THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1860.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA.

I respectfully recommend that THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, 1860, be set apart and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. As a people, we have abundant reason for open and public acknowledgment of God's providence and protection.

The first duty of a nation is to confess that God is "King of Nations." And it is the part of wisdom to recognize and proclaim that He and He only, is the source of all national, as well as of all individual blessings. Our Fathers trusted in Him and were not confounded.—'He hath made us, and not we ourselves.' and "in Him we live." "The earth is the Lord's" and the round world and all that it contains are his. We are, every day, debtors anew, to His goodness, His mercy, and His love. One day devoted to Thanksgiving and prayer is a small contribution, in return for the rich and remarkable blessing bestowed by Him, upon us. It is worthy of especial mention and gratitude that Nebraska has been blest with a sufficient harvest, whilst Kansas, our twin sister and nearest neighbor, with all the advantages that we possess, and most immediate to all our sympathies, bewails a famine in her land. Without exultation, but with glad and grateful hearts we should magnify and bless the name of the Most High.

Therefore, I SAMUEL W. BLACK, Governor of Nebraska, in conformity with approved custom, and because it is seemly so to do—do invite the People within this Territory to join in celebrating the TWENTH-NINTH of this month, as a day set apart from a common to a sacred use, by Thanksgiving and Prayer to the Giver of "every good gift, and every perfect gift."

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Omaha, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1860.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
Governor:

J. S. MORTON, Secretary.

Secession—Disunion.

The Southern fanatical fire-eaters, to make good, in a degree at least, their treasonable threats, are making secession demonstrations. South Carolina, a state ever characterized for her disloyal sentiments and actions, leads in the programme, and will no doubt, secure state action in regard to the matter. Alabama, Georgia and perhaps a few other extreme southern states may make an attempt to follow. We doubt their success to the same extent. So far as dissolution of the Union is concerned, we entertain no fearful apprehensions. That has been talked of by treasonable and disappointed aspirants from the days of Washington to the present time, and yet the glorious fabric stands unscathed, a model for the world. Those acquainted with the history of our country will bear in mind the strong opposition to the excise law; the whisky insurrection; the open rebellion against a direct tax; the hostility to the Adams Administration; the alien and sedition laws; the contest in the House between Jefferson and Burr; the memorable Hartford Convention: the terrific contest in regard to the admission of Missouri; South Carolina nullification; the intense opposition to the annexation of Texas; the Compromise measures of 1850; the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and many other intensely exciting and alarming crises we might refer to; all of which were believed by the over fearful, sufficient to result in a disruption of the Confederacy. Experience, however, has shown combattants that they might as well "bay the moon" as to attempt to undermine the Union. The future will but confirm the past.

The idea of a Southern Confederacy is not a new one. It was the life-long study of Burr, Calhoun, and a few other monomaniacs on that subject. Others since their day, such as Davis, Toombs, Cobb, Yancy, and Wigfall, have bowed at the same shrine; worshipped the same idol, and have been seeking anxiously a pretext for action. They have with the voracity of starving vultures, seized upon the election of Lincoln as an excuse for their treasonable designs. They care not for his election; for well they know he nor no other Northern executive, even did he personally desire, would dare jeopardize their constitutional rights. The fact is, the men leading in the secession movement are at heart disloyalists and traitors to their country; and *extremely short-sighted*. Suppose all their alledged grievances of oppression on the part of the North were true, and how much do they better themselves by secession, and the formation of an independent Confederacy? Take South Carolina for instance, the rankest of the disunionists, and what will be her condition, isolated, and without our federal protection? The census returns show her total population to be 668,507. Of this, 392,000 is slave; and one fourth, at least, of her white population, by reason of the slave system are prostrate and without hope of elevation while the "peculiar institution" prevails. Now let her secede and "set up for herself," and what will be the natural result? Why, they will yet have the negro-thieving abolitionists"—and in addition their own class of oppressed poor whites, and her predominating negro population—to contend with, and in less than a twelve-month a second, but increased Hayti insurrection will be the finale.

We predict that this portentious storm will culminate and burst without the shedding of blood, or even a Northern and Southern conflict. If any blood is spilled, it will be by reason of an "irrepressible conflict," at the South, among themselves.

Had we a competent man as chief Executive with nerve, stability, and honesty, the bubble would burst without even agitating the surface upon which it rested. As it is, however, considering the probabilities that Buchanan will, as he has before done, bend to the will of these disunion traitors, and aid them by acknowledging their right to secede, and recognizing their embassadors, we may have some trouble in righting things up.

In looking over our exchanges from all parts of the country since the election, we are warranted in our conclusions. In the middle slave States there is a decided opposition to anything like insubordination, secession, and disunion. Even in the extreme Southern States, in which the Breckinridge disunion ticket prevailed, the vote, in our opinion shows a conservative element in opposition to disunion, sufficient to "still the storm." We may be mistaken. We will be slow to believe, however, that perverted judgments, and uncontrollable passions of wicked and corrupt men can undermine and overthrow a government which has conferred incalculable benefits upon millions of happy people, and whom it has so faithfully guarded from foreign and internal calamities; a government which has withstood the assaults of "foes from without and foes from within," emerging each time not only uninjured but strengthened and brightened. Let there be no hasty steps on the part of general government calculated to produce conflict or clash of arms, and we fully believe we as a nation will still be permitted to say, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Who was Right?

From the time Breckinridge and Lane were nominated, we, with thousands of others, have denounced the movement as favoring secession, and the leaders of that party as disunionists. Here, in Nebraska, in this city, we have been "handsomely abused" and charged with gross misrepresentation. We only refer to the present traitorous movements of the Breckinridge party, and ask who was right? We do not, of course charge that *all* who supported Breckinridge were disunionists, but we do charge that the factionists who nominated him are disunionists; that the leaders of the party are disunionists; and that the object of the organization was and is disunion. Many of the "rank and file," undoubtedly patriots at heart, were ignorant of the true objects of the so-called Democracy. They now see where they have been led to. Democracy, now-a days means loyalty when in power; but out of power; disloyalty—simplified "rule or ruin."

Protect Yourselves from Prairie Fires.

The horizon is now, every evening illuminated by the burning prairie—sometimes sheding more light over limited districts than the full moon, and rivaling the aurora borealis in beauty.

We hear of numerous instances of loss from fire in various portions of the country. Some have lost their hay, some their corn, and others their fences.—The loss sustained from prairie fires is very great every year; and yet, *every year*, farmers neglect to protect their property! Their carelessness is inexcusable They do not learn wisdom in this respect, from observation or experience. Many people, when they cut their hay, stack it on the stuble, thinking the fire cannot reach it there. The consequence is, four times out of five, it is burned up as soon in the Fall as the grass becomes thoroughly dry. Others burn around their stacks early in the season, while the grass is still green, and it consequently does not burn up clean, and is liable to burn again once or twice, later in the season, when it gets throughly dried. In some neighborhoods we have heard of, the settlers all agree that they will not set fire to the prairie, and supinely rest under the soft delusion that the fire cannot cross the *wagon roads* which surround the settlement. But some frosty night, the "unrelenting wind," carries the fire over the narrow road they thought impregnable; or perhaps some wanton boy, or thoughtless traveler, to gratify a reckless curiosity, touches a match to the dried grass, and the fire is not quenched until all their summer's work is ruined.

Reader, if your hay, fences, corn, buildings, or any other property is unprotected from the prairie, attend to it immediately. Do not wait till to-morrow. Those who have lost the most property, both this year and last, were "*a-going to plow round it to-morrow*," but they delayed it one day to late. The best protection to hay-stacks, etc., is to plow a couple of furrows around it, one or two rods apart, and, when the weather is calm, burn between them.

The practice of setting the open prairie on fire for the fun of seeing it burn, regardless of the distance it may spread, or the injury it may do to individuals and to community, is wrong—is criminal; and the incendiary who is guilty of so doing, should be confined in a penitentiary.

In this county, the annual growth of young timber, were it not so frequently destroyed by fire, would be more valuable than even our corn crop. But the benefit from young timber not being immediate, little interest is felt in its preservation.

The Gophir in Young Orchards.

Some who have planted young orchards complain that the Gophir has been very destructive among the trees. The gophir need not be very troublesome, if poison is judiciously used in the Fall and Spring. But the most effectual way to prevent the depredations of these pests in young orchards, is to mix brick-bats, small stones, or other hard substances, with the dirt that is placed around the roots of the trees, when they are planted. Even after the tree is planted, a trench may be made around the tree, 18 inches or two feet deep, and the hard substance, whatever it is—even corn cobs will do but will not last many years—thoroughly mix with the soil.

Stone or brick-bats are supposed to be of advantage to the trees by retaining moisture around the roots.

What Does It Mean?—The following is from the Omaha *Nebraskian* of the 4th. Those with whom we have conversed in regard to the manner in which the certificate was obtained for Morton, will recollect certain predictions we made before it was awarded him. If that board of canvassers does not get a "high fall" we miss our guess; that's all. Or the idea may be, "dog in the manger," "rule or ruin," or some other prominent principle of modern democracy. Thinking that as there is no prospect for Morton to retain the seat he will secure by means of a filched certificate, if he will resign, Nebraska will be without a Delegate for the next two years. That won't win, gentlemen. Daily is the legally elected Delegate, and he will get the seat with but little trouble.

WE HOPE NOT.—It is rumored that Mr. Morton contemplates resigning the certificate of election awarded to him by the Board of Canvassers, and to which he is so justly entitled. We hope this rumor is unfounded, and that Mr. M., will do nothing, in our judgment so unwise. The people of Nebraska have declared him to be the Delegate to Congress from this Territory, we *know* that he was fairly, *honestly and legally* elected—that he received a majority of the votes cast at the late election. The people have a right to his services, and he cannot disregard their wishes without doing great violence to their feelings, and injustice to the Territory he has been elected to represent.

More About the L'Eau qui Court Frauds.

We call the attention of our readers to the following letter from Dr. SHELLY, of Niobrarah, to Hon. SAMUEL G. DAILY. Dr. Shelly is not only a Democrat but at this time holds an appointment under President Buchanan. He is an old resident of the Northern portion of this Territory, and his testimony is reliable.—Read it.

NIOBRARH, NEBRASKA,
October, 22d, 1860.

Hon. S. G. DAILY—*Dear Sir:*

Your letter of the 18th instant, making inquiry into the frauds committed in this vicinity at the late election, has come duly to hand. I reply, to give you such information as I can well give at this time; and I take the liberty at the same time to state to you some of my reasons for taking the course which I felt at liberty to take, as a Democrat in the contest.

The vote of the "Northern Precinct" was altogether fraudulent, and I have no hesitation in saying that *no election was held in the precinct at all.* The vote purporting to have come from the northern precinct of this county, was gotten up by a confidential friend of your opponent, who now lives on the Ponca Reservation by levying contributions, as I understand, upon the "floating material" about the Yancton Reservation in Dakota Territory, and other places—people not resident in the county of L'Eau qui Court or the "Northern Precinct" of the county. And the election was held, if held at all, at Smith's, opposite the Yancton reservation, six or eight miles, or more, northwest from the nearest point of said precinct. I do not regard this thing as worthy of so much respect as to enquire much into it, but if it was not gotten up as stated above, it was even worse—it was a forgery throughout, as far as the papers submitted to the county board of canvassers was concerned, but it was one, I am happy to add, in which no citizen of L'Eau qui Court County, with the exception of the person who committed the fraud of last year, had a hand.

I feel confident, in case the board of canvassers at Omaha should lend their high position to casting further odium upon the people of L'Eau qui Court County, (which I believe not for a moment they will do under the shallow and barefaced attempt that may be made to outrage us again,) I feel confident that every man in the County, almost, will bear witness if called upon, to the total fraudulency of the pretended vote of the Northern precinct of our county. They will be glad of the opportunity to vindicate themselves and their county from the imputation resting upon them since last year's election.

I now desire to say to you, that I am now and always have been a "National Democrat." That I have supported you in this election because you are not a "Nebraska democrat," who is an animal, [judging by his "platform"] that must be very much either knave, coward, or fool, if not all these characters combined. I voted, as others in L'Eau qui Court County of my politics have voted: for an avowed Republican in preference to encouraging a spurious concern. Another reason for supporting you was: I am convinced, as I doubt not many other Democrats are by this time, that such a course is the only one left us by which we may hope ever to bring about a *healthy organization* of our own party.

We must break down the dishonest leaders of the party whose selfish conduct, short-sighted and incompetent leadership, has long since worked the ruin of the party in this Territory. And I for one am inclined to do it by any means within my reach as an honorable man. The whole vote of L'Eau qui Court County does no exceed 80, I was the first white man to settle in the county: that I feel some interest in the good name of the county you may imagine; if this hasty account of matters and things relating to it can do any good in the way of vindicating your own cause or the cause of our respectable people; if any further misrepresentations by our enemies be attempted, (not otherwise,) you may use it in any way you please.

I think I have now fairly answered your letter. Your friend,

B. Y. SHELLY.

The Election News.

The following are the majorities for Presidential Candidates so far as we are able to learn:

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.	
Maine	20,000
New Hampshire	9,000
Vermont	11,000
Massachusetts	55,000
Rhode Island	10,000
Connecticut	10,000
New York	40,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
Michigan	25,000
Ohio	32,000
Indiana	27,000
Illinois	15,000
Wisconsin	12,000
Iowa	12,000
Minnesota	10,000
MAJORITIES FOR BELL AND BRECKINRIDGE.	
New Jersey	4,000
MAJORITIES FOR BELL.	
Kentucky	12,000
Maryland	2,000
MAJORITIES FOR BRECKINRIDGE.	
Delaware	2,000
North Carolina	5,000
Louisiana	3,000
MAJORITIES FOR DOUGLAS.	
Missouri	1,000

Virginia is yet uncertain; both Bell and Breckinridge men claim it. In Georgia, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi the chances are all in favor of Breckinridge.

Important Decisions.

Judge Miller of this Judicial District recently made the following decisions;

In the case of Nuckolls against Blanchard and others a suit brought to recover damages from defendant, for stealing and carrying away two females servants, or slaves' owing service to the plaintiff in this Territory, the court held on demurrer to the petition: that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the owners of slaves or persons owing service in this Territory, could maintain an action against parties enticing and carrying away slaves, or persons owing such service.

In the case of Case against Case, the Court held: That the right to grant divorces was not within the grant of Legislative power, and divorces by the Legislature are void.

The Court also decided in several cases: That the "Stay Law," of twelve months, with the "Appraisement Law," of the last Legislature, could not apply to contracts made, or rights accruing prior to the passage of the Act.

Also: That the redemption law of 1857 was repealed by the code of 1858, and the right to debtors to redeem in twelve months, is not saved by the repealing Act.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE KINNEY.—Hon' John F. Kinney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for Utah Territory, arrived in this city by eastern mail stage on Thursday evening last in excellent health, and met with a cordial welcome from his old friends and acquaintances. —*Deseret News.*

TO PRESIDENTS OR SECRETARIES OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In order that I may be able to comply with the requirements of "an Act to establish a Territorial Board of Agriculture," County Societies will please make their reports to me immediately, that I may make my report to the Legislative Assembly.

The requirements are, a synopsis of the awards of premiums; an abstract of the Treasurer's account; No. of members; list of officers, and a report of the condition of Agriculture in the county, together with any other matters that may be thought of interest.

R. W. FURNAS, Prest.
Ter. Bd. of Ag.

☞ Territorial Papers please copy.

The Nebraska Farmer,

1861. The New Volume. 1861.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The Second Volume of the *Farmer* will commence on the first of January, 1861. We hope the friends of Agriculture and Education, particularly in Nebraska, will see that our subscription list is enlarged. We offer the following inducements to clubs.

To the person sending us the largest club of $1 subscribers, by the first of January 1861, we will give 150 three-year-old apple trees, packed ready for shipping, delivered at this place.

For the next largest club, 75 apple trees delivered as above.

To any person sending us a club of 10 subscribers at $1 each, we will give an extra copy of the *Farmer*, and a copy of either "The Fruit Garden," by Barry, "Western Fruit Book," by Hooper; "Evergreens and Hedges," by Warder; "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained," by Quinby, "Home Book of Health," by Mr. Alcott, as may be selected. The books are handsomely bound in cloth, and contain from 300 to 500 pages reading matter.

Single copies $1; six copies 5; twenty copies $15, and fifty copies $35.

For the largest addition to either of the above clubs, at the rates specified, $5 in Flowering Shrubs will be given.

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The ART JOURNAL is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

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For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains a Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

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C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
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N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by

R. W. FURNAS,
Agent For
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and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.
November 15th, 1860.

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In its correspondence, both Foreign and Domestic, the TIMES is confessed to be superior to any other American Journal. Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, of Financial, Commercial and

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Single Copies	- - -	$3
Two do	- - -	5

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Strong, Well-rooted One Year Old Vines $1; Two-year old $1.50 to $2.00. A few extra large layers, with bearing wood, $2 to $3. Smaller layers, $1 to $1.50.

ALSO fine vines of Allen's new white Hybrid, Anna, Clara, Concord, Clinton, Cassady, Diana, Herbemont, Hartford, Prolific, Logan, Le Noir, Lydia, Louisa, Ontario, Rebecca, Rogers's new Hybrids, Taylor's Bullitt, To-Kalon, Union Village, &c.

Compactly grown Delawares, with abundant fine, fibrous roots, carefully packed in moss, enveloped in oil silk, and sent post paid, to any part of the Union, on receipt of $1 each.

Isabellas and Catawbas of one and two years' growth, foreign vines for Graperies, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, No., all at the lowest rates.

☞ Send for a circular.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.
Oct. 18, 1860. n15-3m.

To Persons out of Employment.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the ERIE SEWING MACHINE.—We will give a Commission, or wages at from $25 to $60 per month, and expenses paid. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child of 10 years can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and the price is but fifteen dollars.

Persons wishing an Agency will address

J. N. BOYLAN,
Secretary Erie Sewing Machine Company,
MILAN OHIO.

October 18, 1860. n15-3m.

Stock Wintered.

The subscriber wishes to announce to the public, that he is prepared to winter one to two hundred head of cattle, and would respectfully request those desiring cattle kept the coming winter, to address him at Brownville, Nebraska. H. O. MINICK.

Brownville, Aug. 15th, 1860.4t

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.—N. & N Bottum, Breeders of pure blood Atwood Sheep of the Houmond stock.

Full Shaftsbury, Vt.

NEW

THRASHING MACHINE,

AT AUCTION.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a New Thrashing Machine with all the fixtures thereto belonging, directed to one G. D. Shannon, and on which there is $70.15 charges, will, unless said charges be paid before that time, be sold at the door of my Warehouse in Brownville, Nebraska, to the highest cash bidder, on Monday, December 17th, 1860.

THEODORE HILL,
Commission Merchant,
Brownville, N. T.

November 15th, 1860. n19-5t

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE

Horticulture and Domestic Animals.

The following recent works are for sale at the office of the *Country Gentleman* and will be sent, postage prepaid, at the prices annexed:

American Farmer's encyclopedia,	$4,00
Allen's American farm book,	1,00
Allen's diseases of domestic animals,	75
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Farm Drainage, (H. F. French.)	1,00
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Shrubs, Evergreens, &c.,

Of vigorous growth and the best varieties, a part of which are

100,000 Apple Trees, 5 to 7 feet high,
50,000 Peach do do do
10,000 Pear do standard and dwarf,
5,000 Plum do do do
5,000 Cherry do do do
10,000 Currants, red dutch, white dutch and best varieties,
20,000 Rhubarb, Linnaeus, Scotch, Hybrid, &c.
10,000 Gooseberries, Houghton Seedling.
15,000 Raspberries, all the newest and best kind.
10,000 Evergreens, all the hardy varieties, from one to six feet high.
20,000 Grave vines, including Delaware, Diana, Anna, Concord, &c.
100,000 Strawberries, Wilson's Albany, and the largest collection in the west.

ALSO:

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., &c., &c.

In Quantity.

Purchasers will please bear in mind that the above are not grown at the East and brought here for sale, but are *grown in our own nursery.*

On the Olive Street Road,

Five miles West of the Court House, St. Louis, Mo. Orders should be left at the Valley Farmer office, 79 Chestnut St., or addressed to

CAREW, SANDERS & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Send for catalogue, containing varieties, prices, &c. Full

First Annual Fair

St. Louis, Sept. 24th, 1860.

First Premium Awarded to

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

No. 26, Sewing Mainines.—In this article there was much interest felt by many besides the competitors. The Committee were well selected, and were over three hours examining the merits of the several machines. Ten were entered for the premium. The Committee, after having fairly and carefully examined all, consulted together as to which should be first, and it lay between Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker. The Committee then awarded.

No. 4—Grover & Baker, first premium, diploma and $20.

No. 5—Wheeler & Wilson, second premium, grand silver medal.

COMMITTEE:

J. Plattner, Esq. G. W. Alexander, Esq.
J. H. Blood, Esq. Samuel Hale, Esq.

Persons of high position, and eminently well qualified to judge. The unanimously awarded the

First Premium to Grover & Baker,

AS THE

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15th, 1860.

At the Tennessee State Fair this day the highest premium was awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine as the best for all classes of family work. Also was a premium awarded to the Grover & Baker on the double-loop stitch, as being superior to the shuttle or lock stitch for the same purpose. These premiums were awarded over the Wheeler & Wilson, I. M. Singer, and Howe machines, in competition.

Sale Rooms, 124 North Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Full

Guardian Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, made on the ninth day of November, 1860, according to the object and prayer of the Petition filed in said Court by Michael Barnabay as Guardian of Wm. Barnabay; the said Michael Barnabay, as such Guardian, will on the 31st day of December, 1860, at the hour of one o'clock, P M, offer at public sale the following described real estate, to-wit: Southeast quarter of section 34, township four, range sixteen, east 6th principal meridian, in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory. The said sale will take place on said premises and the terms of sale cash in hand for the whole premises sold.

MICHAEL BARNABAY, Guardian.
JOHNSON & SCHORNHEIT, his Att'ys.

November 15th, 1860. n12-6w-$7

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Lushbaugh & Carson at Brownville, Nebraska, was, on the first day of November, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of B. F. Lushbaugh.

John L. Carson will settle the unfinished business of the old firm and continue the Banking and Real Estate Agency business as heretofore at the old stand.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH
JOHN. L. CARSON.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

In severing my business connection with my late partner, I deem this a proper opportunity of expressing my thanks for the patronage bestowed upon our firm, during the period in which we were engaged in business.

It affords me much pleasure also to commend to the favorable consideration of the friends of the old firm my successor in business, Mr. Carson, a gentleman in every way worthy of the confidence and support of a discriminating public.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH.

JOHN L CARSON

(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,)

BANKER,

LAND AND TAX PAYING

AGENT

Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust

MAIN STREET.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessable points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.

Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.

OFFICE,

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.

REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Iliser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jeo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	" "
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Tarlor & Kriech, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Pye & co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	" "
Col. Sam. Hambleton, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama.

Nov. 8, 1860-tf.

NO HUMBUG.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Boots and shoes.

Hats and caps

Dry Goods and Groceries,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

CALL AND SEE!

W. T. DEN.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,

Has just received his

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c. &c.
&c., &c.

Which he obligates himself to sell at lower prices for cash, of country produce than like goods can be had at any other house akobe St. Louis. All he asks is for the public to call and satisfy themselves. His goods are purchased for cash, and will not be sold on credit. By the adoption of this system, which is the only correct business plan, the public can always secure better bargains than where dealing at houses doing a credit business when prompt customers are compelled in the way of increased prices to pay the losses by non-paying customers.

Gentlemen's Boots.

Of every grade from $1,50 per pair upwards.

BOYS BOOTS,

Of all kinds and sizes from $1 per pair up.

Ladies' Shoes,

Of every variety from 50 cents per pair up

Children's and Misses' Shoes.

A large variety; In price from 20 cents per pair upwards.

Hats and Caps:

A very choice selection.

Home-made Work

I am prepared with the best of stock, and journeymen to manufacture Boots and Shoes of the latest and neatest styles and at figures the lowest possible.

Hides, Pelts and Furs.

The highest market price paid for hides, pelts and furs.

HARD TIMES:

As times are hard I am determined that my prices shall be so low that all can purchase.

CALL AT DEN,S

Be sure and call at Den's with your produce and get bargains you cannot find anywhere else.

Brownville, November, 8, 1860.

GEO. HUSHMANN. O. C. MANWARING.

Hermann Nursery,

HUSHMANN & MANWARING

PROPRIETORS,

HERMANN, MO.

Having much increased our business, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends, and the public generally, to our large and complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, comprising the choicest varieties of

Apples, Pears, standard and dwarf; Cherries, standard and dwarf; Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens Vines and Creepers, Roses, Dahlias and other plants, Scions of Fruit Trees, Cuttings and Seedlings of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Most of the varieties were tested here and have proved successful in our soil and climate, and all warranted true to name.

We would call the special attention of Grape Growers to our large assortment of native hardy grapes, comprising over sixty of the choicest varieties, which we have spared no pains nor cost to procure from the most reliables sources. Many of them have been tested here, and all will be tested in the open nursery yard, and we shall recommend none until we have found them successful. This we may now confidently do with successful. This we may now confidently do with Norton's Virginia, Herbemont, Missouri Concord, they having been tested beyond a doubt.

Descriptive Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants.

Orders directed to us personally, or to our agents, will be promptly and carefully filled.

Full HUSHMANN & MANWARING.