

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

"The King can do no Wrong."

Our readers are doubtless aware that the House branch of Congress some time ago passed a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has by money, patronage, or any other improper means sought to influence the passage of any law, appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory, &c. This action is understood to have particular reference to the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution, and the President's course thereon. The President assumes a position a la "Soft delusion," puts on his dignity, and claims that by virtue of his being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, Congress has no right to call in question his acts!—While this is a novel position to be taken by a public officer in this country, it is but in keeping with the course of Mr. Buchanan since his election to the Presidency. He who attempts to play the part of a crowned-head in this country of ours; or thinks to shield any of his public acts from scrutinizing investigation, with any office or position created or filled by the American people, greatly mistakes the public sentiment, and the spirit of our system of Government.

It will be recollected that an ardent advocate for the Lecompton Constitution—Jeff Davis, if we are not mistaken—openly declared in the Halls of Congress that the measure should be put through in thirty days, and that Government patronage would be brought into requisition. This, together with the fact that a work of general decapitation immediately commenced, and has continued ever since; all who dared to speak the name of Douglas, or anti-Lecompton from a Custom House officer down to a clerk in a country post office, were numbered among the things that were; These we repeat, gave rise to general accusation from all parts of the country; and now we think an investigation due both to the President and the country. If the charges are not true, the President is interested in having the stain removed. If they are true, the country is interested in knowing at least how corruption is winked at in high places.

The doctrine enunciated by the President—"The King can do no Wrong"—we are told cost Charles the first his head.

Fanaticism Rebuked.

Rhode Island, hitherto a Republican State, at the last election, elected a Democratic Governor by a very handsome majority. The "irrepressible conflict" portion of the party, thinking they "had a sure thing of it," attempted to force and did force upon the party the nomination of a fanatical candidate of the John Brown and Gerrit Smith School. The conservative wing of the party chose to act in conjunction with the Democrats and the result was, Wm. Sprague, a young Democrat of rare ability and popularity, was elected Governor of Rhode Island.

Another Muss at Washington.

Pryor of Virginia, and Potter of New York, members of the House, have been endeavoring to kick up a muss. Potter said something Pryor didn't like, whereupon he asked Potter if he would accept a challenge; "Mr. Potter replied that he would inform him whenever the challenge reached him. Mr. Pryor then sent him a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied, referring him to Col. Lander to make the necessary arrangement. The terms as proposed by Col. Lander to T. E. Chesman, were that Mr. Potter, tho' disclaiming allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. Pryor in any place in doors, or out of the District with bowie-knives. This Pryor declined on the ground that the weapons were barbarous and inhuman and but little used among gentlemen. To this Col. Lander replied, that Mr. Potter detested the whole system of duelling as "barbarous and inhuman," but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented; and not being accustomed to the weapons most used by duellists, he chose such as would place them on equal terms. It was his privilege to select time, place and weapons. But as the weapons named by Mr. Potter were objected to, Col. Lander, without Mr. Potter's knowledge, tendered himself to meet Mr. Pryor on Pryor's own terms. This Pryor also declined on the ground that he had no quarrel with the latter."

Leaves To-Morrow.

Judge Chas. F. HOLLY, of Nebraska City, who has been sojourning in our midst for several days leaves to-morrow for the Territory, accompanied by two of our particular friends. "Long may they wave."—Savannah Plaindealer.

We'll bet a boss, Whittaker is trying to love somebody. There has been several Nebraska Belles on a visit to Savannah of late, and the Plaindealer has been full of the "Editor in esthetics," "serenading" and such. "Go in leno."

Serious Affray in Richardson Co.

We learn that a very serious shooting affray took place at Fall City, in Richardson county, on Monday last. It grew out of their County Seat difficulties; in regard to which a very bitter feeling has existed between different parties and sections in the county for a year or two past. They have recently had another vote on the question, Falls City receiving the highest number of votes, and Rolo the next. The difficulty referred to was between these two towns and in regard to the routes. A party from each place met at Falls City on Monday; all being excited, and the most of them armed. A fight was almost a natural consequence. The result was killing instantly of one Mr. Meeks, and mortally wounding Dr. Davis, of Rulo. Davis it appears first shot Meek, wounding him only. Meek, in turn shot Davis, mortally wounding him, Dr. Don, a friend of Davis, then shot Meek through the heart, killing him instantly.

District Attorney, Johnson, of this city, went down to Falls City yesterday. We will most likely be able to give all the particulars next week.

Editorial Excursion to Washington City.

We acknowledge the receipt of a 'complimentary ticket,' from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in which some forty or fifty other Railroad Companies and Steamboat lines throughout the country unite, to join in a general editorial excursion on a "visit to the Capitol of the Union and the Home and Tomb of Washington," (as well as the City of Baltimore,) during the present session of Congress. It is proposed to assemble at Wheeling on the 4th of May next, at which place a special train will be furnished, leaving that city for Washington and Baltimore. The company desire the excursionists to pass over the "western portion of the Baltimore and Ohio road by daylight in order that they may more fully realize the grandeur of the country, through which it runs, as well as the success with which extraordinary natural obstacles have been overcome in building this solid highway through the passes of the Alleghanies." The excursion cannot fail to be an agreeable and long-to-be-remembered affair. We will "join that expedition."

Missouri Democratic Convention.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention, which met at Jefferson City on the 11th and 12th nominated for Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, of Saline county; for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas C. Reynolds; for Secretary of State, B. F. Massey; Attorney General, J. Proctor Knott; Auditor of State W. C. Mosely; State Treasurer, A. W. Morrison; Register of Lands, J. F. Houston; Superintendent of Common Schools, W. B. Stark; Board of Public Works, G. W. Hough, J. B. Vannoy, E. P. Davis.

Here are the first and second resolutions adopted by the Convention. One or the other should have been left out. As the resolutions stand the Missouri Democracy take both sides of the Popular Sovereignty question.

Resolved, That the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform which cemented the patriotism of the nation in a great national party in 1856, emanating as they do from the Constitution of the United States, cannot be safely ignored by any party desiring or deserving countenance or support in the various States of our confederacy.

2. That the Democratic party of Missouri hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: 1st. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories; 2d. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves there; nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom by unfriendly legislation, nor any power to impair or destroy the right of property in slaves, by any legislation whatever.

Telegraph Westward.

We see a company of Telegraph constructors are about putting up a line westward from the Missouri river, via Ft. Kearny. The point at which they now propose leaving the Missouri river, is Leavenworth, or opposite St. Joseph. The company, if they consult their own interests, will certainly come higher up the river before starting West. From either of the points mentioned, to Ft. Kearny there are no intermediate points of note to serve, or from which they can secure aid. If they follow up the Missouri river, say as high as Omaha, they are much nearer Ft. Kearny, than when at Leavenworth or St. Joseph, and besides pass through some ten or twelve points along the river, at all of which it would pay to establish offices, and from which material aid could be derived. Look before you leap, gentlemen.

Republican Delegates to Chicago.

The Republican Central Committee of Nebraska Territory elected the following persons as Delegates to the Chicago Convention:

E. D. Webster, P. W. Hitchcock, J. R. Meredith, Wm. H. Taylor, O. H. Irish, G. E. Carter, A. S. Paddock, E. S. Dundy and J. F. Warner.

From Kansas.

Information from Southern Kansas gives rise to apprehensions of serious trouble in Lewis and Bourbon Counties, growing out of the alleged violations of the amnesty act. An attempt recently made by the Deputy Marshal to arrest Capt. Montgomery was effectually resisted.

Old Buck's Friends in a Row.

The appointment of Mr. English, grand father of the English of Kansas-Lecompton bill not rioty, as Marshal of the State of Louisiana, has created much feeling among the leading Democrats of that State, who remonstrated against it. The President gave it in recognition of his services on Lecompton at the last session. Messrs. Bright and Fitch were both exercised, and the latter particularly, who threatened never to enter the White House again. Mr. Buchanan took their complaints very coolly, and told Mr. Forbes, District-Attorney of Indiana, he was responsible for the exercise of the appointing power.

Providing for Themselves.

The "bill to suppress Polygamy in Utah," which recently passed the House of Representatives, is applicable everywhere, except in the District of Columbia.—Was the District of Columbia reserved for the express benefit of members of Congress? Here is an extract from the Bill:

"That if any person or persons, being married, shall, during the life of the former husband or wife, marry another person or persons, in any Territory of the United States, or other place, except in the District of Columbia, over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, or if the marriage with such other person take place elsewhere, shall thereafter live or cohabit with such other person, in such Territory, or other place over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, the former husband or wife being alive, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years."

Will Alabama Vote in Convention?

The Montgomery Advertiser, the fire-eater's organ, thinks the delegates will vote for Jo Lane instead of Jeff Davis. The Advertiser forgets that the delegates are to withdraw if the platform does not declare slavery to exist by the Constitution, as much in the Territories as in South Carolina and Georgia, and that the platform will be the first made containing no slave code, consequently the vote for a candidate will be taken after the slave code delegates have retired if they obey their instructions.—Exchange.

Douglas in New Jersey.

The New York Leader, in speaking of the New Jersey delegation to Charleston, says:

"Of the fourteen delegates to the Convention, there is but one—to-wit, John Huyler—who is opposed to Judge Douglas. Of the remainder, eight are avowedly in favor of the Little Giant; and the other five are friendly to the same candidate, though not so publicly committed in his favor."

Georgia Delegates to Charleston.

The Rome (Ga.) Courant, an opposition paper, says:

"It will not at all surprise us to see the Georgia delegates vote for Squatter Sovereignty at the Charleston Convention. Cobb's chances have vanished into thin air. Douglas looms up into fearful reality. The December Convention took a bold and fearless stand. The March convention have backed down."

Douglas and Charleston.

Only a short time will elapse before the nomination of the Democratic party for President will be made at Charleston. To that quarter, therefore, are all eyes turning, and the interest felt in the event is as lively and eager as it is universal. Viewing the whole country from Maine to California, there is no mistaking the preferences of the people—of the great mass of the citizens of the nation—as to who should be the nominee.—That preference is unequivocally for Senator Douglas. Around his name cluster the surest and most positive hopes of success for the Democratic party—a success which shall not only carry a popular statesman to the position where his great abilities can best be exerted for the good management and prosperity of the Republic, but which shall be a permanent crushing overthrow of the political heresies sought to be introduced into the government. The evils to result from a Black Republican administration have not probably been exaggerated. These evils, embracing in their long category a sense of humiliation and wounded pride on the part of the South, may be effectually averted by the nomination of Douglas.

If the National Convention is influenced by a desire to respect the wishes of a majority of the people—if they are actuated by a patriotic purpose to ignore mere abstracts and allow the battle of next November to be fought on practical issues—they will hesitate long before centering their choice upon any other than the distinguished favorite mentioned.—They will reflect that in the Central and Northwestern States there is an enthusiasm attaching to the name of Senator Douglas by which the Democratic party of those sections hope to slay and annihilate the many-headed monster which teaches treason, sedition and disunion. In the North and West there is a gallant army of sterling Democrats, who have resisted and advanced upon the common enemy again and again, with no less courage than firmness because of the certainty of defeat. And now, that the prospect is so animating of being able to drive back the hosts of Abolitionism and their allies, and reap the reward of steadfast faith and valor, it would be almost cruel to blurt these cheering hopes.

Missouri's choice is Douglas. From all parts of the State we hear that the people are for him. A majority of the people are for him. A majority of the delegates lately appointed at Jefferson City, as stated yesterday, prefer him to any other man, and will not be slow in showing that preference. And in the event of his nomination, he will sweep the State like a tornado.

The Democratic party may triumph in the coming contest with any candidate who may be their standard-bearer; but with Douglas victory is inevitable. His nomination at Charleston would be hailed with the loudest acclaim in every part of the country, and the shout would never be suffered to die away from the prairies, and cities, until his election, already a matter of no dispute, were recorded as an event of history.

This is no idle talk. Nothing could be more manifest to an observer of what is going on throughout the Union, than the fact that the selection of Douglas, as a candidate for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention, would cast utter dismay upon the ranks of the combined opposition. Their leaders, if they do not acknowledge this in a public way, confess it, unmistakably in their secret movements and machinations. In the defeat of Douglas at Charleston lies their prospect of taking the government from the Democratic party—a prospect without that dim enough.—St. L. Republican.

Words Fity Spoken.

We fully endorse every word and sentiment of the following, from the Toledo Times and Herald:

The little knots of Democrats from the North, almost exclusively office holders, who are opposed to the nomination of Douglas, base their hopes that he will not be selected as the candidate, upon a pretended belief that the South will not accede to the nomination. If it were true, as these men allege, that a portion of the Southern States are combined to defeat the nomination of Douglas upon the ground that he is not a sound Democrat, would such an impudent, insulting, dictatorial position, on the part of a minority, compel the friends of Douglas, who are in the majority, to force his nomination by a majority vote, if two-thirds could not be obtained? Do the opponents of Douglas suppose they can brow-beat and bully his friends into submission to the will and dictation of a minority? Self-respect would force a separation from those with whom we could not act upon terms of perfect equality. Whenever we are required to concede to Southern Democrats a superiority—to agree that they have any more right to dictate the policy or control the action of the party, than the Northern Democrats have; when we are obliged to admit their right to set up their opinions as a standard by which to test the soundness of Northern Democrats; when all these humiliating concessions are demanded, and the Democratic organization cannot be preserved without making them, dissolution will be inevitable.

There may be a few men at the South, silly, weak, or inconsiderate enough to occupy such a position; but the great body of Democrats of the Southern States know that they cannot meet their brethren from the North on any other than terms of perfect equality, and we do believe they have no desire to meet them on any other terms.

Delegates from the North or the South, who go to Charleston with a determination to have their own way, whether in the majority or the minority, will find, when they attempt coercion, that they have greatly over-rated their own importance, and will be compelled to submit to the will of the majority, or walk out—Concessions, requiring no surrender of principle, will be made for the sake of harmony; but, when any set of men imperiously demand a surrender of opinion on the part of a majority of the Convention, as a condition precedent to their cooperation in sustaining the candidate, they will find themselves among their peers whom they cannot intimidate by demands or threats.

The reliance of those who depend on the impudence and tenacity of a minority, is, in our opinion, too feeble to give them reasonable hope of success, and they have nothing else upon which to base their opinion that Douglas will not be nominated. Their reliance is upon frightening the great majority of the democratic party with their threats to bolt if Douglas is nominated. They cannot succeed. The North is for Douglas—the sentiment of the whole country is for him—and the safe and true men of the party, North and South, see the necessity of yielding to the popular wish.

Presidential Speculations.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, (American,) presents the following views in a letter of the 2d inst.:

"The chances of the nomination of Judge Douglas seem from this standpoint to be decidedly increasing. Many delegates to the Charleston Convention have already been here, and they pretty clearly indicate which way the wind policy is blowing. Stephen A. Douglas is the only Democrat who can be elected president in 1860, and the Democrats of the country ought to know it."

The Nomination of Mr. Seward at the Chicago Convention is pretty certain.

"The National Union men, in their National Convention at Baltimore, on the 6th of May, next, may nominate John McLean of Ohio, for President, and John Bell, of Tennessee, for Vice President. Such a ticket would make the Seward Republicans quake amazingly. Some, however, suggest John M. Bous for President, and Thomas Corwin for Vice-President."

Carson Valley Mines.

The first Pony Express from California, reached St. Joseph, Mo., on the 16th. From the Gazette, of that date, we clip the following in regard to the Carson Valley Gold and Silver Mines. It is under date "Carson City, U. T. April 4, 1860:

"The excitement in regard to the silver and gold mines of this country is unabated. Hundreds are pouring in from all parts of California. Scarcely a company who are prospecting have failed in striking rich ore where they anticipated to find it. The mineral region extends for a hundred miles in every direction, and rich discoveries have been made one hundred miles up the Humboldt. The Spanish claims, situated where the mines were first opened, are yielding \$20,000 per day. Ground is changing hands at from \$20, to \$1,000 per foot. The Meade and Walker river country is rich in mineral, and hundreds are prospecting that region, generally with good success. Ore is now being shipped to San Francisco, for smelting, from five different companies, and other companies are making arrangements to ship their ore as

soon as animals can be procured. The ore sent yields from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per ton. Discoveries of rich gold-bearing quartz, are made every day. Machinery of every description is on its way here for the purpose of crushing and smelting, etc. Town property in different localities ranges high. Many fire-proof buildings are under construction. The population is increasing very fast; it is thought that in two months the population will be 5,000. Society is very bad. No law for the collection of debts or the punishment of criminals. Murders and fights are of daily occurrence.

Freight from California is very high, 26 to 30 cents per pound. Flour is now selling at \$40 per 100 pounds. Lumber is \$300 per 1000 feet at some places in the mines. Other things are selling in proportion. Weather stormy to-day, heavy fall of snow in the mountains.

Look to your Liquors.

Dr. Cox, the celebrated liquor inspector for Ohio, has lectured at the Cooper Institution in New York. He said he had been liquor inspector for Hamilton county, Ohio, for five years, and that during that time, he had analyzed 2,679 samples of every possible variety of liquors, including wines and malt liquors. Out of this number he only found three hundred and fifty samples that were really pure; 250 were merely mixed liquors, with alcohol, &c., and in the balance were found sulphuric acid, red pepper, stramonium, strychnine, and almost every variety of poison. In Philadelphia, he analyzed samples from some thirty different stores of wines, ales and brandies. In one case of lager beer, he found sulphuric acid, albumen, sulphate of iron, salt and water, but not a solitary per centage of malt, or the flavor of hops. In the city he did not find a drop of pure brandy. Imitations were made there, which would deceive the best connoisseurs, and yet so pernicious, that a pint of it would eat through the coats of the stomach and destroy a man, and this appeared on post mortem examinations. A gentleman offered him \$2,500 if he found a drop that was not pure brandy in a bottle he presented to him, \$30,000 worth of which he had in bond. He agreed to analyze it, and the merchant offered five hundred dollars. He analyzed it, and did not find a drop of brandy, but all whisky, rot-gut, nitric ether, pepper, &c., and yet it was marked "Pure Cognac Brandy." He put a piece of iron into some of it, and the result was, it was beautiful ink, and the iron was corroded.—From three to four ounces of sulphuric acid to a quart of whisky, will give it a rich, luscious and mellow flavor, and, indeed, ten ounces of the same acid put to a little quick lime, and that put into a barrel of whisky would make it quite mellow and luscious.

Half-Breed Lands.

There have been, for some time past, conflicting rumors in regard to the action of the Indian Department at Washington, respecting the division of the lands, made by Major Stark, among the half-breeds between the Nemaha rivers, in Nebraska, and to quit titles and the fears of those who may have purchased half-breeds; certificates, and for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, our representative, Hon. James Craig, addressed a letter to Commissioner Greenwood on the subject, to which he received the following reply:—St. Jo. Gaz.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } April 5, 1860.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, making inquiry as to what action has been had by this Department, in relation to the allotment of land made by special Commissioner Stark in the Half-Breed reservation, between the two Nemahas, in Nebraska Territory. In reply, I have to state, that all the allotments made by Commissioner Stark have been confirmed, with the exception of those designated in the accompanying list, and which are suspended for further testimony.

Your Obedient Servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD, Com'r.
HOO JAS CRAIG,
List of Cases Suspended for further Testimony, March 19, 1860.

Mary Lyons, No. 15; Tela Kinsler, No. 36; Elizabeth Jones, alias Elizabeth Lyons, No. 101; Wm. Nalondre, No. 127; Tanson Kensley, No. 136 Eustacia Kinsler, No. 137; Levi Kensley, No. 138; Susan LeClare, No. 141; Teresa Valondre, No. 165; Sophia Valondre, No. 166; Julio Levermore, No. 265; Peter Levermore, No. 267; Alexander Levermore, No. 268; Edwin Levermore, No. 269; Julia Levermore, No. 270; Peter LeClare, No. 271; Henrietta LeClare, No. 300; Wah-koo-iah, 349; Wah-me-du-iah, 350; Che-chee, 351; Mary Harvey, 381; Wm. E. Sloan, 274; Pelagie Ritter, 389.

Marketing at Charleston.

We copy the following from the Charleston Mercury:

Beef is selling at 15, 18 and 20 cents per pound, and some choice cuts sold at 25 cents. Mutton—New York and local—12 to 20 cents. Lamb and Veal, each 18 to 20 cents. Turkeys in the feather, \$3.50 per pair, and picked \$4.00. Geese, picked, \$1.75, and ducks \$1.50 per pair. Chickens ranged as to size, from 75 cents to \$1.25 per pair. Fish has been in demand and scarce. Whiting sell at 50 to 62 cents per string of six or seven, and Blackfish 25 cents per string of three or four. Shad command 37 to 50 cents apiece. Green peas are now abundant, but keep at the high figure of 25 cents per quart. Cabbages sell at 25 to 27 cents per head, at 5 to 10 cents. Irish potatoes 37 to 50 cents per peck. Sweet potatoes are getting scarce, and will continue so until the new crop comes to market. Eggs command 25 cents a dozen. Fresh butter has been in better supply, and it can be purchased at 26 cents per pound.

"Inoxical."

is informed that we never insert articles without knowing the author. A personal interview is desirable.

"Some Voting."

—Richardson county, at the late election on the county-seat question, polled eight hundred and thirty votes. Take it cool neighbors.

Miners' Outfit.—No. 2.

REV. A. S. HILLMANN will preach on the above subject next Sabbath evening, in the Presbyterian Church, preaching in the morning, also.

MARRIED

On Thursday, April 12, at the residence of Rev. Parker, in Archston Co., Mo., and by the same, Wm. T. Day and Mrs. RACON PARKER, both of this City.

Of both orders Day has seen the best; It much astonished us, to find; That he'd stik his end upon the east, 'E'en war, briels and lap-stone.

His inestep good, there is no fear, But he'll succeed, as other men, And in a year, a little deer, Will not remain in PARKER DEN.

May old Pap Time their happy hearts, Miss firmly ingore's union bland; Joining in one whole two parts, And Clasp them well, 'e on the end.

Public Opinion has declared that Curtis' Compound

Syrup of Sassafras is unequalled among the remedies offered for speedily curing diseases of the lungs, chest and throat.

His Manataka Linctum 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. 123

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMATO PLANTS.

I HAVE a few extra fine Tomato Plants, now ready for transplanting, and for sale to those wishing. Require at the Advertiser's office. R. CAR.

PATRONIZE HOME

MANUFACTORY!

NEW SADDLERY

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,

MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

ANNOUNCES that he has just received from St. Louis, with a fresh stock, and has now on hand, principally of his own manufacture,

Fine Gents and Ladies Saddles,

Buggy and Wagon Harness,

Collars, Bridles,

Halters, Whips,

Of Every Style,

PIKE'S PEAK WHIP LASHES,

PLASTERING HAIR,

A good supply always kept on hand.

Work Manufactured to Order.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Brownville, April 19, 1860. 41-ly

REMOVAL

JOHN A. PONN,

Has Removed

From his Old Stand on the Ledge to

WHITNEY'S NEW BLOCK,

MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE N. T.

Where he has opened up a

FRESH STOCK

Consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

ALSO

A Large Stock of Choice Family

Groceries,

CONSISTING OF

Flour, Ham,

Bacon, Sugar,

Coffee, Tea, Salt,

Cheese, Candles,

etc., etc.,

And a fine assortment of

LIGHT GROCERIES

Such as

Peppers, Soda,

Salaratus, Ginger,

Allspice, etc., etc.

ALSO,

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

QUEENSWARE,

Saddlery,

Boots and Shoes.

It's knowledge of the trade and wants of the people of Brownville and vicinity enables him to make judicious purchases expressly for this market. He asks an examination of his Stock, feeling assured he will be able to satisfy in quality, style and prices.

"DON'T FORGET THE NEW

STORE.

WHITNEY'S BLOCK

Brownville.

April 12, 1860.

1860.

1860. FRESH 1860.

ARRIVAL!

We Have Just Received Our

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

Which is the Largest and most Complete

Stock ever offered in the West, and

which we will sell at prices to

DEFY COMPETITION.

THE LADIES

ARE ESPECIALLY

INVITED

To give us a Call

They can all be suited

in everything they desire from

From a 10c Lawn To a \$200 p yard

Fancy Silk Dress Pattern.

We can