BY TELEGRAPH.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamer S. Spaulding from New Orleans 24th, has arrived. Among her passengers are Gen. Butler and staff, excepting Jonas H. French and Capt. John Clark, who remain.

Gen. Butler, prior to leaving New Orleans, gave a reception at the City Hall, where hundreds of officers and citizens called on him.

Gen. Butler also issued a farewell address to the citizens, in which he says he leaves in the proud consciousness of carrying with him the blessings of the humble and loyal, under the cottage roof and in the cabin of the slaves; content to incur the sneers of the saloon and curses of Tarrish.

He concludes by saying months of experience and observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety of yourselves and of the Union.

On the 54th, Gen. Banks issued an address, appending to which is the President's proclamation of Emancipation.

In his address, Gen. Banks, after recounting the object and effect of the President's proclamation, says: It is manifest that the changes suggested by the proclamation do not take place at any precise period, and Gen. Banks calls upon all persons, citizens or slaves, to govern themselves accordingly.

All unusual public demonstrations will be for the present suspended, and Provost Marshals are enjoined to prevent any disturbances of the peace. Slaves are advised to remain upon the plantations until their privileges are definitely established, resting assured whatever benefits the Government intends will be secured them.

General Banks also instructs officers to secure the strictest discipline in camps. Attention is also called to the act of Congress forbidding the return of slaves by the army.

The war is not waged for the overthrow of slavery, but to restore the Constitutional relations of the United States, and each of the States.

If slavery is to be preserved the war must cease and the former constitutional relations again be established, for no military man, in the event of the continuance of the war, will council the preservation of slavery.

A continuance of the war will leave no other trace of the rebellion than emancipation. The contest in public, as in social, strengthens and consolidates fatherly affection.

It is barely nationality that is not trustworthy in its strength against domestic enemies. Success of a local interest widens the scope of human history; and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. Is out of such contests great nations are born.

Banks concludes thus: Let us fufill the conditions of the last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with wise enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand amongst the world united.

Up to the sailing of the steamer, nothing had transpired as to the intended movements of General Banks, but it was known a campaign had been marked out with Baton Rouge as a base of operations.

Graphic Account of the Battle at Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1—I have just arrived from a terrific battle, on Stone's River, in front of Murfreesboro', on the west side of that town. It has raged with unremitting fury two days, and at last report was not yet decided. It is one of the most ferocious of modern battles, sustained by both sides with splendid determination.

Gen. Rosecrans marched from Nashville last Friday with about 45,000 effective men and 100 pieces of artillery, skirmished all the way to the battle field, the enemy retreating bitterly. The whole Tuesday was spent in reconnoitering. The enemy was found strongly posted with artillery in a bend of Stone's River, his flanks resting on the west side of Murfreesboro.

The centre had also the advantage of high ground, with a dense growth of cedars masking them completely. Their position gave them the advantage of a cross fire, and Gen. McCook's corps closed in their left on Wilkerson's Creek.—Negley, of Thomas's corps, worked, with great difficulty, to the front of the rebel center. Critenden's corps was posted on a comparatively clear ground on the left; Palmer's and Van Cleve's division in front in the woods, and held in reserve. A battle was expected all day Wednesday, but the enemy merely skirmished and threw a few shells, one of which killed orderly McDonald, of the 4th United States Cavalry, not ten feet from Gen. Rosecrans. That afternoon the Anderson Pennsylvania Cavalry, on McCook's flank, was drawn into an ambuscade, and its two Majors, Rosengarter and Ward, were killed.

Critenden's corps lost four killed and two wounded that day, including Ajutant Pilot, of the 57th Indiana, severely wounded. McCook's loss was about fifty.

The same day the rebel cavalry made a dash on our rear at Lavergue, burned few wagons and captured thirty-five prisoners. That night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. Earlier dark the enemy were reported massing upon McCook, obviously to strike our right wing. This corresponded with the wishes of Gen. Rosecrans, who instructed Gen. McCook to hold him in check stubbornly, until the left wing could be thrown into Murfreesboro behind the enemy.

At day break of the last day of December, everything appeared working well. Battle opened on our right, and our left wing was on hand at 7 o'clock. Ominous sounds indicated that the fire was approaching on the right. Aides were dispatched for information, and found the forests full of flying negroes, with some straggling soldiers, who reported whole regiments falling back rapidly.

Mean time one of McCook's aids announced to Gen. Rosecrans that General Johnson had permitted the three batteries of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, and that that had somewhat demoralized the troops. This was obvious.

The brave General Sill, one of our best officers was killed, General Kirk severely wounded, and General Willich killed, or missing, besides other valuable officers.

Gen. Rosecrans sent word pressing Gen. McCook to hold the front and he would help him. It would all work right. He now gallowed to the front of Crittenden's left, with his staff, to order the line of battle when the enemy opened a full battery and emptied a few saddles of the escort. Van Cleve's division was sent to the right, Colonel Beatty's brigade in front. The fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity—extended to the center, and it was clear that the right was doubling upon the left. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front on that wing, and were pressing the center.

General Rosecrans, with splended daring, dashed into the fire, and sent his staff along the lines, started Beatty's brigade forward—some six batteries opened and sustaining a magnificent fire—directly a tremendous shout was raised along the whole line. The enemy began to fall back rapidly. The General himself urged the troops forward. The rebels, thoroughly punished, were driven back fully a mile. The same splended bravery was displayed in the center, and the whole line advanced. Meantime the enemy made formidable demonstrations on our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right. Meantime orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy. Before they had time to execute it they burst upon our center with awful fury, and it began to break. Rousseau's divisions were carried into the breach magnificently by their glorious leader, and the enemy again retreated hastily into the dense cedar thickets. Again they essayed our right, and again were driven back. This time the number of our stragglers was formidable, and the prospects was discouraging, but there was no panic. The General, confident of success, continued to visit every part of the field, and with the aid of Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, Rosseau, Negley, and wood, the tide of battle was again turned.

Early in the day we were seriously embarrassed by the enterprise of rebel cavalry, who made some serious dashes upon some of McCook's ammunition and subsistence trains, capturing a number of wagons, and artillery ammunition was alarmingly scarce. At one time it was announced that not a single wagon load of it could be found. Some of our batteries were quiet on that account. This misfortune was occasioned by the capture of McCook's train.

When the battle closed the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage theirs.—

Their object in attacking was to cut us off from Nashville; they almost succeeded. They had played their old game. If McCook's corps had held more firmly against Hardee's corps, and Cheatham's when he fought, Rosecran's plan of battle would have succeeded.

THE FIGHT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Gen. Rosecrans determined to begin the attack this morning, and opened furiously with our left at dawn. The enemy, however, would not return from our right, and the battle worked that way. At eleven o'clock matters were not flattering on either side. At twelve o'clock our artillery, new supplies of ammunition having arrived, was massed, and a terrible fire opened. The enemy began to give way, Gen. Thomas pressing on their center, and Crittenden advancing on their left. The battle was more severe at that hour than it had been, and the result was yet doubtful.

Both sides were uneasy, but determined, Gen. Rosecran's feels its importance fully. If he is victorious, the enemy will be destroyed. At this hour we are apprehensive. Some of our troops behaved badly, but most of them were heroes.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., January 5.—Bragg's army left without burying their dead. The Union army is now doing it. A search over the battle field reveals a terrible slaughter in their ranks. It will double ours. Rosencrans' army is in splendid spirits, and eager to follow the enemy. Most of the resident secessionists, with their families, have fled.

Notwithstanding the rain, our troops was engaged Saturday and part of Sunday throwing up entrenchments, gradually getting nearer town, and connonading as they approach, until at last they were able to throw shells into the very heart of the place. At eleven o'clock on Sunday Gen. Rosecrans and staff entered the town.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Advices from headquarters say that orders have been issued for the arrest of a number of deserters from the army of Murfresboro, and their return to Nashville in Irons.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Gen. Carter's expedition to East Tennessee reached Manchester to-day, on its return. The result of the expedition, which consisted of 1,000 cavalry, was the destruction of two important bridges, killing, wounding and capturing 550 rebels, and taking 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt, and other stores. This was the most hasardous raid of the war. We lost ten men.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—The news from Vicksburg are to the morning of the 1st. The rebels had concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson, and along the lines the road at Vicksburg amounting to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday' and forced him to fall back to his first line.

The rebel entrenchments and fortifications extended back from the city 6 miles. Sherman's force had fought their way within two miles of the city, where they were attacked by this superor force.—The fighting on Sunday is represented as desperate in the extreme. Batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken; whole regiments, and even brigades were fighting hand to hand over the guns and for the possesion of the deffences.

Nothing has yet been heard from our forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action. From movements of steamers from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg it is supposed they are crossing reinforcements. It is not improbable that Gen. Holmes is there, as the last heard of him he was marching in that direction.

President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863.—*Whereas*, on the 22d day of September, 1862, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to-wit: That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of State the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to suppress such persons, or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom, and that the Executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid issue a proclamation designating the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively, shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen thereto by a majority of the qualified voters of such States, shall, in the absence of countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State or people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy in time of actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do on the 1st day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purposes to, do publically proclaim for the full period of 100 days from the date of the above mentioned order designated as states or parts of states therein and the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to-wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, excepting the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaguemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascention, Assumption, Terrebourne, Laforche, St. Mary, St Martin, and Orleans; including the City of New Orleans; Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia; excepting 48 counties, designated as Western Virginia; and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess, Anne, Norfolk; including the City of Norfolk and Portsmouth; which accepted parts are for the present left precisely the same as if this proclamation were not issued, and by virtue of power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order, and declare that all persons held as slaves within the dessignated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be *free*, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and I, hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages; and I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the service of the U. S., to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service, and upon this sincerely believed to be justice, warranted by the Constitution upon a milirary necessity I invoke the considerate Judgment of mankind and gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, 1863, and the Independence of the U. S. A., the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

Notice to City Tax Payers.

All are requested to call on the City Marshal, and pay their taxes immediately.

W. W. HACKNEY, Marshal.

January 31, 1864.

Final Settlement.

All interested will take notice that there will be a final settlement with the Administrator of the estate of D. M. McCandless, deceased, at the office of the Probate Judge, in Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska, on Friday the 16th day of January, A. D. 1863.

ALBERT TOWL, Probate Judge.

Beatrice, N. T., December 26th, 1862. n25 2w 1,50

ESTRAY COWS.

Taken up by the undersigned, living six miles west of Nemaha City, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the 8th day of December, 1862, one pale red cow with line back, white face, left horn drooped, smooth crop off each ear, and split in the right; one deep red cow, underbit in each ear, and white stain in the forehead; and also one small red cow, about three years old, with no marks or brands.

WILLIAM T. FITZWATER.

December 20th, 1862. n23 3w$4,50

STRAY OX.

Strayed from the subscriber, near St. Stephens, about the 1st of September, a brindle ox, with a Texas brand on his left side, about eight years old; had long straight horns, and a long slim neck.

Any person returning the ox, or giving information leading to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

SIMON MUTTER.

December 20th, 1862. n23-2m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A light sorrel colt, with a blaze in its face, and right hind foot white, one year old last June, strayed from the residence of Thomas Harmon sometime during the summer. Any one returning the colt to the subscriber, or to the Advertiser Office, will be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE N. SMITH.

December 20th, 1862. n23-2m

ESTRAY COW.

Taken up on the premises of the undersigned, living one mile north of Nemaha City, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of December 1862, one white cow with red spots on her side and back, supposed to be four years old last spring, and crop off each ear.

JOHN BARNS.

December 20th, 1862. n23-3w-$1,50

LEGAL NOTICE.

Thomas Davis, vs James K. Cook } Before George W. Mills, a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Pawnee, and Territory of Nebraska.

To James K. Cook, defendant above named, you are hereby notified that an order of attachment was issued by me on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1862, against your goods, chattles, rights credits and effects, in a certain civil action now pending before me in which Thomas Davis is Plaintiff and you are defendant, under which said order of attachment the following described property was seized by the officer in whose hands the same was put, to-wit: One cow and three yearlings taken as the property of the defendent herein, which order of attachment and summons was made return able on the 4th day of December A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. Now unless you appear and defend said cause on the 14th of January A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to which time said cause was continued, the defendant being a non-resident of Nebraska Territory, judgment will be rendered against you for plaintiff's claims, and the attached property ordered to be sold to satisfy the same and costs of suit.

THOMAS DAVIS, Plaintiff.

By GEORGE W. MILLS, J. P.

December 20th, 1862 n23

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Benjamin Hollada, vs William L. Thurman. } Before Jesse John, J. P., Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

November 18th, 1862, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in this action, for $100.00 claim and $15,00 costs. Trial day, January 20th, 1863.

H. W. THOMAS, for Plaintiff.

December 27th, 1862. n24-4w-2,25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On and by virtue of an execution to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, dated November 5th A. D., 1862, in a certain cause wherein J. J. Matthews is plaintiff, and Jacob Cook is defendent, I have levied upon and will, on the 10th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., sell at public auction, to satisfy the judgment in said case, the follow described real estate to-wit: The south west quarter of the south east quarter, and the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section No. thirty-two, in township No. four, in range No. seventeen, east, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of Dun's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where said court was last held

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

By W. W. HACKNEY, Deputy.

December 6th, 1862. n21-6w-$6.65

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned, living seven miles northwest of Brownville, in Nemaha county Nebraska, a dark bay or brown mare pony, the right fore foot white, a star in the forehead, a white stripe on the nose, also a few marks made by the saddle. Supposed to be ten or eleven years old.

JOHN W. SWAN.

December 27, 1862. n24-3w $1,50

STRAY COLT.

Strayed from the residence of the subscriber (one and a half miles north of Loat's Bridge, eight miles west of Brownville,) during last summer, a mare colt, two years old last spring of dark clay-bank color, tail and main black. A liberal reward will be given to any one returning the colt, or giving information leading to its discovery.

WM. STILWELL.

December 27th, 1862. n24-3w-$1 50

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

There is a great deal of talk among our contemporaries about the "great rise in the price of paper," and the necessity for a corresponding rise in the price of newspapers. We do not agree with our friends as to the last proposition. It is true that paper has gone up frightfully—fifty per cent., at least, and is still on its way up." But what of that. Publishers have for years had a good time with low-priced paper, and made large profits; and now that times have changed they should pay the enhanced price for paper without whining, and without trying to get it back out of their subscribers. The increase in the price of paper will tax us a difference of tens of thousands of dollars to us yearly; but we shall not increase the price of the LEDGER.—That will remain as it is. We can afford it. Our subscribers have stuck to us when paper was cheap; and we do not intend to increase our rates to them now when it is dear. "It is a poor rule that won't work both ways."

OUR TERMS:

Single copies, two dollars per annum; two copies, three dollars; four copes, six dollars; eight copies, twelve dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1,50. The party who sends us $12 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time,) will be entitled to a copy free.—Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
No. 40 Park Row, New-York.

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, 1862, 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 5, range 19, east

South west quarter of south east quarter, and south east quarter of south west quarter, section 31, 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.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863.

Great Literary and Pictorial Year.

THE BEST

Ladies Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the only premium that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

Special Clubbing with other Magazines.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The publishers of *THE POST* take pleasure in announcing that their Literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to their thousands of readers. Among the contributors to *THE POST* we may now mention the following distinguished authors:

MRS. ELLEN WOOD,
Author of "The Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c.
MARIAN HARLAND,
Author of "Alone," Hidden Path," "Miriam," &c.
EDMUND KIRK,
Author of "Among the Pines."
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND
Whose Domestic Sketches are so greatly admired.

During the coming year THE POST will endeavor to its high reputation for CHOICE STORIES, SKETCHES, and POETRY. Special Departments shall also be devoted as heretofore to *Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.*

TERMS---CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year,	$ 2.00
2 copies, one year,	3.00
4 copies, one year,	6.00
8 copies, one year, (and one to the getter-up of the club,)	12.00
20 copies, one year, (and one to the getter-up of the club,)	25.00

A SPLENDID PREMIUM.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?

To any one sending thirty subscriptions and $60, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated *Sewing Machines*, such as they sell for $45. The machine will be selected at the manufactory in New York, boxed and forwarded free of cost, *with the exception of freight.*

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

SEEDS

OF NEBRASKA GROWTH!

Merchants and Post Masters who will addres us this fall, will be supplied with Garden, Field and Flower Seeds to sell on commission at fair rates. These seeds are all grown here and are true to name.

THOMPSON & HEDGES,
Nemaha Nursery, Syracuse, Otoe, Co.,
Aug. 16 An5-Pn8-tf Nebraska.

PEAR TREES! PEAR TREES!!

1000 Standard Pear Trees, three to six feet nigh, at $20 per hundred, cash.

50,000 Lawton Blackberries, at $20 per thousand.

5,000 Hudson River Raspberries, at $8 per hundred.

5,000 Allen's Raspberry, at $8 per hundred.

10,000 Wilson Albany Strawberry, at $1 per hundred, $5 per thousand.

10,000 Early Scarlet Strawberry, at $1 per hundred.

10,000 Black Prince Strawberry, at $1 per hundred.

10,000 Osier Willow Cuttings, at $2.50 per thousand.

50,000 Gray or Big Timber Willow, at $5 per thousand.

Order this Winter.

Nemaha Nursery. *THOMPSON & HEDGES.*
Syracuse P. P., Otoe County Nebraska.
November 28th, 1862. n20-10w

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

LAYD 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 taht but few men do it. Something more practical must be had. Steam seemes to be the only alternative. The Patentee has retaind 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 22, 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, BRASS CARRIAGE, SURCINGLES, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LEATHERS, &c., &c.

I think I can accommodate all in quality, assortment 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 18, 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 promises 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, Linsey
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 call 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 26, 1860. n26-tf.

1862. 1862.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

THEODORE HILL,

Has just returned, and will continue to receive during the season

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. n48-tf.

McCORMICK'

Reaper and Mower

MANUFACTURED AT

CHICAGO, ILL.

This is by all odds the *BEST CUTTER IN THE WORLD*, representations of those interested. C. H. McCormick & Bro. manufactured 6,000 per year. Many changes during the past season, and for 1862 is presented with greater attractions as a reaper,

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 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 smooth 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 AT 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, March 24, 1862. n42-6m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.