THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1860.

The Policy of the new Administration.

As our readers are aware, we have predicted with others, that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN would be a conservative one; such as would at once banish all pretended or real fears of aggression or sectionalism. Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, recently made a speech at Springfield in that State, from which we make the following extract:

"Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated, he will be the President of the country, and the whole country, and, I doubt not, will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority.—While they, by whose votes, he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the republic, will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so, no encroachment will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. They know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers; that it can do nothing except the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it, and that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States, or the people of the State. Hence, when their political opponents have charged them with Abolitionism or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic has insisted they ought to do so, the reply has invariably been that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such authority, and it has therefore no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because to that question they are sworn to each other as independent governments. I have labored in and for the republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs, respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected, and still expect this; and they would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country, that this point upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test, and placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries, and the world, that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality nor amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism. The Southern mind even will be satisfied, the rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored."

Private dispatches say that this speech was prepared at the suggestion of the President elect, and received his full approval before it was spoken. However this may be, it is evident that Judge Trumbull, in undertaking to foreshadow the policy of the incoming administration, would advance nothing which he had not full warrant for advancing. His very intimate relations with Mr. Lincoln, abundantly qualify him for doing that which Mr. Lincoln himself is precluded from doing prior to his inauguration.

Further "Kansas and Missouri Troubles."

It seems the "border troubles" between certain parties in Kansas and Missouri are not yet ended. Various reports have been in circulation hereabouts for a week past in regard to recent troubles in the Southern part of Kansas. The following account we find in the Leavenworth *Times*:

Trading Post, K. T., Nov. 11, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You probably are aware that this fair country has been infested by a set of fiends from Missouri, and some from this Territory. They have been endeavoring to kidnap several of our citizens, and to assassinate others. The free State settlers' lives are in jeopardy as long as this hellish business is allowed or tolerated.

During the last three weeks there have been several companies of armed proslavery ruffians, from Missouri and Kansas, prowling around our part of the Territory, making their threats and cursing the "Abolitionists," and swearing eternal vengeance on all who sympathize with them. They have made two attempts to kidnap negroes, but have failed in both. They have made different attempts to assassinate our most honorable citizens, and ordering off others continually; in fact, they have had the settlers in a general state of excitement for the last three weeks. They say that Missouri is ready to back them. There was a company of these fellows who met at Jordan's, about two miles from this place, and held a meeting, and there they agreed to continue the business until they caught and captured the negro who is at or near Mound City, and one also at Montgomery's, but I think they will fail in both cases. They proceeded to Capt. Montgomery's, but the Captain's dog frightened them so that they thought they would not make the attack; so they returned without accomplishing anything.

On Saturday last, the citizens met and determined to put this thing down. They organized and appointed Dr. C. R. Jamison to act as commander in the case. By his order they proceeded to the residences of those who resided in the Territory that had been engaged in that business, and took them all prisoners that were at home, some being away. They then proceeded to the house of R. Hinds, one who had been the foremost of all, and has made it his business to continually harrass the free State settlers since the year '55, and they also arrested him. This man Hinds was driven out of this country in the spring of '58, by the free State settlers, but has returned again. He resided one-quarter of a mile from the State line, so handy that he could make his escape into the State upon committing any depredation, and be protected by them.

The citizens, after arresting them all, appointed a gang of twelve men, and proceeded to try them according to vigilance court order. After swearing the jury they proceeded to trial, in the presence of all. The evidence was all taken, and, after hearing all the facts made public, the jury retired and returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, after considering all the testimony, and consulting together, agree that all the persons, with the exception of Mr. Russell Hinds, shall be discharged from custody, on condition that they leave the Territory within seven days; that this being their first offense as kidnappers, they will be discharged on the above conditions; further, as clear proof, and also his own confessions, show that he has at different times been engaged in this unhallowed business since he was driven from the Territory, that the said Russell Hinds merits death, and that he shall be hung by the neck until he is dead! dead!! dead!!!"

The assembly then proceeded to execute the criminal according to the verdict, which was done by an unexcited but determined people. The execution took place at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 11th day of November, on the premises of Mr. Campbell, one of the criminals that was discharged. Notice was also given on the ground that all who engaged in that kind of business would be dealt with likewise.

The company then disbanded and returned home to attend to their business.

Is the Union in Danger?

What we have before said when referring to this matter we repeat: we have no fears whatever of a dissolution of the Union. We expect the financial world especially—it is now upon us—to feel very sensibly the effects of the attempted flare up. One of the leading characteristics of *real* capital is timidity, and whenever even a small cloud betokening a storm makes its appearance, shrewd men "take in sails." This necessarily produces more or less a "panic" or "crisis." We will have "tight times" until the new administration takes possession of affairs and imparts confidence again.

The existing state of affairs, in our opinion, is brought about by a set of political gamblers to keep up excitement, and continue certain men in certain localities in power. We extract the following pertinent remarks from an exchange:

"What has been done to call for all this? Abraham Lincoln has been elected President by the people, and as yet not one word as to his policy is known.—No one knows but that John Bell will be in his Cabinet, and no one can yet tell what course he will pursue. All this flutter, and flurry, and enrolling of minute men is significant of nothing but disappointment. The South has failed to elect its President, and hence this turmoil.

"As to disunion, it is merely a bugbear; but, if we regard the recent demonstrations as really meaning disunion, we must look for the cause. We have shown there is none as yet, and therefore what might be alarming is simply ridiculous. If the election of a Northern President is to be regarded as sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, it will be very important to consider this question, *What is all this worth?*

"We confess that we give no credence to one-half of the reports which come by the telegraph, and which are magnified as they pass from city to city. The great conservative feeling of millions will in time show itself, offering to the whole world such an assurance of the stability of our institutions that, in a year from this, we shall read the prognostications of the alarmist of the present with a degree of regret that any number, however inconsiderable, made such fools of themselves, and that any number, however considerable, were frightened for a single instant."

Hall County Vote.

Grand Island, Nov. 13, 1860.

EDITOR NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN,

Dear Sir:—In the Omaha *Nebraskian*, of Nov. 3d, I to-day notice the following certificate, signed by a certain Wm. N. Hagge, who calls himself County Clerk of Hall County, to wit:

"*Grand Island*, Oct. 27, 1860.

I hereby certify that the election held on the 9th day of October, 1860, was *illegal* and *without the form of law*. That the judges of election were sworn in by irresponsible and interested parties.—Knowing that the election was illegal, I refused to aid in my official capacity, and refused to canvass the returns, and have made no returns to the Territorial Board of Canvassers.

WM. N. HAGGE,
County Clerk for Hall County."

Nearly all the statements of this so-called certificate being untrue, I feel myself bound to publish the facts as they really are.

In order, for the election to be held on the 9th of October, in the Grand Island Precinct of Hall county, an order was issued by Wm. N. Hagge, who has signed his proclamation as "County Clerk in and for Hall County," and himself has posted up the same at the usual place, opposite my residence. I have seen the proclamation myself, and being perfectly acquainted with Mr. Hagge's handwriting, I know that it has been signed by himself. On the day of election the judges of elections appointed by said Hagge, did not appear. The electors present at the polls, therefore, elected judges of election who were sworn in by the *Probate Judge* of Hall county; the judges chose their clerks, who were sworn in by the same magistrate, and the election then was held in the most legal way. Mr. Wm. N. Hagge, himself, *appeared at the polls and voted, without protesting* or in any way declaring that he considered the election to be illegal.

After the election the poll-book was sent to said Hagge in a sealed envelope directed to the County Clerk, in order to have the votes canvassed. On the 15th October, Mr. Hagge sent the envelope, without having opened it, to Mr. Fred. Hedde, the Republican candidate for Representative, saying in a letter directed to him, "I return the letter, containing the poll-book, to you, with the remark that 'I am no County Clerk, and that *consequently I am not authorized to open the same.*'" As I happened to be present when Mr. Hedde received this letter, he immediately gave the same and the sealed envelope containing the poll-book to me, requesting me, as County Recorder, to act in the matter, as acting County Clerk. Considering that Wm. N. Hagge, by the above declaration, either resigned his office or illegally refused to fulfill its duties, and that it could not be left to the arbitrary will of an officer, to deprive the citizens of their votes, I believed it to be my duty, as acting County Clerk, to canvass the votes, and have done so according to law. How the same Wm. N. Hagge, after having declared on the 15th of October that he was *no County Clerk*, may on the 27th of October make out a certificate as County Clerk, can be understood by those only who know the imbecility of the pretended county clerk, and the secret of the whole affair. This secret is nothing else than the animosity of a disappointed office seeker, who did not receive the Republican nomination, and though he formerly professed to be a Republican and declared it to be the duty of every Republican to go to the polls on the 9th day of October, was opposed to the holding of an election as soon as Mr. Hedde had received the nomination. He made Hagge make all these foolish movements, trying to frustrate the result of the election. Hagge was nothing but the obedient tool.

Yours truly,
THEO. NAGAL.

Council Bluffs and St. Joseph R. R.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at their meeting on yesterday, contracted with Charles Hendrie, of Burlington, for the construction of the above named road. The road to be completed within eighteen months, with the proviso that if the Platte Country Railroad is completed to the State Line before the expiration of eighteen months, then Mr. Hendrie is to complete the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad within ninety days thereafter.

This is glorious news for Council Bluffs and we trust a new era of prosperity and improvement is about to dawn upon our city.

Mr. Hendrie is an experienced railroad builder. It was him and his associates that first lifted the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad out of the mire, and constructed the first section of thirty-seven miles of that road.

The road is now a sure thing, and we trust those who have been promising aid, will now redeem their pledges.

The people must bear in mind that although the contract is let, the Board have to provide the means to pay for the work, and a portion of these means must come from persons immediately interested in its construction. Farmers along the line can aid by contributions of timber for ties—fat cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, or anything else which can be used to feed the men employed upon the work, or which can be used for paying for work, or exchanged for the material with which to construct the road.—*Council Bluffs Bugle.*

It is remarkable how many Presidents have been chosen by about the same electoral vote.

In 1828—Jackson received	178 votes.
In 1836—Van Buren	170 votes.
In 1844—Polk	170 votes.
In 1848—Taylor	163 votes.
In 1856—Buchanan	174 votes.
In 1860—Lincoln	173 votes.

News Items.

As some interest attaches at present to the complement of United States soldiers stationed South, we append a correct list of them. At fort Monroe, Va., 8 Companies of Artillery; at Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C., 1 Company of Artillery; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 2 Companies of Artillery; at Augusta, Ga., 1 Company of Artillery; Key West, Fla., 1 Company of Artillery; Barrancas Barracks, near Pensacola, Fla., 1 Company of Artillery; Baton Rouge, La., 1 Company of Artillery. Total about 800 men. There are about 120 U. S. Marines at Norfolk and Pensacola. The recruiting station of Jefferson, Mo., and Louisville, have no full company garrisoning them just now.

"Secession," says the Occidental Messenger, published at Independence, Missouri, "is a very pretty word; it flows glibly from the pen, but the question is, will it be of practical purpose? Young men at the corners of our streets, who smoke fine Havanas and sport mustaches and all the other concomitants of gentlemen, are very earnest in their declaration to support a seceding State. But do they know that 'secession is treason,' and do they know the penalty? Their tender necks may be stretched by Kentucky or Missouri hemp if any 'overt act' is committed. Keep cool, young gentlemen, the proclamation of the old hero of New Orleans is still in force; the government of the United States is a 'fixed fact,' and some of these fine winter mornings you may wake up, if you persist in your ideas, with a rather tight noose around your necks."

The citizens of Chicago have revived the original scheme of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which comprised a ship canal of sufficient capacity to float the largest class of vessels that could navigate the Illinois river, but which was given up for the want of means after a considerable portion of the work had been constructed upon that plan, and completed for ordinary canal boats only. The probable cost is estimated at from ten to twenty millions of dollars. The concentration of the commerce and interests of a vast region in Chicago seems to warrant this gigantic enterprise.

It is stated that Wisconsin alone will have a surplus of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is more than the United States has ever exported in a year. Illinois will undoubtedly have a surplus of 15,000,000 bushels.

A company has been formed for the purpose of pearl fishing in the Gulf of California. At the lower end of the bay pearls of great value are found in the shallow beds. It was here that the pearls were found, at the close of the last century, which formed a necklace for the Queen of Spain, and were so much admired at all the European courts.

A banker in Manchester a few days ago, invited to dinner his sons and sons-in-law, his daughters and his daughters-in-law, and under each of their plates they found a $5,000 bank note.

The census returns for the city of New York are all in, except for the second ward, and one district for the twenty-first ward. The totals mark the present population 821,113 or 191,303 more than in 1855. This is rather short of the expectations of a great many who had put down the population of the city at least 850,000 The total in 1850 was 515,547.

The N. Y. Herald estimates that the Prince's tour of a month in the American States cost him $100,000, and that other people spent on themselves and him, to wardrobes, balls, decorations and displays not less than two or two and a half millions. The New York ball, estimating each wardrobe at $200 (and some of the ladies spent thousands) represented alone an outlay of a million dollars.

During the past five years, no city in the Union, except Chicago, has grown with the same rapidity that Memphis has. In that time she has more than doubled her population, and trebled her wealth and business. If she but increases in the same ratio that she has in the past, the city will contain a population of 100,000 by the year 1865.

New York city is getting to be almost as bad as Paris in the non-attendance of its population at church on the Sabbath. Reliable statistics show that only 200,000 out of 800,000 in the city go to all the churches on Sunday.

The dilemma of Mr. President Buchanan is deplorable. That he should issue his proclamation against the Disunionists, is a duty he cannot deny; but if he does so, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Thompson will undoubtedly retire from his Cabinet. Therefore he is silent.

The richest man in St. Louis is James H. Lucas, banker, worth, it is said, $5,000,000; Peter Lindell's estate is put down at $4,000,000 and that of Benoist, banker, at $1,500,000.

Died

DIED.—At Furnas City, Nebraska, of consumption, on November 24, MRS. CATHARINE, consort of Dr CHARLES STEWART; Aged 26 years.

"Why should we start, and fear to die?
What timorous worms we mortals are!
Death is the gate to endless joy;
And yet we dread to enter there."

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, Pres.
Ter. Bd. of Ag.

☞ Territorial Papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Northwestern Evangelist.

A PERMANENT MONTHLY PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY AND SOUND LITERATURE, AND SUITED TO THE PRESENT ENLIGHTENED AND CULTIVATED AGE IN WHICH WE LIVE.

Edited by J. M. WOOD.

The Editor will labor to make the "Northwestern Evangelist" an independent Journal, filled with contributions of mature minds who are familiar with the current literature of the time. The following items will best explain the character and plan of the work: 1st. The Editor will advocate the Bible as the only standard of Christian faith and manners. 2d. He will studiously labor for the union of God's people, upon the Bible, and the Bible alone. 3d. He will plead for a thorough revision of the common version of the English Scriptures as maintained by the American Bible Union of New York, and the Revision Association of Louisville Kentucky.—4th. The cause of rational Education of both male and female, shall secure the ardent support of the Editor, whether in University, College, Academy, High or Common Schools, and also Home Missions. 5th. The Editor will endeavor to make the Northwestern Evangelist a welcome visitor to every family circle. 6th. Each number of the periodical will contain what news is of interest to the Brotherhood; and especially Church news and Obituary notices.

The Northwestern Evangelist will be printed on good paper, clear type in octavo form, containing 16 pages—9 by 12—3 columns to each page, and will be furnished at one dollar a year, invariably in advance. No paper will be sent unless the cash accompanies the order. A few advertisements may be inserted, such as are appropriate to the enterprise. The aid of all friendly, to whom this prospectus is sent, is respectfully solicited in obtaining subscribers. Preachers are especially requested to aid in the matter. It is hoped, by the blessing of God to make the Evangelist a dignified and effective advocate of the truth. Brethren may rest assured that no personal or provoking disputes will be allowed to soil the pages of the paper; but both sides of questions may be fairly and honorably discussed by brethren and friends. The first number will be issued about the middle of January 1861. Address

J. M. WOOD,
Brownville, Nebraska.

Notice.

Thompson Owens is fully authorized to act for me, and in my name transact all business connected with my land on the Half-Breed Reserve, located between the Nemahas, including the San Francisco claim, awarded and confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior to Wm E Sloan, and by him sold to me.

New York, Nov 1, 1860 tf BEN. HOLLADAY.

Nemaha City Herald copy 3 weeks and send bill to this office.

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRSKA.

Cash for Wheat.

The public are informed that at Melvin's Mills that 50 to 60 cents cash is being paid for good merchantable wheat. Also wheat and corn ground for toll as usual.

Nov 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Money to Loan.

The undersigned is prepared to loan money to this community, on the best of real estate security, and none others.

Brownville, Nov. 29, 1860 tf H. M. ATKINSON.

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.

N E W
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. B. 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. n13-5t

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 continue 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 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 accessible 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, Duck & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jno. Thompson Mason, Coll'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.	" "
Taylor & Kriech, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Fye & 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 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 & SCHOENSHIRE, his Att'ys.
November 15th, 1860. n19-6w-$7

First Annual Fair
St. Louis, Sept. 24th, 1860.

First Premium Awarded to
GROVER & BAKER'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

No. 26, Sewing Machines.—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

JOY, COE & CO.
Advertising Agents
AND DEALERS IN
Inks, and Printing Material of all Kinds.
Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York, and Brown's Iron Buildings, Philadelphia.
☞ They are authorized Agents for the
Farmer and Advertiser.

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!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables—the great benefits derived from becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparaleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive

1st. The large are superb steel engraving, 30×36 inches, entitled,

"Falstaff Mustering His Recruits!"

2d. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"The Cosmopolitan Art Journal."

3d. Four admissions, during the season, to

The Gallery of Paintings, Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

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