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Nebraska Advertiser

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VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861. NO. 29.

"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

BUSINESS CARDS. Money Advanced on PIKE'S PEAK GOLD!

J. NO. L. CARSON, JELLY AND EXCHANGE BROKER BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

JAMES S. BEDFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND Master Commissioner in Chancery.

JOHNSON & SCHOENHEIT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

DR. D. GWIN, Having permanently located in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and vicinity that he has resumed the practice of medicine, surgery, & obstetrics.

T. W. TIPTON, Attorney at Law, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at C. Johnson's Law Office.

J. SCHITZ, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Brownville and vicinity, the best quality of goods.

To Ladies of Brownville, MRS. MARY HEWETT

Announces that she has just received from the most magnificent stock of the season.

Consisting of FRENCH CHIP, GIMP, FRENCH, SILK, & CRAPE BONNETS.

French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

LIGHT LITERATURE, NEWSPAPERS, AND Periodicals, for sale at SCHITZ & DEUSER'S LITERARY DEPOT.

E. S. DUNDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.

WILL practice in the several Courts of the State and Federal Courts, and in all matters connected with the law.

W. HUGHES & HOLLADAY, No. 1, City Buildings, MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY, No. 140, Pearl Street, New York, Produce and Commission MERCHANTS.

"Pike's Peak, or Bust." NEW PROVISION STORE, AND DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 11, Main street, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. BERRY & Co. Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, near the U. S. Land Office.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Provisions, FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, Choice Liquors, Cigars, And a "thousand and one" other things.

PIONEER BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. WILLIAM F. KITER, May 17, 1860.

AMERICAN HOUSE, New Hotel in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. P. J. HENDGEN.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, Devoted to Agriculture, Stock Raising, Horticulture, Mechanism, Education. Published at Brownville, N. T.

On the first of every month at \$1 a year for the copy, \$15 a year for the copy, \$15 a year for the copy.

Will give special attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, Devoted to Agriculture, Stock Raising, Horticulture, Mechanism, Education.

T. M. TALBOTT, DENTAL SURGEON, Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.

J. D. N. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Merchant Tailor, JACOB MARION, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FRESH STOCK GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, Consisting of FINE CLOTHS, SUMMER GOODS, COTTON, LINEN AND SILK GOODS.

Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Underwear, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c.

Prices, Correspond with the Present Hard Times. April 12, 1860.

Land Warrants, For Cash and on Time. We are prepared to issue Land Warrants of all denominations.

J. B. WESTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office, Brownville, Nebraska, December 1, 1860.

CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut. Capital Stock \$200,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: JAMES C. WALKLEY, President, JOHN L. INGOS, Vice President, ELIAS GILMAN, Secretary, E. D. DIKEMER, General Agent.

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.

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.

100 lbs of powder, 2000 lbs. shot and shells, left this morning by special train for Charleston, to the order of Governor Pickens.

Gov. Pickens on Sunday sent a lot of provisions to Major Anderson with his compliments.

REFERENCES: Philadelphia, Pa., J. W. Carson & Co., Baltimore, Md., Young & Carson, Washington, D.C., J. T. Stewart, Esq., Atty at Law, St. Louis, Mo., J. S. Galtner, Esq., Atty at Law, St. Louis, Mo., J. S. Galtner, Esq., Atty at Law, St. Louis, Mo., J. S. Galtner, Esq., Atty at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

NEBRASKA Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY, BROWNVILLE, N. T. S. E. & J. T. BERKLEY.

ANNOUNCE that they have commenced the Manufacture of CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, SULKIES.

In the City of Brownville, they have both had many years experience in Eastern Manufactories, and therefore they will be able to please the public in work and price.

ROGERS & BROTHER, Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horse, mules or cattle. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Lime! Lime! Lime!!! The undersigned whose kilns are situated nine miles west of Brownville, on the road leading to Ft. Kearney, keeps constantly on hand a very superior article of lime.

Telegraphic. REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE Nebraska Advertiser. By the St. Joseph, Brownville and Denver Telegraph STEBBINS LINE. Office corner of Main and First Street.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. SENATE.—Mr. Benjamin presented the petition of W. C. Jewett opposing the Pacific Railroad bill, because of adding one hundred million of dollars to the national debt in time of revolution.

Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution in relation to the suspension of certain laws on States separating from the Union, so as to avoid hostile collision between said States and the United States, which was passed on a second reading and ordered to be printed.

House.—Mr. Florence gave notice that he would on Monday offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of 33, so as to give the House an opportunity to consider Crittenden's compromise.

Mr. Phillips spoke this afternoon in Music Hall. He declared himself to be a disunionist, and was glad that S. C. and other States had practically incited a disunion movement.

St. Louis, Jan. 21. Washington dispatches received this afternoon state that the Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House.

Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 21. The Governor sent to the Convention this morning the threatening resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New York. After the reading, Mr. Toombs offered the following:

Resolved, As a response to the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, That this Convention highly approves the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Georgia in taking possession of Ft. Pickens, and that this Convention requests him to hold possession of said fort until the relations of Georgia to the federal government shall be determined.

St. Louis, Jan. 21. A dispatch from Washington, Jan. 19, to the N. Y. Commercial, says: Col. Huger of the army, and Com. Shubrick of the navy, have had an interview with Col. Hayne, in which they advised him to consult further with Gov. Pickens before making any demand upon the President for the surrender of Ft. Sumpter.

Mr. Rives has left Washington for Virginia, and professed to be greatly encouraged at the prospect of an adjustment at least so far as to retain the border States in the Union.

The minority report from the Committee of 33 is signed by Taylor of La., Phelps of Mo., Rusk of Ark., Oppelley of Del., and Winslow of N. C. The report recommends the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

The challenger of Gen. Harney is Lieut. Ayer. The difficulty is supposed to have originated in Oregon some time since.

A Washington dispatch of the 20th, says there is no excitement. Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exist but to a limited extent.

The ordinance declaring the secession of Georgia passed the State Convention on the 19th, by yeas 208, nays 89. A motion to postpone the operations of the ordinance until the 3d of March, was lost by about 30 majority.

A battery of sixteen-32 pounders is being erected here, and a manufactory of cannon and shells is to be established.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 22. The House has passed a resolution by 87 against 6, declaring that in view of men and money being tendered by several of the Northern States to the general government, the people of Kentucky acting with their brethren of the South, will resist such invasion to the last extremity.

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States. The 5th resolution was amended by modifying Crittenden's resolution, so as to give additional protection to slave property.

Mr. Bruce offered the following which was unopposedly adopted: Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States.

The House concurred in the amendments adopted by the Senate above given. On the 19th the Georgia House passed a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea.

On the 19th the Georgia House passed a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea. It makes pilots liable to fine and imprisonment who may bring vessels into the harbor of Mobile, and authorizes the commands of F. Morgan to destroy the beacon and land marks at his discretion.

The Tennessee House, on the 19th, accepted the Senate amendment to elect delegates on the 9th of February, to assemble in Convention on the 25th.

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manufactured and sold in this commonwealth to persons residing in, or to the authorities or their agents of States having seceded, or threatening to secede from the Union.

New York, Jan. 22. Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement last evening by a current rumor that the Navy Yard was to be seized by the sympathizers in this vicinity of the secessionists.

It appears that Capt. Foot, who was in command of the Yard during the temporary absence of Com. Broese at Philadelphia, deemed the information of sufficient importance to warrant him taking prompt measures for the protection of the government property under his charge.

A consultation with the Mayor was held, and the 5th Brigade, Gen Cook, promptly assembled under arms, ready for immediate action. The 13th, 14th and 25th regiments assembled at the City Armory, and all the available police force of Brooklyn, about 150 men, were ordered to rendezvous near the Navy Yard gate.

In the Yard the sentinels were doubled, and an extra guard placed upon the receiving ship North Carolina. One hundred marines were in readiness, and all the necessary arrangements were made for a warm reception to the assailants.

The rumors as to the number and plan of the attacking party were various. Some had it that James Kerrigan was at the head of the movement, and had under his command not less than 20,000 men and that the attack was to be made simultaneously by land and water.

The party by water was to come in one or more steamboats, and the land forces were to cross the eastern district in small parties so as not to attract attention and force an entrance. On the whole the Yard was in a creditable operations for offensive operations.

Up to a late hour last night, however, there were no indications of any disturbance whatever. Capt. Foot is of the opinion that the force of marines at his command is amply sufficient to resist any attack which may be made.

The policemen were dismissed at about 9 o'clock. It is stated upon good authority that some of those engaged in the threatened outbreak are a number of workmen recently discharged from the navy yard, and to whom the government is in arrears over two months pay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22. Letters received from Paris state that on New Year's day the Emperor Louis Napoleon, at the official presentation of the Diplomatic corps, expressed to Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, the hope that no States had separated or would separate from the General Government of the Union.

The Emperor expressed the wish that the United States might continue a united and prosperous people. The Navy Department has received the resignation of Commodore Farrand who was attached to the Pensacola Navy Yard, and who was among those who in behalf of Florida demanded its surrender.

Lieut. Eggleston attached to the steamer Wyandotte has also forwarded his resignation, which has been accepted. The story that the President effect is coming to Washington in the early part of Feb. is true, and that he will be the guest of Senator Trumbull, is not well founded.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 22. The New Mexican mail in charge of Conductor Baskam with dates to the 31st ult., arrived here this evening. About eighteen days ago Maj. Corbenden, with his company from Fort Monroe, came across a large band of Kiowa Indians, and a battle ensued.

A number were killed, and among them the chief Santauk. The troops burnt one hundred lodges and took their ponies, provisions, &c. None of the whites were wounded.

Boston, Jan. 22. The Union petition has received 14,555 names. The following gentlemen comprise the committee to bear the Union petition to Washington. Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Robert Winthrop, Ex-Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, Hon. E. D. Toby, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and Hon. Charles Woodbury.

The committee will start to-morrow. Gov. Letcher to-day communicated to the Legislature the coercion resolutions adopted by the State of Ohio with a message saying that the sending of such resolutions to the slave-holding States can have no other tendency than to excite fresh feelings of resentment, inflame existing prejudices, increase the present difficulties, and embarrass if not defeat all efforts that are now being made to adjust the controversy between the North and South.

He suggested the propriety of sending a rebuke to the Governor of Ohio for his refusal to surrender John Brown and Frances Marion when demanded by the authorities of Virginia as fugitives from Justice—Laid on the table by a small majority.

The Senate to-day debated the ten-million defence bill; pending which an adjournment was carried. New York, Jan. 22. The Rhode Island Senate to-day passed a bill to repeal the personal liberty bill by a vote of twenty-one to nineteen.

In the House the subject was warmly discussed. Thirty cases of muskets were seized by the police on board the steamer Monticello, when about leaving this afternoon for Savannah. 50 United States troops were brought to Fort Hamilton from West Point to-day.

The Washington correspondent of the Times dated Jan. 18, states: It is quite generally believed that the grand jury will fail to find an indictment against Mr. Russell in connection with the Indian bonds affair. There is nothing yet in all the testimony taken by the House Committee, which implicates him in the slightest degree so far as his honor is concerned.

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SEATTLE, Jan. 22. Mr. Fitch moved that the Vice President be authorized to fill vacancies in the committee. The Vice President said there was no record on the journals of the absence of any Senator and he had no surety of the fact, and the names were still called on the roll.

He would like the Senate to instruct as to whether he should recognize their action. Mr. Fitch suggested there were vacancies on the committees, and the chairman of committees might report the absence.

So far as committees were concerned, Mr. Hale thought that was the proper way. Mr. Douglas said there seemed to be no trouble. We have been notified that certain Senators have retired and do not intend to be here this session.

Their taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not. Mr. Trumbull thought his colleagues were right. He thought their names should be stricken from the roll, and be considered no longer Senators.

Mr. Wilson did not understand that these Senators had resigned, but left as those from South Carolina had done. We could recognize them as temporarily absent, but he considered them members of the Senate yet. Mr. Saulsbury asked, if any power could prevent these senators from returning should they choose to do so?

Mr. Benjamin contended that the journal should record the fact that the Senators declared that their states had seceded and they had withdrawn. Mr. Seward said it would be doing a dis-courtesy if the fact was put on record without putting the remarks of the Senators. He was entirely opposed making any entry—the least said is soonest mended. He was for leaving the seats for the Senators to resume in their own good time, and hoped the time would not be long.

(The telegraph line breaking prevented the reception of any more dispatches.) From the Kentucky Farmer. The Catalpa Tree for Timber. The following letter has been written to me by Mr. R. Mosely of Ohio county, Ky., who will be recognized by some of your readers as one of the most enterprising farmers in Kentucky.

For more than twenty-five years he has been of great service to his section of the State by the introduction of fine stock and the grapes, and now seeing that the supply of timber is already falling short, he has turned his attention to that subject.

My own attention has also been turned to the Catalpa tree, (the timber of which strongly resembles in appearance the black locust and the mulberry,) and I have raised some trees from the seed, which are themselves bearing seed, and I have fenced up a cluster of them so that they will grow up tall and straight as a timber tree should.

The seed sent me by Mr. Mosely are in good order, and I will take pleasure in supplying any person who may wish to plant them. Yours, R. W. Scott.

Hartford, Ky., Dec. 5, 1860. Dear Sir: I have been for some time past making inquiry as to the durability of the timber of the Catalpa tree, that grows to some extent in this country, and after all the information that I can get, I am satisfied that it is the most durable timber that we have in this country.

A short time since I examined a log of the Catalpa on the bank of the Rough River, in this county, where I suppose a drift of wood had once been formed, and the bank had formed over it to the height of about twenty-five feet, and a Sycamore tree four feet over was growing over the Catalpa log; about seven or eight feet of the log showed out of the bank, out of which a chip was chipped, as sound as if the log had been cut, and I am satisfied it is a much more durable timber than Cedar.

Never having seen it growing in your part of the country I have taken the liberty to send you some of the seed pods to experiment upon. It generally grows in this county in flat lands, but will when transplanted grow in high lands. A sprout as large as a man's hand when transplanted, will in five or six years make a post large enough to nail plank to for a fence.

Yours, R. Mosely.

In England, the opinion has for some time been gaining ground that steel is superior to iron as a material for steam boilers. To settle this question, which was hotly contested, a small steam vessel, employed on the Dover station, was fitted up with boilers of steel; but experience soon proved that steel expands when hot and contracts when cold, so much more than iron, that the new boilers are now being removed, and will be replaced by iron ones.