



Brownville, Thursday July 28, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE. GREAT MASS CONVENTION.

DECLARATION OF THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

DAILY, TIPTON, and other Orators will address the People.

On the 6th of August—the day of the Delegate Convention—the Loyal masses of Nemaha County, are requested to meet in Brownville, where several of the best speakers of the Territory will be present.

Our army under Gen. Sherman is now doubtless in possession of Atlanta. On the morning of the 18th our forces, in line of battle, moved toward Atlanta, and met the enemy at Peach Creek, crossed, and dislodged the enemy, at the same time sent out a column and tore up a portion of the Augusta railroad.

On the morning of the 20th a desperate fight took place, the only engagement in which the rebels have dared to come into an open field. They massed their troops and made several desperate charges, but failed to break our lines, and at dark were forced from the field in disorder. Our loss is estimated at 2,000, while that of the enemy will reach at least 6,000. Our forces on the 21st drove in the rebels to the outer works of Atlanta, which the rebels partially evacuated on the 22d, when our forces entered and took possession of a portion of the city. Some fighting was anticipated before obtaining full possession, but no reverse can be anticipated. Our forces are in possession of the Augusta railroad and country adjacent near the city.

Macon, Ga., is in possession of Union forces, which cut off rebel communication with North Carolina except by way of Macon, for the capture of which an expedition is marching. Montgomery, Ala., is reported captured by our forces under Gen. Rousseau.

Gen. Joe Johnson has been removed and Gen. Hood has been in command of rebel forces since they crossed the Chattahoochee. Hood is reported to have lost 12,000 men since assuming command, while our loss will not exceed 3,500.

The rebels are burning immense stores in Atlanta, and it is supposed they were retreating by way of Macon. A heavy column of cavalry has been sent out to intercept and hold them in check until infantry could arrive. Several important bridges had been destroyed on this road.

Sherman's campaign has been one of the most successful of the war. The loss of life, for the work accomplished, is small, yet many a brave heart has been still and many a fire-side made mournful and desolate. In the engagement of the 22d Gen. McPherson was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. Such is the fate war. One of our ablest Generals, gallant, intrepid and bold, Sherman's best assistant during this glorious campaign, the American heart cannot but thrill with sadness at his loss. Gen. Logan assumed command of his division.

According to the last act of Congress persons who voluntarily enter the service of the United States may do so for one two or three years, and they shall also receive a bounty of \$100 for each year they enlist. The President has ordered a draft for 500,000 men from the States, to come off on the 6th of September.

The Territories are not subject to a draft, yet, we hope the stirring appeal of Col. Livingston, of the Nebraska First, which may be found in to-day's paper, will be patriotically responded to, and this Veteran regiment once more filled up. The bounty and pay now given by the United States were never equalled by any nation in the civilized world; never were soldiers furnished such rations, as the soldiers of the Union get, and the facilities that Government provides for the care of the sick and wounded, aided by the Sanitary Fair, are beyond compare in the history of warfare. The "Glorious Old First" is now mounted and equipped as Cavalry. They have seen service and won a renown undying and imperishable in the cause of Liberty. A more honorable record is not borne by any regiment in the field. Shall this the pride and boast of Nebraska, be allowed to fade away and Nebraska's slogan no more be hurled in the teeth of treason? We hope not. This regiment should be filled up, and kept upon a war footing.

and we hope our young men will respond to the appeal of Col. Livingston. Maj. Majors, now at his home in this county on furlough, will be glad to give all the necessary information, and is authorized to receive recruits for this Regiment.

An interview has taken place at Niagara Falls between Messrs. Thompson, Clay and Holcomb, claiming to be Commissioners from the rebel Government to seek terms of peace, and Mr. Greely who was authorized by the President to act in the matter. Their terms were: Let us retain the slaves we have; pay our war debt; and recognize our version of the doctrine of State Rights (the right of Secession) in reconstructing the Union.

Which being laid before the President he proposed the following terms: The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity, the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States under conditions which should, while respecting the property and rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

These terms did not suit the said Commissioners, and they concluded to refer the matter back to their government. This movement simply amounts to nothing, and we are most astonished at the President for paying so much attention to it as he did.

The rebel raid is not likely to be very profitable to the rebel Government. In the several engagements that Generals Averill, Wright and Hunter have had with the raiders they have retaken at least 500 wagon loads of forage and provision, compelled them to burn one train of 300 wagons, taken several hundred prisoners, given them several sound thrashings, and up to last accounts were still after them.

The latest news states that the rebel raiders under Early, after retreating as far as Winchester, made a stand and defeated Averill, and pursued him down the Shenandoah Valley. It is also reported that Hunter has been defeated, that the rebels have possession of Martinsburg, and that our forces are concentrating at Harper's Ferry. No serious apprehension felt at Baltimore or Washington. This raid is supposed to have been made to give their trains time to get into Richmond. And to get possession of part of the crop in the Shenandoah Valley. The rebel force is estimated at 25,000.

By the Omaha Daily Republican of the 26th, we learn that the Governor has by Proclamation requested the citizens of Nebraska to observe the Day of Fasting and Prayer, order by act of Congress, and fixed by the President for Thursday, the 4th of August.

There will be a Precinct Meeting, for Brownville Precinct, held in this City on next Thursday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing 9 delegates to represent the precinct in the Delegate Convention to be held on the 6th.

We learn that a portion of those persons who were arrested by military authority last winter for Jayhawking (horse stealing,) have been honorably discharged. If they are innocent of the crime charged, we are pleased at their acquittal, if not—and the people still have their opinions—military power has failed. At any rate, their conduct in the future will do much in proving the justice of their acquittal.

The Atlanta Appeal guesses very pertinently the reasons for postponing the Chicago Democratic Convention. It says: "A platform of principles promulgated now might become exceedingly odious and unpopular before the day of election in November, and it has been deemed wisest by the peace party to await the result of Grant's and Sherman's campaign before placing themselves upon record."

It is the opinion of some that Fremont will yet be bought off, and if this can be prevented by the postponement of the Democratic Convention, a good work will have been done. With Lincoln and Fremont both in the field on the Republican side, the triumph of the Democratic candidate is assured, and we may reasonably look for the insurrection of peace with the inauguration of a Democratic President.

As another motive for the postponement of the convention, it is conjectured by some that in the event Fremont shall manifest a pacific disposition on the war question, the Democrats will refrain from making a nomination and give their support to him.

If any can fail here to see the connection of Democracy with treason, or the comfort and hope given to Democracy and treason by Fremont, they must be wilfully blind to the facts.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 23d has news from Vicksburg that Gen. Slocum's expedition had returned, after a severe fight with the rebels under Wirt Adams at Grand Gulf on the 17th. The rebels 2,000 strong were driven from the field leaving their dead and wounded, with a number of prisoners in our hands. Our loss was comparatively small.

The Nebraska City News, of the 23d, has the following: The World, the Fleeb, and the Devil: The Advertiser, the Republican, and the Press.

We congratulate the News upon being so near its master.

Brownville, Nemaha co., Neb. Saturday, July 23d, '64. On call of Chairman the County Republican Central Committee met at Mr. Dorsey's Office at 2 o'clock, p. m. Present Messrs. Majors, Leach, Paulin, Amsden, Dorsey, Fisher and Barnes. Committee called to order by Chairman, who stated the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Majors, Thomas H. McClure was appointed on the Committee to represent Benton precinct.

On motion of Mr. Majors it was resolved to have a Delegate Convention on August 6th.

On motion it was resolved to adopt the appointment of last convention.

The Apportionment is as follows: Peru, 6; Brownville, 9; Nemaha City, 4; Aspinwall, 3; Bedford, 1; Benton 2; Washington, 1; Douglas 2, and Glen Rock, 3.

On motion it was decided to call the Precinct meetings to elect Delegates to the County Convention, on Thursday, August 4th.

On motion the members of the County Committee were requested to post up notices in the most public places in their precinct, giving notice of the time and place of holding the Precinct Meetings, and also of the number of delegates they are entitled to.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet on Saturday the 27th day of August, 1864.

CHAS. G. DORSEY, Ch'm. T. R. FISHER, Sec'y.

News from our army before Petersburg is very meagre. Our batteries keep shelling the city occasionally, but nothing decisive has been reported lately. Grant is doubtless fixing plans and has for the time being muzzled reporters.

The Kansas City Journal says the 18th of next month is the day fixed for the formal opening of the Union Pacific railroad to Lawrence.

The Georgia Constitutionalist of June 29th, contains a very interesting article on the war. It tries hard to open the eyes of its readers to the real danger, and talks plainly, and says: "God help them to have more judgment." And says: "The magnificent army of Sherman, without loss and without battle, forced back one of our best armies, under a favorite General; and if he only had intended a raid, the destruction of the vast agricultural interest of the granary of our State, is a loss we are ill prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to retrieve."

After mentioning several instances in which their Generals had predicted ruin to our armies, which was generally followed by a reverse to their own, it goes on:

Yet grave papers, with able editors, talk of the certainty that Sherman can never take his army back to Chattanooga, and congratulate the enemy that he has marched into a trap. We once had some experience with an old rat that always sprung the steel-trap from the under side, and always took off the bait and never got caught. The Yankees have a peculiar faculty of marching into traps and staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is, that such traps as half a State, and the best half at that, are so expensive as to perhaps awaken smiles in the North and in Europe, when we boast of them.

In like manner do we talk about Grant, and amuse ourselves over a set of facts which are far from amusing. In our judgment the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources, is, by this movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. Grant is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. Thus the starvation of a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did Pemberton; provided, of course, that the Danville road shares the same fate that the Weldon road probably will.

If Lee chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery Grant and stop his flea-like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills Grant will occupy and the trenches Grant will dig. If President Davis concludes to swap capitals, and giving Grant Richmond, starts off ahead of him for Washington, we will have the army to subsist in the desert waste between the two capitals; have to make time on foot that will beat the transports on the Potomac and the Chesapeake; have the fortifications of Washington to storm; and a siege to slaud there should we get inside.

Jeff. has doubtless concluded "to swap" and learned by this time that "it takes two to make a bargain." We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville railroads; we lose the railroads if we save Richmond, or we attack Grant in his nightly trenches if we try to save both. It is true that General Beauregard could still keep south of Grant, and prevent raids into Carolina, but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has enough men to attack Grant in reverse, and place him between two fires. We hope Grant thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

When the supplies of Sherman are cut off, as we trust they will be, and the great raid of Mississippi, broken in battle or starved out, begins a disastrous retreat over the country himself has devastated; when Johnson thunders on his flying rear and Forrest stops his flight; when the forts of the Tennessee are in peril, and Chattanooga again besieged; when Western Tennessee looks up in the hope, and Johnson, the traitor, trembles in the fortifications of Nashville, then let

us all flap our wings and crow, and not till then. When Grant changes base in the McClellan style, and Malvern Hill is again an altar of sacrifice, and our horses drink at the potomac pasture in Maryland, then let us laugh at "Bull-Headed Grant," and let us laugh at the embrasures around Richmond for the brains he left about loose. But when we get to enjoying so retain the joke of which the Yankees retain the point, and grow happy on paper over half a State lost, and a Capital not yet saved, let us through the windows of blockade and see with European eyes—blockade and see with European eyes—how do we look? We do not mean to form our hopes upon what the paid jour, from England and France write for pecuniary recompense, but to look at the scene as impartial eyes must see it.

A Correspondence of the same Journal, under date of Richmond, June 17, writes as follows: The eventful six weeks since Grant's passage of the Rapidan on the 5th of May, seem as they are now drawing to a close to unfold more fully the plan of the Yankee campaign—a plan that will be touched upon hereafter, after a resume of military operations up to date. After the disastrous repulse at Cold Harbor, on the 3d inst., in his attempt to cross the Chickahominy by way of McClellan's and New Bridge, Grant lay quietly behind his powerful fortifications in the vicinity of the battle-field, for so long as to puzzle conjecture as to what might be his next move. On the 13th that came, and once more the great Ulysses tried his favorite plan of moving by the left, progressing in that way down the east bank of the Chickahominy to Long Bridge.—Here or hereabouts he effected his much coveted passage of the river, and striking directly for the James, about Shirley, managed to throw a portion of his force across that stream to the south side, connecting the severed crops by pontoon bridges. On reaching the other side, that portion thrown over to the Petersburg Railroad and the Cockade city itself, in this position, served by the river, the Yankee army now lies.

What measure of success may attend operations on this line it is not easy to say, for it is unnecessary to conceal the fact that the apprehensions excited here by this last move of the enemy are the most serious character. Should such a calamity befall as the destruction of the railroad indicated, or the capture of our situation at the consequence would be beyond doubt, most deplorable. Staunton being already in the hands of the enemy, the Valley at their mercy, the Central road useless, and the country in the immediate vicinity of this city big almost measure for practical purposes, it but remains for the Petersburg to be closed, and the Danville supply to render us a city virtually besieged. If besieged in such a manner as to cut us off entirely from extraneous supplies, the imagination recoils at the suffering troops and the people here would be called upon to endure for the stern determination is to hold this city to the last.

AN APPEAL. Fellow-Citizens of Nebraska:—After three years of arduous duty in the service of our common country, I have brought back to you the scarred veterans of the gallant old "First." They return to their homes but for a short period, and again they go forth in the defence of the nation's honor. Their ranks have been decimated by death, and other causes until scarcely one-half of their original number remains—and I now appeal to you as patriots and men, who hold the integrity of the national existence, paramount in all else, to rally to our support and fill our ranks, with men who are willing to perish all for their country's sake. Let all petty quarrels over miserable political quibbles cease, and turn your attention to the hundreds of thousands of brave men whose hearts have been stilled in defence of the Government George Washington bequeathed to us.—Remember that inaction on your part forces the general Government to resort to conscription, and with love of country in your hearts, rather come forward voluntarily, than be forced to the noblest work man can labor in. Let no deadly apathy stagnate your patriotism. Forward to the front, my Countrymen. Give your manly breasts to the reasonable foe which has deluged our loved land with the blood of heroes—which has sent mourning in every home—and threatens ruin to us all. Remember that God protects the right, and bodied citizen of the United States, rests the responsibility of the result which must soon follow this plebeian war. Let no man, whose pulses throb with love of liberty; tarnish his reputation hereafter with the stigma, "I had no hand in this." Up! my Countrymen: arise yourself to a full appreciation of the immense importance of doing your whole duty to your country. Let no sordid and selfish motives restrain you from joining the ranks of the gallant army that is battling for peace to your wives and children—that is bearing forward the glorious old flag your country has trailed in the dust.—In every county, town and precinct throughout the Territory, let every lover of his country, make it his duty to urge the able bodied yeomanry of Nebraska, into the ranks of her troops. Let the warm hearted women of the Territory, use their influence in urging on the good work; for they can break down the selfish and sordid motives, behind which men entrench themselves. On! on with the work—let it not be said, that while the whole country is pouring forth its young men, to do battle for God and Liberty, Nebraska shrunk pained, from her duty. Fill the old "First," fellow-citizens, and we will cover the Standards we bear with glory. Let us feel while battling beneath the scorching suns of Dixie, that our interests are the same, and renewed vigor will animate every arm as it strikes for Freedom. Think not long of how this may best be done, but do it once. Your Country, and the many thousands slain, call to you—let hot their entreaties be in vain. Bestir yourselves at once, and urge every able bodied man, who can wield a weapon in defence of his home, to come forward.—I do not ask you to go and battle, but to coze with me and I will lead you.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, Col. 1st Neb. Cav. Vet. Vol. Plattsburgh, N. T., July 4th, 1864.

CALL FOR 500,000 MORE TROOPS. WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1864. By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

Whereas, by the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes." It is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion at any time hereafter, for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military services, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, or ward of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

And, whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the suppression of rebellion, and restoring the authority of the United States government in the insurgent States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for 500,000 volunteers for military service. Provided, nevertheless, all quotas which may be established under section 8th, of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have enlisted in the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist. And I hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the 6th day of September, 1864, being fifty (50) days from the date of this call, a draft for troops for one year shall be held in every town, township and ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 5th.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

UNION TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

The Union Voters of the Territory of Nebraska, irrespective of former political differences, who support the General Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution inviolate, and restore the supremacy of its rightful authority over every foot of American soil—who cordially sustain the present Administration in its efforts to "see that the laws be faithfully executed"—and who regard their obligations to their country as paramount to their allegiance to party—are invited to assemble in their respective counties, on Saturday, August 6th, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and select the number of Delegates to which they are severally entitled, (with an alternate for each Delegate) to meet in General Convention at Nebraska City, on Wednesday, August 17th, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Union voters of Nebraska at the coming October election, for the office of Delegate in the Congress of the United States.

The different counties will be entitled, in said Convention, to the representation indicated in the annexed table:

Table listing counties and their representation: Richardson county, 5; Pawnee, 1; Kearney, Johnson and Gage, 1; Gage and Jones, 1; Nemaha, 5; Otoe, 6; Cass, Lancaster, Saline and Seward, 1; Lancaster, Seward and Santa Fe, 1; Saline, Butler, Lincoln and Kearney, 1; Sarge, 2; Sarge and Dodge, 2; Douglas, 1; Dodge, 1; Platte, Hall, Buffalo and Sheridan, 1; Platte, Monroe, Merrick, Buffalo, Kearney and Lincoln, 1; Washington, 2; Washington, Bart and Cumming, 1; Bart and Cumming, 1; Dakota, 1; Dakota, Dixon, Cedar & Le Sueur Court, 2; Dixon, Cedar and Le Sueur Court, 1; Total, 52.

It is hoped that the primary meetings in the various counties will be generally attended, to the end that the choice of the Union voters of the Territory may be fairly reflected in the Convention.

By order of the Union Central Committee of the Territory of Nebraska, E. B. TAYLOR, Ch'm.

Byron Reed, Sec. Omaha, July 15th, 1864.

MARRIED.—On the 29th day of July, 1864, at the residence of W. M. Swan, by Rev. W. S. Horn, Mr. Wm. S. Bennett and Miss Lucy McCally.

Mr. Bennett has served his country for the last three years in the Nebraska First; has re-located, and now takes in a partner to share his fortune, and aid in furnishing more soldiers to fill up the army at home. Harrah for the Nebraska First!

First to respond to their country's call, First in the affections of the Ladies.

May they continue to deserve the same praise in the future that they so nobly earned in the past. W. S. H.

Attention Company! The members of the Brownville Guards will meet in front of the City Drug Store, on Friday, August 5th, 1864, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

By order of H. M. ATKINSON, Capt. C. F. Richardson, Orderly Sergeant.

GROVESTEEN & CO. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURE. 499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The attention of the public and party of tone are attracted by any instrument offered in this city...

STRAYED. One large Dark colored Cow, with white face and belly; crop of right ear, and one horn knotted down, supposed to have strayed either North or West of Brownville. Any information which will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded at this office.

FINKLE & LYON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing Machine Art. A curiosity worth seeing.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO. No. 535 BROADWAY, N. Y. ATTENTION. Regular Meetings of the St. David's Church, U. S. A., No. 17, are held at A. J. Ritter's Store, on Saturday Evening, of each week. All members are requested to attend.

THE TEETH. That the teeth are among the most important organs of the human system, few men understand, and many are unwilling to believe. They are consequently neglected, become diseased, and are lost, even in early life, with a frequency really astonishing.

RICHARD COLLINS, DENTIST, BROWNVILLE HOUSE, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. All work warranted equal to the finest specimens from the East, competitively priced, exceedingly good.

FAMILY GROCER. M'LAUGHLIN & SWAN. WOULD RESPECTFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE friends and the public generally, that they receive a superior lot of Family Groceries.

GREEN APPLES, CRANBERRIES, PARED PEACHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES. RICE, SAGO, SPIKE PEPPER, GLOVES, COFFEE, OYSTERS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SOAP, PURE BODA, DR. LAND'S SALAD OIL, &c.

GUARDIAN NOTICE. To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, the property of the minor heirs of V. S. Hayden, deceased, to-wit: The north-east quarter of section 21, town 2, range 16, north. Sale to take place on the premises Saturday the 29th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. E. S. BURNS, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Omaha, City, N. T. OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE. July 28th, 1864. IMPERIAL Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Tea of superior quality.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. The undersigned, Board of Examiners held their meetings for the purpose of examining School Teachers, on the first Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of E. W. Thomas. All teachers are required to have a certificate from the Board previous to the commencement of their school.

MOLASSES, COAL OIL, CIDER, &c. NATURAL LEAF CHERRY, THIMBLE, &c. and OTHER CHOICE FRUITS. FINEST CUT CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c. &c. CIGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS. Market.