The Advertiser.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864.

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

LOCAL.

We have received from the Tribune office, N. Y., a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1864. It is the most complete record of events and statistics that can be had in pamphlet form in the United States or elsewhere. No one desiring a record of the most interesting events of the past year—in the halls of Congress, or on the field of battle—in an easily accessible form, can do better than get a Tribune Almanac for 1864. Single copy 10 cents; 10 for $1.

We are again under obligations, to its publishers, for the pleasure of a perusal of the Atlantic Monthly, for February. Contents: Thomas Jefferson, as seen by the light of 1863; The English Press; The Treasury Report, and Mr. Secretary Chase; Aspire—a Fable; The Red Man's Plea; Buckle, Draper, and a scene of history; Diary of Francis Krasinska; Petroleum; The Angels of War; "Nos Amis les Cosaques;" Was He Successful; The Andes; National Friendship; North and South; Literary Notices and Editor's Table.

We are glad to see the revival of religion that is going on in the Christian Church, in this city. It reminds us forcibly that we are living on a portion of "God's foot stool" in the "Vineyard of the Lord" whose vintage may still be made a blessing to man and a glory to God. May the good work never cease—the raw material is abundant.

We would call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Even Worthing, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Liquors. His Saloon, on Main street, is one of fashionable resort, and his liquors of the very best brands. All desiring to purchase a stock of liquors, or spend an agreeable hour or two, can do no better than stop at the Union Saloon.

B. C. Hare has commenced business for the season in the Sky-Light Gallery, on Main street, where he is prepaired to take pictures riveling any eastern work in excellence, or cheapness.

Seward has again prophesied a close of the war in ninety days.

The recent report of Mr. Memminger, Davis's treasurer, shows that the rebel chiefs raised only four million dollars by a war tax, but they got two million and sixty thousand dollars by "sequestration."

An English paper, speaking of the possible appearance of a Russian loan in the London market, says that its financial speculators "would lend money to cut the throat of Poland without the least compunction." These are doubtless the same persons who took the rebel loan.

Among a series of resolutions before the California Legislature, one concludes as follows:

"That the people still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence to lead the country safely through all its perils; restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his re-election."

Hon. E. S. Dundy has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate Associate Justice of Nebraska.

North Missouri has been infested with robbers and horse thieves ever since the rebellion opened. It has been customary to lay all crimes of this character to the door of our neighbors across the Missouri. Every man who loses a horse invariably turns his long eyes towards Kansas. We have long suspected that our Missouri thieves were doing a business on the credit of the Jayhawker.—Monday night our theory was tested.—James Karnes and John Johnson, who live but three or four miles from this city, on the Rochester road, were visited by a company of "Jayhawkers." The thieves stole all of their horses, and took enough from their neighbors to make a bakers dozen. Johnson started after the party, found them, and brought to bay—and—his nearest neighbor and father-in-law, Dr. Lykins. The Doctor was taken up and lodged in jail, where he now lies with two bullets in his rebel carcass. The horses and thieves were chased down through town at an early hour Tuesday morning, and two of the animals captured.—St. Joe. Herald, Jan. 28.

A delegation from Arkansas, of which Gen. Gmatt is one, are about to present a petition to the President, asking that that State be re-admitted to the Union. They state that in four months they will be enabled to comply with the requirements of the proclamation, and come in as a free State, and also to furnish men and means to aid in prosecuting the war.

Curran described a politician as "one who bouyant by putrefaction; rises as he rots."

Review of St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1864.

TOBACCO—Offerings larger, but consisting chiefly of new tobacco high in case, Market steady, and sales reported of 25 hhds, including 1 stems, at $3 30; 3 factory lugs at $7 50 to $7 95; 13 planters' do at $8 10 to $12; 4 common leaft at $2 60 to $24: also, 21 boxes at $3 to $20 per 100 lbs.

HEMP—Market unchanged, and sale of 140 bales good undressed at $115, and 22 do covered hackled tow at $95 per ton.

LEAD—Sales of 50 pigs soft Missouri at 9 1-2 per lb.

COTTON—A small lot of 6 bales was sold at 75c per lb.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet. Sales are reported of 104 bbls low grade at $5 30; 80 do superfine, private, and 500 do double extra at Bunker Hill, Ill., at $6 90 per bbl.

WHEAT—Market steady, and sales 475 sks fair and good fall at $1 26 to 1 28; 688 do prime in lots at $1 30 to 131; 600 do private, and 166 strictly prime at $1 35 to 1 37 1-2 per bushel.

CORN—Demand limited and market dull at quotations, with sales of 785 sks new, mostly white, at $1 20, and 80 do old at $1 22 per bushel.

OATS—The market was dull, and buyers contended for lowers prices. One party bought several small lots, amounting in all to 1,36 sks, on private terms, understood to be 97c.

BARLEY AND RYE—Market dull for these articles, and no sales reported.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—We hear of no transactions.

WHISKY—Sales comprised 130 bbls in lots at 80c, and 50 do on private terms.

HIDES—Flint 19c; dry salted 17c; green salted 9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 35 pkgs apples at $1 60; 12 do peaches at $3 50 and 12 do do on private terms.

WOOL—A small lot of ub washed was sold at 75c per lb.

GUNNIES—Sales of 25 bales new heavy single gunnies at 25c.

SEED—A lot of 41 sks hemp seed was sold at $3 25 per bushel.

HOGS—Packers are not buying today.

GROCERIES—There is an improved demand for sugar, with sales of 100 hds old from first hands, at 13 1-2c for fair, and 14c for choice. Coffee is selling at 34 to 36c. We quote old plantation molasses at 60c; new do at 70c per gallon. Rice at 9c per lb.

SALT—Packers are buying G. A. moderately at $4 20 per sack. We quote barrel salt at $3 15 to 3 25 per barrel.

JOHN MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

Gen. John Morgan was honored with an ovation on the 7th, on his arrival at at the rebelc apital. The following highly interesting account of his escape from the Ohio Penitentiary, and subsequent adventures, is published in the Enquirer:

Their bedsteads were small iron stools fastened to the wall with hinges. They could be hooked up, or allowed to stand on the floor, and to prevent any suspicion, for several days before any work was attempted, they made a habit to let them down and sit at their doors and read. Captain Hines superintended the work, while General Morgan kept watch to divert the sentinel, whose duty it was to come round during the day and observe if anything was going on. One day this fellow came in while Hockersmith was drove under the floor, boring away, and missing him, said, "Where is Hockersmith?" The General replied, "He is in my room, sick," and immediately pulled a document out of his pocket and said to him: "Here is a memorial I have drawn up to forward to the Government at Washington. What do you think of it?"

The fellow, who perhaps could not read, being highly flattered at the General's condescension, took it and very gravely looked at it for several moments before he vouchsafed any reply. Then handing it back, he expressed himself highly pleased with it. In the meantime Hockersmith had been signaled, and came up professing to feel "very unwell." This sentinal was the most difficult and dangerous obstacle in their progress, because there was no telling at what time he would enter during the day, and at night he came regularly every two hours to each cell and inserted a light through the bars of their door, to see that they were quietly sleeping, and frequently after he had completed his rounds he would slip back in the dark with a pair of India rubber shoes on, to listen at their cells if anything was going on. The General says that he would almost invariably know of his presence by a certain magnetic shudder which it would produce; but for fear that this acute sensibility might sometimes fail him, he broke up small particles of coal every morning and sprinkled them before the cell door, which would always announce his coming.

Everything was now ready to begin the work; so about the latter part of October they began to bore. All were busy—one making a rope lader by tearing and twisting up strips of bedtick, another making bowie knives, and another twisting up towels. They labored perseveringly for several days, and after boring through nine inches of cement and nine thicknesses of brick placed edgewise they began to wonder when they would reach the soft earth. Suddenly a brick fell through. What could this mean? What infernal chamber had they reached? It was immediately entered and to their great astonishment and joy, it proved to be an airchamber extending the whole length of the row of cells. Here was an unexpected interposition in their favor. Hitherto they had been obliged to conceal their rubbish in their bedticks, each day burning a proportionate quantity of straw, they had room enough for all they could dig. They at once commenced to tunnel at right angles with this air-chamber, to get through the foundation; and day after day they bored, day after day the blocks of granite were removed, and still the work before them seemed interminable.

After twenty-three days of unremitting labor, and getting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soil. They tunneled up some distance, and light began to shine. How glorious light. It announced the fulfillment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon be free. This was the morning of the 26th of November, 1863. The next night, at twelve o'clock, was determined as the hour at which they would attempt their liberty. Each moment that intervened was filled with dreadful anxiety and suspense, and each time the guard entered increased their apprehensions.—The General says he had prayed for rain, but the morning of the 27th dawned bright and beautiful. The evening came and clouds began to gather. How they prayed for them to increase. If rain should only begin, their chances of detection would be greatly lessened.

Nothing now remaine to be done but for the General and Col. Dick Morgan to change cells. The hour approached for them to be locked up. They changed coats, and each stood at the other's cell door, with his back exposed and pretended to to be engaged making up their beds. As the turnkey entered they 'turned in," and pulled their doors shut.

Six eight, ten o'clock came. How each pulse throbbed as they quietly awaited the approach of twelve!. It came—the sentinel passed his round—all well. After waiting a few moments to see if he inteded to slip back, the signal was given, all quietly slipped down into the air-chamber, first stuffing their flannel shirts and placing them in bed as they were accustomed to lie.

The night had suddenly grown dark and rainy; the dogs had retired to their kennels and the sentinels had taken refuge under shelter. The inner wall, by the aid of the rope ladder, was soon scailed, and now the outer one had to be attempted. Captain Taylor (who, by the way, is a nephew of old Zack,) being a very active man, by the assistance of his commander, reached the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a rope, extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected it might lead into the Warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then entered the centry box on the wall, and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the wall. In sliding down, the General skinned his hand very badly, and all were more or less bruised. Once down they separated, Taylor and Shelton going one way, Hockersmith, Bennett and McGee another, and General Morgan and Captain Hines proceeding immediately towards the depot.

The General had, by paying $15 in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different roads. The clock struck one, and knew by hurrying he would reach the down train for Cincinnati.—He got there just as the train was moving off. He at once looked on to see if there were any soldiers on board, and espying a Union officer he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that "as the night is damp and chilly, perhaps he would join him in a drink." He did so, and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars, in crossing the Scioto, have to pass within a short distance of the penitentiary. As they passed the officer remarked "There's the hotel at which Morgan and his officers are spending their leisure." "Yes," replied the General, "and I hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nuisance." When the train reached Xenia, it was detained by some accident more than an hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at two o'clock, their absence might be discovered.

The train was due in Cincinnati at six o'clock. This was the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be then discovered. In a few moments after it would be known all over the country.—The train, having been detained at Xenia was running very rapidly to make up the time. It was already past six o'clock. The General said to Captain Hines, "It is after six; if we go to the depot we are dead men. Now or never." They went to the rear and put on the brakes. "Jump Hines;" Off he went, and fell heels over head in the mud. Another severe turn of the brake, and the General jumped. He was more successful, and lighted on his feet. There were some soldiers near, who remarked, "What in the h-ll do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied, "What in the d-l is the use of my going into town, when I live here; and, beside, what busines is it of yours?"

They went immediately to the river. They found a skiff, but no oars. Soon a little boy came over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the General. "I am waiting to sell my load." "What is the price of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well as we are tired and hungry, we will give you two dollars and you can put us over." So over he took them. "Where does Miss —— live?" "Just a short distance from here." "Will you show me the house?" "Yes, sir." The house was reached, a one breakfast was soon obtained, money and a horse furnished, a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off they went.

At the Tennessee river he found all means of transportation destroyed and the bank strongly guarded; but, with the assistance of about thirty others, who had recognized him and joined him is spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Captain Hines crossed over. His escort, with heroic self sacrifice, refused to cross until he was safely over, He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him twenty dollars for it. The river was so high that the horse came near drowning and after more than one hours struggling with the stream, was pulled out so exhausted as searcely to be able to stand.

The General threw a blanket on him and commenced to walk him, when suddenly, he says, he was seized with a presentment that he would be attacked, and remarking to Captain Hines, "we will be attacked in twenty minutes." commenced saddling his horse. He had hardly tied his girth when "bang bang," went the Minie balls. He bounced his horse, and the noble animal appearing to be inspired with new vigor, bounded off like a deer up the mountain. The last he saw of his poor fellows on the opposite side they were disappearing up the river bank, fired upon by a whole regiment of Yankees. By this time it was dark, and also raining. He knew that a perfect cordon of pickets would surround the foot of the mountain, and if he remained there until morning he would be lost.—So he determined to run the gauntlet at once, and commenced to descend. As he neared the foot, leading his horse, he came almost in personal contact with a picket. His first impulse was to kill him, but finding him asleep, he determined to let him sleep on. He made his way to the house of a Union man that he knew lived near there, and went up and passed himself off as Captain Quartermaster of Hunt's regiment; who was on the way to Athens, Tenn., to procure supplies of sugar and coffee for the Union people of the country. The lady, who appeared to be asleep while this interview was taking place, jumped out of bed in her night clothes, and said, "Thank God for that, for we ain't seen any rale coffee up here for God knows how long!" She was so delighted at the prospect that she made up a fire and cooked them a good supper. Supper being over, the General remarked that he understood some rebels had "tried to cross the river this afternoon." "Yes," said the women "but our men killed some on um, and driv the rest back." "Now," says the General, "I know that, but did not some of them get over?" "Yes," was her reply, "but they are on the mountain, and can't get down without being killed, as every road is stopped up."—He then said to her: "It is very important for me to get to Athens by tomorrow night, or I may lose that sugar and coffee, and I am afraid to go down any of those roads for fear my own men will kill me."

The fear of losing that sugar and coffee brought her again to an accommodating mood, and she replied: "Why, Paul, can't you show the Captain through our farm, that road down by the field?" The General says: "Of course, Paul, you can do it, and as the night is very cold, I will give you ten dollars in gold, to help you along." The gold and the prospect of sugar and coffee, were too much for any poor man's nerves, and he yielded and getting on a horse, he took them seven miles to the big road.

From this time forward, he had a series of adventures and escapes all very wonderful, until he got near another river in Tennessee, when he resolved to go up to the house and find the way.—Hines went to the house, while the General stood in the road. Hearing a body of cavalry come dashing up behind him, he quietly slipped to one side of the road and it passed by without observing him. They went traveling after Hines and, poor fellow, he has not been heard of since.

When he arrived at the river referred to above he tried to get over, intending to stop that night with a good Southern man on the other side. He could not get over, and had to stop at the house of a Union man. The next morning he went to the house that he had sought the night previous, and found the track of the Yankees scarcely cold.

After he crossed Okey's river, and got down into Middle Tennessee, he found it almost impossible to avoid recognition.

The General says that his escape was made entirely without the assistance of any one on the outside, and, so far as he knows without their knowledge of his intention; that the announcement of his arrival at Toronto was one of those fortuitous coldcidences that cannot be accounted for.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Quebec, Ca, Jan., 25. Marshal Kane of Baltimore and 13 confederates, mostly escaped officers from Johnson's Island, and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by grand trunk R. R., for Piere Du Laud to take the Overlaud route for Halifax.

New York, Jan. 24. The Times contains a letter from a Frenchman formerly in the rebel army, dated Richmond, Jan. 11th, to a friend here. He reports the arrival of another agent of the French Emperor, named Martigney, via Nassau, and his mysterious conferences. It is known, he says, that Jeff has promised to recognize the Empire in Mexico, and promised France all the advantagos of the Southern Confederacy, if Napoleen would recognize and support the Southern cause.

All our principal men, he says, that war between France and the United States is close at hand.

The writer has no doubt the plan of making Gen. Lee Dictator will be adopted as the only means to counteract the strength of the North. Lee has expressed a willingness to accept it. He and Jeff are on bad terms. The latter would have to retire. The latter is unpopular in consequencee of keeping Bragg so long in command He even thought since Bragg's dismissal of giving him command of the army of Virginia, and sending Lee to Dalton, but had to abandon his plan on account of the great influence brought against it.

Jhonston who took command of Bragg's demaciated army, thought of returning to Atlanta but was kept at Dalton by orders from Richmond, that he might take advantage of a probable weakening of the Northern army by furloughs and expiration of service.

Jeff's plan is to keep the armies on the offensive though Lee gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions it was impossible to do so.

Earlys expedition was miserable failure

More than one thousand vetrans returned hors du combat, having hands and feet frozen.

News from Charleston, the writer says is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed the opinion that he could not hold the city much longer as Gilmore's guns are in a position to reduce it to ashes in a few hours if he intends to do so.

One of the South Carolina regiments doing duty there, intended to desert en masse, but were prevented by one of them giving information.

Twenty of the ringleaders were shot Jan. 4th, and the rest divided up among other regiments.

The 13th Virgina regiment was ordered to Alabama, but refused to go and were disbanded and used in filling up other regiments the only plan to avoid mutiny.

Bread riots occur almost daily in the South.

The Southern people are tired of the war. John Morgan has been given command of Magruder's forces but he will not be more successful than the latter.

The writer concludes the days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24,—The Evening Dispatch of yesterday, says Capt Ekin a staff officer from Knoxville, on Thursday a week ago brings information that Longstreet reinforced by 20,000 men, was advancing on Knoxville, pushing General [illegible] get's forces before him. It was th[illegible] our forces would be compelled to fall back to the entrenchments at Knoxville,

It was reported that John Morgan, at the head of five thousond cavalry was preparing to make a move to cut off communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga or make a raid into Kentucky.

The 6th New Hamshire regiment arrived here yesterday.

The 109th Pennsylvania, 12th, 66th and 57th Illinois, have arrived at Louisville.

Cincinnati. Jan, 26.—A special to the Commercial from Chattanooga, says rebel orders requiring soldiers to serve three years more, causes hundreds to desert. Fifty six came into to-day in one squad.

One division left the rebels yesterday to reinforce Mobile.

The 44th Indian, 24th, and 26, Ohio Infantry, 1st, 2d, and 3d, Ohio Cavalry have re-inlisted.

The rebel Major General Vance, and two of his staff, captured at the front, arrived here, and were sent to Nashville.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Commercial says private advices from well informed quarters in Europe states positively that the Schleswig Holstem question is about to be settled peacefully in an agreement between the great Powers, an which Denmark has already agreed to acquiesce, and which will be imposed by Austria and Prusia upon the lesser German States by force if necesary.

Baltimore. Jan, 25.—In the discussion before the Legislature at Anapolis Friday Col. Montgomery Blair confined himself to a general review of the causes of the rebelion, and an advocacy of the President's Emancipation amnesty proclimation. Senator Huck spoke briefly in favor of prompt action by the state in reference to Emancipation. It is declared that no practical benefit is to be derived from temporizieg over a subject which had already been disposed of by current events. Mr. Sersinor was more distinct and emphatic in his language, declaring that immediate emancipation is the only remedy, and avowing the intention of himself and friends to push the matter forward.

New York. Jan. 25.—A letter from Hilton Head 21st, reports nothing of unusual interest. The shelling of Charleston conontinued night and day, at interval of ten minuets. Charleston is gradualy crumbling under this incessant bombardment.

Washington- Jan. 24.—Instructions will be sent Gen. Steele by the President, to issue a proclamation appointing an election for Governor of the state of Aakansas, on the 28th of march. After the election, the Governor is understood to call a Convention to revise the State Constitution so as to abolish slavery.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not take the oath prescribed by the President in his Proclimation.

General Pleasanton of the cavalry, has issued an order to the effect that no excuse will hereafter be accepted surprise or capture under the plea that the enemy is in our uniform, as no persons will be allowed to approach within rifle shot untill their character is ascertained

Officers surprised, will be recommended for dismissal, and privates be tried by Court Martial, should they prove responsible.

Rebels wearing our uniform caught in the act of making war against our forces, are ordered to be shot on the spot.

Chattanooga, Jan. 23.—Trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Col McCullum arrived here with one thousand mechanics and labores, and the work rebuilding the railroad to Clarksville will be commenced at once.

Supplies are accumulating and full rations were to be issued to-day.

A large number of vetran volunteers have left the army, but the balance of power is maintained by raw recruits from the North and desertions from the South. Seven hundred recruits came down this morning.

Monday 150 rebels deserted, and to-day a squad of fourteen.

The rebel army is in its old position at Dalton. Their believed number is not more than 30.000.

Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the center under a guard.

It is positively known that they are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—The *Commercial* Chattanooga special that Johnston's army has fallen back from Dalton. Col Burk, of the 10th Ohio, with a flag of truce, went out forty five miles but could find no enemy, The rebel advance pickets are near Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton, probably to cover a retreat to Atlanta, where Cheatham's division went on Wednesday. Several important cavalry raids have been made to cover their movements.

The *Gazett's* Nashville dispatch says persons who left Knoxville saturaday report skirmishing between Lonstreet's cavalry and ours. No doubt is felt but that Knoxville can be held.

Army of the Potomac. Jan. 27.—It was two Missippi regiments that opened the ball on Saturday last, by attempting to fight their way out of the rebel lines for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Unfortunately they did not succeed, though they made a brilliant attack upon the troops that they were ordered to resist their progress.

It is expected that full information will reach here shortly by which some idea may be formed of the losses on both sides. From twenty five to forty deserters come into the picket lines of the 2d corps daily, and as many to the 3rd corps notwithstanding four skirmish lines have been thrown out by the rebels to prevent it.

The construction of the milltary railroad was attacked this evening by guerrillas, at the gravel switch about one and a half miles from Alexandria. Twelve shots were fired. Slough immediately dispatched a squadron of troops in pursuit.

Washington. Jan. 27.—We have authority for saying that the statement in several of northern papers that General Butler had succeeded in effecting an exchange of all our paroled prisoners captured previous to Sept. 1st 1863 is incorrect.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

One of the most frightful occurences, almost without a parallel in the history of railroad catastrophes, the great anmot of property destroyed without loss of life being taken into consideration, occurred yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at Bridge Eight, spanning the Juanta river about four miles east of Tyrone.

As the Phildelphia express passenger train arrived within about six hundred feet of Bridge Eight, across the Juianta river the hind axle of the tender broke in two in the center the wheels flying off on both sides of the track. The train at the time was in full motion and before the brakes could be put on the engine reach the bridge, dragging the two express car which were off the track, to the edge of the abutment, when the coupling between the tender and express car parted the engine and tender passing over the bridge without further injury than de scribed; put not so with the remainder of the cars.

The first express car was precipitated a distance of about forty feet into the Juniata; the second express and the baggage car, containing the mail and baggage of the passengers, mostly freighted with soldiers, rolled from the bridge, breaking into a hundred pieces; following which was the second passenger car which as it plunged from the track into the river, turned bottom side up. This car drew the Philadelphia sleeping car from the track, the front part resting on the top of the second passenger and the hind end on the abutment of the bridge.

The Allentown sleeping car remained the track at the edge of the bridge, it still being coupled to the Philadelphia car.

The accident took place at an early hour in the morning that most of the passengers were either asleep or just waking from a morning nap, so that few realized their perilous situation till the whole affair was complete. Most of the passengers in the sleeping car were awakened by being promiscuously piled either to the side or to the end of the car.

The cars had hardly struck before the cry of fire was raised, the baggage and first and second passenger cars being already in a blaze. This produced a consternation among the passengers which beggars discription; and their entire powers were called into requisition to save them from being destroyed by fire. Men who before were unable to stir from the wounds recieved, crawled from the car windows and by great exertion dragged their bodies from the devouring elements.

Those destroyed by fire were the baggage and all the passenger cars, including the Allentown sleeping car. The news of the accident was soon commuicated the inhaitants in the neighborhood, and soon brought men, women and children to the scene, each anxious to relieve the sufferers Those passengers but slightly wounded had saved most of the mail bags, containing the letters, but the baggage was entirely consumed.

In the Assembly of Wisconsin on the 21st inst, resolutions were offered by Mr. Stocks, opposed to any propositions for peace while the rebels are in arms, and in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency by the National Union Convention.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned, living one half mile below McKissock's Island in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 18th day of November, 1863; One white calf with a red head, one year old; One red and white steer, with bit out of left ear, one year old. One line back hiefer with red sides, about two years old with swallow fork, and white in right ear. One brown hiefer the same marked, same age. One red and white speckled hiefer same marked and age. One red and white hiefer with line back, about one year old with swallow fork in right ear, with underbit in same. Two red hiefers the same marks and age. One pale red and white hiefer the same age with swallow fork in right ear. One pale red and white hiefer with large white spot in the forehead, one year old and past. One black calf, supposed to be six months old. Also one brindle steer, with line back, two years old last spring.

Brownville, Jan. 23, 1863. WM. CLEMENS.
n22-8-3t-$18.00.

Probate Notice.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that a petition was this day filed in my office by Elenore Kelly, Administratrix of the estate of James N. Kelley, deceased, the prayer of which is to obtain an order to all the following real estate, to wit: The southeast 1-4 of the 1-4, sec. 13, town 5, range 15 east (except a tier of blocks sold off the east side. And it is ordered that Saturday the, 13th of February, 1864, is the time set to hear and determine said petition. Any person concerned may appear and show cause why said order should not be granted.

D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge.
Brownville, Jan. 15, 1864. n21-8-3t-$340.

Commissioner's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that we will as commissioners in partition offer for sale at public auction on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., in front of the store of David Butler, in Pawnee City, N. T., for one third cash, one third in one year and one third in two years, to be secured by note and mortgage on deferred payments, the South East quarter of section eleven, in township one range eleven, east, in Pawnee county, N. T.

J. S. WOODS,
R. H. ANDERSON, } Commissioners.
WM. EDWARDS.

Pawnee City, N. T., Dec. 15, '63. n26-2w$4

Probate Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Notice is hereby given that Saturday the 6th day of February, A. D. 1864, 12 m., the time set to proove the last will and testament of William Wilson, late of Nemaha County, Nebraska.

D. C. SANDERS, Probate Judge.
Brownville, Jan. 11th 1864.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken Up by the undersigned two miles south of Nemaha City, on the 15th of December, one roan heifer, red neck, one year old; no marks or brands.

MOSES M. CONNER.
Jan. 2, 1864. n26-3t, Pd.

$30 REWARD.

DESERTED FROM THE RENDEZVOUS AT Nebraska City, N. T., Michael Flethauser, a recruit of the 1st Nebraska Cavalry. Said Flethauser has light red hair, blue eyes, light complexion, is 21 years of age, and was born in Germany. He served a term of enlistment in Company F, 2d Nebraska Cavalry, and has his discharge from that Company and Regiment.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to any Provost Marshal in the United States.

WM. A. POLOCK,
2d Lieut. 1st Neb. Cav'ry.
Recruiting Officer.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

M'LAUGHLIN & SWAN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR friends and the public generally, that they have just received a superior lot of Family Groceries, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock including

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, PRIME RIO COFFEE,
CLARIFIED do IMPERIAL TEA,
CRUSHED do YOUNG HYSON TEA,
POWDERED do BLACK TEA.

RICE, SAGO, SPICE, PEPPER, CLOVES, CINNAMON COVE OYSTERS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, STARCH, SOAP, PURE SODA, DE LANDS' SALERATUS, &c., &c., &c.,

FISH!

COD FISH, MACKERAL, WHITE FISH, LEK TROUT, HERING, SHAD.

GREEN APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
PARED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,

Molasses, Coal Oil, Cider Vinegar.

NATURAL LEAF CHEWING TOBACCO, GOLDEN LEAF AND OTHER CHOICE BRANDS—FINE CUT CAVENDISH, KILLIKNICK SMOKING, COMMON DO.

Cigars of the Best Brands in the Market.

CHESTNUTS, ALMONDS, PECANS, FILBERTS, PEANUTS, &c., &c., &c.,

A Splendid Assortment of Stick and Fancy Candy from the Best Manufacturies in the East.

Flour, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, &c.,

The Highest Market Prices Paid for Country Produce.

McLAUGHLIN & SWAN,
NEMAHA VALLEY BANK BUILDING.
BROWNVILLE, Jan. 14, 1864. n20-3m-717.

Glorious News!

CLOTHING FOR EVERYBODY!

We, the undersigned, will respectfully inform the citizens of Brownville and the surrounding country, that we have received one of the best selected stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to this Territory. Being interested in a Large Eastern

Manufacturing Establishment,

we therefore are determined

that we can and will sell

25 PER CENT CHEAPER

Than any Other House in the Territory.

Our STOCK consists of

OVERCOATS,
DRESS COATS
BUSINESS COATS,
Pants, Vests, Shirts,
DRAWERS,
Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES

and many other articles belonging to a Clothing establishment.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a share for the future from our old customers.

Give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing anywhere else, as we are

Determined Not to be Undersold.

D. & H. SIEGEL.

Brownville, October 17, 1863.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken Up by the subscriber, living three miles south of Brownville on the bottom road, on the 14th of December, one heifer 2 year old in the Spring, red roan, square crop off left ear.

ABRAHAM PENNY.
Jan. 1st, 1863. n20-3t, Pd.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken Up by the undersigned, living 3 miles southwest of Aspinwall, on the 15th of November, one red steer, two years old past spring; has been running in the neighborhood for the last 3 or 4 months.

[illegible]