription, especially in Union settlements. They have already sent forward more recruits than they are able to arm and equip. They continue to annoy passing boats, but do little damage.

On the 15th we passed through the Court House, and inspected the splendid and formidable works which Lee had the honor to construct and Grant had the sagacity to flank. Line after line extended for miles, the last line which Grant did not favor Lee by attacking being the most formidable of all. They consisted of high breast-works faced for rods by abutts of fallen trees lying in every conceivable direction.



GROVESTEEN & CO. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. 409 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our new No. 7 Grand Piano-Forte, which for volume and purity of tone is unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this country.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on the 19th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock P. M., the following real estate: Lot northeast corner of section number 11 in township number 5 range 14 east; also to take place in Brownville on the 19th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock P. M. D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge.

MANMOTH STOCK OF NEW AND WELL-SELECTED SUMMER GOODS. JOHN A. PONN'S CHEAP DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE. MAIN STREET. The Latest Style of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Summer Shawls, Hats, etc., etc. Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Iron, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Furniture, Sash Doors, Window Glass, etc., etc., etc.

CHEAP FOR CASH! Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Brownville, June 25th, '64. STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber, living on the Little Nemaha, near Montgomery, Pa., on the 14th inst., one Black horse, about 11 years old, and one Bay horse, about 5 years old, and one Brown Mare, 3 years old, heavy with foal. Any information which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. J. W. WYNER, Proprietor.

Probate Notice. To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that there has been application made to the Probate Court of Nemaha County to appoint D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge, and that the same was granted on the 24th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock P. M. D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge.

Probate Notice. To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that there has been application made to the Probate Court of Nemaha County for the appointment of an Administrator on the estate of James Conant, deceased, and that Monday, the 27th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock P. M. is the time set for hearing and determining said application. D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE. By virtue of an execution and order of the Probate Court of the County of Nemaha, in the City of Brownville, in said county of Nemaha, that being the house, in which the last term of said court was held, the following described real estate do hereby sell, on Monday the 17th day of July, 1864.

ESTRAY NOTICE. Taken up by the subscriber in his premises in town seven, north of range two, east, Saline county, Nebraska, on the 15th day of May, 1864, one brown mare, sixteen hands high, and had on when taken up, a white collar, and saddle and harness made in about seven years old, and branded with letter 'V' on left hip. The owners can obtain said property by complying with the estray law. JOHN S. TUCKER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Richard E. Cox, Plaintiff, vs. D. C. Sanders, Defendant. Before D. C. Sanders, Probate Judge of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory. On the 20th day of June, A. D. 1864, said Justice issued an Order of attachment in the above case, for the sum of sixty dollars. RICHARD E. COX, Plaintiff.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including "PROBATE NOTICE" and "CHOICE LIQUOR".