HE ADVERTISER.

OWNVILLE, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1863.

## LOCAL.

C. H. SCRIVEN,

ERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, and Dealer in Book, and Colored Inks of the Best Quality, 41 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is our authorized agent for the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*.

MATHER & ABBOTT,

NITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, 233 Broadway, New York, are authorized agents for the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*.

JOY, COE & CO.,

DVERTISING AGENTS, and Dealers in Inks and Ink Material of all kinds, Office Tribune Building, New York, and Brown's Iron Building Philadelphia, are authorized agents for the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*.

eral letters and communications crowded out this week.

is rumored that but one company of lry will be stationed in this county, point selected is Nemaha City.

here will be religious service at the bytterian Church to-morrow (Sun- ) at the usual hour by Rev. H. H. kins.

CLOTHING.—Mr. Seigel has just re- ved a new stock of winter clothing will give good bargains for cash, notstanding the high price of goods in east.

STEAMBOAT.—The Emily, which had up for the winter, at Neb. City, find- no danger to be apprehended of the r freezing over, for some time to come p steam, and started for St. Louis forepart of this week. She passed s on Tuesday morning.

COUNTY CONTRACT.—R. J. WHITNEY, this place, was awarded a Contract at aha this week, by Adjutant General Nixon, for furnishing 5,000 bushels of rn, and 160 tons of hay to be deliv- ed at this place and Nemaha City. He to receive 25 cents per bushel for corn fifteen dollars per ton for hay.

THE WEATHER, still continues warm early Spring. We occasionally have pleasant shower, sometimes accom- ied by thunder and lightning, but ly the sky is as clear and the air as and pure as any climate on the globe e ground is not yet frozen to any depth. me of our farmers are engaged at wing. Mr. John Bennett was break- Prairie all day on Christmas, as he s, "just for the name of the thing."

GLEASON'S LITERARY COMPANION IN ORS.—This valuable literary weekly commence a new volume January 1863, in grand style, and will be ted in eight different colors, some- g which never has been attempted in or any other country, with new type entire new dress throughout. The panion is an elegant, moral and re- l miscellaneous famly journal. Its mns are devoted to polite literature, and humor, prose and poetic gems. unrivalled corps of writers and artists been engaged for the coming year, several new and popular features be introduced. Each number will beautifully illustrated. In size the rary Companion is some fifteen hun- d square inches, forming a mammoth ty of sixteen octavo pages, and con- ing nearly twice as much reading r and of a more refined character any other weekly paper. Terms, $2 a year. Sample copies sent free. ished weekly by F. Gleason, corner remont and Bromfield streets, Bos- Mass.

[For the Nebraska Advertiser.]

### New Year.

s this number of your paper comes for the first time, in this New Year, that it is customary to wish one an- r a "Happy New Year," I desire to w the custom. But it is not sufficient culate a nonsensical formality, this ility has no meaning on the lips of who fulfills a mere duty of polite- it may have a thousand different ications on the part of those who d to form sincere wishes for their . What is a happy year for the ious man? One that brings him , honor and power. What is it e lover? One in which he obtains ess of the object of his affection. e artist? That in which he achieves ster-piece. For the politician? That hich he finds out a new idea. For uthor? One in which he makes a ving. For the preacher? One in he sees a great number of people his Bible. For the dervish? That rch he makes a pilgrimage to Mec. For the bonze?—But there would end, were we to enumerate all the ns, all the fancies, all the extrava- s which may be hidden under our e wish.

e we to understand that everything ured in the wishes thus formed by men, either for their own happiness, r that of their kindred or friends? ll wishes correspond to real wants nature; they are all just and right ut respect and cease to be reasona- only when they become exclusive or ntal. Thus wealth represents the s of living or participating with ude in the enjoyments of natural dustrial productions. It is, there- good to wish for wealth; but every ust wish it for all, and not only for ; he must wish a fair and impar- tial repartition of true wealth among all the members of the human family, and not aspire to the fictitious capital, which represents privilege, laziness, injustice and all social vices. In examining other wishes, we equally can see in what they are allowable; in what they may be rectified. There is nothing, even the pilgrimage to Mecca, in which we may not discover the satisfaction of the legitimate want, of seeing the world and visiting places, illustrated by great events. What is absurd in this pilgrimage, is the pretention that Mecca, or any other place is more holy and more venerable than any other city or place upon earth.

Among the New Year's wishes, there is one whose custom is consecrated by popular good sense; a wish which surpasses all others in importance and rectitude; it is that of a good health. In regard to this we have nothing to suppress, nothing to criticise. We can but approve of it, confirm and explain it.—Health is the normal development of our strength and faculties; it is the first, the most important of all riches, that without which everything is but illusion and mockery. We do not consider it only as a phisical advantage; for from indicating the triumph of matter and the denomination of animality upon moral nature, it is a pure indication of the empire which reason exercises upon the senses and upon inferior appetites. Our being is spiritually constituted, viz: it is formed in such a manner that all the functions of the organism concur to the mere and more perfect manifestation of the will, of the sentimant and thought. From the moment that this rigorous condition of our organization is forgotten, from the moment we flatter our animal propensities at the expense of the mind, it is not only the mind but the body which suffers.—Life, contained in the vicious circle of matter, tends to come out of it, and to overthrow the obstacle we set to its natural course. There is, then, no health, no possible harmony in our existence, without a complete subordination of all the parts of our being to the rational principle and to the law of progress.—Thus, in wishing our friends and all men a good health, we wish them material and moral well-being, a life conformable to all the prescriptions of hygiene, a clear and vigorous intelligence, pure love, benevolence for all their fellow-creatures; a wisdom capable of bearing all trials, finally, perfection.

Forsooth, we give only advice. But, generally, those who wish a "Happy New Year," do not even so much, for, they content themselves with leaving to chance the realization of their wishes. Chance is the god of weakness and ignorance. Accordingly as we advance in strength and science, we escape from its empire. Our destiny depends upon ourselves, not upon a blind fatality or an arbitrary power; at least such is the regime of liberty and reason, which we must endeavor with all our power to establish for the individual and for society.—No one ought to impose upon another without being exposed. Let every one examine his own conscience, his mind, and his organism, and see what progress he has made towards this end.

We must certainly acknowledge that intellect develops itself both in the individual and among nations, that ideas are brought to light, that social principles gain ground, here and elsewhere; that certain individuals learn trades or profession, and several of them too, in a very short time; but here as elsewhere, this move is made out of the official sphere, and to-day, more than ever, men who devote themselves to the work of progress and perfectibility, must shun the deleterious influence of an ignorant, brutal or malignant power. A. G.

[For the Advertiser.]

### Ridiculously Lying Report!

MR. EDITOR: I read in your last paper a communication purporting to be from Mr. ABOUT TOWN. About Town means two or three bodies in town; one alone could not invent so many lies, at once; he had to call upon help. But those bodies are cowardly fellows, who dare not put their names to their witty production; do they not know that anonymous conveys the idea of suspicious? If they did not belong to the tribes of *Flatheads and Snakes*, their composition would not be so *flat and dull*, nor would they crawl, like the snake, hiding to bite and to throw their poison in the dark.—Fortunately, unlike the venom of the real snakes, that human venom cannot hurt, when we know the nature of the beings from which it proceeds; when we know that the venom proceeds from jealousy and fear, in consequence of incompetency, and from inability to give an answer to my communication. When we cannot deny, we abuse and redicule or laugh; it is the way of the ignorant and of those who feel they are in the wrong. It was confessed that About Town's article was not founded on *facts*, but only on *supposition*, and, of course on *lies*, in order to *devil me*. But the communication I wrote was founded on *facts*,—the charges were *facts*, and those Camanches, Flatheads and Snakes, vicious as they are, acknowledge it; they never made any attempt to bite at it,—to contradict or to refute it: they know they could not. Confront, then, the authors of both communications, viz: About Town's and mine, and say on what side is truth and honor, and on what side is meanness and lying;—say who belongs to the tribes of Camanches, who are plunderers,—to the tribes of Flatheads and Snakes;—who is ashamed and shameful,—who hides to bite like snakes and who dares to come out, openly and publicly, without fear. Should an impartial jury be summoned to decide in the case, who would they decide in favor of?

About Town's communication denotes a mind so obtuse, so malicious and so mean that it cannot have been produced but by a silly head, and a black heart, divested of every principle of honor and probity.

It as written in a negro style, both as to the spelling and the phraseology; as to the ideas and the knowledge it contains and the purpose aimed at, it is shameful, and can have been written only by a shameless man.

It was evidently, intended to cast reflections upon me; but I would rather by far be reflected upon by such men than to receive their approbation; for, the approbation of malicious and lying men is always a disadvantage.

I wrote seriously; About Town, unable to refute my arguments and my charges, leaves them on the shoulders of those they were intended for and turns to ridicule, but in such a manner that he himself becomes ridiculous.

In About Town's communication, there is no shrewdness, no manifestation of intellect, no truth, no plausibility, in any sense of the term; in a word, it is, from the very beginning to the very end, a *lie*, an exhibition of ignorance, of malice, of jealousy, of fear, of cowardice, of insipidity.

Dull, short-minded, flat-headed, snakish. About Town, think not that I will compare with you, unless you make yourself known, and openly, courageously and publicly dare to throw down the gauntlet of bravery on the arena. I will not combat in the dark, without knowing whether you are a worthy antagonist or not; and any blackguard in the country may do as well as you have done; throw venemous weapons at a distance in the dark to the unawares; such weapons and such men are contemptible. Still, if you keep lurking out to injure me by your slanders and lies,—to bite me, in the dark, as snakes do, and as is also the habit of the Flatheads,—of ignorant, and cowardly men, I shall be on the lookout for you.—I shall conquer or I shall die; but I shall not die, because I can conquer you. I despise a man who hides himself, when he slanders an other.

Vile slanderer, you can bring forth, and say, truthfully, nothing which can stain my character, my aims, my knowledge, my intellect, my truthfulnes, my honor, my honesty, my probity, etc.: I defy you. Can you defy me, also, on these points? Let me know who you are, so as to give me a chance to get at you.

Indeed, at first, I had a certain desire to know you and look at you as an object of curiosity; but an idea struck me that you were less a curious than a degenerated object, and I never did nor do I care about beholding the freaks of nature, such, for instance, as a Tom-Thumb genius.

Mr. About Town, I own that, when I heard that you were to come out against me, I thought I should have to fight a noble, mighty Lion, but you are, indeed, only a miserable Hawck.

A. GODFREY.

For the Advertiser.

### To Mr. About Town.

MR. EDITOR:—I. who for the first time in my life; make an attempt to write, am Mr. About Town's cousin, and, of course, must be well acquainted with him. My cue is put to activity by the very interesting and smart communication of his, which appeared in your last issue of the 27th ultimo, viz: December 1862, although I could not read it thro', without falling asleep. When I woke up, and saw the paper in my hands, I was ashamed of myself; methought I was a very sleepy head or had no head, at all; for, it was so acute, so sharp, so ingenious, so high and thrill in sound, and manifested such noble and magnificent ideas! I felt, with my two hands, all over my shoulders, and came to think, though, that I felt something like a head, and called it a head anyhow, I looked again at the communication, and, lo! I beheld that the communication itself had no *head*, instead of me having none. I felt all over it, as I did all over my shoulders, to see if I could not find something like it, but, to my great astonishment, I could not succeed. What! said I; it is not possible that I were a *fool*; for, I have a head, and, as the communication has none at all, not even a shadow of it, it must be the commmunication which is *foolish*, for, a head were it of ever so little value, were it but a sheep's head, is better than none at all, I know. Then, I began to doubt that my cousin About Town had no wit to spare. Still as it was in the columns of the *Advertiser* and could not believe that an Editor would insert any such thing as this, without a *head* and with such a queer name, I looked, then, for some sense; I looked and looked again and again, but could not find any whatever. I tried, therefore, to conclude that my cousin About Town is a *fool*, a *liar*, an *ignorant, malignant, blockhead*. I was mighty sorry for it, but could not help it. Why, About Town need not be afraid of his cousin.

The communication reminds me of a story of real life, which I wish to relate to your readers, Mr. Editor; it is as follows: Once upon a time, there lived four Black Birds of very ill dispositions.—They were *jealous* they were *cowardly*, they were *ignorant*. They thought of settling and building their nests somewhere; they looked around with their bird's eyes, hovering over the world; They saw France, England, Scotland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, America, etc, they asked of the different countries a permit, to build their nests there, but everywhere the answer was: No! no! unless you show your qualifications, as being birds of honor and of probity, of knowledge and competency for the business you wish to engage into. Those black birds, knowing and feeling they had not the qualifications required of them, flew farther and farther away.—Finally they reached a town, in the far west, called Brownville. There, they alighted; they built their nests without ceremony and without opposition on the part of the good citizens, under the eaves of every house in the place. No one inquired about their qualifications, and they stuck there with great delight, and even the inhabitants considered them to be quite fine fellows. They grew proud and haughty, singing merrily loud and fine songs, indeed. It came to pass, however, that, in the course of human events, a certain other bird arrived at that place. Eh! they opened their eyes as wide as owls at night! they looked at him; they found out he wanted to settle there, too. They looked again and again, but they did not like him. He was not ignorant, consequently, he was not cowardly nor jealous. What he did and said, he did and said openly, publicly; he was qualified and could build his nest wherever he pleased without fear of being prevented to do so for want of knowledge and probity.

The black birds, of evil dispositions, changed their joyful tunes and sang out the songs of the mocking-bird. They tried to make it appear that he was what they were and even less; but they did not sing openly, boldly and publicly; they would sing only in the dark;—they would whisper under the eaves of every roof and to the ears of every person:—"He is a bad bird! have nothing to do with him! he'll hurt you! Drive him away away with him!" The lone bird found it out and heard it. He fearlessly and boldly came out against them and made them known such as they were.—He proved their wickedness, and their imposition upon the people, in revealing their hidden mechinations,—their ignorance, their ill-dispositions, both by the falsehoods they sang out and the deeds they performed.

After this, some of the citizens did dare to ask the Black Birds: Gent. Black Birds, what can you say about the Lone Bird's lay? A. "Nothing, sir, nothing at all." Then, what can you do? A. "Well," pretily chiriped one of them, "I have learned the blacksmith trade a few years ago, and now, I think, I can do more than that; I can buy drugs at Lett's and administer them, too." Another one warbled out: "Well! Gents, I was once a clerk in a drug store, and now, can't I sing out the praises of the Medical science and distribute drugs, too?" The third answered with some gruffness:—"Don't you think that I once kept an apothecary shop? Who can, better than I, apportion to mankind the benefits of medical stuffs?" The fourth, like a grimalkin said that he "had learned several trades and can follow the one he pleases: he did not care which, and, like the others, did not pretend to be a physician, anyhow. He did not care what he followed."

One of them constantly sang out:—"Diphtheria! Diphtheria! Diphtheria!" Another: "Liver-diseases! Liver-diseases! Liver-diseases, only!" The third: "No cure for Neuralgy! for Neuralgy! for Neuralgy! For every thing else, Morphine! Morphine! Morphine!"—The fourth and the oldest: "No Ovarian Tumor has ever been cured! No Ovarian Tumor can be cured!" The Lone Bird says it is all false.

There they were, and thus they sang, when I left; and I believe they are still there. I have not heard of them for a great while, but when I heard of them last, the Lone Bird had not yet been driven away.

MR. ABOUT TOWN'S COUSIN.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

J. SCHUTZ

Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

LAND SALE.

By authority and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Land Office in Brownville, on the 10th of January, 1863, the following described lands, viz.:

The south west quarter section 13, township 1, range 16, east.

This tract of land can only be sold for cash.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter, section 11, town 4, range 14, east.

West half south west quarter section 12, town 4, range 14, east.

North east quarter section 7, town 2, range 15, east.

North west quarter section 8, town 2, range 15, east.

South west quarter section 22, town 3, range 15, east.

North east quarter of north west quarter section 6, town 3, range 10, east.

South west quarter of south east quarter, and south east quarter of south west quarter, section 34, town 6, range 10.

The above lands were entered previous to the land sales, and the enteries have since been cancelled.

RICHARD BARRETT, Register.

S. R. JAMISON, Receiver.

FOR FALL TRADE.

JOHN C. DUESER,

MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.,

Takes pleasure in announcing that he has now on hand, a large and select stock of every article in his line,

COOK STOVES,

Of all the improved patterns, viz: Plymouth Rock, Charter Oak, Valley Forge, Elevated Oven, &c., &c., &c.,

HEATING STOVES,

Box and Parlor Stoves of an endless variety, some of which are entirely new designs, viz: Combined *Cook and Parlor Stoves*, something very nice for small families.

I CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO MY

HEAVY SEEHT IRON,

*for Sugar Boilers*, and

LARGE CAST IRON KETTLES,

A VARIETY OF CHEAP

LARD AND COAL OIL LAMPS

Brass, Copper, and sheet iron ware; Lanterns, Shovels and Japanned Ware, &c., &c.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS!

OF the latest and most improved Styles, cheap for cash.

I am prepared to put up guttering and spouting, and all other work of my line at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner, which I warrant to give satisfaction.

August 2, 1862.

HELLO, STRANGER!

WHERE DID YOU GET THOSE

NEW GOODS?

AT

J. BERRY & CO'S.,

THE VERY CHEAPEST HOUSE IN

BROWNVILLE.

J. BERRY & CO.,

Have just received, and are now opening, at their stand on Main street, one of the largest stocks of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES

ever offered in this market. Remember the place,

J. BERRY & CO'S.,

No. 11, Main street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

May 29, 1862. n47-tf

"FAST HORSES."

CITY LIVERY STABLE

AND

FEED STORE,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

BENJAMIN ROGERS,

ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the entire interest in the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by Rogers & Brother. He is now prepared to accommodate the public with

Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddle Horses,
&c., &., &c.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.

BENJAMIN ROGERS.

N. B.—The partnership heretofore existing between Benjamin & Joshua Rogers is dissolved.

JOSHUA & BENJAMIN ROGERS,

May 29th, 1862. n47-tf

PRINDLE'S PATENT.

Agricultural Cauldron and Steamer.

FOR SALE 221 and 223 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Prices, Wood $35, Coal $38, staple sizes—other sizes in proportion, with freight added from factory in New York to Chicago.

The advantages of cooked over raw food is admitted by all. The old way of boiling in kettles is both slow and expensive, so much so that but few men do it. Something more practical must be had. Steam seemes to be the only alternative. The Patentee has retained all the advantages of the Portable Caldron for boiling, and devised means of generating steam sufficient for all purposes. It is simple and practical, and proves a PERFECT SUCCESS.

W. H. AUSTIN,

Sole agent for Illinois and North-West, 221 & 223 S. Water St., Chicago.

Where will also be found DOWNS & Co's Deep Well Pumps, Force Cisterns, Chain and Common Well Pumps, Thimble Skeins and Sad Irons, as well as every variety of Farming Tools, Cast Iron Corn-Shellers, Feed Mills, Hay and Platform Scales, Stoves, &c. The above will be sold on account of the manufacturers, at their respective factory prices adding freight to this place.

January 1862. tf

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that the Indians of our respective tribes are not permitted to go beyond the limits of their Reservations, without the written permission of their Agents; and all persons are cautioned against harboring vagrant Indians. Due attention to this notice will enable us to detect the authors of depredations, and prevent the recurrence of annoyances of which complaints are frequently made.

O. H. IRISH, Omaha Agent,
J. P. BAKER, Otoe Agent,
B. F. LUSHBAUGH, Pawnee Agent.

November 23, 1861. n19-3w

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

Having recently made large additions to my stock, consisting of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, WAGON WHIPS, BUGGY WHIPS, OX LASHES, HORSE LASHES, STAGE LASHES, SURCINGLES, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LEATHERS, &c., &c.

I think I can accommodate all in quality, quantity and price. I work none but best Oak Tanned Leather, and getting it directly from tanneries in Ohio, feel confident it will give satisfaction.

Plasterer's Hair on Hand Cheap.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

J. W. MIDDLETON.

September 13, 1862. n9-1y

CLOTHE YOURSELVES.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING

Ever offered in this Market.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT!

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVS

AT THE

Batimore Cothing Store.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DAVID SEIGEL,

Announce to the public that he has opened out a stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPET SACKS,
GENTLMEN'S UNDERWEAR,
&c., &c., &c.

Unprecedented in quantity, quality and prices. He is determined his prices shall correspond with the times, and therefore offer here in the West, at just as low rates as such goods can be purchased anywhere in the United States. As a sample of his prices he will mention that he sells

Coats from $1,25 up to $15,
Pants from $1 to $7,
Vests from $1 to $5.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fancy and White Shirts, Suspenders, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., in the same proportion.

The proprietor embrace this opportunity of returning thanks for past patronage, and promise to spare no efforts in the future to give entire satisfaction.

Call and see him.

DAVID SEIGEL.

Brownville, June 18, 1861.-1y

LETT, STRICKLER & Co.

MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

We are now receiving and opening a complete assortment of Merchandise, consisting

OF DRY GOODS:

Prints, Muslins,
Drills, Osnaburg,
Denims, Cottonades,
Apron Check, Hickory,
Jeans, Berages, Linen,
Dress Goods,
All Wool Delaines,
Fancy and Plain Silk,
Lawnes, Saten Vestings,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimere,
Hooped Skirts,
&c., &., &c.

OF GROCERIES:

Coffee, Tea,
Soap, Molasses,
Candles, B. C. Soda,
Saleratus, Vinegar
White and Brown Sugar,
Sack, Barrel and Dairy Salt,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

OF HARDWARE:

Axes, Hatches,
Butts, Screws,
Locks, Latches,
Nails, Tacks
Penknives,
Knives and Forks,
Hand Saw and Mill Files,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

OF QUEENSWARE:

Cups and Saucers,
Plates and Platters,
Dishes and Tumblers,
Coal Oill Lamps,
Lamp Chimneys,
Wicks, &c., &c.

OF BOOTS & SHOES:

Women's Shoes,
Kip, Calf, Buff and Kid,
Gaiters, Calf Shoes,
Oxford Ties, Misses Shoes,
Slippers, Men's Calf,
Men's Brogans, Copper Toe,
Kip and Course Boots, &c., &c.

OF HATS & CAPS:

Panama,
Leghorn,
Planter's,
Straw, Wool,
Cassimere,
Plantation,
Shaker Hoods,
&c., &c., &c.

Of Farming Utensils:

Cradles, Rakes,
Forks, Plows,
Scythes, Snaths,
Shovels, Spades,
Hoes, &c., &., &c. &c.

OF LUMBER:

Clear and 2nd rate
Pine Flooring, Siding,
Boards 1, 1 1-2 and
2 Inches Thick,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Pine Lath,
All Sizes Sash,
All Sizes Doors,
All Sizes Blinds,

We calf the attention of the public to our stock, as our CASH TERMS enable us to sell low.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

LETT, STRICKLER & CO.

Brownville, July 24, 1862. n30-tf.

1862. 1862.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

THEODORE HILL,

Is receiving, and will continue to receive during the summer, one of

THE LARGEST

AND

BEST STOCKS

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

FROM

New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

That has ever been exhibited in the Western Country, embracing all the latest styles and novelties of the times. His stock embraces

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Queensware,
Hats and Caps,
Shakers,
Boots and Shoes,
Doors and Sash,
Glass and Putty,
Fine Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.

Among his Dry Goods will be found

Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Bareges, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Demees, Striped Sheeting, Cottonades, Hosiery, Gloves, The Latest Styles Hoop Skirts, Notions, &c., &c.

He has much the Largest Stock of QUEENSWARE in the Upper Country.

THEODORE HILL,

Agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail Road Packet Line of Steamboats.

May 22, 1862. n46-tf.

McCORMICK'

Reaper and Mower

MANUFACTURED AT

Chicago, Ill.

This celebrated machine is by all odds the *BEST GRAIN AND GRASS CUTTER IN THE WORLD*, Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of those interested in other machines, C. H. McCormick & Bro. manufacture at the rate of 8,000 per year. Many changes have been affected during the past season, and for 1863 the "McCormick" is presented with greater attractions than ever before. As a reaper,

THE ECONOMY OF POWER

IN THIS MACHINE, ITS

Strength, Durability, and Simplicity,

give it preference over all others. New improvements added, have materially lessened the direct draught, and so obviated the *side* draught that many assure us that it does not now exist. The draught of the Reaper is so light that in numerous instances the large four horse machine is worked with but two horses.

FOR MOWING.

The Machine of 1862 will stand any test that may be applied. Our Guard and Patent Cleaner effectually prevents choking, no matter what the condition of the grass, while our new divider point separates baldly lodged and tangled clover or grass, where other machines fail.

There is also a great advantage in our serrated sickle edge over the smooth, as it does not require sharpening so often, thus saving time. Our sickle will frequently run through an entire harvest without once grinding, while the smooth edge must be ground once each day, if not oftner. With a smoth edge the draught increases as the knife becomes dull. Our draught is uniform, and in the repeated trials during the season of 1860 61, proved far lighter than single Mowers, cutting at the same time from twelve to eighteen inches wider.

Our Mower can be used with or without the reel, this is important, as without the reel it weighs but about 670 pounds.

In addition to the very liberal warrantee given to all purchasers, we would say as heretofore, that farmers who may desire it, are at liberty to work our machine through the harvest, with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred.

Pamphlets with full description of improvements, testimonials, &c., can be had by application to

THEO. HILL, Agent,

Brownville, N. T.

May 15, 1862. n45-tf

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED T PRICES

TO UIT

THE TIMES.

JOHN A. PONN

Is now receiving and opening out his Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Iron and Nails,
Flour and Bacon,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Furniture,
Sash and Doors,
Window Glass,
etc., etc., etc.

Which I will sell cheap for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Brownville, April 24, 1862. n42-3m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.