THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Of the United States.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Of Tennessee.

Official Vote of Nemaha County.

The following is the official vote of Nemaha County. Last week we gave the vote of Long's precinct, eight in number, which is thrown out by the canvassers because of informality. As the action does not change the result, at least in this county, we presume no one will very seriously complain. We have heretofore given our individual opinion as to ignoring a popular expression because of mere informality; we do not believe in it. In settling such a question, there should be but one point, or count, viz: was there fraud, or an attempt to commit fraud?—Further than this, we would not care if the votes were simply deposited in a hat, and counted out as in a town meeting. A fair, honest expression of the people, should never be thwarted because of mere informality. We mean to censure no one, because we believe the Board did what they honestly thought was their duty in the matter.

	Brownville	Peru	Nemaha City	London	Glen Rock	Long	St. Frederick	Shroat	Total
For State Gov'nt	75	125	59	12	37	Informal.	No Returns.	No Returns.	308
Against St. Gov.	122	33	37	9	1				211
*C. B. Smith	107	44	33	8	8				245
*John Mellis	136	41	26	2	7				211
*A. Hollitzell	147	43	29	3	7				229
*D. Plasters	149	57	34	3	8				251
*A. D. Steen	143	45	32	4	9				233
†T. W. Tipton	62	113	71	17	34				297
†J. McPherson	61	112	70	17	33				294
†D. C. Sanders	59	112	72	18	33				294
†S. A. Chambers	59	97	71	17	34				278
†J D M Thompson	58	107	68	16	32				281

*Democrats.
†Republicans.

Election Returns.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

For State Government	136
Against State Government	592
Majority against	456

Entire Republican ticket elected as delegates, by an average majority of about 50 votes.

OMAHA CITY ELECTION.—The Republican majority for Mayor was 147.

Did the *Advertiser* distract the party in Douglas county, Mr. *Nebraskian*? Let us hear.

OTOE COUNTY,

The official vote shows

For State Government	559
Against State Government	310
Majority for State Gov.	249

Republican ticket elected by an average majority of 125 votes.

CASS COUNTY,

We presume held no election, as we have the *Sentinel* of the 8th, in which is *not a word* in regard to it.

We have no tears to shed over the result of the recent election in this Territory. There ought, however, to be *penitential* tears shed by that portion of the Democratic party—would-be leaders, who hesitate not to depart from the ancient land-marks; who sacrifice principle for policy—rotten policy, too, and run after strange gods, stoning the prophets, and laying waste the kingdom. Experience is said to be rather an expensive school; but certain classes learn in no other, and if some people are not acquiring an education in that institution, we miss our guess.

The result in this Territory is just as we predicted, when aware that those in high places had determined to repudiate the doctrine of popular sovereignty; nor do we claim sagacity in making the prediction. We contended then, and yet contend that nought but overwhelming defeat was in waiting, and will ever follow gross deception and violation of principle. We hold that honesty in politics is equally essential as in religion, morals, or anything else, and the party that expects to succeed in this enlightened country, age and day, must do it on principles and their merits. The days of gullibility and blind devotion to men "clothed with a little brief authority" are "numbered among the things that were," and we trust will be "remembered no more forever."

Seward's Speech.

It was known for months in advance that Senator Seward would, on a certain day, deliver a speech covering in detail "the question of the day." He accordingly made his speech, on the 29th ult., in presenting the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, praying for admission into the Union. We have read it very carefully. To say that it is not only sagacious and sensible, but an able state paper, would be "fabricating" for political purposes merely. Mr. S. is a statesman and a scholar of no ordinary ability by any means. He knows exactly how to shape his course; his speeches are read by the American people of all parties.—The one now before the country is one of the most conservative he has ever made. In fact, it is so much so that it scarcely partakes of a partizan nature. He has discussed the political topics as though he were a distant, disinterested, dispassionate student of the nature of events. It is a bold, ingenious bid for the Presidency, and may secure his nomination at Chicago. So far as we are concerned, we would like to see Seward and Douglas make the race.

[For the Advertiser.]

Was Washington an Ultra Republican?

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of last week, in an article headed "Still they Agree," you say: "The ultra Republicans of the North and the fire-eaters of the South, still occupy the same bed as to the power over, and duty in regard to slavery in the Territories on the part of Congress. In a number of speeches by leading Republicans of late, we see they are still for interference."

In another article on the same page, you quote from a letter of Washington addressed to Lafayette: "The Congress of 1787 adopted an ordinance prohibiting the existence of involuntary servitude in our Northwestern Territory forever." * * "And I trust we shall have a confederacy of free States."

If Washington thought it was a "wise measure" for Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, surely he must have been an "ultra Republican" according to your definition of the term. There are a few of us Americans left who think that Washington was as wise as Douglas or any other statesman of the present day, and that we are not straying far from the path of duty, when we follow in his footsteps. A REPUBLICAN.

Washington was not an ultra Republican. We, however, live in a different day and age, and are surrounded by circumstances quite different from those in which the "father of his country" moved and acted. There are more and altogether different interests to conciliate. The slavery question of this day is not the slavery question of 1787, properly speaking. We fully agree with the opinions of Washington as quoted last week: "I have long considered it [slavery] a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and would rejoice in any feasible scheme to rid our States of such a burden. I trust we shall have a confederacy of free States." The ordinance of 1787, altho' in that day considered by Washington and others "a wise measure;" was not deemed a "feasible scheme to rid our States of such a burden." There is no wisdom in 1860, or feasibility any time, in any power *legislating* upon the subject of slavery, save tha having immediate control over it, viz: State or Territorial Legislature. Whenever all parties agree that the people directly—not only directly but solely interested, shall settle this "vexed question," then, and not until then, is there a "feasible scheme" to bring about the wish of Washington that "we shall have a confederacy of free States." There is no danger whatever of the spread of slavery if left to the people. Else why do the fire-eaters of the South cry out so loud for Congressional interference in the enactment of a slave protecting code. They say "experience has taught us we dare not rely upon this plan, for the simple reason that new Territories are filled up principally from the great Northern hive!" There is the whole secret in a nut shell. We adhere to our declaration that "ultra Republicans of the North and the fire-eaters of the South occupy the same bed" so long as they both contend for Congressional interference upon the subject of slavery. Do they not agree exactly as to the principle involved? only differing in its application?

Sammedary's Veto Message.

The following pointed cut at Gov. Medary's Veto Message accompanying the Slave Prohibitory Bill passed by the Kansas Legislature, and by the Governor returned, is from Sol. Miller's Washington Correspondent "*Snigglefritz*,"

"A rich thing has lately transpired, in which your folks out there are somewhat interested. The President is a man of business, and attends to more than the duties of his office. A short time since, he wrote in one day, a long editorial for an Anti-Douglas paper in Egypt, Illinois and a veto message for Gov. Medary, of Kansas, on the Slavery bill. He hurriedly enveloped his two documents, and directed them; but the issue shows that he committed a ludicrous blunder. The other day, the same mail brought the Egyptian newspaper and the message; when, and to relate, it was found that the paper contained the Kansas veto message as a leader, and Medary had sent out a leader for a country newspaper as a message, with the addition of a few lines at the beginning and ending, to make it "read right!" The President blames Douglas with the trick, but the general belief is, that he made the mistake himself, by placing the documents in the wrong envelopes.

Nemaha Reservation.

We are permitted, says the St. Joseph *Gazette*, to publish the following from our Representative in Congress:

House of Representatives,
Washington, March 5, 1860.

B. LOAN, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the Interior Department, and take pleasure in informing you that the Secretary has decided to confirm all the allotments of land, made by Maj. Stark, to the half-breeds between the Nemaha Rivers, except the twenty-two names which were originally stricken from the list by Gov. Denver. This decision will be carried out immediately, and will of course quiet the titles in the Reservation.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. CRAIG.

News Items.

A French periodical states that a Prefect of Corsica, Monsieur Guibeya, having lately examined the registers of the town of Calvi, has discovered in them the record of the birth of Christopher Columbus, making him consequently a countryman of Napoleon.

On Friday last, Dr. George B. Winship, of Boston, the lecturer on physical culture, lifted, with his hands, 1,136 pounds, and is quite sanguine that within twenty days he will be able to raise 1,200 pounds.

It is reported that Gov. Foote will in all probability assume the editorial control of the Nashville *Banner*, and through it advocate the claims of some such men as Crittenden or Bell for the Presidency.

It is stated by a London paper that a marriage is on the tapis between the daughter of Mr. C. Dickens and Mr. C. Collins, the brother of Mr. Wilkie Collins.

The Pall-bearers of Stephen Whitney, lately deceasad, are possessed of property to the amount of $9,300,000. Property goes a great way in this world; not so far in the next.

The sum of $120,000 is required to carry out the new Plymouth Church (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) project. $32,000 have been subscribed in sums averaging $1,000.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* mentions the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett, widow of the celebrated Davy Crockett, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., protests against the removal of Old Hickory's remains from the Hermitage to Nashville.

There is a project for building a railroad bridge over the Potomac, to cost over a million dollars.

A writer in a New York paper estimates that there are 5,000,000 horses in the United States, and they are worth $100,000,000.

There is a movement going on in Boston against the circulation of copper cents. The petitioners ask the government to abolish the coin.

On Monday week, the St. Charles and St. Louis hotels had jointly 2,374 paying boarders. Both houses are owned by the same parties.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says that a tannery firm there has been putting the numerous alligators which swim lazily about the bayous and swamps of Louisiana in the sun to a useful purpose. They have been making their hides into leather, and a capital article it is said to be. Quite a number of the citizens were wearing shoes made of it, and speak of it in high terms.

The Menard (Ill.) *Index* tells a story of two swains of that place, who recently made application to the proper official for a license to marry the same woman, both applications being made within five minutes of each other. No. 1 was to be married on Tuesday, and No. 2 on Thursday.

Sidney Webster, the Private Secretary of Ex-President Pierce, it is stated, is soon to be united in marriage with a daughter of a distinguished and wealthy citizen of New York, Ex-United States Senator Hamilton Fish.

The cash received for rent from real estate farms belonging to the Girard estate, during 1859, amounted to $148,550 38; from lands in Schuylkill county, $50; and from interests and dividends, $8,667 74—making a total of $157,168 12. During the year $12,004 54 was expended for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware-avenue; $96,607 02 for the support of the Girard College.

Lane, the Fulton (N. Y.) bank defaulter, has been sentenced to three years and three months hard labor in the State Prison.

Six autograph letters of Sir Walter Scott to Terry, the actor, were sold in London, at auction, recently, at the sale of the library of the late Charles Richardson, the author of the dictionary. They were knocked down at $9 each. They had already been published in Lockhart's Life, but still the price paid for them is exceedingly low.

The Mansfield (Ohio) *Shield* says:—"from a thorough examination of the peach buds on our premises, we are convinced that we shall have no peaches in this meridian—all are killed, so also the greater portion of the finer varieties of cherries."

A fatal affray between students occurred Feb. 23d, at Emory and Henry College, Va. J. B. Brownlow, a son of the famous Parson Brownlow, of Tenn., quarreled with a class mate named Jas. W. Reese, from Jamestown, Ga., and struck him a blow on the head, which proved fatal.

It is stated that the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association have decided to erect a $50,000 building for their social meetings, library, reading-room, &c., to include also a gymnasium and bowling-alley.

Forty Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, accompanied by Senator Cameron, and Representative Hall and others, of that State, paid a visit to Senator Seward on the evening of the day he made his speech, to congratulate him upon it.

The Platform Manufacturers.

The St. Louis *Herald*, in referring to the action of certain Democratic Senators regarding a Territorial platform, says:

It is perfectly certain that the gratuitous interference in the proper business of the Charleston Convention by a *junto* of Senators at Washington, is most obnoxious to an immense majority of Democrats in at least seven or eight large States of this Union. They are States, where, if the right course is pursued, the chances are favorable for carrying a majority for the Democratic candidate, in a large part of them. This most respectable majority—so large in numbers and important for their location—do not object to the enjoyment by every Senator of any preference he may feel among individual candidates. Each of these Senators may express himself as publicly as he pleases—confining himself to the truth—about any and all the candidates. Such is his right, and such the right of all those who have lent themselves to this unfortunate demonstration. But it is not their right to unite—combine, shall we add conspire?—to forestall the action of the Convention; to dictate to it; to take its own business in its own hands; and do that business for it; in short, to usurp the powers and functions of that Convention, and to put themselves, a self constituted cabal, in place of the Convention.

The best illustration, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, of the utter folly of urging a Congressional slave code for the Territories—a measure which is demanded by the opponents of Senator Douglas—that we have seen, is contained in the following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, a leading paper in the Palmetto State. He says:

"The Southern Senators have had several caucuses, to agree on a platform for the Territories. It is thought this move is pushed by the Northern Senators adverse to Douglas. Everything seems to concede that it is the thermometer, and not the code, that will fix the *status* of slavery in the Territories. The other day, a strong Democrat, quite sound on the goose, said to a Southern man, 'I am willing to give you a slave code.' To which the Southern gent replied, 'Thank you for your excessive liberality; but pray tell me what good will your code do me, unless you can give me a hot sun?' 'Oh, none at all,' was the reply, 'but what more do you want than a good principle?' Southern gent 'Why, as I don't live on air, I prefer a useful practice; and with all deference, allow me to say that your slave code, with no Territories left but Utah and New Mexico—as barren as Siberia, as dry as Sahara, and as cold as the Alps—is a most unmitigated humbug.'"

Old Buck and Black Repudiated.

The whole country has been watching the result of the late Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, to see if that State would form an exception to the popular sovereignty expression which has so far obtained in all the free States, and to see also if the Lecompton proscription and policy of Buchanan would be endorsed by his own State. There has been by this Administration, as appears by the Blue Book, over seven thousand federal appointments conferred upon Pennsylvanians in and out of that State, including some of the best in the gift of the President, to wit: One Cabinet Officer, five Foreign Missions, twenty-one Consuls, three Bureaus and one hundred and nineteen Clerks in the Departments at Washington; two thousand three hundred and twenty-six postmasters scattered throughout the State, and over fifteen hundred Custom House officers, with any quantity of lesser and larger appointments, amounting in the aggregate to millions of money annually, and to more government patronage, the Presidency included, than all the balance of the States have received. With the unscrupulous use which the President is known to make of this vast power, it was expected that in his own State at least, he would so far control the late Convention as to have "Lecompton," which, in one of his messages he took officially occasion to say "was the proudest act of his life," endorsed and popular sovereignty denounced, as he and Black have made this the special theme of their Administration.

But no such thing was done; while per contra popular sovereignty was endorsed, and the Administration d—d with the faintest kind of praise. They did more. They nominated Col. Foster, an out and out Anti-Lecompton Douglas and popular sovereignty man for Governor, and they did it too by acclamation. They did not stop there. They elected Col. Montgomery, the member from Washington county, who headed the Anti-Lecompton delegation from Pennsylvania in Congress and fought Old Buck and his myrmidons to the bitter end, as one of the Delegates for the State at large to Charleston. Several of the District Delegates are the sworn friends of the Little Giant, and the electors are half and half. And this too in the President's own State.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

Washington, March 2.

The orders for removing the main body of troops from Utah to the Texan and New Mexico frontiers are prepared.—The troops will start with the first grass on the plains, commanded by Gen. Johnston. Col. C. F. Smith will command the force left to keep Brigham Young in order, consisting of six companies of infantry and two of artillery.

It is stated, in a late Paris paper, that at a recent ball there a lady was attired in a white tulle dress with five skirts, looped one above the other, not with roses, pompons, nor with daisies, nor corn-flowers, nor with any sort of wild and delicate flowers which would have so well suited her style of beauty, but (as I live) each separate skirt was passed through a ring of massive gold, from which depended a chain of smaller rings, which, carried on to the next skirt, joined the next gold circle, and glittered and rattled with the same effect as that produced by the thousand silver chains of the Princess Pacahontas, as described by Captain Smith.

Later from Pike's Peak.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here on Saturday, says the St. Joseph *Gazette*, bringing news from Denver and the Gold Region.

The Express brought $2,387 in dust, and there was about $1,000 in the hands of passengers. It left Denver on the 22d. There was no letter mail.

From the Rocky Mountain *News* we clip the following intelligence:

A company has recently been organized in this city, with a view of exploring the Colorado from the Blue and Grand rivers down to Fort Yuma, and perhaps the river's mouth, in the Gulf of California. They design setting out in a few days; will travel overland, by way of the Park and Blue rivers, until they reach navigable waters, when they will embark in boats.

From a gentleman just in from the North Fork of South Platte, we learn that Capt. C. P. Hall is rapidly progressing with the construction of the bridges on the Colorado road. He has completed three over Cub creek, of 20, 30 and 35 feet in length respectively, and one over Bear creek 195 feet long. All of them are built in the most substantial manner. The work of opening the road is also progressing at the rate of about one mile each day.

Three or four large buildings have gone up on Ferry street within the last few days.

For two weeks past there has been an immense rush to the Norwood mining district, some twelve miles northwest from Mountain City. There are three gulches of almost fabulous richness, excelling anything before found in the country.

Mountain City, Feb. 20, 1860.

EDITOR NEWS: Considerable excitement has prevailed for the past week about some new mines which lie some twelve mines in a northwest direction.—They are not, however, a recent discovery. They were discovered last fall by several different parties.

Each party supposed they were the only ones that knew anything about them, and took good care to cover up their prospect holes, so that everything would remain secure until spring. But somehow it leaked out, and men have searched around amid the deep snows that cover that country until they have found the place. The reports and excitement are much greater than circumstances will justify.

The richness of the country is not yet ascertained; I have seen between five and ten cents washed from the first pan of dirt that was taken from beneath the grass roots. I have been informed by gentlemen, whom I think reliable, that they have washed fifty cents to the pan repeatedly, at a depth of four feet from the surface, but no such results have been obtained by the recent prospecting; tho' it is impossible to give the country any kind of a test. The snow lies in the gulches to the depth of from two to six feet, and every attempt to find where the gold lies is like a star in the dark.

Hundreds have rushed to the new mines with high hopes, and hundreds have returned with lowered heads, crying "sold" and "humbug." This, I suppose, will always be the case, every time that a new discovery is made. Men build too high hopes and become discouraged too easily. I have been there twice and am sure that it is a good mining country, fully as good as this, if not better; and the gulches as good as Russell's; but whether they will excel it or not remains to be proven.

The leads are very numerous, and the blossom rock looks and prospects well. Not a piece has yet been pulverized and tested that did not yield gold. The out crop blossom is much more burnt than it is here, and where the leads have been opened the rock is more decomposed. The prospecting of leads is very limited, and very little is known about them, only that they are easily found and readily traced.

It is perfectly useless for people living at a distance to rush in here for the purpose of testing those mines; and if they do, unless they are practical miners and understand what they are about, it will be ten chances to one if they do not call them a humbug. It must be remembered that it is winter, and those mines lie at the base of mountains on whose tops the snow lies all summer; therefore it is much colder there than in the valleys or even here. Very little can be done until spring and until that time every one had better be patient and wait. C. W.

LATEST.

By the mails from Denver, we have dates to the 1st inst,

The express brought about $4,000 in gold—met several parties going out, among them Capt. Gregory.

The news is interesting. We glean the following from the Rocky Mountain *News*:

The quartz leads in the new district beyond Gregory's, promise even richer than those of the last named neighborhood. The quartz seems more decomposed, and the leads of greater width.

We learn from a gentleman just down from the mines, that one shaft on the Gunnels lead has reached a depth of 81 feet; the quartz now pays from $600 to $800 to the cord of rock, and is steadily increasing in richness.

The Consolidated Ditch, bringing water to Russell's Gulch, Quartz Hill, and all the neighboring mines, we learn is nearly completed. The water has already been turned in, and the ditch filled for about two miles from its head. But little now remains to be done, except to complete the fluming in several places.

The weather since Friday of last week has again been delightful; clear and warm. Some days we have not found it necessary to keep fires in our office, after 9 o'clock A. M. Quite an extensive display of parasols may be seen any day on the streets, in the hands of lady promenaders, who find these indispensables already necessary to protect them from the burning rays of old Sol.

A $15,000 "Pome."

Tennyson's poem, for which a London publisher paid him £10 per line, and the silliest twaddle that was ever thrown into rhytmical jingle, is thus dotted off by the Mobile *Tribune*:

For instance, the opening costs $750; a passage in which a wife asks her husband to forgive a man, costs $550; the husband rates his reply at $800, and the upshot of the whole matter is that the good woman sings the baby to sleep, at a cost of $800 to the publishers of Macmillan's Magazine; the husband concludes to forgive his friend, now that he is dead; and then—all hands go to sleep! The entire poem, of three thousand and thirteen lines, cost about $15,000.

Religious.

There will be Religious Services in the Congregational Church, next Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M.

The Nebraska Farmer.

16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.

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Address,
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Brownville, Nebraska.

Public Opinion has declared that Curtis' Compound Syrup of Sassafras stand unequalled among the remedies offered for speedily curing diseases of the lungs, chest and throat.

His Mamaluke Liniment has become one of the staples articles of trade. Merchants might as well be without sugar and coffee. Every family should keep a constant supply of these medicines on hand. n23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money to Loan on approved security.
C. G. DORSEY,
Brownville, Nebraska n27

Estrays,

The following description of Estrays have been filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of Nemaha county at Brownville.

One bay horse colt two years old last spring, with black mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, and the right hind foot white. No other marks and brands perceivable. Taken up by the subscriber about the 16th day of December, 1859

M. D. SPRINGER.

One light bay mare mule about sixteen hands high. Very much marked with the harness. Tail shaved of bobed. Slight appearance of shoes but not off. No other marks or brands perceivable. Also one bay horse about sixteen hands high, supposed to be nine or ten years old, with a blaze face and marked with the harness. Some signs of shoes but none on. A slight crop off the right ear. Taken up by the subscriber about the 9th day of January, 1860.

H. B. ROBERTS.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the description of the above named estrays as appear on record at my office. T. W. BEDFORD, County Clerk.
March 15, 1860 37-3t

Probate Notice.

Territory of Nebraska, } Probate Court
County of Nemaha. }

Whereas Joseph J. Schitz has made application to said Court for General Letters of Administration on the estate of George Englehardt, deceased, late of said county, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Saturday the 21st day of April, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, is the time set for the hearing of said application at my office in Brownville in said county, when and where all persons interested are requested to appear and show cause why Joseph J. Schitz should not be appointed as said administrator.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 15th day of March, A. D. 1860.

C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.
n36-6w-$7

Probate Notice.

Territory of Nebraska, }
County of Nemaha. }

Whereas Daniel H. Kennison has been appointed administrator of the estate of Lawrance Kennison, deceased, late of said County, notice is hereby given that I have appointed Saturday the 14th day of April A D 1860, for the hearing of claims against said estate and all persons having claims against said estate must have them on file at my office on or before that day, or they will be forever barred from recovering such claims and from setting off the same in any action whatever.

Given under my hand and official seal this 8th day of March A D 1860.

C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

Ordered that the above notice be published six weeks in the Nebraska Advertiser. 35-$7

Legal Notice.

William McNeal vs G. E. Downing and E. L. Selfridge. } Pawnee county District Court, Nebraska Territory. To April term A. D. 1860.

To G. E. Downing and E. L. Selfridge. You are hereby notified that the said plaintiff, Wm. McNeal, has filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court in and for the county of Pawnee and Territory of Nebraska his petition in the above action, in which he claims judgement against you the said defendants for the sum of ninety-five dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April A D 1857, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, being the amount due on a promissory note executed by you to one A. Waters, dated the 14th day of April 1857, and by said Waters assigned to plaintiff. Said petition also prays for an attachment against your goods, chattels and effects. And unless you appear on or before the morning of the first day of the next term of the District Court of Pawnee county, to be begun and held at Pawnee City on the 30th day of April A D 1860, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, the matter and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and judgement rendered for the amount claimed in said petition, and the property attached ordered to be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

McLENNAN & BYERS.
Att'ys for plaintiff.

Ordered that the above notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser four weeks consecutively.
35-4w $10 ALLEN BLACKER, Clerk.

Notice.

James T. Hughs of the State of Missouri will take notice that C. W. Giddings, of the county of Pawnee and Territory of Nebraska did on the 29th day of February A D 1860 file his petition in the District Court of Pawnee county, Nebraska Territory, against the said James T. Hughs defendant, claiming of him the sum of one hundred dollars as in his petition set forth, and the said James T. Hughs is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Monday after the 29th day of March next.

C. W. GIDDINGS.

Ordered that the above be published four consecutive weeks in the Nebraska Advertiser.
35-$5 A. BLACKER, Clerk Dist. Court.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Nebraska, }
vs.
Wm. Edwards, Jacob Edwards, Isaac Edwards, John Emmons, James Edwards, Mark Walser, George Harmon and Samuel Holmes. }

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha County Nebraska Territory, I, J. B. Wells, Sheriff of said county, have levied upon and will, on Monday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, at one o'clock P. M., offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described goods and chattles to-wit: six hundred fencing posts, more or less the property of William Edwards, and eight hundred fencing posts, more ore or less, the property of James Emmons. The said sale will be made at the Ferry Landing at the State, on this side of the Nonora Island, in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory. Given under my hand, this 29th day of February, 1860.

J. B. WELLS,
Sheriff of Nemaha County, N. T.
By A. V. DENMAN, Deputy.
Brownville, Feb. 8th, 1860. n35-2t-$4 50

Probate Notice.

Territory of Nebraska, } S. S.
County of Nemaha. }

Whereas William B. Philips has been appointed Administrator of John Noyes, deceased, late of said Nemaha County, notice is hereby given that I have appointed Monday the 16th day of April, A. D. 1860, for the hearing of claims against said estate and all persons having claims against said estate, must have them on file in my office, on or before that day, or they will be forever barred from recovering such claims and from setting off the same in any action whatever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of March, A D 1860.

CYRUS W. WHEELER,
35-6t $7fee. Probate Judge.

Who Wants a No. 1 Farm?

One can be had for a small sum of Money.

The undersigned is authorized to sell on favorable terms a most excellent piece of land, situate 10 miles West of Brownville on the great route to Ft. Kearney, Gold Mines, &c. The tract contains 320 acres, 50 acres of which is fine timber through which runs a living stream of stock water, and on which is several excellent springs. 50 acres under cultivation, two good comfortable log houses and ordinary out buildings.

R. W. FURNAS,
Nov 17, '59 At Advertiser Office.

Great Bargains!

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Cheaper than Ever for Cash or on Time.

LEWIS LAWRENCE,

Well known in this region as a successful and accommodating lumber dealer, has again taken the

Mill on Sonora Island,

And is prepared to furnish every desirable quality of lumber for fencing or building purposes; delivered at the Mill, or at

Brownville Landing,

Or at any point on the river as may be agreed upon.

The Prices

Are as follows. At the Mill, for cash, from 30 cents per 100 feet to $1 per 100 feet.

On time, say three, six, nine, or twelve months, from

45 cents per 100 feet to $1.25 per 100 feet,

with 10 per cent. interest from delivery, note to be secured by unincumbered real estate.

The lumber will be delivered at any point on the Missouri River within 50 miles down stream, at 25 cents per 100 feet in addition to the above prices when sufficient amounts are taken to justify the construction of a raft.

To those wishing lumber, particular attention is called to these propositions, which cannot fail to command consideration.

Come with, or send your orders, and they shall be filled without delay.

100,000 feet of Lumber on hand,

And more making every day.

L. LAWRENCE.

March 1st, 1860. 6m.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Israel Cummings plf, vs J Blake Hays, J D Heath, Geo A McCoy, Wm P Walker, Chas A Goshen, J C Lawrence and John Moulding, } To spring Term 1860 of the District Court for Johnson county, Neb Ter.

J Blake, Hays of the State of Maine, and George A McCoy of the County of Otoe N. T. and each of the heirs of said defendants. J D Heath, Wm P Walker, Chas A Goshen, J C Lawrence, and John Moulding, will take notice that the said plaintiff Israel R Cummings of the County of Nemaha Territory of Nebraska, has filed his petition in the said District Court for Johnson county aforesaid, against the said defendants, wherein he claims of them the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) together with interest on that sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the 10th day of March A D 1857, as money due and unpaid on two promissory notes for $500 00 each, given by said defendants on said 10th day of March aforesaid, to one Lyman Rockwood, or bearer, of which said notes, the said plaintiff Israel R Cummings is now the owner and bearer; And the said defendants are further notified that they are required to appear and answer to said petition on or before the 1st day of the next term of said Court, or Judgement will be taken by default against them, *for the said sum claimed* and interest as aforesaid and costs.

McGARY, HEWETT & THOMAS,
Attorneys for Plf.

Feb'y 22-59 4w pf $10

1860. 1860.

St. Joseph to Omaha.

HANNIBAL & ST. JO. R. R.

PACKETS.

Arrangements have been made, by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail Road Company, to commence with the opening of navigation, for a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF PACKETS,

to run in connection with said Road regularly from

St. Joseph to Brownville, Omaha,

and all other intermediate points.

The following new, popular and fast running packet boats constitute the line for the present:

STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain - - - - SALTMARSH.

STEAMER EMILIE,
Captain - - - - LA BARGE

STEAMER DES MOINES,
Captain - - - - CALVERT.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THEO. HILL,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Brownville, Nebraska.

Capt. R. FORD, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
St. JOSEPH.
J. S. K. HAWOOD, Gen. Supt.

Legal Notice.

John J. Cornue Plf vs George W. Field William P. Walker Chasles A Goshen dff } To Spring term 1860 of District Court for Johnson county Nebraska Territory.

The above named defendants George W. Field and William P. Walker are hereby notified that said plaintiff, John L. Cornue, has filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, his petition claiming of said defendants, George W. Field, William P. Walker, and Charles A. Goshen, the sum of two hundred dollars with interest on that sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1858, upon a promissory note given by defendants to plaintiff. And unless the said George W. Field and William P. Walker appear and answer to said petition on or before the first day of next term of said court, judgment will be rendered against them by default for said sum, with interests and costs.

McGARY, HEWETT & THOMAS,
34 $7.50 Att'ys for Plaintiff.

"Why Labor so hard to Wash"

I have a Chemical process for cleaning clothes, by the use of which they can be washed in *one half of the usual time*, without being boiled, and with scarce any rubbing; thus saving much labor; and the cloths are very white and clean, and they last much longer than if washed in the old way of rubbing by board or with washing machine, by which the clothes are much worn. The articles used cost very little and are easy to obtain. I mail this very useful recipe to order, post paid, upon receipt of 50 cents. Three cent postage stamps good as money.

If you really wish something nice, do not miss the Honey or Washing recipes, for they are all I claim for them, and should be in every family.

Dr. J. P. CREAGER,
27 Baltimore City, Md.

"Good News for the Ladies."

ANY LADY that will send her address to Mrs. E. CREAGER, Baltimore City, Maryland, with three cent postage stamps enclosed, shall receive by return mail something of importance to her. "Woman know thyself and be happy."