BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati, 15th.--In the capture of Chattanooga we took two Steamboats, 30 pontoons, very few stores, and no artillery.

Portland, Me. 15th.—Returns from 187 towns give Cory. Republican candidate for Governor. 14 000 majority. Same Towns last year gave a Republican majority of a little over 4,000. This includes about 5 8ths of the aggregate vote of the State. Towns to be heard from gave Republican majorities last year. Increase in vote over last year, about 25,000. House of Representatives stands about 100 Republicans to 80 Democrats. Senate will probably be unanimously Republican.

Fortress Monroe, . 15th.—Transport from Hilton Head reports the arrival there of Relief, from Morris Island Friday Evening, at which time a white flag was flying over Moultrie and our forces had captured half James Island. Monitors were lying between Sumpter and Moultrie. Capt. Dggs. of the relief boats, passed Charleston bar at 4 p m Saturday and saw a white flag still flying over Moultrie The last gun was fired from the fort Friday afternoon.

Cairo, Sept 15th —From below we learn that the marine brigade recently captured at Bolivar 3 rebel paymasters, with an escort of 35 men, and $2,000-000, to pay troops,

Memphis, Sept. 13th.—Cavalry and mounted Infantry of the 26th army corps, under directions of Gen. Carr, at Corinth has been active during the past week, going as far south as Tallahatchie, stampeding reble cavalry into Grenada and Okalona Carr also scattered Roddy in the vacinity of Jacinto and Rienzi Rebel mails captured with correspondence confirming the report that Johnson was reinforcing Bragg

New York 13 —Morris Island letter of the 9th to the Herald; gives an account of the recent boat expedition against Sumter. The flotilla consisted of between 26 and 30 boats, mand by over 100 sailors under Lieut. Commander Williams of the Wesauken, and 100 marines under Capt. McAuley. Entire force under commander Stevens of Monitor Patapsco. Boats were towed within a short distance of the fort, whence they advanced Three boats under commander Williams, Lieut. Roaring and Ensign Porter landed their men and attempted to run up ruins, to the parapet. They were fired upon by musketry and handgrenads were thrown down upon them the slope was so sharp, they were unable to reach the parapet. Signal was given from the fort and in an instant all the rebel batteries opened on the fort, shelling it terribly. Three boats were smashed. All who landed were killed or captured. Lieut. Bradford, of the Marines, was mortally wounded or captured Commander Williams. Lieut. Preston. Brower. Bunce Dr. Wheeler. Ensign Porter, were also captured. Forty or fifty sailors and marines were killed and wounded, and the entire loss of casualties will number 80 The remainder of the command retired in safety. A flag of truce states our captured officers and men were in Sumter, well treated.

Herald letter states it has been discovered that the old ironclad battery at Cummings Point forms the coves of the magazine of Fort Gregg. It affords good cover for our men, and has already sustained a heavy fire from the rebel batteries without the least damage. The same correspondent highly eulogizes the Ironsides, whose broadsides, whose broad sides against moultrie he had never seen equalled in rapidity and effect. She was uninjured, though struck 200 times

New York, Sept. 14 —A Knoxville letter confirms the reported ovation to troops The town was decorated with flags which had been hidden since the rebellion broke out Valuable machine shops were found in Knoxville, also two million pounds of salt and large quantities of provisions. The prisons captured at Cumberland Gap were the 21 N. C., 1st Georgia and 1st Virginia. Burnside returned to Knoxville on the 10th, where he would remain until the decision of the War Department in regard to his resignation, made during the whole march of the army of nearly three hundred miles. Only one casualty occurred and of sickness so little it any, that Surgeon, in charge of the hospital, asked to be relieved for want of work.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Sept. 14th —General Pleasanton advanced to the Rapidan where the rebels were in position with infantry, artillery and cavalry, to prevent our crossing. Our casualties were three killed and 40 wounded, among the latter was Gen. Casher, commanding a brigade in Kilpatrick's division wounded while gallantly charging a battery of the enemy, in which attack three guns were captured.

Richmond papers say the publication of the Raleigh Standard will be resumed in a few days. Enquirer also has the following: Gov. Vance, of North Carolina issued a proclamation, called forth by lawless and treasonable menaces made at some of the so-called peace meetings held in that State. He warns the people of the dangerous consequence of a persistence in their course, and beseeches them to abstain from any further resistence to the enforcement of the conscription and the law for collecting taxes.—Exhorts them to a aid in their miserable demonstrations they are making to resistence to the laws, which must and will be enforced.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15 —Leavenworth dispatches say that Gen. Blunt, at last accounts, was at Fort Gibson, preparing to start for Fort Scott. In the recent campaign he marched 250 miles in 9 days fought two battles, and reclaimed from the rebels 10ff.900 square miles of territory. Refugees from the rebel conscription coming into Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable. More than one hundred Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion broke out. Fort Smith will be headquarters of operations the coming winter.

New York, Sept. 16th.—Times' special says it is reported that the rebels have six vessels of war at Richmond. Some known to be claded with railroad iron, and moddled like the Merrimac. General Gilmore is promoted to Major of Engineers in the regular army.

[Continued from fourth page.]

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the compensation now allowed to collectors for their services and that of their deputies, there shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent and exclusively relating to official business; and in calculating the commission of collectors of internal revenue in districts when distilled spirits are shiped to be sold in other districts in pursuance of the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment the amount of duties due on the quantity of spirits so shipped shall be added to the principal on which the commissions of such collectors are calculated and a corresponding amount shall be deducted from the principal sum on which the commissions of the collectors in the districts to which such spirits are shipped are calculated- Provided, however, That the salary of no collector shall exceed ten thousand dollars in the aggregate or more than five thousand dollars exclusive of the expenses of administering the office.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted; That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue to pay over to the treasurer of the United States monthly or oftener, if required by the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession for which the treasurer shall give proper receipts and keep a faithful account and at the end of each month the commissioner as aforesaid, shall render true and faithful accounts of all public moneys received or paid out, or paid to the treasurer of the United States, exhibiting proper vouchers therefor and the same shall be received and examined by the fifth auditor of the treasury who shall thereafter certify the balance if any and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon, and the commissioner as aforesaid, when such accounts are settled as herein provided for, shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller, or either of them the inspection of moneys in his hands and shall prior to the entering upon the duties of his office execute a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the first comptroller in a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the United States conditioned that said commissioner shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law and shall justly and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in obedience to law and in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession, and for the safe keeping and faithful account of all stamps, adhesive stamps, or vellum, parchment or paper bearing a stamp denoting any duty thereon; which bond shall be filed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury and such commissioner shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase his official bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted That the President shall appoint in the department of the treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the deputy commissioner of internal revenue with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the bureau of internal revenue as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or as may be required by law and who shall act as commissioner of internal revenue in the absence of that officer and exercise the privilege of franking all letter and documents pertaining to the office of internal revenue.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding three revenue agents whose duties shall be under the direction and supervision of [illegible] frauds upon the revenue who shall be paid such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. The above salaries to be paid in the same manner as are other expenses for collecting the revenue.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United State be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the cashier of internal duties, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars who shall have charge of the moneys received in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to his office by said commissioner under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and before entering upon his duties as cashier he shall give a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the solicitor that he will faithfully account for all the moneys or other articles of value, belonging to the United States which may come into his hands and perform all the duties enjoined upon his office, according to law and regulations as aforesaid which bond shall be deposited with the first comptroller of the treasury.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted. That in lieu of the pay allowed by law the several assessors, from the date of their appointment, shall be allowed and paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum payable quarterly, and in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars annually one half of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over two hundred thousand dollars, where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed four hundred thousand dollars and shall not exceed eight hundred thousand one fourth of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over four hundred thousand dollars, one tenth of one per centum upon such excess; but the salary of no assessor shall in any case exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And the several assessors shall be allowed and paid the sums actually expended for office rent, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum The commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to allow such assessor such clerks as he may deem necessary for the proper transaction of business, and to fix their compensation. Such assessors shall also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business, and for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties; and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized. And assistant assessors shall, in addition to pay and charges allowed by law, also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to fix such additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in the States of California and Oregon and the territories, as may appear to him to be just and equitable in consequence of the greater cost of living and travelling in those states and territories and as may, in his judgment be necessary to secure the service of competent and efficient men: Provided, further, That the rates of compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rates paid to similar officers in such states and territories respectively.

Sec 23. And be it further enacted, That assistant assessors shall make out their accounts for pay and charges allowed by law monthly, specifying each item and including the date of each day of service and shall transmit the same to the assessor of the district, who shall thereupon examine the same, and if it appear just and in accordance with law, he shall endorse his approval thereon but otherwise shall return the same with objections. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the collector of the district for payment, who shall thereupon pay the same and when receipted by the assistant assessor, be allowed therefor upon presentation to the commissioner of internal revenue. Where any account, so transmitted to the assessor, shall be objected to, in whole or in part the assistant assessor may appeal to the commissioner of internal revenue whose decision on the case shall be final, and should it appear at any assessor has wilfully and corruptly approved any account, as aforesaid allowing any assistant assessor a sum larger than was due according to law, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, upon proper proof thereof, to deduct the sum so allowed from any pay which may be due to such assessor; or the commissioner as aforesaid may direct a suit to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction against the assessor or assistant allowed as hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall knowingly exercise or carry on any trade or business, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required without taking out such license as is in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, in lieu of or in addition to their penalties now imposed by law at the discretion of the court be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That no auctioneer shall be authorized by virtue of this license as such auctioneer to sell any goods or other property in any other district than that in which the license shall have been granted, but lawyers, physicians, surgeons, or dentists, having taken out a license as such, shall not be required to take out any additional license in consequence of practicing their profession within or beyond the limits of the district where licensed.

Sec 36. And be it further enacted, That upon the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she or they were authorized by license to exercise or carry on any trade or business mentioned in such license, and as hereinized by the act to which this act is an amendment, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized to grant licenses to authorize and empower by indorsement on such licenses or otherwise as the commissioner of internal revenue shall direct the person or persons may have removed for or during the residue of the term for which such license war originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duty or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until the expiration thereof: Provided always That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on, as aforesaid shall thereupon be made by and in the name or names of the person or persons to whom such authority; as aforesaid shall be granted.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any of the articles named in Schedule C. of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether the articles so offered are imported or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties liabilities and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps as in said act is required.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all medicines preparations, compositions, perfumery, and cosmetics, intended for exportation as provided for in section one hundred and nine of the act to which this act is an amendment, in order to be manufactured and sold or removed without being charged with duty, and without having a stamp affixed thereto may, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe be made and manufactured in warehouses known and designated in treasury regulations a bonded warehouses class two: Provided such manufacturer shall first give satisfactory bonds to the collector of internal revenue for the faithful observance of the rules and regulations herein provided for, in amount not less than half required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury from persons allowed bonded warehouses class two.—Such goods, when manufactured in such warehouses may be removed for exportation under the direction of the revenue officer having charge thereof, without being charged with duty, and without having a stamp affixed thereto. Any manufacturer of the articles aforesaid or of any of them, having such bonded warehouse as aforesaid shall be at liberty under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to convey therein any materials to be used in such manufacture which are allowed by the provisions of the said act to be exported free from tax or duty, as well as the necessary materials, implements, packages, vessels, brands, and labels for the preparation, putting up and export of the said manufactured articles, and every article so used shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty. Articles and materials so to be used may be transferred from any bonded warehouse in which the same may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, into any bonded warehouse class two, in which such manufacture may be conducted and may be used in such manufacture, and when so used, shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty; and the receipt of the officer of the revenue in charge shall be received as a voucher for the manufacture of such articles. Any materials imported into the United States may, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer of the customs be removed in original packages from on shipboard or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse, class two, where manufacture may be carried on for the purpose of being used in such manufacture, without payment of duties thereon and may there be used in such manufacture. No article so removed nor any article manufactured in said bonded warehouse, class two, shall be taken therefrom except for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer of the customs having charge thereof, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks, or otherwise the quantity, the date of importation and name of vessel with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required shall be received by the collector of customs in cancellation of the bonds, or return of the amount of foreign import duties. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Sec 29. And be it further enacted That spokes hubs, felloes, grindstones, coke, silver bullion, rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively; materials for the manufacture of hoop skirts exclusively and unfitted for other uses, [such as steel wire, rolled, tempered or covered cut tapes, and small wares for joining hoops together,] spindles and castings of all descriptions, where made expressly for instruments, articles or machinery upon which duties are assessed and paid shall be exempt from duty; and all goods wares and merchandise and articles made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which internal duties have been actually paid or materials imported upon which duties have been paid upon which no duties are imposed by law, where the increased value of such goods wares and merchandise and articles so made and manufactured shall not exceed the amount of five per centum ad valorem, shall be hereby are exempt from duty

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That on all cloths or silk, cotton or other material, dyed printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared into other fabrics which were removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which have been or shall be imported the duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof: Provided further, That whenever the duty has been assessed, or assessed and collected at the full value thereof upon cloths or silk, cotton or other material manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which were imported prior to the passage of this act, and which have been dyed, printed bleached manufactured, or otherwise prepared into other fabrics, since the said first of September eighteen hundred and sixty-two the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to remit, refund, and pay back such proportion of said duties as were assessed upon the value of said cloths before the same were so dyed, printed bleached manufactured or otherwise prepared.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and hereby is authorized to remit refund, and pay back such proportion of said duties as were assessed upon the value of such cloths before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached manufactured or otherwise prepared.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of internal revenue subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and hereby is, authorized to remit refund and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, and all judgements or sums of money recovered in any court against any collector or deputy collector for any duties or licenses paid under protest.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted. That manufacturers of lard oil, lubricating oil, and linseed oil shall be subject to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, relating to distillers of spiritous liquor, and designed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced, so far as the same may in the judgement of the commissioner of internal revenue and under regulations to be prescribed by him be deemed necessary.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment in relation to returns by manufacturers, and the payment and collection of duties upon manufactured articles, enumerated in section seventy-five of said act, shall be, and hereby are, made applicable to the producers of articles which are also mentioned in said section, and on which taxes are levied.

Sec. 34 And be it further enacted, That there shall be designated by the collector in every district where the same may be necessary one or more inspectors of manufactured tobacco who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties in such form as a commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, and shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said commissioner. And all manufactured tobacco shall before the same is used or removed for consumption or sale be inspected and weighed by an inspector, designated as aforesaid, who shall mark upon the box or other package containing such tobacco, in a manner to be prescribed by said commissioner, the quality and the name of the inspector. The fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the tobacco so inspected and weighed. The penalties for the fraudulent marking in any package of tobacco, and for any fraudulent attempt to evade the duties on tobacco so inspected by changing in any manner the package of the marks thereon, shall be the same as are provided in relation to distilled spirits by existing laws. That manufactured tobacco may be removed from the place manufacture for the purpose of being exported after the quantity and quality to be so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection, according to the provisions of this act upon and with the written permission of the collector or deputy collector of the district without payment of the duties thereon previous to such removal the owner thereof having given bond to the United States with sufficient sureties, in the manner and forms and under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and in at least double the amount of said duties to export the said manufactured tobacco, or pay the duties thereon within such time as may be stated in the bond; and all the provisions relative to the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, contained in the act to which this is an amendment as far as the same may be applicable shall be applied to the exportation of tobacco in bond: Provided however, That nothing contained shall be considered to apply to snuff, fine cut tobacco or cigars.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That the evidence of exportation to entitle to benefit of drawback under the act to provide internal revenue to which this act is an amendment, and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto shall be the same as those which are now or may be required to entitle the exporter to benefit of drawback under the act, relating to drawbacks of duties on important and such other rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; that the charge of exports for the benefit of drawback under the acts as the acts as aforesaid at the port of New York, (and at such other ports as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate,) shall have charge of the same under the act to which this amendment; that the head of such bureau shall be invested with the authority and receive the emoluments of a deputy of the collector of customs; and that the said bureau shall under the direction of the collector of the customs embrace the supervision of all exports entitled to remission of duties or to drawback of duties paid, under the acts above mentioned; the ascertaining and certifying such duties; the taking and cancellation of required bonds; the charge of all export entry papers for benefit of drawback and officers returns thereon, and of certificates in proof of the landing of such exports abroad: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or modify the existing mode of paying the drawbacks and debentures allowed by the laws before referred to.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted. That the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco is required under such instructions as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, to audit allow and pay the accounts for services of the collectors and assessors of California Oregon and Nevada Territory, subject to the revision of the said commissioner.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That this act except where otherwise indicated, shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force, as modified for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the Prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures as fully and effectually as if every regulation penalty, forfeiture provision clause matter and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec 38. And be it further enacted, That from and after the date when this act takes effect, there shall be an allowance or drawback on coal oils and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spirits on which a duty shall have been paid or an amount to the duty paid on such spirit when exported with such deduction as the Secretary of the Treasury may think reasonable, not exceeding five per centum of the amount of duty so paid; the amount to be ascertained in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in section one hundred and sixteen of the act to which this is additional and the same to be subject to all the provisions of said section applicable thereto: Provided That no such allowance shall be made unless the value of the spirits used in such manufacture shall exceed one half of the whole value of the article manufactured as aforesaid.

APPROVED March 3, 1863.

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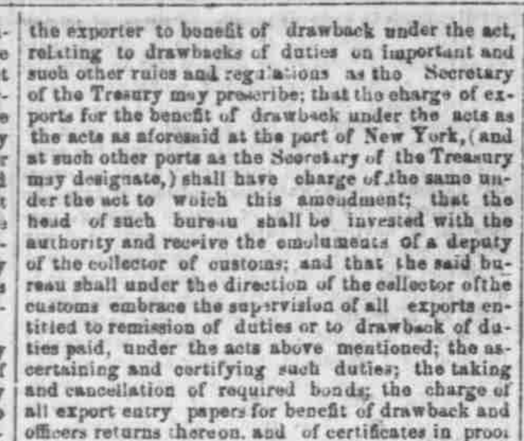

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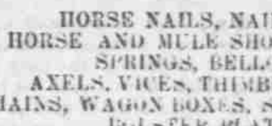

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Apples, standard and dwarf; Pears, standard and dwarf; Cherries, standard and dwarf;
Peaches, Plums,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Quince, Gooseberries,
Currents, Grapes,
Raspberries,
Strawberries, Blackberries,
Evergreens, Shrubs,
Roses, Dahlias,
Ornamental Trees,
Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, etc., etc.

To which I would beg leave to call the attention of the people of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and Northwest Missouri.

☞My terms will be as low as any reliable eastern Nursery.

By purchasing of me the expense of transportation from the east can be saved.

All trees and plants are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner, for which a charge of the actual cost will be made. No charge will be made for the delivery of packages on board steamboats.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

March, 1862. E. H. BURCHES.

Notice to Teachers.

The undersigned, Board of School Examiners, for the County of Nemaha, hereby give notice that hereafter, on the first Saturday of each month, they will hold meeting at the office of Luther Hoadly, Esq., in Brownville, for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates to teach school in said county.

R. H. DOBBINS,
A. G WHITE, } School Examiners.
L. HOADLY,

January 31st. 1863. n29-1y

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,
Queen-ware,
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 Raod Packet Line of Steamboats.

May 22, 1862. n46-tf.

McCORMICK'S

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 1862 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 drught 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 badly 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

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre* — a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr J. B S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla steadily taken cured him in five weeks Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes. "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivaled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SODD BY

WM. H. McCREERY, Brownville.
G. A. BROWN & BRO., Peru.
Dr. H. GRAVES, Salem.
JOHN W. HOLT & BRO., Salem.
HOLT & SCOTT, Falls City.
LEWIS & SHEPHERD, St. Stephens.
EASLEY & SHERER, Rulo.

v8-n8 1y

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT PRICES

TO SUIT

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

CVSH OR PRODUCE.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Brownville, April 24, 1862. n42-6m

Furniture! Furniture!!

The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in this upper country just received by T. HILL.

Brownville, April 25th, 1861.