

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1859.

Who will be the nominee of the Charleston Convention?

Already quite a speculation is being indulged in by the press throughout the country, as to who will be the choice of the National Convention, to assemble at Charleston, S. C.; in some portions, quite a discussion is going on. Latterly the South urges that she is entitled to the next candidate, and insinuates her preferences. There are many distinguished and talented sons of the "Sunny South" who have always been loyal to the Constitution, and faithful laborers in the cause of true Democracy. Should one of these be declared, by a straight-forward course, the nominee, we know not now, why victory should not be inevitable. While we may all have our favorites, sectionalism should be carefully excluded. There are good "tried and true" men in every portion of the country. We are satisfied that the great mass of the south condemn every political act that savors of the spirit of disunion, come from where it may; they love their country, and hold as they properly should, any man in supreme scorn who would dare disturb its peace, or place a straw in the way to impede its progress. The South is not without talent, and that lofty patriotism, which have characterized the Democratic party in days past; and possesses the material in an eminent degree, to lead the Democratic armies in 1860. But the locality is not material; the question is who will be the nominee?

What we have said of the South in respect to love of country, is equally applicable to the North, East and West, so far as the mass of our countrymen are concerned; high minded patriotic, talented, and progressive. Very many of these gallant sons would fill the Presidential chair with unexceptionable fidelity and impartiality. The spirit of fanaticism—a desire to see the Union dismembered, has disgraced Northern as well as Southern leaders. We care not how eminent as a politician, orator, statesman or divine, a man may be, or from what quarter he hails, when he asserts the Union cannot continue—must be dissolved, he should be treated as a traitor, and suffer the penalties, or as a lunatic, and not suffered to run at large. In our National Halls made sacred by Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, and a host of other such pure spirits, in defence of the perpetuity of the Union, monuments have proclaimed, "Let the Union slide." "Let the Constitution be committed to the flames!" These silly ravings, emanating from dissatisfied, disappointed, reckless and corrupt politicians, have been heralded throughout neighboring nations to our discredit; our old enemies over the water, read with infinite gratification such unwarranted and unskillful attacks upon the Constitution of our country and look forward with joy to the day of our downfall. The motto of every true American, is, and should be, "The Union with and forever," and to transmit it to posterity unscathed, unsoiled, untarnished. Instead of feeding the demoniac spirit of rebellion and insurrection, we should promptly discourage and discountenance it. Would all, as conservative, rational, thinking men, pursue such a course, southern fire-eaters and northern fanatics would pass rapidly and effectually into infamous oblivion, "unwept, unburied and ununged," and the return of national harmony prevail, "wherever the American flag waves over American soil."

Hainmond, of South Carolina, Sibley, of Louisiana, Brown and Davis, of Missouri, Cobb, of Georgia, are spoken of as aspirants. Wise and Hunter of the "Old Dominion," have a troupe of friends.—Kentucky's talented and eloquent son, Breckenridge, our present Vice President will carry no little weight into the Convention, and in our humble opinion, will stand a much better chance than many others. Mr. Breckenridge in point of intellect, patriotism, and all the noble qualities that constitute an American statesman, is considered unsurpassed. He has never so conducted himself as to be subject to the charge of fire-eater or fanatic, or had his name in any way mixed up with the political hallucinations of any section of the country. We confess our convictions that should he receive the harmonious nomination of that Convention, the people will ratify the act by his election.

As to the notorious scheming, wire-working, cancan-constitution Sibley, he in our opinion, has about as much prospect of being President as a sinner unredeemed has of gaining admission into Heaven. The American people can never so far forget themselves as to elevate such political tricksters to the highest position within their gift—positions once occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Even in the South, Mr. Sibley is regarded as a "dangerous man"—"magician"—"a slight-of-hand politician," &c.

Wise would make a good President.—He is a prominent Democrat, and in many respects, worthy of the distinguished honor; yet the probabilities of success are not flattering. Hammond and Brown are the favorites of the South, more particularly the former; he has a host of enthusiastic supporters, admirers and warm

friends, in other portions of the country. His recent speech evinces Constitutional attachment rarely equalled, and has, consequently placed the South Carolina Governor before the people as a true Democrat, and a sound patriotic statesman—a statesman in every sense; and if the fortunate nominee, the most sanguine of the party need fear no disappointment as to ability to discharge honorably the duties of the high position of President, and giving satisfaction to the whole country.

It is plainly to be seen that the leading southern States will be divided in the Charleston Convention. Each one is determined to press the claims of its favorite champion. Virginia contends she has abundance of well tried timber, and it should be used. We doubt not, for President making resources, the past fully sustains the presumption; as she has furnished more Presidents than any other State in the Union. Henry A. Wise has proved himself a statesman worthy of the day and age in which he lives. He has conquered the opposition; demonstrating the fact that true principles will triumph over the dangerous doctrines of disfranchisement and proscription. If, for no other reasons, Henry A. Wise deserves the highest encomiums from his party, and the citizens of the United States. His vigorous pen, and masterly eloquence from the rostrum, caused his political enemies in the "Old Dominion," to flee ingloriously from before the band of valiant soldiers, under the flag of "Democracy and the Union."

Henry A. Wise is a firm, unflinching Democrat; devoted to the Constitution, and the rights of the citizens of the confederated States.

We have not space to pursue this subject further this week, but will resume it again next week.

Dismemberment.

We see that the Omaha people at their county meeting, on the subject of South Platte annexation, the other day, went the whole figure, and appointed a committee to report remonstrative resolutions relative to the formation of Colona Territory. The action though perfectly ridiculous, is certainly consistent. They have just as much right to meddle with the one as the other. We reckon, however, Congress will if governed by the wishes and desires of citizens in the Territory, consult only those interested upon general principles. The local interests of a single point will not weigh very heavily. The idea of continuing Nebraska as she is, with Territory sufficient to make half a dozen good sized States, and asking admission with this vast area is foolish in the extreme. Dismemberment is only a question of time, and shrewd men or localities had better look to the shaping of future States, than preserving the Territory in its present form. Colona will be formed; Laramie will be formed; other states and territories will be formed of what is now Nebraska; and South Platte will be annexed to Kansas; if not at the present session of Congress, at no distant day.

Query? If North Platte, or especially that portion of it under Omaha influence, was desirous of, and about to engage in some movement or enterprise calculated to advance her interests, and South Platte or any other portion of the Territory, was to attempt an interference by meddling in their affairs wouldn't they "let your dogs loose!"

Kansas Legislature, and Kansas Secretary.

It appears to be quite fashionable for Territorial Legislatures and Secretaries, to get at Logger-heads. The Kansas Legislature and Walsh, are now going in a Nebraska and Morton, only more so. The Legislature by the passage of an act, approved by the Governor, adjourned from Leecompton to Lawrence.—The Secretary refused pay, rooms in which to meet, chairs, printing, and in fact everything; whereupon, says a Kansas paper, "the House ordered the arrest of the Secretary, who 'wouldn't go,'" pleaded "sickness,"—pleads in bar the Statutes exempting him from arrest on civil process, "and finally swore he'd 'd—d if he would,'" but all to no purpose. The Sergeant-at-arms and Sheriff were too much for him, and he was taken a prisoner before the bar of the House, where he underwent an examination, and was permitted to retire after the manner of "our army in Flanders."

We suppose these flare-ups occur from the fact, according to the Washington Union, that "Territories are composed of rascals, off-scourings, and sore-heads, who are perfectly incompetent to govern themselves," and that Secretaries are "in the habit of getting the printing done where they d—d please."

Clubbing Inducements.

Notwithstanding our subscription list has increased handsomely of late, we are desirous of extending it still more, for several reasons. We are determined to do our duty as a journalist and as a private citizen, to secure for this portion of Nebraska her share of the benefits of emigration, either stopping on the eastern border, or passing on to the new El Dorado. We therefore want our paper circulated more extensively throughout the States. The plan of circulating large numbers of extra papers, gratuitously, in the Eastern States, and even sending out agents—has been adopted by every other

point on the river, making any pretensions. We notice at one point in Kansas the city Council has made an appropriation for this purpose. And last though not least, we want our printing establishment to pay us better for the labor we bestow upon it. We are sure we labor as hard as any man in Nebraska to advance its interests, especially that portion of it in which we are immediately located; and we are equally sure we get as poorly paid. But we are digressing.

We have made arrangements to club our paper with a number of eastern periodicals, and are prepared to offer the following inducements for the more extensive circulation of the "Advertiser."

We will furnish the "Advertiser" and any \$3 Magazine for \$4.25; the "Advertiser" and any \$2 Magazine for \$3.25, cash in advance.

[For the Advertiser.]

To the People of Nebraska.

PAPER FIRST.

Through the columns of your paper, I wish to address a series of articles to the people of the Territory, upon the subject of medical men and the expediency of protecting themselves by law against the ignorant, illiterate and worthless Empirics who will undoubtedly seek our shores in a few years. These lines are penned under the most solemn conviction of their correctness; and I hope their importance will be duly considered.

Men sometimes take upon themselves the awful responsibility of administering medicine to their fellow creatures, without subjecting themselves to that course of study which is indispensably necessary to a rational conception of the nature and treatment of disease. I presume no argument is called for to corroborate a fact so palpable. Instances of this kind are of sorrowful remembrance to many a fireside; many a bright and cherished idol of love, the light and joy of deating heart, has breathed its last under the hands of a man wholly deficient in even the rudimentary qualifications of a physician.—Many persons of respectable intelligence and natural acumen, often commit health and life to the charge of a man, whom they very well know, has not the shadow of a claim to the noble profession of medicine. They may be compelled to do so on account of not being able to secure the aid of any one else. Such is no doubt the proper explanation in many cases.—Others, and I believe the great majority, ignorantly patronize the Medical Quack. They have not the power of discrimination very largely developed, and consequently, are fit subjects for imposition.—This class of persons are innocent and unsuspecting, believing he who assumes the title of Doctor, needs no other recommendation to their confidence. They do not trouble themselves with investigation as to capacity and qualification; these are minor and insignificant matters, unworthy a moment's grave reflection; implicitly and confidently risking their lives in the hands of any one whose name is announced as a Doctor.

Now, any man endowed with a sane mind, will admit that he does not wish his life tampered with by a Quack. Then it is becoming to require satisfactory testimonials of qualification from every man offering himself as a practitioner of medicine. The lawyer cannot appear in Court without producing a certain amount of legal knowledge, and why should not the people ask a similar requirement of that class of men who are styled the guardians of health and life.

In my next I will speak of "Medical Men."

VERITAS.

Table of Latitudes and Longitudes.

The following table was calculated by Mr. W. Harvey, of the Surveyor General's office, under the direction of Hon. Ward B. Barnet, Surveyor General of Nebraska; and can be relied upon as the only correct table that has yet been prepared.—Nebraska City Press.

Mouth of Kansas River, Lat. 39 deg. 7 min 27 sec; Long 107 deg 28 min 56 sec.

Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Lat 39 deg 21 min 24 sec; Long 107 deg 45 min 6 sec.

Latter from the Mines.

Shot and Quartz Gold Found.

We find the following in one of our late Omaha exchanges.—"We were yesterday favored with a call from Mr. Chas. Johnson, direct from gold mines, bringing dates from the mining district, to the 12th ult. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman well known in this community; has resided several years in this city, and Bellevue, and we can assure our readers that his statements are entitled to fullest credence. Chief Justice Hall, Col. Gilmore and several others of our most worthy and prominent citizens, vouch for his veracity.

Mr. Johnson left this city for Cherry Creek the 7th of Sept. last, and reached his destination about the first of November. He prospected in the vicinity of Cherry Creek both north and south of the south fork of Platte, and in the mountains, until after the middle of December, and started on his return trip the 19th of last month.

Gold was found almost everywhere on the prairie one or two miles back from the river and creeks, as well as in the banks and beds of the streams. Until after the 1st of December nothing but the scale gold was found. But about ten days previous to his leaving, quartz and shot gold had been discovered in abundance. A Specimen of quartz brought in by Mr. Johnson has been submitted to the inspection of several California miners in this city who pronounce it more than twice as rich as any they ever saw in that State.

The quartz was discovered on the north side of the Platte about twelve miles from Aurora, near the foot of the mountains, on a small stream known as Ralston's Fork; and shot gold was found in its immediate vicinity. The quartz crops out in the banks of the stream to which we allude, and was discovered by accident—miners having frequently passed without imagining its value. It exists in large quantities, and will doubtless be worked the coming season."

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. E. Mather, to a friend in Omaha, and published in an Omaha paper. The letter was dated Denver City, Nov. 28, 1858.

"There has been some new discoveries of gold since I wrote you before; still not much mining has been done; it is too late in the season to think of doing much.—One company who have been working during the past few days, have done splendidly, averaging \$8 per day to the man; they only work five hours per day for this. The general average with parties has been from \$3 to \$4 per day; but men who have prospected the country, insist that they can make \$20 per day with a Long Tom. There are many rumors, but I have only desired to communicate facts to you. A party of men from Nebraska City who came through with us are now prospecting in the mountains, they have found shot gold, but how they are getting along, or what wages they are making, we have not heard anything upon which we can rely.

The boys returned from a hunt in the mountains to-day; they killed forty black-tailed deer, and one panther. There is an abundance of game in the country, of all sorts, so there will be no want of meat."

Flare-up in the Senate.

New York, Jan. 22.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: In the executive session of the Senate to-day, an angry discussion arose between Judge Douglas and Senator Fitch, when words were used which, it is thought must lead to a duel. The debate occurred on the question of confirming Potter of Ohio, as Collector of Toledo.

Mr. Pugh opposed Potter's nomination, as the man displaced was his friend. He said if the President desired an issue with him, (Pugh) he was ready for it. He denounced the appointment, and called upon every Senator who was his friend to vote against it.

Mr. Douglas responded, saying that he would vote with the Senator from Ohio. He then branched off on to the Illinois appointments, and said they were dishonest, corrupt, and incompetent.

Fitch interrupted Douglas, and said he was untrue. Douglas again reiterated what he had said.

Fitch again said it was untrue. (Cries of order were then made.) Douglas then again continued the debate.

Fitch replied to Douglas with great bitterness, and said that Senators knew how to prize anything coming from that quarter. (Cries of order.) Mr. Douglas then replied and was called to order.

Motions were then made that Douglas be allowed to go on in order. Jeff. Davis opposed it, and said, turning to Douglas, that he had listened with indignation to the language used—it was that of a highwayman and a bravo. The debate was continued some time, when a motion was made and the Senate adjourned. It is said the lie was given, and most severe personal remarks made.

LATER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. The correspondence between Senators Douglas and Fitch will be published to-morrow.

It appears that Mr. Douglas called on Mr. Fitch to withdraw the offensive language used towards him in the course of the debate, on Friday, in Secret session of the Senate.

Mr. Fitch, in the course of his reply, said that so far as his son was concerned in Illinois appointments, Douglas's explanation was satisfactory, but Mr. Fitch did not withdraw his offensive remarks. Mr. Douglas, in a second note affirmed what he had said in the Senate, and afforded Mr. Fitch another opportunity to withdraw.

The probability is that the entire matter ends with this correspondence, as there appears to be no ground for further proceedings.

Messrs. Pryor and Hawkins, of Kentucky, were the friends of Mr. Douglas, and Senator Benjamin the friend of Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Douglas's friends assert that he will fight through his present difficulty if necessary.

Senator Davis is understood to have voluntarily apologized to Mr. Douglas and Mr. Fitch, for the harsh remarks which he made shortly after the occurrence on Friday.

Anniversary of Webster.

The 77th birth-day of the great statesman was celebrated at the Revere House, Boston, on the 15th of January, by a superb banquet, at which Caleb Cushing, Rufus Choate and other distinguished orators made speeches, and a letter of regret from Edward Everett was read.—The occasion was one of great brilliancy and interest, and worthy the mighty man whose memory it honored.

Hyer and Heenan.

These celebrated pugilists have at length been pitted for a prize fight, to come off in the spring, somewhere in the West for a purse of ten thousand dollars. So say the sporting papers. Hyer and Heenan are supposed to be two of the most powerful and scientific boxers in the world, and a conflict between them would be terrific. We deprecate all such brutal amusements, and hope that the authorities of Missouri will keep the State clear of them. It should be made a penitentiary offense, and the men who would for money, pound each other so unmercifully, should be made to pound stone or iron in the shops of the State prison. St. Jo. Gaz.

Salt Lake Mail.

Arrived at St. Jo. in 15 days from Salt Lake City—six days shorter than contract time—it brought the San Francisco Evening Bulletin of Dec. 30. The Bulletin contains the following:

"Capt Messee, having information of a body of Indians at Camp Proser, sent twenty-three men under Capt. Proser to surprise the Camp. We set out at ten o'clock at night, and at daylight reached the Indians' camp, who received us with yells and arrows. We 'fought like good men, long and well' but the fleet foot left us few trophies. In the melee squaws fought desperately as any. Five 'bucks' were killed, several wounded, and fourteen made prisoners.

The Falls City Broad Axe has again made its appearance upon our table. It is an exceedingly witty, and ever welcome visitor.

Personal.

Our sanctum was honored this week, by a visit from our "ancient friend" and correspondent, Hon. A. Downing Kirk for some time past Editor and proprietor of the Kolo Guide.

Sanders' St. Louis Nurseries.

We call attention to the advertisement of CAREW SANDERS, which we publish in another column. At this Nursery can be had an endless variety of trees, shrubs &c. and at prices to suit the times.

Chess Problem No. 2.

BY T. R. F.

White. King at Queen's Knight's square; Queen at Q's Kt 8; Rook at Q's 4; Pawn at King's 3; Pawn at King's Rook 3; Knight at King's Rook's square; Knight at King's 8; Bishop at Q's Rook's square.

Black. King at King's B's 4; Queen at King's 4; Pawn at King's Bishop 7. White to play and mate in three moves. Answer requested.

Solution of Chess Problem of Last Week.

1st. White Castles; Black moves anywhere. 2d. White moves Pawn to the Royal Line, makes it a Knight, check; Black moves King. 3d. White Rook to Queen's 7th, mate.

Religious Notices.

I intend to preach in the School house of this city, this evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock, a discourse, measurably to young men. All are invited to attend. Text, Mark 10; 17. S. L. COLLINS.

Preaching next sabbath at the Presbyterian church, at half past 10 o'clock, by Rev. Philo Gorton. Rev. A. S. Billingsley, will at the same hour preach at Nemaaha City, and in the evening at this City.

Agricultural Society.

The officers and members of the Nemaha County Agricultural Society are notified to meet at the office of Judge Whitney, in Brownville on Saturday, February 5, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is very much desired.

R. W. FURNAS, Sec'y.

Masonic Lodge No. 4 Meeting.

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, meets at Masonic Hall over Malheur & Poin's Store on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. B. W. FURNAS, W. M.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE MEETING.

Brownville Lodge No. 5, meets every Thursday evening, at the Hall over Malheur & Poin's Store. GEO. LICKS, N. G.

Trustee's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Benjamin B. Thompson and Elizabeth Thompson, his wife, dated at Brownville, the twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1858, and recorded on page one hundred and twenty-three of Record Book No. 1, in Recorder's office of Nemaha county, Nebraska, I, Daniel L. McGary, trustee therein named, will from the door of the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1859, and between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot Numbered seven, eight, nine, and ten, in block number ten, in the town of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, as designated upon the original plat of said town. Said sale being made to satisfy certain notes made by Benjamin B. T. to T. J. Collins & Co., and which remain unpaid.

D. L. MCGARY, Trustee.

FRUIT TREES FOR THE WEST!

CAREW SANDERS

Saint Louis Nurseries.

STANDS FIVE MILES WEST OF ST. LOUIS on the Olive street Plank Road.

OFFERS the following choice and excellent varieties of Fruit Trees and Plants to Western Farmers and Fruit Growers, at the following prices:

Standard Trees, 3 years old, very fine, \$25 per hundred, or 25 cents each.

MEMBER VARIETIES. SUMMER Sweet Paradise, Red Astrakhan, Bessie, Large Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Golden Sweeting.

WINTER VARIETIES. Yellow Bellflower, Reddish Egg, White Star, Golden Bessie, White Pippin, Rome Beauty, Newtown Pippin, Empress Spitzhugen, Newton's Melon, Tompkin's County King, Jonathan Baldwin.

PEACHES. Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early York, Old Oxen Freestone, Red Cheek Malacatan, Heath King, Large Early York, Cook's Seedling, Teah's Early George, the 1st, George's Favorite, Red Orange Free, Ward's Late Free, Large White Cling.

PEARLS. Standard Trees, 3 years old; Dwarf Trees on Angers Quince Stocks, very superior, bearing first second year after planting, 50 cents each.

Bartlett, Bloodgood, Tyson, Buffum, Beurre d'Angouleme, Bessie, Duchess of Angouleme, Doyenne Bousch, White Doyenne, Flemish Beauty, Paradise d'Autome, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Stevens' Genesee, Swan's Orange, Glout Morcean, Lawrence, Easter Bountiful.

CHERRIES. Standard Trees, 50 cents each. Knight's Early Black, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Cox's Transparent, Elton, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Yellow Spanish, Cardinal, Early May, Hay Duke, Belle de Choisy.

Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, best varieties 50 cents each.

RASPBERRIES. Red Antwerp, early, English Parrot, 15 cents each; American Black, 10 cents each; Brink's Orange, 20 cents each.

STRAWBERRIES. Longworth's Prolific, McGray's Extra Red, Washington, \$2.50 per hundred plants, and 25 cents each.

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY. \$2 per dozen—three dozen \$5, and \$12 per hundred. Plants fine and strong.

CURRENTS. White Dutch, Cherry, White Green, Victoria, Red Dutch, Knight's Sweet Red, Black Naples, one year old, 10 cents each.

GOOSEBERRIES. The Houghton seedling is the best variety cultivated—never mildew, and bears enormously. Price 15 cents each.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT. Shade Trees, Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., a large and fine assortment always on hand.

All trees, plants, &c., will be taken up and labeled and packed in the most careful manner. A small charge, merely enough to cover the outlay, will be made for packing, as is customary with all nurseries.

All articles ordered will be delivered at the St. Louis steamboat landing, or any railroad depot, free of charge. Each tree or plant will be carefully worked with the name and residence of the party making the order, and shipped so directed, but after the shipment they will be at the risk of the purchaser.

Persons visiting St. Louis, can leave orders at the Valley Farmer Office, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and they will be promptly attended to. All orders should be accompanied by the money, or an order or draft on some person in St. Louis, or good reference given.

All letters should be addressed to:

CAREW SANDERS,

Feb. 3, 1858. No. 31 St. Louis Nursery St. Louis, Mo.

HEAR YE!

Every Man who Cultivates an Acre of Land, Every Woman who Cultivates a Garden or Yard, Every Boy who intends to become a farmer, Every Girl who may become a farmer's wife, OUGHT TO READ THIS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

You may, can, must, might, could, would, or should leave off your mind, and read this.

Take the Ohio Cultivator, for 1859. Volume XV begins on the first of January. Published twice every month in book form, for binding. Devised to Farming, Stock raising, gardening, fruiting, &c., &c. Get up expressly for practical every day use.

TERMS—Single copy one year \$1.—Three copies for \$2.—Six copies for \$3.—Nine copies for \$4, and a copy extra for the regular rate of postage, a heavy stock of books, and a large quantity of stationery, all at the lowest prices. Send for a specimen, and get up a club among your neighbors. Specimens sent free.

Address S. D. HARRIS, Editor and Publisher, Columbus, O.

Claim Notice.

To Nathan Corban Trust, C. Nance, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office, Brownville, N. T., on Friday, the eleventh day of February, 1859, to prove my right of pre-emption to the southwest quarter of section twelve, Township one, north of range sixteen (16), east, where you can appear to contest my right thereto.

JOHN A. BURBANK.

J. B. JENNINGS & CO.

EXCLUSIVELY Wholesale Grocers, and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. 2nd and Francis sts., St. Joseph Mo.

HAVE just received by late arrival, at much below the regular rates of freight, a heavy stock of Groceries, which having been purchased at extremely low prices, will be sold unusually cheap for cash. We respectfully invite buyers to an examination of our stock.

30 hds new crop Sugar, fair to prime, at reduced prices. 1000 sacks G. A. and Kanawa salt. 500 lbs superfine extra and extra fine Flour. 200 barrels new Rice. 400 lbs of best Star Candles. 100 boxes Family Soap. 500 boxes Rio Coffee, good fair to prime. 50 lbs crushed and powdered Sugar. 200 lbs of best butter, soda, sugar and wine Cracker.

400 lbs assorted Nails. 1000 cuds mangle rope, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches. 75 boxes post Sticks, long and short. 50 boxes 8X10 and 12X12 Glass. 500 cuds 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 window sash. 100 sacks new dried Apples. 100 boxes imperial gunpowder, window sash and Black Tea.

150 boxes assorted and fancy Candy. 50 boxes sugar Toys and Gum Drops. 100 whole and half dozen Eggs. 50 boxes layer Raisins. 200 boxes Glasgow and Virginia Tobacco. 1000 lbs Segars, various brands. 150 boxes and 25 lbs Smoking Tobacco. 600 dozen Field's celebrated Utensils. 150 boxes W. R. P. F. and B. D. Cheese. 75 boxes post Sticks, long and short. 50 boxes 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 Glass. 500 cuds 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 window sash. 100 sacks new dried Apples. 100 boxes imperial gunpowder, window sash and Black Tea.

150 boxes assorted and fancy Candy. 50 boxes sugar Toys and Gum Drops. 100 whole and half dozen Eggs. 50 boxes layer Raisins. 200 boxes Glasgow and Virginia Tobacco. 1000 lbs Segars, various brands. 150 boxes and 25 lbs Smoking Tobacco. 600 dozen Field's celebrated Utensils. 150 boxes W. R. P. F. and B. D. Cheese. 75 boxes post Sticks, long and short. 50 boxes 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 Glass. 500 cuds 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 window sash. 100 sacks new dried Apples. 100 boxes imperial gunpowder, window sash and Black Tea.

150 boxes assorted and fancy Candy. 50 boxes sugar Toys and Gum Drops. 100 whole and half dozen Eggs. 50 boxes layer Raisins. 200 boxes Glasgow and Virginia Tobacco. 1000 lbs Segars, various brands. 150 boxes and 25 lbs Smoking Tobacco. 600 dozen Field's celebrated Utensils. 150 boxes W. R. P. F. and B. D. Cheese. 75 boxes post Sticks, long and short. 50 boxes 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 Glass. 500 cuds 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 window sash. 100 sacks new dried Apples. 100 boxes imperial gunpowder, window sash and Black Tea.

150 boxes assorted and fancy Candy. 50 boxes sugar Toys and Gum Drops. 100 whole and half dozen Eggs. 50 boxes layer Raisins. 200 boxes Glasgow and Virginia Tobacco. 1000 lbs Segars, various brands. 150 boxes and 25 lbs Smoking Tobacco. 600 dozen Field's celebrated Utensils. 150 boxes W. R. P. F. and B. D. Cheese. 75 boxes post Sticks, long and short. 50 boxes 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 Glass. 500 cuds 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 window sash. 100 sacks new dried Apples. 100 boxes imperial gunpowder, window sash and Black Tea.