

W. H. MILLER.
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"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

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All kinds of Job, Book and Card printing, done in the best style on short notice and reasonable terms.

VOL. IX.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29, 1864.

NO. 4.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHIEF,
Corner of Main and First Streets,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

CHAS. G. DORSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

ISHAM REAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KANSAS CITY, NEBRASKA.

O. P. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE.

E. S. BURNS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Memphis, Tenn., N. T.

B. C. HARE'S
SKY LIGHT GALLERY

LADIES OF BROWNVILLE,
MILLINERY GOODS!

MRS. MARY BEWETT,
Attends to the hair, washes and dresses,
and does all the latest styles.

JOSEPH L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSOR,
Main St. opposite P. O. Building, bet. 1st and 2d.

LOUIS WALTER,
Is of the best quality, ready to perform all work,
including hair-dressing.

BACK TO THE OLD STAND!
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY!!

JOSEPH SHUTZ,
Repairs
all kinds of Watches and Jewelry done on the short-
notice.

WORK WARRANTED
JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Wearing Apparel,
NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

SEWING MACHINES,
All kinds of Sewing Machines,
at rates that defy competition.

As well as Machine Work,
done in the best style,
and on the most reasonable terms.

Poetry.

In The Twilight.

BY JENNIE BEAVER.

There is an hour of lonely musing,
Such as in twilight silence comes,
When, soft as flowers their petals closing,
The heart's best wishes gather home.
Each human heart hath hidden treasure,
In sweet kept, in silence hid,
Bright hopes, dear thoughts, and dreams of bliss,
Whose charm were broken if revealed.

Armistices or Suspension of Arms

Inasmuch as the question of an armistice between the contending parties in our civil war is now under discussion, would it not be profitable to see what history has to teach us on the subject?

In nine cases is not an armistice a ruse to cover some trick or maneuver, honorable in war, dishonorable in civil and private life? One thing is very certain the winning party has every thing to lose by letting up an antagonist at the crisis; for, without fail, we may understand from the recuperation of Anteus that Hercules gave him a breathing spell between rounds, as in the boxing ring.

What have been the characteristic of armistices during the last three centuries? Has the victor ever resorted to them when his problem appeared sure of a satisfactory solution to himself? Were they not on the other hand, dictated by the feeling which prompts an avaricious victor in a hard fight to ask a plucky antagonist if he has had enough? Be assured the question proves that the questioner himself, morally, has had enough, and if he subsequently wins the battle, his physical endurance, not his moral force, carries him successfully through.

During the Thirty Years' War we hear but little of armistices or truces as we understand them. Both parties were too much in earnest to hold their hands till compelled to do so. The peace of Prague, in 1635, was a sign of "had enough" on the part of Saxony and Brandenburg, which gave new courage, energy, and force to the Imperialists. Its effect upon the Liberal cause nothing could have retrieved but the extraordinary genius of Banner and Torstenson, and the almost superhuman exertions of their troops, under the world-famed Swedish discipline.

It protracted the war thirteen years, and brought about such victories as Wustcut, Breitenfeld, and Jankowitz, to compensate for the weakness of diplomacy. Well might old Blucher growl: "Pens must not lose by writing. What words have won by fighting." The treaty of neutrality of Ulm, entered into by the Elector of Bavaria, in 1646, was the first surreptitious that the Roman Catholic party were getting their grog too hot, even for their fiery throats. It exposed Maximilian to the ravages of friend and foe, and its result soon led to the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, which made Sweden the arbiter of Europe, and placed Protestantism on the firm basis it has since occupied on that continent.

When Torstenson was besieging Brun in 1645, his asking for a suspension of arms to bury the dead was the turning point of the investment, which failed. The besieged violated the armistice, made a successful sortie, and gained advantages which compelled the great Swede to abandon his enterprise. During the civil wars of France, every armistice proposed or conceded to the Reformed party, was a confession of weakness on the part of the Government to be violated as soon as circumstances were favorable. Each renewed suspension of arms gave a breathing spell to the revolutionary party, and enabled them to protract the struggle till the concentrated and augmented power of Louis

XIV afforded an opportunity and vigor to the court and priesthood to strike a decisive blow. But this eventful success was not the result of any armistice proposed or agreed to by the Crown. Each such previous offer and concession on its part, had so strengthened the hands of the "kingdom within the kingdom"—to use the term at one time applied to the Protestant or Huguenot League in France—that nothing but a train of fortuitous and concurrent circumstances—the succession of such ministers as Richelieu and Louvois—enabled the royal power to triumph over the seceding—so to speak—provinces.

The proposals for a truce or armistice between Spain and the revolted Netherlands, or United Provinces, in 1607, by the Archdukes, was considered to manifest great a desire for peace—on the part of the Spanish authorities, represented by the Northern Executive in our case—as to convince the world that they were destitute of the means for sustaining the war. This truce, concluded in 1609, was tantamount to a declaration of the independence of the seceded States of Holland, and was ratified by the peace of Westphalia, in 1648. The interval between 1609 and 1648, thirty-nine years, was a period of renewed, continual war between Spain and her revolted provinces, in which the border States of the Spanish Netherlands and the ocean, were the theater of furious hostilities. By this truce or armistice, the Netherlands, or seceded States, gained almost every advantage, except actual recognition, they could have won by successful military operations. This case is very apposite to the relative condition of North and South at this moment.

Frederick the Great was not partial to cessation of operations, alias armistices, unless every advantage was on his side in the game of wits. The armistice between Russia and Prussia, in 1762, when the latter was almost on its last legs, made a difference of at least 60,000 men to Frederick, "an advantage in point of numbers greater than he could have expected from gaining three pitched battles." It was only when aged and worn out during the "potato war," or "War of the Bavarian Succession," in 1777-78, that we find him consenting to a suspension of hostilities. This was in March, 1779, and followed by the peace of Teschen in May. The proposal came from Maria Theresa, the Empress of Austria, who, from her apparent superior power, thought the game at first was in her own hands; and she, the proposer of the armistice, came off second best in the treaty. The same remark in the majority of cases holds good of those who are most ardent for peace.

Napoleon acknowledged that the armistice of Cherasco, in 1796, was perfect stroke of fortune for him. It was proposed by the Court of Turin, when "the slightest check," he said, "one caprice of fortune, would have undone everything." Here we have a military power, the South, represented by Napoleon; saved by the moral weakness of the Allies opposed to it whose armies were superior in numbers, especially in cavalry and artillery—our own case exactly—well supplied with every thing, and in possession of fortresses the French were not in a condition to reduce. The result was the complete humiliation of Sardinia. When the French Directory sent Gen. Clarke to propose an armistice in 1797, after Arcola, Napoleon would not permit him to enter into negotiations because the future Master of Europe saw that unfavorable audacity and fiery energy were the keys to ultimate triumph, not a cessation of hostilities or an armistice.

Napoleon was in a disastrous condition in April, 1797, when the Austrians, feeling their own wounds and not perceiving the weakness of the enemy, proposed the armistice of Leoben. The result was the peace of Campo Formio, so humiliating to the old Empire of Austria and glorious to the young Republic of France. What plainer confession of weakness on the part of the apparently successful invader than Napoleon's seeking for armistices while in possession of the old capital of Russia? Alexander, duped upon the Nieman, had learned that the Corsican adventurer, become Emperor by his ambitious ability, never offered suspensions of arms, except to get the better of an adversary by seizing the opportunity conceded to gather up his reins, concentrate, and prepare for a sudden, fatal blow. Napoleon confessed that his consent to the armistice of Pleswitz or Neumark, in

1813, was perhaps the greatest blunder of his career previous thereto. Wavering fortune seemed about to relent and smile on him again. That armistice added Austria to the coalition against him and brought the Allies to Paris in the succeeding year. He also proposed an armistice at Leipsic, but the Allies who had accepted that of Pleswitz to perfect their plans, cover the junction of the Austrians, and get ready for a crushing, consecutive advance, had to much sense to accord a "let up" to an adversary who knew how to profit by such a "slip" on the part of his enemies.

Finally, take as a lesson our Taculaya armistice in 1847. Victorious at Contreras and Churubusco, Scott was "deeply impressed," through interested representations of others, British prominent, says Ripley, xi, p. 317, "with the danger of seizing the capital of Mexico." Although he knew from what they had done what his troops could do, he halted and offered negotiations. That pause cost us two bloody conflicts—Minimol Rey and the storming of Chapultepec. An armistice is always a fortunate let up for the weaker party to regain his wind, and re-collect his senses, and get ready for another struggle, in which a lucky blow may floor the prostrate victor. Since the days of Troy every war, especially with such a government and such leaders as have deinde the Southern people into rebellion, has taught, and should teach, the truth of the hackneyed quotation to "fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts." For, rest assured, no Government ever offered concessions or asked for suspensions unless conscious of defects sensible to itself and imperceptible to outsiders.—Cor. Army and Navy Journal.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, DELIVERED AT THE GREAT UNION MASS MEETING, HELD AT CHICAGO, IN 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At this late hour it certainly is not expected that I should make anything like a public speech; but in response to your expressed wish, I shall say a few words. I am a man of tolerance, I am for free speech and would extend our hospitalities to men of all shades of opinion, all principles of politics, all conditions of life. This much we owe to the spirit and genius of our institutions. Our beautiful city of Chicago has reached its present proud position, and grown to its present growth, and has never yet been disgraced by a mob. Within the past week a great convention, composed of men widely different and even hostile views from those you entertain, attended by a concourse of thousands, assembled here, and yet I assure you as one of the custodians of the city's peace, that it has not cost your treasury ten dollars to keep the peace during all the excitement of the past five days. And why so? Why was there no violence, outrage and disorder? Because, gentlemen of the prevalence of universal liberty of opinion, and of universal toleration. Because as a people we endorse and exemplify that widely known maxim of Thomas Jefferson, "that error can be easily tolerated while reason and christianity are left free to combat it."

You who differed from our friends so recently here have had an opportunity of examining their side of the case. If they were true and loyal to the constitution of the country and the old flag of our fathers, they had the opportunity to show it. If their sympathies were with the gallant soldiers that are carrying our cause to the height of success upon the points of their bayonets, they could have shown it.

Well, then, when the news came that Sherman had moved to the southward of Atlanta, and that volunteers were rushing to Grant at the rate of a thousand a day didn't you hear these men in their street assemblages and in their meetings in the square make the welkin ring with their cheers for Sherman and Grant? [Cries of no, no.] Well, neither did I. When they were sitting in their convention, deliberating upon the choice of a candidate, and the news came over the electric wire that glorious old Farragut had hoisted the stars and stripes over Fort Morgan, and the rebel flag had come down in humiliation, did you see that body of able, sagacious representative men rise in their seats and with uplifted hats and swelling voices make the "wigwag" ring? [Cries of no, no.]

And neither did I hear a single word from their oracles or orators of sympathy with our gallant soldiery who, are braving death in the field, or of the fundamental principles of our government, or one single word of denunciation of these traitors in arms who are striving to destroy the best government to world ever saw. Not one word of censure had they for them.—But the burden of their song was peace, peace. Stop fighting, they cried; keep your soldiery from shooting at their misguided brethren, and when Jeff. Davis comes North, as he did a year ago, they will go to him and use their influence with him to induce him to stop shooting upon us. They promise to ask him if he hasn't done mischief enough, shed blood enough, and fired upon our flag enough, and say to him, now in God's name stop and give us peace, for "blessed are the peacemakers."

Jefferson Davis entered Congress about the same year I did. I have met him often and know him well. But there was this difference between Jeff Davis and me. I paid for my education, Jeff didn't for his. He was taken at a tender age and placed at West Point, and your father and mine was taxed to pay for the instruction that rescued him from oblivion. We made the very common mistake of judging of his head rather than his heart, and did not notice the viper that was coiling there, and which we nursed into life to sting us if possible to death. When his schoolboy days were over, Jeff was sent off west here at the government expense and spent a year or so surveying around Calumet, fishing and lounging, and shooting grouse at government expense and eating them himself. He then married into the government—his wife being the daughter of General Taylor, who was reported by the government; went to the Mexican war and returned to become Secretary of war and to vilify the gallant soldiery of Illinois for their part upon the field of Buena Vista. For this Governor Bissell called him a traitor, but on this particular occasion Jeff didn't come out.

He was for peace, "blessed are the peacemakers." When he ceased to be Secretary of war, he woke up one morning and suddenly discovered that he had lost his rights. Yes, this man who ate our bread, and sucked our blood, went out of the Union and raised the unholy and hellish banner of revolt, and there are men, or at least those who have the form of men, who would go down upon their knees to this perjured pup and whiningly say, "we know, Jeff, you haven't had your rights. There is much left you could have had by putting your hands upon it; please come and take, and if there is anything left you can't use we'll take it; but, Jeff, come back; we want peace, and "blessed are the peacemakers."

When I spoke for these steps a few weeks ago, I told you that decided stand could not be taken until the other platform was in the field. We have it now. Its platform is made, its principles enunciated, and its candidates put forth.—Their flag has only one emblem, that of peace. They sing but one song, that of peace. So I am for peace, but with this difference: I want an honorable peace; they a disgraceful surrender.

When traitors fire upon the flag of my country, I know of but one duty—that of resistance. There are some things that I cannot approve in the prosecution of this war.—But we must remember that war always brings its calamities that are inseparable from state of war, and whatever may be the petty views of individuals upon the non-important events of the war, the man that will not stand by his country now, and fully and faithfully serve her in all things, is unworthy of a name or place among honorable men.

The leaders of the South want no peace except upon the basis of a recognition of the right of secession—which we will never grant. Concede it once, and all we love is gone. When we come together for an election, and the question is about to be decided by a count of votes, you will jump some demagogue and cry, "Don't do it, for if you do I know of some state that will secede." No, gentlemen; it is unreasonable. We must fight it out, and when peace is obtained, it shall be a lasting, permanent peace which shall bind this Union together in bonds stronger and more enduring than the eternal hills—a peace wrung from this traitorous crew, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet and by the strong right arm and best blood of our nation. Let us accept no reconstruction.

I have lived for nearly fifty years under the government, and I never expect to find a better; and I repudiate all innovations, and stand firmly by the Union of these States and the Constitution of my fathers. I have had, in the course of my life, to swear many times to support the Constitution of my country, and I love to take that oath. Others may scout it, but the man who cannot cheerfully take and keep the oath of allegiance to the land of his birth, or the country of his adoption, deserves not a home in a land of freemen.

Then defend this Government and sustain only the men who sustain it.—War we all deplore—it leads to death, misery and woe, and speculation and peculation. Then put down the War, send forward your peacemakers, but take precaution to give every one a musket and sabre. Remember "blessed are the peacemakers." Such a peace we will soon win, and our children will not blush to read its history. This is my policy, and all its favors we ask of the men who recently assembled in convention here is to write to their friends down South and tell them to stop firing upon our flag, and become good and loyal men.

Gen. Sherman's reply to Hood.

Washington, 21.—The following is the reply of Sherman to Hood's charge of "studied ingenious cruelty."

"General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, consenting to the arrangements I proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my order, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly.

"You style my measures as unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel, as an act of 'studied and ingenious cruelty.' It is not unprecedented. Gen. Johnston wisely and properly removed families all the way from Dalton down. I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent modern examples are so handy. You, yourself, burned dwelling houses along your parapet. I have seen to-day 50 houses you rendered uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your posts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town, that even cannon shot, and many musket, that over-hot their mark, went into habitations of women and children. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro. Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty. I merely instance these cases of recent occurrence, and could enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has a heart of pity for the families of brave people. I say it is kindness to the families of Atlanta to remove them at once from scenes which women and children should not be exposed to. Brave men should scorn to commit their wives and children to rude barbarians, who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

"In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, plunged the Union into a dark and civil war; who dared and bargued us to battle insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in honorable custody, seized and made prisoners of war the very guardians sent to protect your people against the Indians and negroes, long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln government. You tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves. You falsified the vote of Louisiana. You sent privateers to plunder unarmed ships; you expelled Union families by the thousand; declared, by an act of your congress, the confiscation of all debts due northern men for goods.

"You may talk thus to the marines but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for peace, and the honor of the south as the best born southern among you. If you must be enemies to us, fight it out as we propose to-day; and do not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of people at our back, or remove them, in time, to places of safety among their own friends.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN. \$10,000 worth of hay was recently burned opposite Nebraska City.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY!!!

WHIPS EARLY & BRECKENRIDGE Two Rebel Generals killed and Four Wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 20, 9:30 a.m.

To Maj-General Dix: Yesterday Major General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured, also nine battle flags, and five pieces artillery.

The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. All of the enemy's killed and most of their wounded are in our hands. The details are stated in the following official telegrams received by this Department. The Department learns with deep regret that we lost General Russell, killed:

Harper's Ferry, September 19, 7 p.m. —To Hon. E. M. Stanton: I have just heard from the front. Our cavalry under Averill and Merritt engaged Breckenridge's corps at Darksville, at daylight, and up to one o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson Depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and capturing 200 prisoners from Gordon's division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position since then. As the officer left he could distinctly hear heavy artillery firing, and it is continuing to this hour. Every indication is most favorable to us.

JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen'l. Harper's Ferry, Sept. 20, 7:40 a.m. —To Hon. E. M. Stanton: I have just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces artillery, and nine battle-flags.

The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and York wounded. Our loss is about 2,000. General Russell of the 6th corps was killed. General Miles took forty leg. The enemy escaped up the valley under cover of the night.—Sheridan is in Winchester.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen. Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman are wounded.

General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the Department: Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 7:30 p.m. —To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant: I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early on the Perryville pike, at the crossing of the Opequan creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and most of their wounded. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers wounded.—Most of the enemy's wounded and all his killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe, among them General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate in their fighting.

I desire to mention to the Lieutenant General Commanding the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Terbit and other officers and men under their commands. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwarded. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Com'dg. About twenty-five thousand widows are receiving pensions under the late passed with reference to the present war.

The income of the four Rothschilds of Europe, is estimated at \$9,000,000 a year or \$1,000 an hour.

The soldiers say they prefer tobacco to tracts. They want to be good, but they also want to smoke.