

The Advertiser

J. E. FISHER, Editor. J. E. CROW, Editor.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY AUG. 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE.

We publish a synopsis of telegraphic news. But in addition to it we will state that the very latest dispatch reports that Sherman has fought another battle, with his usual success, several thousand rebels being killed. Atlanta is nearly invested. He now has all the railroads from that city cut off. The expedition sent out under Ed. McCook to cut off the Macon Railroad, succeeded effectually. But as they were returning, they were met by the rebel General Rains, overpowered by numbers, and most of them captured.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE. WALNUT CREEK, KANSAS, July 17th, 1864. Dear Wife, Family and Friends: Through the mercies of kind providence alone I am permitted to pencil this sad intelligence to you all.

On the 17th we stopped the train, and lay over Sabbath. On the morning of the 19th a short time before day Dock Brockman reported to me that there were three Indians at the Herd. We immediately drove them in hatched up and rolled out, all in good hopes. But alas what a sad reality were awaiting us? We traveled on for a few miles near the above named creek, and beheld our train 120 Indians dashing down the whole train in five minutes, and at one grand signal the massacre commenced. Jack Redding was shot first in the hip I think not fatal. Ab Gentry next though not bad. I was in the lead, and running down to the boys, ordered Ab to fire, which he did, and down came the Chief and his horse. Ab, Jack and Dock were near the center of the train. Dock Brockman's turn came now; he is badly wounded, yet I think not fatally. Weddle and Bird Edwards were killed immediately. All the Edwards were scalped and left on the field for dead. Eight of Mr. Barrett's men were killed, the ninth and last cannot survive. He and Bird Edwards lost their scalps, as did all that fell. Dock got on one of the Ponies and got into the Post which was 112 or 2 miles off. They could not lend us any assistance for Indians were thick in the rear of the Post and only fifty men. Last evening we committed ten of our number to the silent tomb, and 5 are wounded out of 23. John Hiles was not with the train being put after an ox, which in all probability saved him. As I kept firing at them which kept them in awe, so as to give the Dock time to get into the Post. This includes about all the casualties of our men.

The train being at the mercy of the Indians the destruction of the outfit commenced. The sheets all went; all of our clothing and bedding; but the grub fared best, they took some and left some. The flour sacks were cut open, I suppose, to find something better than flour. Then came the turn for the teams. Barrett lost about 31 head; some shot in the yoke, the rest driven off. When the train was left, the teams were all fastened on the wagons, which was the cause of breaking some wheels axels and tongues. We got some in last evening, the rest will be brought in this morning by permission. The Soldiers are doing all they can to relieve us. I think Joseph Cornelius will lose one ox by a dart which was aimed at him; the only one I and the Boys will lose. Say to Mr. Barrett in behalf of Mr. Hiles to let Mr. Betty's friends know that he and his son are no more, which is two of the 8 he lost. I think I can furnish enough cattle to move all the wagons 35 miles to Ft. Larnard and then I do not know what I shall do, or be compelled to do. I am not going on without protection. At a rough estimate I think our whole loss will be \$4,000, mostly on Mr. Barrett.

Your Husband, J. E. CROW.

MINUTES OF UNION MEETING. The Union men of Brownville Precinct of Nemaha County, met on the 6th day of August, 1864, pursuant to notice given by the County Committee, for the purpose of Electing delegates to the Territorial Union Convention to meet at Nebraska City N. T. on the 17th of August 1864.

The Convention was called to order by C. G. Dorsey and organized by choice of S. W. Kennedy Chairman and E. D. Smith Secretary.

Upon Motion the Chair appointed two Tellers to receive and count the votes

Appointed Isaac Chivington and O. B. Hewett Tellers. The vote for Delegates resulted in the choice of the following names: R. B. Burgess, S. W. Kennedy, Geo. Crow, E. Worthing, Theo. Hill, W. H. McCreery, J. H. Morrison, O. B. Hewett and W. Penny. S. W. KENNEDY, Chairman. E. D. SMITH, Secretary.

Washington July 28.—The latest authentic intelligence is that General Kelly occupied Martinsburg, and there has been no heavy fighting within the past three or four days, and on information that the rebels have retreated into Maryland.

The rebels occupy Falling Waters on the Virginia side, and our forces Williamsport on the Maryland side, the contest being for the ford. There is no evidence that Early has been reinforced. The affair at Winchester; on Saturday when Col. Mulligan was wounded, was only a skirmish. Gen. Crook was forced to retreat finding his small force flanked.

Frederick, Md., July 28.—The latest news from the enemy is a character not calculated to excite apprehensions. The enemy has fallen back from the river front and ceased making efforts of a threatening nature. Preparation are ample for the reception of any force they are likely to bring across; further I am not permitted to say. The shooting of General Mulligan is now known to be true. New York, July 29.—The World's dispatch says nothing new has been developed at Atlanta within the past few days. Sherman holds his own position firmly.

New York, July 29.—The Tribune's City Point correspondence, dated the morning of the 24th, says, I think I am safe in saying that the ball is about opening. Heavy cannoning and musketry firing roll all along the line this morning, particularly in front, in Butler's department, on both sides of the James river. A strong pressure was made on Butler's line yesterday, and the pressure is being resumed this morning. Heavy movements of the entire army corps took place last evening. The widest enthusiasm prevails among the troops, and the army to in a magnificent condition.

New York, July 29.—The Baltimore dispatch to the Tribune says the rebel evacuated Martinsburg, and their whereabouts is a mystery. General Kelly is at Cumberland, and Averill is at Hagerstown. All the Government stores have been removed from Harper's Ferry to the Maryland side for safety. Washington, July 29.—The latest official dispatches from Sherman's army state that he is steadily drawing his line closer around Atlanta. He has not heard of the cavalry force sent to cut the Macon and Columbus road, which is the only means of escape from Atlanta the rebels have.

Washington, July 29.—Parties who arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry confirm the report that the rebels have disappeared from the banks of the Potomac between there and Martinsburg. Cavalry scouts however, report the rebel in large force a short distance beyond Martinsburg, moving in the direction of Cumberland. Their force was estimated from 35,000 to 45,000 strong, including 15,000 or 20,000 reinforcements from Richmond.

New York, July 29.—The Palmetto Herald, of the 21st, states that Admiral Dahlgren had left for Charleston Harbor. Fort Sumpter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing was very slow but accurate, and serious damage resulted to the strongest portions of the fort.

The firing on Charleston was also kept up. The work of erecting telegraph lines for rebel prisoners on Morris Island progressed, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their ability by shelling the buildings. Gen. Foster's late expedition created a great scare in Savannah. The rans were removed down to the obstructions in the river, and General Johnston sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah, which was directed, at Augusta, to Johnson's Island, where they participated in the fight of the 9th.

Washington, July 29.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac shown that Grant has secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred, as the result of the engagement on Wednesday. It gives the command a good base of supplies, only ten miles from Richmond.

Washington, July 29.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 25th, says the arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A force of Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wilcox's division of Hill's corps, was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburg and sent down to check the movements. To counteract this maneuver of the enemy the 2d corps was detached and sent across the James river, and at half-past six yesterday morning our advance met the rebel skirmishers in an open field opposite Jones's Neck, with a battery in position at the edge of the woods. A long line of skirmishers was at once thrown out who drove the rebels to their breastworks where they were kept engaged while a brigade of the 1st division moved around on the left of the enemy's line, and getting on their flank charged and drove them from their guns, and a quantity of small arms. The enemy fell back on their reinforcements, who occupied two strong works, built there two years ago and our troops followed, taking a position on their front and flanks, and before this reached you the entire force was captured or routed. The guns taken were twenty-four pound parrots, marked "May 29th, 1864," and are the same that were captured from the 18th corps at Drewry's Bluff last May.

Our loss was only about half a dozen men wounded seriously. General Grant rode to the front in the afternoon, in company with General Hancock, and viewed the enemy's position. He seemed well pleased with the morning's operations. General Foster's command had quite a lively time with the enemy yesterday at this place; but his force being weak he fell back half a mile to a stronger position, which he had until the arrival of the 2d corps. He lost forty or fifty men wounded during the day. An attack was expected on Warren's position yesterday but it was not made.

Washington, July 29.—A dispatch received here says Hood has made efforts to renew the assault upon Sherman's lines since the battle on Friday last. They were feeble efforts, and easily and promptly repelled, with an aggregate loss to Sherman of only about 100 men. Before Petersburg July 30.—Soon after daybreak was practicable for the troops to move in co-operation, an immense line, reaching far away under the enemy's line of earthwork in front of Burnside's corps, was fired. The explosion was the signal to discharge every piece of artillery we have in position for the Appomattox to our extreme left. The effort was magnificent. Ninety-five pieces of ordnance fired so simultaneously that it seemed as if they might have been discharged by the pull of one lanyard. The firing thus fiercely opened was kept up in the same manner without scarcely a perceptible lull for at least an hour and a half, when we slackened to come extent. The result of the explosion of the mine was almost to annihilate one of the regiments, and burying their guns. Under cover partly, and pushing our advantage ground by the suddenness of assault, the 9th corps advance, taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion, and driving the enemy to their second line which line was on the hills eastward of the town. Nineteen of the 22d South Carolina regiment burned by the explosion, have been dug out alive, badly bruised and scratched, and some of them doubtless mortally hurt. The attack they produced a surprise. The mine was four hundred feet long, constructed with two galleries diverging from mine passage, making three chambers, in which a train of powder fifteen inches wide and deep was laid. The effect of the explosion was very disastrous. The grandeur of artillery fire I have never seen surpassed. The enemy's artillery played but feebly. But few minutes elapsed before the rebel lines were entirely shut from view by banks of smoke, and our gunners could only be guided in their work by having obtained proper range before. Many shells from the front of the 18th Corps must have struck far into the rear of Petersburg, as from that direction a heavy column of black smoke arose soon after the opening of the fire, evidently from burning buildings. After the rebel movements to their left and suffered severely from an enfilading fire. Washington, August 1.—An official dispatch received here from before Atlanta, says the rebels assaulted Sherman's line vigorously on Wednesday, and were repulsed with great loss. Our killed and wounded numbered 600. We buried 660 rebels. Hood's loss was 4,000. A gentleman who spent yesterday with Gen. Grant represents him as in good spirits and confident of a ultimate success. Washington August 1.—The details of Saturday's operations before Petersburg are thus. After the mine exploded in front of the 9th corps, a charge was ordered, and the rebels immediately opened a terrible fire from every part of their line. It was impossible for our troops to withstand such a galling fire and they fell back in very good order, bringing with them 3,500 prisoners. A brigade of colored troops was ordered to charge. Six pieces of artillery fell into our hands, but it was impossible to extricate them from the ruins caused by the explosion. The loss of the enemy was severe.—One South Carolina regiment was blown into the air and a large number of men killed. Washington, August 1.—Richmond papers of Friday claim a victory in North Carolina, declaring that Holden and the Conservatives were defeated, and Vance re-elected Governor. The Richmond Whig claims a victory for Early at Keenstown, near Winchester. An additional dispatch from Early declares drove the Union forces over the Potomac into Maryland. Altoona, Pa., August 2.—A report was received at twelve last night that Averill and Kelly met the enemy about six miles from Cumberland, and defeated him. No news has been received concerning the raiders in Bedford county. They are supposed to have gone towards Hancock. New York, August 2.—The Post's Washington special says the War Department has been informed of a considerable body of cavalry near Leesburg. Our own cavalry is in good condition to prevent the crossing. Washington, August 2.—The Star says that last night at about eight o'clock 200 rebel guerrillas, supposed to be of Mosby's command, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry. Parties living in the city imagined these guerrillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, immediately skedaddled, which occasioned some excitement in this direction for a short time. Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were not to be found, having gone back over the river. Washington, August 2.—Various reports have been in circulation here to-day of the presence of a rebel cavalry force in Montgomery county, Maryland. It is known however that it was only a small raiding party which entered the county last night and proceeded as far as Garthersville, three miles from Rockville. The people in the county became frightened, and many had their property ready to remove. This evening's Star mentions a report

of the capture of the stage coach at Clarksburg by this body of rebels yesterday. N. Y., Aug. 3 Both Tribune and World's special intimate Hooker will succeed Meade. Chicago, 3.—Dispatch last night should have read Hooker relieved of the 20th corps. Dispatches say this action resulted from feeling on his part that indignity been done him, by appointing General Howard, his junior in rank, to command the army of Tennessee. Atlanta Appeal admits the loss of 6,000 cattle of Peach tree creek, of the 20th, says at rate of Hood been fighting since he took command. Rebel army will last just three weeks. Prisoners report army dissatisfied with Hood. Headquarters Army Potomac, 1.—Flag of truce permitted by rebels from 9 until 6 to day, to bury their dead and bring off their wounded, very few were found alive and of those brought away alive, several since died. St. Louis 3.—Advices from the plains to the effect that Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes, numbering nearly 1,000, are committing serious depredations on Santa Fe road. All the horses, mules being belonging to Fort Larned, and 130 horses belonging to the Colorado battery within a quarter of a mile of the fort, were captured on the 17. In addition to this emigrant trains been robbed and destroyed. At last accounts the Indians were threatening the fort, where but 75 men were stationed. Over \$100,000 worth of provisions given to these Indians at Larned a few days before they committed these deeds.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with the Army of the Potomac, writes: "Many troops whose terms of enlistment are now over are returning to their homes. Reinforcements, however, that are constantly arriving, more than compensate for this loss, so that our strength, instead of becoming weakened, is actually growing greater every day. Many men of the one hundred days' regiments are constantly pouring in, and it is, indeed, quite probable that our forces are larger by ten thousand than they were before we crossed the Rapidan.

The Cleveland Herald states that so far as its observation goes there is not a single German Union paper in Ohio that supports Fremont and Cochrane. The Toledo Express, the last German paper in Ohio to advocate Fremont, says that unity and loyalty, under existing circumstances, are identical; and it therefore runs up the Baltimore banner.

Nebraska Salt, manufactured at the Saline Springs, fifty miles west of Nebraska City, is being produced in large quantities. It is a very fine article and will compare favorably with any salt in the world. Many farmers have cured meat with it for some years and all pronounced it a number one article.

A remarkable arrest was recently made in the Tyrol. A man named Gasser threatened to kill his wife. She fled to a neighbor, whose dog was thereupon shot by Gasser. Two guns d'arms were sent to arrest him. These he shot. A person coming up to take away the corpse of the one killed was also shot. This roused the neighborhood and authorities, who laid regular siege to the culprit in his house. Several of them were also shot and mortally wounded. One hundred balls were fired at his house during the day and night, but Gasser still remained uninjured. The next day two cannon were brought up and discharged, still without results, until a storming party, taking courage from the lull in Gasser's fire, rushed into the house and found their man bleeding and wounded on the floor, entirely exhausted, his veins opened at the wrists, and flowing forth his life-blood. The scene took place at Lauterbach.

A writer in the London Star, discussing Grant's campaign, thinks that "all the soldiers of Europe may learn a lesson from what is in progress on these memorable fields of Virginia, just as our sailors have got very serious food for reflection in the sinking of the Alabama." It is creditable to their good sense that Englishmen take their defeat by the Kearsage to heart.

An officer who accompanied General Hunter in his recent raid in the direction of Lynchburg, informs the Wheeling Intelligencer that the sufferings and adventures of the soldiers are scarcely paralleled in the history of warfare. On the return march hardly a blade of grass was seen for three days. The soldiers fed their horses with corn out of their hands and ate only the grains that dropped on the ground. The Wheeling editor says: our informant, saw men eating common tallow candles with a most extraordinary relish. Others dug roots out of the ground and plucked buds from the trees for food.

DEN'S OUTFITTING HOUSE 1856! ESTABLISHED 1856! WM. T. DEN, No. 2 Seven Octave, round corner, Rosewood House building 3309. Terms: Nett Cash, in Current Funds. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

DEN'S Groceries. Stock consists of Dry Goods, Staple 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 and Paints, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, &c., &c.

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GROVESTEEN & CO. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. 499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The attention of the Public and the Trade is invited to our New Style 7 Foot Piano Forte, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in the market.

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STRAYED. One large Dark colored Cow, with white face and belly; crop of right ear, and one horn knocked 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. July 21st. 45 3r.

FINKLE & LYON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing Machine Art. A curiosity worth seeing. Please send for circulars with samples of Sewing. These Improved Machines save one hundred per cent. of thread and silk, and make the Lock-Stitch alike on both sides.

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MAMMOTH STORE OF NEW AND WELL SELECTED SUMMER GOODS. Just received at JOHN A. PONNY'S CHEAP DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. MAIN STREET. The Latest Style of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Summer Shawls, Hugs, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Iron, Nails, Floor Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Furniture, Sash Doors, Window Glass, etc., etc. Which he will Sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Call and examine his stock before passing where. Brownville, June 25th, '64. W. B. L. Bartlett, Charles, Sikes, and Clothes Pins and Castle soap. At McLaughlin & Swan. J. W. Wymer having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Francis H. Burt, late of the County of Nemaha, Territory of Nebraska, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in to the undersigned on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the undersigned at Brownville, Mo. D. H. G. Owsen, Administrator. At McLaughlin & Swan. IMPORTANT Notice: The land owned by J. W. Wymer, late of the County of Nemaha, Territory of Nebraska, deceased, and by his will devised to the undersigned, is situated in the Township of Brownville, County of Nemaha, Territory of Nebraska, and is subject to a mortgage in favor of the undersigned, and the same is to be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the undersigned at Brownville, Mo. D. H. G. Owsen, Administrator. At McLaughlin & Swan. PROBATE NOTICE. To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Francis H. Burt, late of the County of Nemaha, Territory of Nebraska, deceased, and that I have taken the oath of office, and am now acting as such Administrator. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to bring them in to the undersigned on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the undersigned at Brownville, Mo. D. H. G. Owsen, Administrator. At McLaughlin & Swan. FAMILY GROCERIES. M'LAUGHLIN & SWAN. WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to friends and the public generally, that they have received a superior lot of Family Groceries, and the attention of purchasers to their stock.

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