The Independent.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.

Saturday, January 10, 1863.

The Proclamation.

Dispite the efforts of semi Unionists of the Border States, and the frantic efforts of the rebel sympathizers in the North added to those of Jeff. Davis and his co-traitors, the President has issued his Proclamation for the Emancipation of the Slaves in the rebellious States. Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Western Virginia, a few counties of Eastern Virginia, and two Congressional Districts in Louisiana are not included in the territory made free. All the rest of the South comes under the benign influence of Liberty.

It is thought by some that this will amount to nothing; but the history of the world reads another lesson. The slaves made free by this Proclamation are legally released from bondage. The precedents in proof of this position are numerous. John Quincy Adams told the slaveholders this would be the fate of their institution, should they dare to rebel, fifteen or twenty years ago.—We can call to mind no instance in which a proclamation of this kind has failed to accomplish the end for which it was put forth. Indeed, there is no surer way of destroying Slavery. The Courts of all Christendom have sustained the legal status of men made free by such means, and secured to them the rights of freemen.

Once this accursed blot and blight is removed from our country, and there is nothing to prevent the United States of America from springing into a new life, with an impetus to all developments, and a growth in prosperity and greatness even surpassing any thing in by gone years.

Slavery has always been the *dead weight* in this nation. But for it the South to-day would have been the garden of the world. Instead of New England having almost the monopoly of manufactures, the South would have been studded over with mills, factories, forges, machine shops, and all the appliances which belong to the development of we lth by labor. As it is she is, in a very great degree, destitute of these.

And the reason is very plain. It lies on the surface. In a country where Slavery exists labor is looked upon as degrading. The upper classes think it disgraceful to work; and the consequences is, that men of genius, who are capable of developing the resources of a country, or of unveiling its hidden wealth, will not go where they are looked u, on as menials, and treated with contempt. They can rise to positions of social eminence in a *free land*, and there they will go and abide.

Hence the thrift of New England; and, indeed, of all the free States.

Take Slavery out of the way, and the South possesses more attractions than any part of the world for the settlement of just that class of men who will make a country. But if Slavery remains, the South will be but partially and very imperfectly developed, even a thousand years in the future. The truth is, the longer Slavery exists the worse it will be for the country when its desolating presence exhales ruin and decay. The more aristocratic will become the wealthy, the more despised the poor and the laborer.

Thus, in a merely material point of view, the Emancipation of the slaves will be life, development, wealth and ultimate granduer to the South. Those who live to see 1900 will be astonished at the change. It will be more than the fulfillment of the dreams of the visionaries of past ages.

"Buck & Ball."

This is the rather odd name of a small paper hailing from Cane Hill, Arkansas, and published by the 11th regiment We have the first number. One of the printers, Mr. ALBERT L. RIVERS, who went from this office into the regiment, says of the enterprise in a letter to us: "The material when we found it, was in a condition which the word 'pi,' does not express. The office had been moved from the Cherokee Nation, where a translation of the Bible into the Cherokee language had been printed, and, also, a paper called "The Cherokee Messenger," and upon the occupation of this place by our forces, our Indians entered the house where it was stored, and scattered the type, cases, reglets, rules &c. promiscuously over the floor, taking away all the largest type to run into bullets. The Indian characters being the same size as the English, rendered the sorting out of what we needed a very difficult matter. [Printers only will be able fully to appreciate these remarks.—ED.]

"We had just finished the outside, when we were ordered to march, and the next day we fought the great battle of the 7th."

From the paper we copy the following in reference to the losses sustained at Prairie Grove:

The casualties of Gen. Blunt's Division are as follows:

2d Kansas	3 killed.	19	wounded,	
10th "	6	"	63	"
11th "	4	"	28	"
13 h "	8	"	43	"
Allen's ba tery	1	"	10	"
Rabb's "			8	"

1st Indian Home Guards, 2 killed, 4 wounded.

3d Indian Home Guards, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Of the loss in Gen. Herron's Division we are not advised, but it will greatly exceed that of Gen. Blunt's. The loss of the enemy was about 450 killed, and 2000 wounded.

From the same letter we learn that "every house for eight miles around the battle-field is filled with the wounded of both sides."

We are pleased to learn from the same source that "Lieut. J. C. BURNETT is recovering slowly," from his wound.

And further, that the weather is generally pleasant so far, "the nights frosty, and the days warm enough for us to go about in shirt-sleeves. All the Jefferson county boys are well."

Kansas News.

The Missouri river is reported to be still on the rise, and in fair boating condition.

The Leavenworth Ferry Co., have purchased the ferry boat at Kansas city, and brought it up to the former place. The latter is now without a ferry boat, and pretty tolerably dead at that.

The colored regiment is to be mustered into service at once, and be paid. So says Major Weed.

On and after next Monday, the Daily Conservative will be 20 cents a week instead of 15 cents as heretofore, and $6 a year instead of $5.

Gen. Lane has been to Topeka, but returned to Washinton. He is still a recruiting officer, and will raise men in all the region of country between here and Mexico.

Gen. Blunt has been nominated as a Major General.

Work has been commenced on the L. P. & W. Railroad. The contracter having arrived and commenced operations. We hope in a year to hear the whistle of the iron horse on the prairies of Kansas.

News of the Week.

When Island No. 10 was evacuated 69 cannon were spiked and 10,000 rounds of ammunition thrown into the river. What a pity that some of the Kansas boys had not been there to save this waste of material! Our boys don't get frightened at the smell of gunpowder, or the approach of rebels.

Maj. Foley with 250 men attacked a camp of rebels 350 strong, at Elk Fork, Tenn, killed 30, wounded 17, captured 50 and totally routed the rest, without the loss of a man. All their camp equipage was burned. 80 horses and a large amount of arms taken.

Maj. Stevens with 150 men fell upon a large band of guerillas in Powell Co., Ky., captured their leader and 10 men, utterly routed the remainder, though out numbering his men largely, and took 25 horses, a lot of blankets, arms, etc.

Gen. Butler and staff have arrived at Washington.

The rebel Morgan has found robbery a losing game in his last raid. He got the worst of it in a number of skirmishes.

Jeff. Davis has been in Mississippi recently, endeavoring to prevent disaster to his armies. He addressed the Miss. legislature on the 26th ult.

The President has signed the bill for the admission of Western Virginia, and it is a law. The people are yet to vote on the measure. There is little doubt of there being an overwhelming m jority for the new State. This is a measure of doubtful policy.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 2.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

Gen. Sullivan succeeded in getting a fight out of Col. Forrest and whipped him badly, capturing six pieces of artillery and a great many horses and prisoners. Van Dorn was repulsed at every poin', but this with heavy loss.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Major Gen. Com'dg.

The gun boat Benton attacked a rebel battery at Davis' bluff on the Yazoo river, and was struck 20 times some of the shot penetrating her coat of mail. The result of the attack not known.—The rebels had fortified the place with great care, as it protects valuable salt works.

In the battle with Forrest, Negly, his second in command was killed, and his adjutant taken prisoner.

Banks has re-taken Baton Rouge.

All appears to be moving along well in the west. If the east would do as well we should soon see an end of the rebellion.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is again open. Gens. Schenck and Kelly think they can protect it. If any body can do it by pluck, they are the men.

Rebel papers captured at Van Buren, admit that they lost 5000 in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove.

Hindman's entire telegraphic correspondence was captured at Van Buren, containing very important information, which has been forwarded to Washington.

200 fat cattle and other valuable supplies were captured at Van Buren, to the amount of over 200 wagon loads. The loss to the rebels was not less than half a million dollars. The rebels are said to be totally demoralized and scattered. Gen. Schofield had arrived and assumed command.

Gen. Sullivan attacked the rebels under Forrest on Wednesday at Hunt's Cross Roads, 12 miles east of Lexington. The battle continued nearly all day, resulting in great rebel skedaddling—not, however, without loss—report says, over one thousand killed and wounded. We have taken five hundred prisoners, with arms, horses, &c., and eight pieces of artillery.

The rebels are reported to have a very formidable iron-clad near Savannah. Also an iron-clad gun-boat up the Yazoo river.

The Monitor is reported to have foundered at sea off cape Hatteras in a storm with a loss of two officers and 38 men. This is unfortunate, truly. It seems the vessel was not calculated to weather a storm at sea. It would have been much better to have convoyed her to her destination.

The National Intelligencer thinks the Emancipation Proclamation will amount to little. It is an old fogy concern, took that position at the first and now thinks it must stick to it in order to be consistent.

On Saturday the steamer Blue Wing left Helena for the fleet laden with ordnance stores. She had on board a very large mail and had two coal barges in tow. She was without an escort below Napoleon and was captured by a rebel battery and taken up the Arkansas river. Her crew and passengers were all taken, including special agent Noel.

Battle of Stony River.

The battle before Murfreesboro was one of the most desperate and bloody of the war. Some of our troops behaved badly, and one officer on the right (Gen. Johnson—wonder if he is loyal?) suffered himself to be surprised, which came near losing us the victory, and prevented a complete triumph of our army the first day, with much less loss than afterwards occurred. The following in reference to the fighting is from the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

At daybreak on the last day of December, everything was working well. Battle had 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. Aids were dispatched for information, and found the forest full of flying negroes, with some straggling soldiers, who reported whole regiments falling back rapidly.

Meantime one of Cook's aids announced to Rosecrans that Gen. Johnson had permitted the three batteries of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, and that that fact had somewhat demoralized the troops.

Rosecrans sent word, pressing McCook to hold the front, and he would help him. It would all work right. He now galloped 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 two saddles of the escort. Van Cleve's division was sent to the right: Col. Beatty's brigade in front. The fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending 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.

Rosecrans, with splendid daring, dashed into the fire, and sent his staff along the lines, started Beatty's brigade forward—six batteries opened and maintained 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 splendid 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—orders had been given to move our left upon the enemy; but before it could be executed, the foe burst upon our center with awful fury, and it began to break. Rosseau's division was 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 stragglers was formidable, and the prospect 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 turned.

The rebel cavalry dashed upon our trains and captured a few wagons containing artillery and ammunition.

About five o'clock, the rebels being exhausted fell back into places inaccessible, except to artillery, and the firing ceased. Had it not been for Johnson's blunder on the right in the morning, the victory would have been complete and overwhelming. The battle raged for eleven hours. Our losses were comparatively small, being about 1,500 killed and wounded. This was owing to the fact that care was taken to have our men lie down. The enemy's loss must have been much greater than ours.

Among our losses were the gallant Gens. Sill and Willich, and of field officers killed and wounded some 10 or 12.

The same writer says of the fight of the 1st:

At 11 o'clock matters were not flattering to either side. At 12 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 than at any previous hour. Both sides were determined. Some of our troops behaved badly, but most of them were heroes. The enemy seemed fully as numerous as ourselves.

Gen. McCook was brave to a fault. He narrowly escaped death many times. His horse was killed under him, and he was severely hurt by the fall. General Wood was killed. Col. Moody is wounded; he won a splendid reputation.

The result of the battle is told by Rosecrans in his official dispatch as follows:

On the 1st inst., the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed. On the 2d, there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack, until three o'clock, P. M., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across Stona river, to occupy the commanding ground there. While reconnoitering the ground held by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force coming from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them, after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed, and three hundred and seventy five wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily.

We occupied the ground with the left wing last night, and the lines were completed at 4 o'clock, in the morning.

ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

Whereas, On the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 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, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and forever free, and the executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom. That the Executive would, 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 then be in rebellion against the United States, and in fact that any State or people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters shall have participated, and shall in the absence of strong countervening testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the 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 armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to-wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the Parishes of La Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John's Sachas, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Marys, Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, N. Carolina, and Virginia (except the 48 counties, designated as Western Virginia, and also the six counties of Berkly, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfok and Portsmouth,) which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the U. S., including the military authorities, thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor for reasonable wages. I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received in the armed service of the United States, and other places, to man vessels of all sorts in said service. And upon this, as is believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 87th.

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 5.

The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were terribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind. Gen. Negly pursued them with infantry, a cavalry force also followed to-day. Spear's first Tennessee Brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry.

Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000—several hundred on Thursday, 1,200 on Friday and 1,000 on Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have 1,500 of their prisoners, two Colonels and several Majors.

The bodies of Brigadier Generals Rains and Hanson are here. Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded and Gen. Adams had an arm broken. Maj. Clarence Prentice is wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was destroyed. Our own losses in all the engagements were 1,100 and about 6,000 wounded and prisoners.—One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty. Our army was considerably depleted by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, several for desertion.

Col. Moody, of the 74th Ohio, is wounded; Col. Charles Anderson, 93d Ohio, Col. Nick Anderson, 6th Ohio, and Col. John F. Miller wounded, but did not leave the field—Col. Williams, 25th Illinois, killed; Lieut. Col. Hull, 37th Indiana, wounded but not dangerously. We had about 25 field officers killed and as many wounded. Lieut. Col. Tanner, reported killed, is wounded and a prisoner. The Chicago Board of Trade battery, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lieut. Griffin, wounded. Loomis Michigan battery lost 1 killed 12 wounded and 13 horses killed.

A review of the field of battle since the evacuation shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed ever before by terrific fighting.

CAIRO, Dec. 7.

News from Vicksburg to the 1st states that the rebels had concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson, and along the lines of the road at Vicksburg, amounting to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday, forced him to fall back to the first line of rebel intrenchments; the fortifications extend from the city 6 miles. Sherman's forces had fought their way within two miles of the city when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting Sunday is represented desperate in the extreme. Batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken, whole regiments and even Brigades fighting hand to hand over guns and for possessions and defences. The 4th Iowa, 13th Illinois and 8th Missouri suffered severely. The first named regiment lost 6000 men killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Hovey with 1,500 sent out to execute special order, has not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety. Nothing yet has been heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken part in the action.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

Major J. N. Cook, paymaster of the U. S. A. is a defaulter to the sum of nearly a half million dollars. The money was gambled away at Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo. Nearly half of it has already been recovered. It is believed the whole amount will eventually be restored to the government.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.

Advices at Headquarters say that orders have issued for the arrest of a number of deserters of the army at Murfreesboro and on their return to Nashville to be put in irons.

Dispatches say some rebel prisoners captured Thursday and paroled had been at Murfreesboro only four hours, and belonged to regiments direct from Richmond.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.

Over 600 prisoners including 19 commissioned officers arrived to-night.

Official reports say that cannonading was heard to day ten miles beyond Murfreesboro.

Bragg may stand at Tullahoma.

Our whole loss will not exceed 10,000. Rebel loss is double ours.

On Saturday, Gen. Dan McCook engaged Wharton's rebel cavalry, six miles from Nashville, routing him completely.

The Latest.

Gen Sherman has met with a reverse before Vicksburg, after taking three of the enemy's lines of defense, and been forced back to the first line he had captured. Cause, the enemy received large re-enforcements and he received none. He has 40,000, the rebels, under Jo. E. Johnson, one of their very best generals, number 65,000. It is said that Sherman can hold his position until aid arrives; but we regard the present unfortunate situation of his army as being an exceedingly critical one. There is little chance for retreat, to advance they are unable; and unless help comes soon, or the defeat of Bragg by Rosecrans disconcerts the plans of the rebels, we very much fear the result will prove disastrous. We await further intelligence with the deepest solicitude.

Rosecran's victory before Murfreesboro seems to have been complete in the end. Many of our personal friends were there, and we are anxious to see a list of the casualties. The rebels left their dead on the field, and our people were burying them. Why not make them bury their own dead under a flag of truce, while we follow up our victory? Their loss is represented to be double ours, and our army in the finest spirits.

Our forces have destroyed the East Tenn. & Virginia Railroad for 9 miles, burning important bridges, thus cutting off communication between Richmond and the west. Good.

The Cumberland river is rising.

The French are making some progress in Mexico.

All quiet on the Rappahannock!!!

THE INDEPENDENT.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " each additional "	50
" " two months,	2 50
" " three "	4 00
" " six "	6 00
" " twelve "	10 00
One quarter of a column three months,	10 00
" six "	15 00
" twelve "	25 00
Changeable quarterly	30 00
One half of a column three "	15 00
" six "	25 00
" twelve "	40 00
Changeable quarterly	50 00
One column three months,	30 00
" six "	45 00
" twelve "	60 00
Changeable quarterly	75 00

Editorial notices 30 cents per line; Local 15 cents. For announcing the names of candidates for office, one dollar and a half each, to be paid in advance. Yearly advertisers will be required to pay quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Communications of a personal character will be charged one dollar per square, to be set in nonpareil.

Special Notices.

Platte Co. R. R. Time Table.

Until further notice Trains run as follows:

Express Train Leaves Weston at 12 30, P. M.
" " " Atchison at 1.45 "
Arrives at St. Joseph 3.00 "
Returning, leaves St. Joseph at 7.30, A. M:
" " Atchison at 9.00 "
Arrives at Weston 10.00 "

Connects with Trains on Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and with Stage Lines for all places in this State, and west and south of us.

The road is in good running order, and passengers should select this route.

RELIGIOUS.

M. E. CHURCH.—There will be Religious Services in the M. E. Church in Oskaloosa on Sundays as follows:

Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by the following persons:

Sunday, Nov. 30th.		Rev.	J. Boucher.
do	Dec. 7th,	"	N. W. Taylor.
do	" 14th,	"	J. W. Roberts.
do	" 21st,	"	D. Dickinson.
do	" 28th,	"	J. Boucher.
do	Jan. 4th,	"	N. W. Taylor.
do	" 11th,	"	J. W. Roberts.
do	" 18th,	"	D. Dickinson.
do	" 25th,	"	J. Boucher.
do	Feby 1st,	"	N. W. Taylor.
do	" 8th,	"	J. W. Roberts.
do	" 15th,	"	D. Dickinson.
do	" 22nd,	"	J. Boucher.
do	March 1st,	"	D. Dickinson.

March 5th, at 7 P. M., the exercises of the Ministerial Association will commence.

March 7th & 8th Fourth Quarterly Meeting, preaching by Rev. L. D. Price and others.

Sunday School and Bible Class at 9 A. M.
Preaching or General Prayer Meeting at 7 P. M.
Class Meeting after the morning preaching, and at 2½ P. M.

Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

D. DICKINSON, Pastor.

United States Marshal's Sale.

Henry Blakesly
vs
John A. McKown and
Mary Jane McKown.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, and to me directed, I will on

Monday, February 9th, 1863,

in front of the Court House door, in the town of Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kansas, at 1 o'clock, P. M., sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the south east quarter of section number fifteen (15), township number nine (9), range number seventeen (17); containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres; and the south west quarter of section number thirty-two (32), township number seven (7), range number seventeen (17), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres.

Jan. 5th, 2862. JAMES L. McDOWELL,
124 4-w $6 U. S. Marshal.

OSKALOOSA PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY
G. E. CARSON, Family Grocer.

Flour, per 100 lbs	$2.50@3.50
Corn, per bush.	.25
Corn Meal "	.35
Potatoes "	.25
Beans "	1.75
Dried Peaches per lb	10
" Apples "	8½@10
Green " per bush.	$1.00@1,25
Lard per lb	08
Butter "	19@12½
Eggs per doz	.08½
Bacon—Hams per lb	.05
Shoulders "	03
Sides "	05
Star Candles "	.25
Tallow " "	.10
Rice "	12½
Rio Coffee "	35@40
Brown Sugar "	15@16½
Sugar House Syrup per gal.	.75
Dry Hides "	.06
Green " "	.03

JOHN N. HALL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
SKALOOSA, — — — KANSAS.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON. }

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Kansas, sitting in said County of Jefferson,

William Gragg, Plaintiff,
vs
John W. Shaw, Defendant:

Whereas, said plaintiff has filed an affidavit herein, stating that you, the above named John W. Shaw, are a non-resident of the State of Kansas, and that service of a summons cannot be made on you therein; therefore, you are hereby notified, by publication hereof being made in The Independent, published at Oskaloosa, in the said County of Jefferson, for six consecutive weeks, that said plaintiff, William Gragg, has filed his Petition in the above entitled suit, against you, in the above mentioned Court, wherein said suit is now pending, the object of which and the prayer of said Petition is for said plaintiff to recover the sum of $881 82-100, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 12th day of September, A. D. 1862, due and owing from you to him, by reason of the Marshal of the United States for the District of Kansas having, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1862, sold property, real estate of said plaintiff, for the sum of $1815 68-100, under and by virtue of and to satisfy that certain writ of Execution, dated of the 26th day of July A. D. 1862, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for said District of Kansas, whereby said Marshal was commanded that of the goods and chattles, and, for want thereof, of the lands and tenements of said William Gragg and John W. Shaw, in his District, he caused to be made the sum of $1648-89-100, and the further sum of $45 35-100 and costs, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the fifth day of May, A. D. 1862 which said writ of Execution was issued and founded on that certain judgment, whereby Stewart Van Vliet, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, in and by the consideration of the last mentioned Court, at the April Term thereof, A. D. 1862, recover against said William Gragg and John W. Shaw, judgment for the sum of $1648-89-100, as, also, their costs in that behalf expended; which said judgment was rendered on and by reason of the non-payment of that certain promissory note, dated of the 14th day of September, 1860, whereby said Gragg and Shaw promised to pay four months after the date thereof, to the order of one Alexander Majors, $1397-50-100, with interest from due at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum; which said note was by said Majors indorsed and delivered to said Stewart Van Vliet. And you, the said John W. Shaw, are further notified, that an order of attachment has been issued in this the above entitled suit, and that the Sheriff of said County of Jefferson has, under and by virtue thereof, attached the following described tracts of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Jefferson, namely: The north east and the north-west quarters of section four (4) in township eleven (11) of range seventeen (17), and the north east fractional quarter of section five (5) in township eleven (11) of range seventeen (17), all in Jefferson County, State of Kansas, as your property.

And you are further notified, that you are required to answer said Petition on or before the 21st day of March, A. D. 1863, and that unless you answer the same on or before the day last named, said Petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly; and said tracts of land will be sold to satisfy the same.

SEAL. In witness whereof I, the undersigned Clerk of said Court, hereto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, at my office in Oskaloosa, in said County, this second day of January, A. D. 1863.

124 7w P. E. HAVENS, Clerk.
Rees & Wheat, Att'ys for Pl'ff.

AGENTS

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Notice of Appraisement.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
Jefferson County.

Jesse Newell vs Leroy E Curry, to Leroy E. Curry, Defendant as above entitled. Leroy E. Curry, you are hereby notified, that by virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the First District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Jefferson County, in said State, I will, on

Monday February 2d, 1863,

between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M, and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, cause the following described property to be appraised on the premises, by three disinterested householders, residents of Jefferson County, in said State, impartially, said property described, to-wit: Commencing in the south line of the southwest quarter of section 33 in township nine (9) of range nineteen (19) 9.46 chains west of the southeast corner of said quarter, thence west along said line 3.77 chains thence north 10.16, thence east 3.77 chains, thence south 10.16 chains to the place of beginning, said above described premises being situated in the County of Jefferson and State of Kansas. Said property levied on to be appraised as the property of the above named defendant.

N. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Oskaloosa, Dec. 22d, 1862.
Stinson & Havens, Att'y for Pl'ff. 122-3w.

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