# THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1860.


## Treason in the Camp.

We think the country is warranted in the conclusion that Buchanan is an accomplice in the treasonable designs of South Carolina. Mr. Keitt, one of the leading citizens, and revolutionists of the State, boldly announces in a public speech that the "President is *pledged*," to them. Aside from this, there is circumstantial evidence sufficient to convict him.

He retains in his Cabinet Cobb and Thompson, two men who are openly and avowed disunionists.

He knows that South Carolina has, ever since the nomination of Lincoln, declared that in case of his election, she would "raise a muss;" he knew Lincoln would be elected, and that South Carolina was just fool enough to *try* to do what she had threatened. In the face of all this, a few months before the election he withdrew the Government soldiery from Ft. Moultre, and sent 30,000 stand of arms and large quantities of ammunition into the city of Charleston without any guard whatever. The telegraph announces that the secessionist have already taken possessionof them.

We repeat, the President and War department were aware that the South Carolina Secessionists had their eyes upon the forts in that region, and instead of strengthening them, they were left entirely unprotected.

"When the nullifiers, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, threatened a separation of South Carolina from the Union, and claimed the right to make Charleston a free port, in which the Federal Government should collect no duties, the President sent down General Scott to the forts with a thousand men. A vessel laden with sugar from the West Indies, chartered by Governor Hamilton, who told the people in a speech that he "was sure they were ready to go to the death for his sugar," was entering the harbor with the design of passing Fort Moultre and paying no duties. A gun fired from the fort across her bows convinced the owners of the cargo of their mistake; she was brought to; she paid the duties required by the revenue laws; and there was an end of her nullification.

In 1851, when Rhett threatened to storm the forts in Charleston harbor, and Col. Ewing, then commanding at Fort Moultre had excluded from its walls the militia who came down to hear the annual oration on the anniversary of the evacuation of the forts by the British troops, and the sentinels were reviled and insulted at their posts, Mr. Fillmore privately withdrew the military stores from the arsenal in the city, and filled the forts with troops. The Governor of South Carolina demanded an explanation of these proceedings. "Sir," replied Fillmore, "The President of the United States is not responsible for his conduct to the Governor of South Carolina."

President Buchanan has violated the highest obligation that could be imposed upon him. What course he may yet take remains to be seen.

## They have Nothing to Fear.

The South, or that portion so greatly exercised, pretend to say they are *afraid* of Lincoln. Two particular points they make is that Lincoln believes in negro equality, and is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. In regard to these two charges, we quote from the debates between Douglas and Lincoln during their great canvass for the senatorship. Mr. Lincoln said in reply to the interrogatories of Mr. Douglas:

"I will say that I am not, nor never have been in favor of bringing about in any way the *social and political equality* of the black and white races. That I am not nor ever have been in favor of making *voters or jurors* of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. And I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on social or political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of assigning the superior position to the white man."

"In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, I have never hesitated to say and I do not now hesitate to say that I think under the Constitution of he United States the people of the Southern States are entitled to the Fugitive Slave Law. Having said that I have nothing to say in regard to the existing Fugitive Slave Law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it without lessening its efficiency. And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to any alteration or modification of that law I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of slavery."

## Irrepressible.

The Nashville *Banner* says: A gentleman from Jackson, Miss., informs us that he saw the Governor, the Attorney General and the Postmaster together. The former declared his deliberate intention to issue his proclamation, calling the Legislature together as soon as he was satisfied of Lincoln's election; the Postmaster declared he would resign and help to hang any man who would accept as his successor; and the Attorney General was ready to co-operate with both.

## The Grand Result.

The electoral vote will be near about as follows: Virginia, Missouri and Maryland are very close, and the official vote may change one or all of them.

FOR LINCOLN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Connecticut | 6 |
| Illinois | 11 |
| Indiana | 13 |
| Iowa | 4 |
| Maine | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 13 |
| Michigan | 6 |
| Minnesota | 4 |
| New Hampshire | 5 |
| New York | 35 |
| Ohio | 23 |
| Pennsylvania | 27 |
| Rhode Island | 4 |
| Vermont | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 5 |
| California | 4 |
| New Jersey | 4 |
| Total | 177 |

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 9 |
| Arkansas | 4 |
| Delaware | 3 |
| Florida | 3 |
| Georgia | 10 |
| Louisiana | 6 |
| Mississippi | 7 |
| North Carolina | 10 |
| South Carolina | 8 |
| Texas | 4 |
| Total | 64 |

FOR BELL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kentucky | 12 |
| Tennessee | 12 |
| Virginia | 15 |
| Missouri | 9 |
| Maryland | 8 |
| Total | 56 |

FOR DOUGLAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Jersey | 3 |

*Doubtful.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Oregon | 3 |

We put Oregon down doubtful, yet we believe there is no doubt as to its going for Lincoln.

Breckinridge has failed to obtain a majority in Georgia over both Douglas and Bell, and therefore the Legislature will choose the electors under the law. They will choose Breckinridge electors.

In New Jersey the official canvass elects four Lincoln and three Douglas electors. The four Lincoln men owe their success to the division of their opponents, who run three tickets.

## The Thirty-Seventh Congress.

The following is a list of all the members thus far elected to the Thirty-Seventh Congress, whose constitutional existence commences on the 4th March next, simultaneously with the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. The names of Democrats and Union men in italics, and Republicans in Roman:

ARKANSAS.

Dis't. Dis't.
1. *Thomas C. Hindman,* 2, *E. W Gannt.*

DELAWARE.

George F. Fisher.

FLORIDA.

E I H Ilton.

INDIANA.

1. *John Lord*
2. *James A Cravens*
3. William M. Dunn
4. *Wm S Holman*
5. George W Julian
6. Albert G. Porter.
7. *D W Voorhees.*
8. Albert S. White.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. Wm Mitchell.
11. J P C Shanks.

ILLINOIS.

1. F B Washburne,
2. Isaac N Arnold,
3. Cwen Lovejoy,
4. William Kellogg,
5. *W A Richardson.*
6. *J A M'Clernand.*
7. *James C Robinson.*
8. *Philip B Fouke.*
9. *John A Logan.*

IOWA.

1. Samuel R Curtis.
2. William Vandever.

MAINE.

1. J A Goodwin,
2. C W Walton.
3. S C Fessenden,
4. A P Merrill,
5. J H Rice.
6. F A Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thos D Eliot,
2. James Buffinton,
3. Charles Francis Adams
4. Alexander H Rice,
5. Wm APPLETON,
6. John B Alley.
7. Daniel W Gooch,
8. Charles R Train,
9. Goldsmith F Bailey.
10. Charles Delano.
11. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Bradley F Granger,
2. Fernando C Beaman,
3. Francis W Kellogg.
4. R E Trowbridge.

MINNESOTA.

1. Cyrus Aldrich,
2. Wm Windover.

MISSOURI.

1. Francis P Blair Jr.
2. JAMES A ROLLINS,
3. *John B Clark,*
4. *Elijah H Norton.*
5. *John W Reid.*
6. *John S Phelps.*
7. *John W Nowel*

NEW JERSEY.

1. John T Nixon,
2. John N L Stratton.
3. *Wm G Steele.*
4. *George T Cobb.*
5. *Nehemiah Perry.*

NEW YORK.

1. *E Henry Smith,*
2. *Moses F Odell,*
3. *Benjamin Wood,*
4. *James E Kerrigan,*
5. William Wall,
6. Fred A Conkling,
7. *Elijah Ward,*
8. I C Delaplaine
9. *Edward Haight,*
10. Charles H Van Wyck
11. *John B Steele,*
12. Stephen Baker,
13. Abraham B Olin
14. *Erastus Corning,*
15. James B M'Kean,
16. W A Wheeler,
17. S W Sherman
18. *Chauncy Vibbard,*
19. Richard Franchot.
20. Roscoe Conkling.
21. R H Duell,
22. Wm E Lansing.
23. A W Clark.
24. Charles B Sedgwick.
25. Theodore M Pomeroy.
26. J P Chamberlain.
27. Alexander S Ken.
28. R R Van Valkenberg.
29. Alfred Ely,
30. Augustus Frank.
31. R Van Horn.
32. H G Spalding,
33. Reuben E Fenton.

OHIO.

1 *George H Pendleton*
2 John A Gurley
3 *C L Vallandigham*
4 *Wm Allen*
5 J M Ashley
6 *C A White*
7 Thomas Corwin
8 Samuel Shellabarger
9 *Wm P Noble*
10 C A Trimble
11 V B Horton
12 *S S Cox*
13 John Sherman
14 H C Blake
15 *George Nugent*
16 W C Cutler
17 *J R Morris*
18 S Egerton
19 A G Riddle
20 John Hutchins
21 J A Bingham

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 **W E Lehman*
2 P Joy Morris
3 John P Verree
4 Wm D Kelley
5 W Morris Davis
6 John Hickman
7 *Thomas B Cooper*
8 *S E Ancona*
9 Thaddeus Stevens
10 John W Killinger
11 James H Campbell
12 George P Scranton
14 Galusha A Grow
15 James T Hale
16 *Joseph Baltie*
17 Edward McPherson
18 S S Blair
19 John Covode
20 *Jesse Lazear*
21 James K Moorhead
22 Robert McKnight
23 Wm Stewart
24 John Patton
25 Elijah Babbit
*William Porcher Miles
*John Aycres*
*John D Ashmore
*Wm W Boyce*

VERMONT.

1 E P Walton
2 Justin S Morrill
3 Portus Baxter

WISCONSIN.

1 John E Potter
2 Luther Hanchet
3 A Scott Sloan

*Declared elected by proclamation of the Governor.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

| | 37th Con. | | 36th Con. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dem & | Un Rep | Dem | Ant-Dem | Le Re. |
| Missouri | 6 | 1 | 7 | 00 | 00 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| Vermont | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Maine | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 | 6 |
| Pensylvania | 6 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 20 |
| Ohio | 8 | 13 | 6 | 00 | 15 |
| Indiana | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Illinois | 5 | 4 | 5 | 00 | 4 |
| New York | 10 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 26 |
| Michigan | 00 | 4 | 1 | 00 | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 00 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 2 |
| Florida | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 |
| South Carolina | 6 | 00 | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| Iowa | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Delaware | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 11 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 2 | 00 | 2 | 3 |
| | 53 | 100 | 40 | 8 | 104 |

The above table is made up for the 36th Congress by the *Tribune* and for the 37th by the *Journal of Commerce*. Of the table of the present Congress, it may be said of the eight members of Congress classed as "Anti-Lecompton Democrats." five prove to be Republicans, as Hickman and Schwartz, of Pennsylvania; Reynolds and Haskin of New York, and Adrian of New Jersey. The other three, including Clark, of New York, and Holman of Indiana, commonly acted with the Democrats. Transferring them thus, viz., five to the Republicans and three to the Democrats, the above 18 States are Represented in the present or old Congress by 109 Republicans and forty-nine Democrats.—In the new Congress the same States will be represented by 99 Republicans, 53 Democrats and Union men. The 15 States not included in the above table, are represented in the present or old Congress by 53 Democrats, 23 Union men and 9 Republicans.

## The Southern Press.

The Nashville Union thinks that Seward would be less to be feared than Lincoln, as having more calmness, nerve and control of his party, and adds, that in case a failure of the election by the people, Lincoln would have been elected in the House.

The Nashville Gazettee says that half the North and all the South is against Lincoln, and thinks that with a Senate opposed to him, he can't do much harm, and counsels patience.

The Atlanta American, after certain calculations in which figures don't lie, concludes, "sixthly, all who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robber, arson, murder, and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion if Lincoln is elected."

The Richmond Examiner discusses the state of politics, and derides the issue of union or disunion as a trick to avoid presenting a true issue, adding that the great care of any President will be, not to weaken, but strengthen the Union.

The Richmond Whig ventures the following prophesy: "Not one in a thousand of all the office-holders in the south will decline to continue in office after Lincoln's election.

The Helena Shield, Ark., thinks that the owners of negroes in the border states are selling their slaves South as fast as as they can, for fear their value will depreciate upon Lincoln's election. "We ask all southern men to consider which will be the border States in case of disunion? Will it be Virginia and Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri? Or will it be North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas? Slave property will be cheap—worthless—in the border States, when in secession no constitutional guarantees need be respected by the North."

The St. Louis Republican says that treasonable and ambitious men "Are wild with an insane idea that a Southern confederacy would be a heaven on earth when it would be to them worse than a hell! but, like Lucifer, they deem it better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven; and they are moving all the machinery of devilish malice and ingenuity to produce a place where they can enjoy their ambition.

The Louisville Journal rebukes the disunionists, and derides their claim to be the champions of southern rights.

The Daily Progress, printed at Newton North Carolina, says of an effort to organize a branch of the South Carolina Minute Men, "the attempt proved a miserable failure. This is as it should be, and we rejoice at it. South Carolina may plot to break up the Union, but North Carolina never."

The Charlotte Whig says, that the motion to organize a company of "Minute Men," made at a meeting called for the purpose, was so coldly received that not a single person in the Court House seconded it. The chairman condemned the attempt.

A secessionist in Alabama writes to the Charleston Mercury that Alabama is divided. "There will be a large party, we admit, in our midst, who will, under the shallow pretext of waiting for an overt act, advocate the most abject submission. This party will be led on by able and eloquent men. It will combine the entire strength of the Douglas and Bell factions, and will also carry off from the Breckinridge party all of the foreign vote and a very large portion of the merchants and traders." The writer is strongly in favor of resistance to Government, and thinks there are now a majority in favor of secession, but doubts whether they will be two months longer.

Many of the Journals endorse the proposition of the Methodist for a day of special prayer for the allaying of sectional animosities.

The pepele of a town in Alabama lately expelled a young schoolmaster by the name of Brewster, because he hailed from Massachusetts. They are now negotiating for his return, having become convinced that he was not an Abolitionist.

The Richmond Enquirer declares that not a man in Virginia desires the dissolution of the Union.

The Mobile Advertiser ridicules the idea of opposing the Federol Government or of refusing to accept Federal offices. It argues that the refusal of Judges, Land officers, and Postmasters to serve under Lincoln, would work small inconvenience save to Southerners themselves, while there can be no difficulty about the Custom Houses, since the Unitited States Collectors would not be obliged to land, but could collect the duties on board a revenue cutter.

A distinguished merchant of Mobile, when making his fall purchases in New York about ten days ago, was asked, "How are you going to vote?" He replied, "I shall vote, of course, for Breckinridge, but I believe Lincoln will be the next President, and for one reason, at least, I am glad of it." When asked for that one reason, he said: "Because, next spring when I come to this city to purchase my goods, I shall be free to buy where I find the prices lowest, and when I go back there will be no questions asked, and no persecutions to be endured." Tnis is the answer which Mobile made to the New York fusionists.

The New Orleans Picayune states that the emigration of free colored people from Louisiana to Hayti since the establishment of President Geffrard's Government has assumed such an importance that a steamer has been placed for the first time, on the line between New Orleans and Hayti. She will sail for Haytian ports on the 1st of November, and continue making regular trips until, as contemplated, she will be bought by the Haytian Government.

A journeyman printer, named Pasco, of Troy, N. Y., has been driven out of South Carolin, where he had gone to accept a situation offered him in the office of the Charleston Mercury. His only offence was, that he had been a New York printer, and had worked on the New York Tribune. His friends from the Mercury office, although declaring their willingness to become responsible for his good behavior, were enable to prevent his expulsion.

The day after the receipt of the news of the Pennsylvania election here, says the New Orleans *Delta*, forty-seven letters were deposited in the Post Office, we are informed by the Post Master, for transmission to the rail splitter. Wonder if the writers want job.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the New York Central Railroad Company has adopted the "Smith" light, for general use, upon the locomotives of their road. "By aid of this light the print of a newspaper can be read at the distance of 2,500 feet." Nearly half a mile!

It is suggested that the telegraphic operators at Charleston dare not, for fear of jeopardizing their personal safety, send anything but the most ultra secession reports to the North. Any development of a counter sentiment by the telegraph, would be the signal of a funeral from the telegraph office.

## The Vote on Enslaving Free Negroes in Maryland.

The following is the full vote in Maryland on the proposition submitted to the people of that state, to enslave free negroes:

| | |
|---|---|
| For | 2,815. |
| Against | 12,933. |

There seems to be a disposition to leave the free negroes as they are. The vote of New York is overwhelmingly against giving them the right of suffrage, free of property qualification, and the vote of Maryland is as strong against enslaving those of the race who are free.

## Accidental Death.

A young man by the name of William Kelson, was killed a few days ago by falling from off a wagon load of lumber this side of Sonora. His body was taken to Harrison, in this State, for interment.—*Rockport Herald.*

## Eracas.

Two brothers, Solomon and Earl Wyatt, carpenters, working at Sonora, used some rough words to each other on Friday evening over the subject of politics, Solomon being for Bell, and Earl going for Lincoln. At the supper table it appears that Earl following up the subject, said something which his brother took as a gross insult, and he in return hurled a sugar bowl striking Earl on the face somewhat disfiguring it but not seriously hurting him. Earl had his brother arrested, whereupon he was fined $30 and costs.—Failing to give security for the amount assessed, he was committed.—*Ib.*

## Immense Trade of the Lakes.

The grain carrying trade of the lakes is immense. The following is from the Detroit Advertiser.

"During the thirty-six hours, ending last night, ninety-three grain laden vessels, sail and steam, passed this port.—The aggregate cargoes amount to about one million six hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels. This is a specimen of the business which the lakes are now doing. Everything that can float has been put in re uisition to carry the products of the teeming Northwest market."

Another authority, writing from Detroit, says:

"Every means of transportation from this point is made use of, and yet there is an insufficiency. Produce is accumulating for the East, in spite of the numerous steamers that are constantly plying, and all loaded to their utmost capacity. Nine steamers are engaged exclusively in the Lake Superior trade, and yet shippers have found themselves obliged to charter sail vessels to relieve themselves of the pressure."

WOOD WANTED!

The vote of Lincoln in the slaveholding States thus far reported is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Missouri | 17,000 |
| Delaware | 3,751 |
| Maryland | 2,198 |
| Virginia | 1,500 |
| Kentucky | 2,150 |
| Total | 26,599 |

## The "Pan Handle," Virginia.

Hancock county gave Lincoln 254, Bell 33, Breckinridge 262, and Douglas 85 votes. Brooke county, one precinct, Lincoln 178, Breckinridge 351, Bell 173, Douglas 79. Marshal county, Cross Roads precinct—Lincoln 18, Douglas 10, Breckinridge 5, Bell 2.

Kentucky has performed the exploit.—She has Bell-ed the Disunion cat. If our Bell friends had stood back, the Democrats would have done it better; but as it is, Kentucky has through the Bell and Douglas vote, put a most effectual stop to Disunion in Kentucky.—*Louisville Dem.*

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.

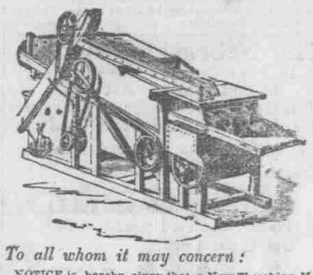
Territorial Papers please copy.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


JAMES S. BEDFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master Commissioner In Chancery.
—BROWNVILLE, N. T.—

CASSELL'S
Illustrated Family Bible,
VOLUME 1, PRICE $2.50.
Will be forwarded carriage or postage free, on receipt of the above amount.
Agents wanted in every district throughout the Union to canvass for the above and other of Cassell's works.
*Apply to CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.*
37 Park Row, New York.

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

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 contine the Banking and Real Estate Agency business as heretofore at the old stand.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH
Nov. 1st, 1860. JOHN. L. CARSON.

In severing my business connexion 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 busines.

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., | " " |
| Hiser, 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 & Krisch, Bankers, | Chicago, Ill. |
| McClelland, Pre & 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.

Guardian Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territor, 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 meredian, 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 & SCHOENHEIT, his Att'ys,
November 15th, 1860. n19-6cw-$7

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.

Blanks
Of all kinds, for sale at this office.

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, or country produce than like goods can be had at any other house abobe 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 cash, and get bargains you cannot find anywhere else.
Brownville, November, 8, 1860.

SEVEN YEARS!

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November 15th, 1860.

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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*

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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,

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Oct. 18, 1860. n15-3m.

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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 Brownvilit, Nebraska. H. O. MINICK.
Brownville, Aug. 15th, 1860.tf.

ST. LOUIS,
NURSERY.
*TO PLANTERS & DEALERS*

The undersigned have for sale this fall an unusually large and fine stock of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,
*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,
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20,000 Rhubarb, Linnaeus, Scotch, Hybrid, &c.
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15,000 Raspberries, all the newest and best kind,
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In Quantity.

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20,000 CONCORD GRAPE VINES!!
$15 Per Hundred; $3 Per Dozen.

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| Diana | 75 | do |
| Canby's August | 75 | do |
| Clotilda (very early) | 75 | do |
| Garrigues | 75 | do |
| Franklin | 50 | do |
| Perkins | 1 00 | do |
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20,000 APPLE TREES,
From 3 to 5 years old, root-grafted.
25,000 *Three Year Old Root-Grafts,*
(and they are nice, too,) at $50 per thousand, if taken the present fall.
5,000 Houghton's Seedling Gooseberries.
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*Evergreens, &c., Very Cheap.*

We prefer digging trees in the fall, burying root and branch, and planting very early in spring.

Our neighbor, Rev. V. H. Fink, purchased of us last fall 800 three year old apple trees, which he secured from frost till spring, planted early, watering once, only three of which have failed to grow; while others that purchased in the spring have generally lost more than half—the being the dryest that we have ever known.

JAMES SMITH & SONS.
Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 1st., 1860. Fall

First Annual Fair
*St. Louis, Sept. 24th,* 1860.
First Premium Awarded to
GROVER & BAKER'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

No. 26, Sewing Mainises.—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.

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Fall

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3. FORCE PUMP for cisterns, for wells, for emptying flooded cellars, and for house and farm uses generally. It saves four-fifths the space, being ingeniously compact, and having no awkward brakes no angles it needs no "galvanizing," as it is entirely of copper and brass, and having no iron about it, cannot rust in any position. It is durable of thorough make, and cannot get out of order. Its valves are the simplest and most perfect. The pump has for hours worked effectively at a fire after pebble-stones had been pumped through the valves into the exhaust chamber. It is in appearance infinitely neater than any other engine or pump. It weighs but eight pounds; yet it will with ease throw forcibly 6 gallons a minute 50 feet high. It can be neatly geared, when used as a stationary pump, in a space 4 inches broad, 2 inches wide, and only eighteen inches deep leaving only a grasping place for the hand visible. It can accomplish equally well all the above purposes and all like purposes, working with entire satisfaction. Intelligent Agents will be offered reasonable terms.

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