

TERMS: One year, in advance, \$2 00. Single copies, 5 cents. Advertising, must invariably be paid in advance. Work, and Plain and Fancy Job Work, in the best style, and on short notice.

# Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 27, 1864.

NO. 6.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion, 25 cts
Each additional insertion, 10 cts
Business cards, six lines or less one year, 4 00
One column one year, 10 00
One half column one year, 5 00
One fourth column one year, 3 00
One eighth column one year, 2 00
One column six months, 7 00
One half column six months, 3 50
One fourth column six months, 2 50
One eighth column six months, 1 75
One column three months, 4 50
One half column three months, 2 50
One fourth column three months, 1 75
One eighth column three months, 1 25
Advertising specialties for office, 5 00
All transient advertisements must be paid in advance.
Yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.
All kinds of Job, Book and Card printing, done in the best style on short notice and reasonable terms.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**EDWARD W. THOMAS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Office corner of Main and First Streets,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

**CHAS. G. DORSEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
Office corner of Main and First Streets,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

**ISHAM BEAVIS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Nebraska.  
v-12-15m pd.

**C. P. STEWART, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Office corner of Main and First Streets,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
Office hours—7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 and 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 P. M.  
Brownville, Nebraska, May 2th, 1864—No 35, 1y.

**E. S. BURNS, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Memaha, City, N. T.  
OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE.  
26th St., 1864. n47-v8-pd1y

**H. C. THURMAN,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
v9-12-1y-pd

**B. C. HARE'S**  
SKY LIGHT GALLERY  
In this place to get your Pictures. He is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures—large sized Photographs, Miniatures, &c.  
He keeps on hand a well-selected stock of Albums and Photographs.  
The new Gallery is north side of Main Street opposite John A. Pann's Store. Persons will do well to call soon, before getting work done elsewhere.  
Particular pains taken with children, also in copying old Pictures. Dark-red, black, green, or plain are made for children's dresses.

**LADIES OF BROWNVILLE!**  
MILLINERY GOODS!  
MRS. MARY HEWETT,  
Announces to the ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of  
SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS,  
Consisting of  
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.  
To which she invites the attention of the ladies, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price.

**Millinery & Dress-making**  
MISS E. L. HARRIS,  
Wishes to inform the ladies of Brownville and vicinity that she has just commenced a first class  
MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING  
SHOP  
Where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest Eastern styles.  
Dressing and repairing done in the very best style and on short notice. Please call at the residence formerly occupied by J. W. Coleman.  
Brownville, May 4th, 1864.

**JOSEPH L. ROY,**  
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSOR.  
Main St., opposite P. O. Building, lot 1st and 2d.  
Returns thanks to his patrons for former liberal patronage, and is still on hand ready to shave, shampoo and dress hair in the best style.  
Brownville, April 21, '64. n3-3-ly.

**Wall Paper Wall Paper!!**  
Constantly on hand at Marohn's Tailor Shop, by  
LOUIS WALDTER,  
Paper-hanging done in the most approved style, and reasonable cash terms.  
Brownville, Neb. June 2, 1864, 5v

**"STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!"**  
LOUIS WALDTER,  
At his post yet, ready to perform all work, pertaining to his business.  
House and sign painting, glazing, and paper-hanging, etc., at short notice, and the most approved style. Terms cash. Give him a call.  
Shop on Main Street, east of Atkinson's Clothing Store.  
Brownville, April 7, 1y.

**BACK TO THE OLD STAND!**  
CLOCKS, WATCHES,  
AND  
JEWELRY!!  
JOSEPH SHUTZ  
Would respectfully inform his old customers that he has again opened his Jewelry Shop in his old stand on Main street, south side, 7th door east of the Brownville House. He keeps on hand a splendid assortment of everything in his line of business, which he will sell on the lowest terms possible.

**Repairing**  
Of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on the shortest notice.  
WORK WARRANTED.  
Brownville, Neb., May 18th, 1864. n37-v8-1y

**EATING HOUSE!**  
BY FRED. AUGUST,  
MAIN, BET. FIRST AND SECOND STS.  
BROWNVILLE, N. T.  
Oysters, Cakes, Pies, Cookies, Ginger Bread, etc., of all descriptions constantly on hand.  
GOOD MEALS served in the best style and on short notice.  
14-4-1y

### Poetry.

**Rock Me To Sleep.**  
BY LIZZIE A. CHASE.  
Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight  
Make me a child again, just for to-night!  
Mother, come back from the schoolhouse shore,  
Take me again to your heart, as of yore;  
Kiss from my brow the furrows of care,  
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;  
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep,  
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Backward, slow backward, O tide of the year!  
I am so weary of toils and tears—  
Tale without recompense, tears all in vain!  
Take them and give me my childhood again!  
I have grown weary of dust and decay,  
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away,  
Weary of sowing for others to reap;  
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,  
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you!  
Many a summer the grass has grown green,  
Blossomed and faded, our faces between.  
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,  
Long I to-night for your presence again;  
Come from the silence so long and so deep;  
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in days that are flown,  
No love like mother love ever has shown,  
No other love abides and endures  
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours.  
None like a mother can charm a way pain  
From the sick soul and world-weary brain;  
Slumbers so soft o'er my heavy lids creep  
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,  
Fall on your shoulders again, just as of old,  
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,  
Shading my faint eyes away from the light,  
For with his sunny-edged shadows once more,  
Happily will through the sweet visions of yore,  
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;  
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long  
Since I last hushed to thy lullaby song;  
Since then, and unto my soul it shall seem  
Woman-hood's years have been but a dream.  
Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace,  
With your light kisses just sweeping my face,  
Never hereafter to wake or to weep;  
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

**Miscellaneous.**  
A Telegraph to Asia.  
On the 20th of September the Western Union Telegraph Company, in conjunction with the Russian Government, was actively engaged in fitting out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Captain C. B. Bulky, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coasts of Russia and the country beyond Bering Straits, to survey the route of the telegraph line, and make other needful arrangements to put the whole extent of the line under contract the ensuing year, and we understand that the projectors of the enterprise are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between San Francisco, St. Petersburg and London by the middle of 1866.

Mr. Hiram Silby, President of the W. U. A. and the Russian Consul, in company with Mr. Collins, the enterprising projector of the Russian-American telegraph line, sailed in the Scotia on the 20th for Liverpool and St. Petersburg, with a view to completing the arrangements already initiated with the Russian Government for expediting the early completion of the line, and we heartily wish them the utmost success.

**Punishment of Guerillas.**  
An act to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerilla marauders, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the 21st section of an act entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall apply as well to military commissions as to courts martial, and hereafter, the commanding general in the field, or the commander of a military district, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerilla marauders, for robbery, arson, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, burglary, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as against spies, mutineers, deserters and marauders.

2nd. And be it further enacted, That any officer having authority to order a general court martial, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, including that of confinement in the penitentiary, except the sentence of death, or the cashiering or dismissing of an officer, which sentence shall be competent during the continuance of the present rebellion for the general commanding the army in the field, or

the department commander, as the case may be, to remit or mitigate; and the fifth section of an act approved July 17th 1862, chapter 261, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

3d. And be it further enacted, That when a soldier, sick in hospital, shall have been discharged, or shall be discharged from the military service, shall be unable to leave, or to avail himself of his discharge, in consequence of wounds or sickness, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.  
Approved July 2, 1864.

**Consistency.**  
**McClellan and the Platform.**  
"After four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war!"  
**Chicago Platform.**  
"I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them their labors had been in vain."—Gen. McClellan.  
"Believing that the views here expressed, are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination."—Gen. McClellan.

**Sherman's Official Report.**  
WASHINGTON, Tuesday Oct. 11.  
Gen. Sherman's official report of the Atlanta campaign is published in the official Army and Navy Gazette, this week. It is dated September 15, and fills twenty columns of that paper. He estimates the enemy's strength to have been from forty-five to fifty thousand infantry and artillery and ten thousand cavalry. He says that he maintained about the same strength during the campaign; the number of men joining from hospital and furlough about compensating for the loss in battle and by sickness.

The report is composed in Gen. Sherman's terse and trenchant style, and forms an interesting history of, perhaps, the most brilliant and complete campaign of the war. He terminates his recital with the following deserved tribute to his subordinate commanders:  
"My three armies in the field were commanded by able officers, my equals in rank and experience—Maj. Gens. George H. Thomas, J. M. Schofield and O. O. Howard. With such commanders I had only to indicate the object desired, and they accomplished it. I cannot over-estimate their services to the country; and must express my deep and heartfelt thanks that coming together from different fields, with different interests, they have co-operated with a harmony that has been productive of the greatest amount of success and good feeling. A more harmonious army does not exist."

**The Draft in Kentucky.**  
A delegation from Kentucky consisting of the Hon. George H. Yeaman, W. P. D. Rush, and others, have called upon the President to day respecting the draft in their state. From their statements, it appears that by the enlistment of Southern sympathizers into the Southern army, from Kentucky, and the enlistment of Kentucky negroes into regiments from other states, the original enrollment, upon which the present draft is founded, would largely and improperly increase the burden resting upon the loyal people of that state.  
The Provost Martial General, to whom the matter was referred, decided as follows: That the enrollment of that state shall be corrected by deducting therefrom the names of all non-residents and persons who shall have been conscripted into the Confederate service, and also, all negroes who have gone to other states, or enlisted in other states in the Federal service. And after the rolls are thus corrected, the quotas heretofore assigned to the various sub-districts, are to be correspondingly reduced. Gen. Fry's official letter will be published in a few days.

The London Star says Sheridan's victory at Opequan is "only one among many recent instances which prove that the superiority of generalship is now wholly with the Federals." It adds that Early was fighting on familiar ground, but only "to be defeated by a comparative stippling, a young General who was hewing his way upward with the saber after Early's name had been for many months familiar to Europe and America as a corps commander."

### From The Rebel Press

(From the Richmond Enquirer Oct 4.)  
THE TREASURY.  
Money has ceased to be a standard of value in the Confederacy. The promissory notes of the Government cannot buy supplies or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce, that even the stringent orders of the War Department, forbidding farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions. Teachers demand a pittance in quibbles or a small fortune in Treasury notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers a premium on all taxes paid in kind, by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose of the highest market price. It floods the country with certificates of debt, instead of the legitimate currency provided by Congress.

The result is lamentable, not because there is poverty in the country, far from it, because mismanagement has produced all the symptoms of exhaustion, disheartening the patriot and elating the enemy. There are still ample resources in this country, large crops are even now at hand, public works remain, and property of every kind abounds. Even specie has not entirely left us, but it is no longer to be seen; it is hid away in stockings, coal holes and inaccessible hiding places.—  
For the political difficulties of the country stimulate to hoarding the chief antagonistic influence to the circulation of coin. This circulation is its living function, but hoarding is the effect of mistrust. An ignorant population like the rustic French and negro with us, always hoard.  
But now, in the hour of our crisis, we all hoard because we are all ignorant.—  
We are utterly at sea as to the state of our finances. Who knows the condition of our Treasury, the state of our banks and the amount of our daily expenditure? The people do not know it, the Secretary of the Treasury does not tell us, and we much fear the Government itself does not choose to know unpleasant truths.—  
But this is cowardly policy unworthy such able men, as we have entrusted with the government of our great country, unworthy the implicit confidence that meets all their demands and appeals, unworthy of a people struggling for life and death. Never did a nation pour more willingly its treasures into the public chest. Millions are paid, day by day, promptly and cheerfully. The rich give their carriages and curtains to cloth the ragged soldiers in the field. The poor give their last crumb of bread to feed the weary by the wayside. Old men and striplings take their lives in their hands and bring it them selves at the first summons.

And is Government alone to do nothing? Are they ever to go on begging, begging, begging? Is there to be no end to these appeals to the people to furnish the army with shoes and socks and clothing, to provide the hospitals with tins, with provisions, with stimulants, to lend their corn and their meat to some distressed General? Whatever is asked for is always forthcoming—is cheerfully given—but what fearful wast! what unpardonable want of system and prudent management! And so with the treasury. Is Mr. Trenholm limited to persuasive advertisements and urgent appeals to the people to favor this loan and take that paper? No one knows better than he does that in finance, above all, there is but one motive that regulates its movements, and that is interest. What we want is not a Sangrado to bleed us to death, but a careful steward who shall make the most of our estate. Confiding not devoted patriotism in the good judgment of our President, we accept his Secretary of the Treasury on trust, and cheerfully put our all in his hands. His coffers swallow it greedily; it disappears, we know not whither, and not a word is vouchsafed to us as the manner in which it is applied. It would be a comfort, at least, to know that we did not suffer in vain, and that if we starve in silence that our brave brothers in the field are well taken care of.

What measures have been taken to distribute the burden equally, to relieve it where it presses too hard, to secure the wise and economical system of perception and distribution, to provide for a return to specie payment after the subsidence of the crisis? Of all these points we are left profoundly ignorant. Is it a wonder then that mistrust and restlessness appear here and there? There is the same steadiness among the people to sacrifice the half, nay, the whole of their property rather than fail in the enter-

prise: there is no murmur heard against the laws or the sacrifice they demand. But the greater the liberality of the people, the stronger the duty to account for their gifts and their confidence; to tell the plain truth and the whole truth is the least that the Government can give in return for such a perfect and implicit reliance on the part of a great nation. We hear of Government taking energetic measures to provide for the wants of their States; even municipalities make efforts to relieve their citizens from distress, and to protect them against extortion. Is the Central Government alone to fold its hands, receive all that is offered and to persist in sullen silence? Can they learn nothing from the great Emperor of France, who, in times of peace even, provides work for the poor, supplies the public with cheap bread, regulates the butcheries, publishing assizes from month to month fixing the prices of meat according to the category and qualities?  
And if nothing else can be done, the people are entitled, and we repeat it, to know the truth, and the whole truth. It will not do to reply that proper reports will be made to Congress. We want to know where we stand, and want to know it now. The people and their Representatives may consult and devise means, and measures to be laid before Congress. It will not do to plead the evil effect such disclosures would have in encouraging the enemy. They know as well as we do that concealment is a confession of weakness, and that the people may safely be trusted with a knowledge of all their difficulties, and will look them boldly in the face, and meet them manfully, with the same energy and self-devotion they have displayed on a hundred battle-fields and during four years of destructive war.

**HOW RICHMOND IS TO BE DEFENDED.**  
(From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 6.)  
The male citizens of Richmond, if duly impressed with the circumstance which surround us, should immediately repair to the public square, or other place of rendezvous, with the utmost promptness on the sounding of the alarm bell. Not only those who belong to military organizations, should thus attend, but all others should assemble to offer themselves for such service as they are capable of.—  
Some who cannot march, may yet be needed to stand guard. There are few who could not render some service in an exigency, and none should absolve themselves from a readiness to do so. Leave it to the authorities to say whether or not a person is wanted, and in what capacity.  
With these views, we are pleased that the indisposition of some to rally to the defense of the city, at the late alarm, was corrected by the persuasion of the provost guard, and that tardy and reluctant citizens are constrained to their duty. We hope that the lesson thus taught may be remembered on the next occasion for we may continue to look for such, and that we may prove to be "minute men" in all future alarms. It will be noble to see a whole population acting thus bravely and patriotically—it will be an unendurable disgrace to such as hide among the garments of ladies wardrobes, as some are reported to have done on the late occasion. Nay, some are said to be thus hid away now—shame on their white hairs. As an inducement and encouragement to the people to rally with promptitude and alacrity, let the authorities, into whose hands they shall go, use them with judgment and discretion, and with as much economy of time and expense as the occasion will allow. Let the implicit faith be honored by returning them to their homes as soon as the exigency is over. Let no ungenerous advantage be taken of their patriotism by subjecting them to an inequality of burdens; such conduct would stimulate the zeal of the people; and with a becoming popular zeal, and a suitable official head, Richmond would be a host in itself. Persons who think more of their own care and safety, than of their duty, and seek to evade assisting in the defense of the city, its homes, its women and children, are unworthy of a residence or sojourn among us and should be visited with the contempt of every one.

**THE SITUATION.**  
(From the Richmond Whig of the 16th.)  
The Petersburg Express of yesterday says: Our army is calmly awaiting the advance of the enemy on the right, fully prepared to receive him when such a move is attempted, though no disposition has been shown to attack our position there since the late reconnaissance, yet it is believed that the silence of the last

few days is but the quiet that precedes the outbreak. It is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to flank our works, as we think the enemy fully satisfied of the utility of all efforts to take them by assault.  
At the present moment, says the Express, attention is directed to the north side of the James river, where a heavy engagement seems not at all unlikely.—  
It is known that Grant has largely reinforced the forces already there within the last two or three nights, and it is not improbable that when fighting commences we shall have it at both ends of the line.  
**HOW TO RETALIATE.**  
The Whig, referring to the destruction of rebel property in the Shenandoah Valley, says: "The fell work is going on by order of Gen. Grant, to destroy every thing that will sustain life in the Valley. There is one effectual way, and the only one that we know of to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity, and that is, to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy say Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the rest as a warning of what may be done and what will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there or in Canada suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted and means provided, selecting some windy night, might fire Boston from the centre to the suburbs.  
They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, etc. Let them do so if they dare; it is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centered nearly all their wealth.  
**A CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES.**  
The Examiner takes to task the two Southern statesmen, Stephens and Boyce, who have advocated the momentous proposition of a convention of all the States, and in a fine vein of ridicule depicts the mighty convention with the South Carolina delegates sitting cheek-by-jowl with Banks, Sumner, Everett and Beas Butler.  
**NEGROES FOR SOLDIERS.**  
(From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 7.)  
It is not necessary now to discuss this matter, and may never become so, but neither the negro or slave will be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause. This war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of the whites, and emancipation of the negroes on that of the enemy. If we fail the slaves are nominally free, and their masters really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. Others States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs.  
**A PALPABLE HIT.**—On the night of the election in Ohio large crowds assembled at the headquarters of the Executive Committee in Cincinnati to hear the news. One of the largest halls was finally opened and speedily filled with rejoicing patriots, who were addressed by various speakers with now and then the reading of a dispatch. Gen. Tom Cery was among the speakers and made the following decided "hit": "When a traitor tears down the American flag, Dix says, 'shoot him on the spot,' but General McClellan says, 'exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to persuade (!) him to lift it up again.'" This was followed by such an outburst of indignation as shook old Mozart to her foundations.  
Fifty pears on a stem eighteen inches in length are exhibited at a fair in San Francisco. The fruit weighs nineteen pounds.  
**Affairs in Missouri.**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 16.  
The rebels under Jeff. Thompson evacuated Sedalia at midnight, taking with them, goods and some few citizens. They took up a line of march for Sanborn's rear.  
Nothing has been heard from Sanborn's cavalry since afternoon.  
Our cavalry occupied Sedalia at daylight this morning.  
Col. Crawford's regiment escaped, and

it is presumed they have returned to their homes.  
Major General A. Pleasanton leaves for the front in the morning to assume command of the cavalry.  
I am told that a vigorous pursuit is organized.  
General Fisk leaves at daylight on an important expedition.  
Price's main force it is supposed is marching toward Lexington.  
Seven thousand of Price's command occupied Sedalia at 4 o'clock this afternoon.  
The rolling stock of the railroad was safely removed to Tipton.  
It is supposed that Price has divided his command, owing to a dispatch received from our cavalry dated at 3 o'clock this afternoon, that Price was moving on Lexington.  
Col. Crawford of the E. M. M. with his command had occupied the place, but it is in doubt where he now is.  
Anderson destroyed the North Missouri road at High Hill. The Rev. Mr. Robinson reports that Anderson told him that his only orders were to raise hell in North Missouri.  
Thirty prisoners were sent in by our cavalry this afternoon.  
Gen. Wolf's brigade, E. M. M., arrived this from Washington.  
The latest reliable intelligence from the seat of war in this State is as follows: Price's forces are on the South side of the river, west of the Lamine and marching towards Lexington.  
There may be one thousand or fifteen hundred rebels on the north side of the Missouri.  
Price's advanced brigade, supposed to be the one commanded by Fagan, reached Independence yesterday. This tends to bear out the supposition that the destination of the whole rebel force is Kansas, and Price is following doubtless with his main body.  
SEDALIA, Oct. 16.  
A rebel force under Gen. Jeff. Thompson, about two thousand strong, attacked this place yesterday about half past two. The militia and citizens, seeing themselves nearly surrounded, and cannon being planted to open upon the town, made a rapid retreat.  
A few in the fort bravely repulsed an attack, but finding themselves deserted and helpless, surrendered as prisoners, and were treated with great respect and kindness, and were paroled here. The citizens were set at liberty without parole. The rebel force left during the night.  
A large infantry force of our troops has now arrived.  
Our merchants lost some clothing, boots, &c. Cloney, Crawford & Co. lost heavily. They estimate their loss at \$5,000. There was no private property destroyed, and no injury done the railroad, except the burning of the water tank.  
The enemy had two pieces of artillery. Mexico, Oct. 16, 4:30 p. m.  
Federal forces hold Fulton since Friday. No gang of Anderson's can take it. Anderson has not been there. Majors, with four hundred rebels, attacked Paris yesterday afternoon. Result not yet known. All safe at this point.  
SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 18.  
All quiet here. From prominent citizens we learn that guerilla bands are very active throughout the district, and have surprised and murdered several staunch Union men. On Wednesday last J. W. McCullah, post-master at Curran, twenty five miles south of this place, and John H. Hort, were murdered in cold blood. The guerillas plundered McCullah's house of everything valuable, including a large sum of money in gold and silver. Every citizen able to bear arms is in the service, and the guerillas are being vigorously pursued, and a great many overtaken and captured. The citizens are determined to resist the enemy, and Price may expect to meet a reception only second to that which awaits him when he "shuffles off this mortal coil."  
Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Brutsche, 5th M. S. M., Assistant Adjutant General, is commanding the troops in this district in the absence of General Sanborn. Rations and forage are sufficiently abundant. The country can sustain the inhabitants and troops until communication is again resumed.  
Major McMahon, with a rebel force is reported to be at Hartsville. Our troops are in hot pursuit.  
HARD BISCUIT.—One pound of flour, one egg, two ounces butter, wet hard with milk, and put immediately in the oven.

From The Rebel Press (From the Richmond Enquirer Oct 4.) THE TREASURY. Money has ceased to be a standard of value in the Confederacy. The promissory notes of the Government cannot buy supplies or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce, that even the stringent orders of the War Department, forbidding farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions. Teachers demand a pittance in quibbles or a small fortune in Treasury notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers a premium on all taxes paid in kind, by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose of the highest market price. It floods the country with certificates of debt, instead of the legitimate currency provided by Congress.

The result is lamentable, not because there is poverty in the country, far from it, because mismanagement has produced all the symptoms of exhaustion, disheartening the patriot and elating the enemy. There are still ample resources in this country, large crops are even now at hand, public works remain, and property of every kind abounds. Even specie has not entirely left us, but it is no longer to be seen; it is hid away in stockings, coal holes and inaccessible hiding places.— For the political difficulties of the country stimulate to hoarding the chief antagonistic influence to the circulation of coin. This circulation is its living function, but hoarding is the effect of mistrust. An ignorant population like the rustic French and negro with us, always hoard. But now, in the hour of our crisis, we all hoard because we are all ignorant.— We are utterly at sea as to the state of our finances. Who knows the condition of our Treasury, the state of our banks and the amount of our daily expenditure? The people do not know it, the Secretary of the Treasury does not tell us, and we much fear the Government itself does not choose to know unpleasant truths.— But this is cowardly policy unworthy such able men, as we have entrusted with the government of our great country, unworthy the implicit confidence that meets all their demands and appeals, unworthy of a people struggling for life and death. Never did a nation pour more willingly its treasures into the public chest. Millions are paid, day by day, promptly and cheerfully. The rich give their carriages and curtains to cloth the ragged soldiers in the field. The poor give their last crumb of bread to feed the weary by the wayside. Old men and striplings take their lives in their hands and bring it them selves at the first summons.

And is Government alone to do nothing? Are they ever to go on begging, begging, begging? Is there to be no end to these appeals to the people to furnish the army with shoes and socks and clothing, to provide the hospitals with tins, with provisions, with stimulants, to lend their corn and their meat to some distressed General? Whatever is asked for is always forthcoming—is cheerfully given—but what fearful wast! what unpardonable want of system and prudent management! And so with the treasury. Is Mr. Trenholm limited to persuasive advertisements and urgent appeals to the people to favor this loan and take that paper? No one knows better than he does that in finance, above all, there is but one motive that regulates its movements, and that is interest. What we want is not a Sangrado to bleed us to death, but a careful steward who shall make the most of our estate. Confiding not devoted patriotism in the good judgment of our President, we accept his Secretary of the Treasury on trust, and cheerfully put our all in his hands. His coffers swallow it greedily; it disappears, we know not whither, and not a word is vouchsafed to us as the manner in which it is applied. It would be a comfort, at least, to know that we did not suffer in vain, and that if we starve in silence that our brave brothers in the field are well taken care of.

What measures have been taken to distribute the burden equally, to relieve it where it presses too hard, to secure the wise and economical system of perception and distribution, to provide for a return to specie payment after the subsidence of the crisis? Of all these points we are left profoundly ignorant. Is it a wonder then that mistrust and restlessness appear here and there? There is the same steadiness among the people to sacrifice the half, nay, the whole of their property rather than fail in the enter-

prise: there is no murmur heard against the laws or the sacrifice they demand. But the greater the liberality of the people, the stronger the duty to account for their gifts and their confidence; to tell the plain truth and the whole truth is the least that the Government can give in return for such a perfect and implicit reliance on the part of a great nation. We hear of Government taking energetic measures to provide for the wants of their States; even municipalities make efforts to relieve their citizens from distress, and to protect them against extortion. Is the Central Government alone to fold its hands, receive all that is offered and to persist in sullen silence? Can they learn nothing from the great Emperor of France, who, in times of peace even, provides work for the poor, supplies the public with cheap bread, regulates the butcheries, publishing assizes from month to month fixing the prices of meat according to the category and qualities? And if nothing else can be done, the people are entitled, and we repeat it, to know the truth, and the whole truth. It will not do to reply that proper reports will be made to Congress. We want to know where we stand, and want to know it now. The people and their Representatives may consult and devise means, and measures to be laid before Congress. It will not do to plead the evil effect such disclosures would have in encouraging the enemy. They know as well as we do that concealment is a confession of weakness, and that the people may safely be trusted with a knowledge of all their difficulties, and will look them boldly in the face, and meet them manfully, with the same energy and self-devotion they have displayed on a hundred battle-fields and during four years of destructive war.

**HOW RICHMOND IS TO BE DEFENDED.** (From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 6.) The male citizens of Richmond, if duly impressed with the circumstance which surround us, should immediately repair to the public square, or other place of rendezvous, with the utmost promptness on the sounding of the alarm bell. Not only those who belong to military organizations, should thus attend, but all others should assemble to offer themselves for such service as they are capable of.— Some who cannot march, may yet be needed to stand guard. There are few who could not render some service in an exigency, and none should absolve themselves from a readiness to do so. Leave it to the authorities to say whether or not a person is wanted, and in what capacity. With these views, we are pleased that the indisposition of some to rally to the defense of the city, at the late alarm, was corrected by the persuasion of the provost guard, and that tardy and reluctant citizens are constrained to their duty. We hope that the lesson thus taught may be remembered on the next occasion for we may continue to look for such, and that we may prove to be "minute men" in all future alarms. It will be noble to see a whole population acting thus bravely and patriotically—it will be an unendurable disgrace to such as hide among the garments of ladies wardrobes, as some are reported to have done on the late occasion. Nay, some are said to be thus hid away now—shame on their white hairs. As an inducement and encouragement to the people to rally with promptitude and alacrity, let the authorities, into whose hands they shall go, use them with judgment and discretion, and with as much economy of time and expense as the occasion will allow. Let the implicit faith be honored by returning them to their homes as soon as the exigency is over. Let no ungenerous advantage be taken of their patriotism by subjecting them to an inequality of burdens; such conduct would stimulate the zeal of the people; and with a becoming popular zeal, and a suitable official head, Richmond would be a host in itself. Persons who think more of their own care and safety, than of their duty, and seek to evade assisting in the defense of the city, its homes, its women and children, are unworthy of a residence or sojourn among us and should be visited with the contempt of every one.

**THE SITUATION.** (From the Richmond Whig of the 16th.) The Petersburg Express of yesterday says: Our army is calmly awaiting the advance of the enemy on the right, fully prepared to receive him when such a move is attempted, though no disposition has been shown to attack our position there since the late reconnaissance, yet it is believed that the silence of the last few days is but the quiet that precedes the outbreak. It is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to flank our works, as we think the enemy fully satisfied of the utility of all efforts to take them by assault. At the present moment, says the Express, attention is directed to the north side of the James river, where a heavy engagement seems not at all unlikely.— It is known that Grant has largely reinforced the forces already there within the last two or three nights, and it is not improbable that when fighting commences we shall have it at both ends of the line.

**HOW TO RETALIATE.** The Whig, referring to the destruction of rebel property in the Shenandoah Valley, says: "The fell work is going on by order of Gen. Grant, to destroy every thing that will sustain life in the Valley. There is one effectual way, and the only one that we know of to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity, and that is, to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy say Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the rest as a warning of what may be done and what will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there or in Canada suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted and means provided, selecting some windy night, might fire Boston from the centre to the suburbs. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, etc. Let them do so if they dare; it is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centered nearly all their wealth. A CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES. The Examiner takes to task the two Southern statesmen, Stephens and Boyce, who have advocated the momentous proposition of a convention of all the States, and in a fine vein of ridicule depicts the mighty convention with the South Carolina delegates sitting cheek-by-jowl with Banks, Sumner, Everett and Beas Butler. NEGROES FOR SOLDIERS. (From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 7.) It is not necessary now to discuss this matter, and may never become so, but neither the negro or slave will be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause. This war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of the whites, and emancipation of the negroes on that of the enemy. If we fail the slaves are nominally free, and their masters really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. Others States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs. A PALPABLE HIT.—On the night of the election in Ohio large crowds assembled at the headquarters of the Executive Committee in Cincinnati to hear the