THE ADVERTISER.

"If the Old Flag is struck to the ground, I want no more glorious winding sheet than that same flag; no better or more honorable grave than to lie with the Union."—ANDREW JOHNSON.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 7, 1861.

Our paper has been delayed on account of sickness of hands.

The Inauguration, and Message.

Mr. Lincoln was duly inaugurated on the 4th without any disturbance. The amplest provisions were made by General Scott for any emergency that might arise. Troops were stationed in various parts of the city. We are glad for the sake of the country that everything went off smoothly.

We have before us a telegraph copy of Mr. Lincoln's message but it is so bungled up that we prefer to wait until next week to place it before our readers.

The President says he does not consider it necessary at present for him to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or interest. There is no reasonable cause for the Southern States to apprehend that their property, peace and security are to be endangered by the accession of the Republican Administration. Congress and the President are bound by their oath of office to faithfully execute the Fugitive Slave Law. He takes the official oath with no mental reservation and no purpose to construe the Coustitution and laws by any hypocritical rules, and suggests that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them. He holds that the Union was made to be perpetual. But if viewed in the light of an association of States, in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade unless by all the parties who made it? No State, upon its own mere motion, can get out of the Union; resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and acts of violence within any State against the authority of the U. S. are insurrectionary or revolutionary. He therefore considers, that the Union is unbroken, and shall take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to him will be used to hold and occupy the property of the government, and collect duties on imports but beyond what will be necessary for these objects, there will be no using of force against or among people anywhere. While the legal right exists in the government to enforce its officers there will be no attempt made to force Federal officers among the people who object. The mails, unless repealed, will continue to be furnished in all points of the Union. The course of the Administration, will be with a view of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of the fraternal sympathies and affection. The President after discerting on the rights and duties of majorities and minorities, says that he understands that a proposed amendment to the Constitution has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States. Although he holds that such a provision is now implied in the Constitution, he has no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. He concludes by an appeal to the people and the lovers of the Union.

The message is regarded by Union men of all partiss as peaceful in its character and correct in its positions.

Andrew Johnson endorses it without qualification. Of course the secessionists call the message a war document and are already endeavoring to still further excite the people. That old arch traitor John Tyler, is out in favor of Virginia seceding forthwith.

The following is the new Cabinet:

W. H. SEWARD, of N. Y., Sec'y of State.
S. P. CHASE, of O., Sec'y of Trea'y.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md., Sec'y of War.
C. B. SMITH, of Ind., Sec'y of Navy.
S. CAMERON, of Penn., Sec'y of Int'r.
GIDEON WELLS, of Conn., Post M. Gen'l.
ED. BATES, of Mo., Att'y Gen'l.

Dr. John Evans for Governor of Nebraska.

We discover that the Democratic papers in this Territory are very much exercised over the probable appointment of the above named gentleman as governor of Nebraska. They charge that he has a large local interest at the mouth of the Platte river; has an extensive interest in a town, and has erected a seminary, and *therefore* he would be a sectional Governor. We were not aware before that a man had to *distribute* his property in order to expand his patriotism; and that his oath of office had only influence within the surveyed lines of his possessions. We presume *they know* that fact.

Again; they charge that he is an energetic advocate of Rail Roads, and desires and is promoting a connection between Chicago and the mouth of the Platte river. It is therefore evident that a spirit of local jealousy or rivalry as to town lots and rail road points, is the moving cause of opposition. We admit the fact that Dr. EVANS has invested largely in Nebraska and is able and anxious to see her material resources developed; and that he has chosen his points sagaciously and hopefully. The enterprising hail him as a true and valuable co-operator. Those who have made his acquaintance all over the Territory, bear united testimony to his energy, firmness of character and whole-souled politeness, and there can be no question but his administration would be an entire success at home, and honorably known by his extended influence abroad. We need, and must have a man at the head of affairs who can call the attention of prudent enterprise and capital to the wants and movements of Nebraska. From some knowledge of men and their motives, we have no hesitancy in declaring, that the appointment of Dr. Evans would be in the first instance *very acceptable* to the masses of the *people*; afterwards *ardently esteemed* and finally an object of *gratitude* to the President for the wisdom of the act.

It is quite diverting to witness the course of leading Democratic papers in the country, since the plans to assassinate the President elect have been discovered, and the designing perpetrators out-managed. They are now disposed to laugh it off as a "good joke;" that they *frightened* the President and his friends; or charge that the Republicans themselves raised the reports for effect. They say if plans were on foot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln it devolves upon his friends to "*publish the names of every conspirator.*" Of course, that would be a very easy job! Men who plot assassinations are always known to the public! They take pains that their names are known to all! They go around and "tell folks". They stand on the corners of streets proclaiming to the world that they are the men! No trouble to get their names! oh, no!—Won't somebody "publish the name of every conspirator?"

That dodge won't work, gentlemen.—*You* know that such plots were on foot; and but for their timely discovery the President would have been assassinated on his way to, or at the National Capitol.

Democrats hereabouts took the same position in regard to Dennison. "He would not run off!" "He could have gone long ago if he wished!" "Need not watch him!" Such was the talk until now he is gone, they doubtless consider he has evinced great shrewdness.

Forney says how true it is that those who lead in great revolutions can seldom control them! South Carolina having logged the other Cotton States out of the Union now lags behind them, fretting, fuming, sweating, and complaining, that her patriotic lead and her sage counsels have been disregarded. The President is taken from another State, and the Vice President is that STEPHENS, of Georgia, whose whole life has been but one expression of contempt for the example of South Carolina. We are watching with all due patience for the coming secession of South Carolina from the great Southern Confederacy.

We see that our old friend Hon. S. H. ELBERT of Plattsmouth, figured conspicuously in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington: rode a "spanking bay," "white saddle cloth trimmed with blue," and wore "a blue scarf and white rosette," carrying "a white baton, two feet long with pink ends two inches deep"—was one of the assistant marshals. We'll bet there was no "better looking" man there than Sam, with his "Sunday clothes" on.

Letter from Pike's Peak.

How the Peak served the Pilgrims—Death of Riley—Mining News—Prospects for the future—Ancient Ruins—Curiosity Duelling—The weather—&c.

GOLDEN CITY, Feb. 18th, '61.

DEAR FURNAS: There is but little to write that will interest your readers, but nevertheless I will try and eke out a short communication, in which, peradventure, something of interest may appear.

The most interesting study, and one on which many curious speculations could be based, is the present occupation and mode of life of many of the Pike's Peakers, as contrasted with their antecedents in the States. That tall, slim, peaked-nosed yankee you see over the way, with his eye peeled, and neck stretched out like a hen after grass-hoppers, who is cutting wood for a dollar a day, and mining for a like sum when he can, was once Horace Greeley's overseer on his farm, some miles from New York city, and handling large sums of money. That good-natured, pleasant looking, but rather shabby individual, just going into the saloon, was, a few years ago, part owner and clerk on one of our lake steamers, and, as they say out here, "just worth a bushel of money." That little, merry-faced specimen of the *genus homo*, has traveled over California and New Mexico, roamed all over the South American States, and spent one, if not two fortunes, and is now keeping bar with wages hardly sufficient for the necessaries of life. Your correspondent is earning his board by cooking for a couple of young shoemakers, both of whom have occupied stations high in the social scale in the East, and one of them, a young Englishman—whose father is a man of considerable wealth in Great Brittain—a year ago was the proprietor of a large boot and shoe, and also a large hardware store in Lawrence, Kansas. And so on *ad infinitum*. While, on the other side, many who were not worth a dime in the States, can now count over their thousands; and this not the result of superior business qualities but simply the turn of Dame Fortune's wheel.

You will probably remember a tall, slim and extreemly handsome young man, familiarly known as Ad Riley, who resided in Rockport, and used frequently to visit Brownville, and who, even when on a spree, was very quiet and gentlemanly in his deportment. It is with sorrow that I chronicle his violent and bloody death. Since coming to this country he had established for himself a character as a reckless and desperate man, and when under the influence of liquor was considered dangerous. A few weeks ago, while on a drunken frolic at Central City, he came to a public house, near the door of which, a teamster by the name of Looney had blocked a couple of wagons, loaded with hay, which he was taking up into the mountains. Some devil prompted Riley to knock the blocks from under the wheels, which he did, and the freed wagon rushed with tremendous velocity down the side of the mountain, breaking it to pieces and scattering the hay far and wide. Looney hearing the noise, ran out of the house just as Riley was performing a similar service for the remaining one. Riley was armed with an eight-inch Colt's revolver and a double-barreled shot gun. Looney took the gun from him, and Riley drew his pistol, firing at him twice, when the teamster shot him with his own gun, lodging three buckshot in the region of the heart. Riley fell instantly, but turned upon his face and clutching the pistol with both hands, fired again. That was the last act of his life, as he instantly expired, and when picked up a few minutes later, his hand still gripped the pistol with the grip of death.

Mining news are very scarce just at present, from the fact that little has been done at it at present. But few mills are running, and they are scarcely able to pay expenses. There are some few gulch claims worked in the diferent districts where it is possible, but only in such cases where it is a question of bread and butter, I was going to say, but bacon will be more to the mark. None are working in the mines that can possibly avoid it.—The fabulous reports which were current with regard to the San Juan mines have turned out a humbug, and many who were preparing to visit them in the spring have been sadly disappointed.

A hard living can be made here by mining almost anywhere in the mountains by extreme toil, and but comparatively few make more than that. Some few diggings have paid well, and nuggets of considerable value have been taken out; but as a general thing the gold is extremely fine and very hard to save. Any one making two dollars a day in the States, is a fool to come out here. The future may and undoubtedly will develope the resources of this country, and when its standard is fixed will be time enough to try the chances of this far western land. I cannot say much in favor of the agricultural prospects of this country, though what arable land there is produces equal to any I have ever seen; but it is not remarkable in quantity. Take it altogether, I have not much faith that any great future is in store for us.

About a mile from Golden City, and just at the mouth of the *canon*, whence Clear Creek comes foaming down from the mountains, are the ruins of an ancient work, whether of a religious character, or a fortification against the invasion of other tribes, I am not well enough versed in the lore of antiquity to determine. It consists of two circles of large stones one within the other. The outer circle is 150 feet in diameter, and the inner some 55 feet. In the centre of the smaller one is a small mound, which some curious individual has prospected, but I judge, without any material result. The walls are now level with the ground, and how high it originally was, how long it has been built, who built it, and for what object, I leave to the speculations of others better able to determine such questions than myself.

But the greatest curiosity yet found in this country, was the skeleton of a human being, discovered upon South Clear Creek by a couple of miners while working their claims at a depth of 27 feet. It was lying upon its face on the bed rock, and close by were found the roots of a red pine tree, deeply imbedded in the rock, and in a wonderful state of preservation. Unon exposure to the air, however, it soon crumbled into duct. The miners not being of a speculative turn of mind took no pains to preserve the skeleton, and the skull was thereby lost, so that it was impossible to determine to what race it belonged. But as a gentleman of geological attainments remarks, it almost forces one to the conclusion that the Rocky Mountains are comparatively of modern date; that is, since the world has been inhabited by man.

Quite an excitement was created on Thursday evening, the 7th instant by the report of a duel to be fought next morning between Brig. Gen. Bowen, and a Dr. Bembrick, Dr. Rankin acting as Bowen's second. The quarrel grew out of Dr. B. calling the General *Colonel*, instead of giving him his proper military title. The Doctor, as the challenged party, chose rifles—distance, 75 yards—fire at the word the first shot, and load and fire as fast as possible until one or the other fell. The General had no objection to rifles, provided they were Sharpe's and he be allowed the privilege of a rest. Some one suggested that probably he would like to get behind a large rock and only have his head visible. The Doctor told him he might have any rifle he chose, but objected to the General having a rest. About one o'clock in the morning Bowen went to a beer saloon, and woke the proprietor to pay him $1.30 he owed for beer, saying he did not know but he might be killed in the morning, and did not want it to lay heavy upon his conscience. The "affair" however, did not come off, and the General "still lives."

The weather, which probably should have been first on the list of items, has been more like spring than winter; there being but little snow, and but very few days when the thermometer was as low as 20 deg. below freezing point. Last Thursday evening we had a small snow storm somewhat after the style of snowing, blowing and freezing, we have in Nebraska; but the sun rose warm and bright next morning, and by noon all the snow was gone, except where it had drifted into the gulches and ravines.

The Indians are not troublesome, tho' we have semi-occasional rumors of threatened attacks by them, which have thus far proved to be without foundation. The citizens have organized quite a large military company, under the command of Capt. GEO. WEST, the fighting editor of the *Western Mountaineer*. The Captain says that in dealing with the benighted sons of the prairie, it is his opinion that the "sword is mightier than the pen."

We are not altogether heathens out here, notwithstanding (as says our ancient friend Belden,) "we are truly in a western country." We have a dancing school, a debating and literary society, and last, but by no means least, a good Masonic Lodge, consisting of some twenty-five or thirty members, while constant accessions are being made to the ranks of the Mysterious Brotherhood.

I will endeavor, hereafter to keep you regularly posted in matters and things out here, and when mining commences in the spring, will try and give you the most reliable news from the different districts.

LEON.

MR. EDITOR:—

As South Carolina is much talked of at the present day, perhaps it would be well to look back and see what she has been. She has an area of about 30.000 square miles, and in 1830 had a population of 264,684 persons. In 1860 she had 308, 186, increase in 30 years, 43,402. She had also in 1830, 315.401 two-legged cattle. She now has 407,165, or an increase of 91,764. Counting her people, and peculiar cattle, she now has 715,371, which is less than 24 to the square mile.

She is now doing her best to destroy this nation, under the pretence that she does not get her rights, but the fact is her people never were loyal to this government. Every history of the United States tells us that South Carolina was sadly infested with Tories in the war of Independence.

When DeKalt asked Marion why the South Carolinians did not join the army who had come to fight for them, "Why, sir," answered Marion, "the people of Carolina form but two classes, the rich and poor. The poor are generally very poor. because, not being necessary to the rich, who have slaves to do all their work, they get no employment from them.

Being thus unsupported by the rich, they continue poor and low spirited. They seldom get money; and indeed what little they do get, is laid out in brandy to raise their spirits, and not on books and newspapers to get information. The rich are generally very rich, and consequently are afraid to stir, lest the British should burn their houses and furniture, and carry off their negroes and stock."

"After Gates was defeated, Marion, in a speech to his men (thirty in number), said: "Two gallant armies have been marched to our assistance; but for lack of competent commanders both have been lost. Thus are all our hopes from the North entirely at an end; and poor Carolina is left to shift for herself. A sad shift indeed, when not one in a hundred of her own children will rise to take her part; but, on the contrary are madly taking part with the enemy against her."

"A short time before Marion's death in a conversation with Horry, he said: "What was it brought the British to Carolina again? after that drubbing they got from us at Ft. Moultrie, they would as soon have attacked the Devil as us, had they not heard that we were "a house divided against itself," or in other words, had amongst us a *great number of Tories.*"

"Now it is generally believed the British, after the loss of Burgoyne, and their fine Northern army, would soon have given up the contest, had it not been for the foothold they got in Carolina which protracted the war at least two years longer. Well, in these two years of tory begotten war, Carolina lost at least four thousand men. When the war broke out, you heard of no division in New England, no toryism, nor any of its horrid effects.

"See Major Pitcairn, marching from Boston, with one thousand British regulars, to burn the American stores at Concord. Though this heroic excursion was commenced under the cover of night, the farmers soon took the alarm, and gathering around them with their fowling pieces, presently knocked down one fourth of them, and caused the rest to run as though they had a legion of devils at their backs.

"Now with sorrowful eyes let us turn to our own state. There we have seen Cornwallis with only sixteen hundred men, chase Gen. Greene upwards of three hundred miles, and when at Guilford, Greene was joined by two thousand militia men. What did he gain by them but disappointment and disgrace? For, though posted behind the cornfield fences, they could not stand a single fire from the British but broke and fled like base born slaves, leaving their loaded muskets sticking in the fence corners!!"

But from this shameful sight, turn again to Bunker's Hill. There, behind a poor ditch, you behold fifteen hundred militia men waiting the approach of three thousand British regulars. Will they, like their Southern friends, jump up and run? Oh no! they grasp their firelocks, and drawing their sights along the tubes, they long for the approach of the British thousands. Three times the British thousands came up; and three times the dauntless yeomen received them in storms of thunder and lightning that shivered their ranks, and heaped the field with their carcasses."

Such was the language of Francis Marion a native Carolinian, and one of the heroes who gained our freedom from the British. Were he alive in Carolina now, and speak the language which I have quoted above, his brother Carolinians, in spite of his distinguished services, would be very apt to hang him up to the first tree, as an incendiary abolitionist.

In a speech in the Senate Tom Corwin said, "It is a truth, that when the Constitution of the United States was made, South Carolina and Georgia refused to come into the Union unless the slave trade should be continued for twenty years. So the history reads:

"I do not blame South Carolina and Georgia for this transaction, any more than I do those Northern States who shared in it.

"They had the power to prohibit it; but at the command of these two States, they allowed that to be introduced into the constitution, to which much of slavery now existing in our land is clearly to be traced. For who can doubt but for that woeful bargain, slavery would by this time have disappeared from all the States then in the Union, with one or two exceptions.

"And just as you extend the area of slavery so you multiply the difficulties which lie in the way of its extermination.

"It had been infinitely better that day that South Carolina and Georgia had remained out of the Union for awhile, rather than that the Constitution should have been made to sanction the slave trade for twenty years."

To which your correspondent adds. "That's my mind, exactly, for the Carolinians and Georgians have now seceded from the Union, and one principal reason is, that they may reopen the slave trade."

Thirty years ago South Carolina tried to dissolve the Union using as a pretext, that she was oppressed by the tariff. Yet the first thing almost that the kingdom of Cottondom did after achieving their Independence (on paper,) was to pass a tariff bill.

Again in 1844, when she saw that the Northern people were opposed to the annexation of Texas, she used that as a pretext for secession; and one of the standing toasts of her chivalrous sons at public dinners was, "Texas and the Union," or "Texas without the Union."

Again in 1850, Carolina and others wanted to "fly off the handle," because California asked to be admitted into the Union with a Constitution prohibiting slavery, and ever since she has been threatening to leave and is now "clean gone" because the abolitionists steal "niggers" from the border slave States.

I am afraid that Carolina is infested with the descendents of some of the tories of the revolution.

Underwood, of Virginia says, (and I believe it is true,) "Men will always work better for the cash, than for the lash.—The free laborer will produce as much, and waste a little as he can. The slave on the contrary, will produce as little and consume as much as possible."

"We have an instructive example of the one class, in the activity, enterprise, prosperity and intelligence of New England, and of the other, in the pituable condition of poor South Carolina, a State which, by neglecting the teachings of her Marion, and following her Butlers, her Brooks', her Keitts, and her Quattlebums, in the race of aristocracy and Africanization, is rapidly sinking into agricultural sterility, bloated egotism and brutal barbarism." Thus we see that South Carolina was disloyal at the time that "tried men's souls" came grudgingly into the Union when it was formed, and has been trying for at least 30 years to dissolve it, has committed acts of hostility to our government, that we would not tolerate in the most powerful nation on earth; and we are told that we must not use force to make her behave. The great border slave States say to her, "Carrie, you have done wrong, but they sha'nt punish you for it." They then turn round to the Government and say, "You sha'nt march troops across our soil to punish Cottondom; if you undertake it we will welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

And these are called loyal States. If that is loyalty I would like to know the definition of disloyalty.

W. A. P.

I is beleived that President Lincoln has tendered Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky the Supreme Judgeship.

DIED.—In this city, Monday, March 4th, of consumption, JOHN A. POSS, Jr., aged 21 years, 2 months and 5 days. He was a native of Virginia.

On the same day, in this city, GEORGE PITNEY, infant son of Byrum and Susan Seward.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Osier Willow Cuttings.

The best variety for market and for live fence (Salix purpurea)—price $3 per thousand. By mail, postpaid, for experiment, $1 per hundred. D. L. HALSEY.
March, v2n3 Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

10,000 Sugar-maple Seedlings

ONE YEAR OLD, 1 to 4 feet high—Ten dollars per thousand. Trees, 3 to 5 feet $5 per hundred.
v3n4 A. BRYANT & SON, Princeton, Ills.

IONA VINES.

MY Stock of native vines comprises all the valuable varieties with which I am acquainted. The plants have been produced with great care, under the most favorable circumstances for healthy development, and surpass in excellency any that I have heretofore been able to offer.

For the fall trade, only a limited supply of Union Village, Louisa, (Lincoln,) Pauline, Rheinburg, Taylor (or Bullitt,) and Allen's Hybrid is offered. Of best Delaware layers, also, the supply is not large, but quality unequaled.

The stock from Delaware, single eyes grown both in house and open air, is large and fine. For vineyard planting some strong vines, grafted on Catawba and Isabella stocks, are offered at a low price—roots very strong.

Very large layers of Diana, Herbemont, and Concord, grown with especial care for immediate bearing. Good layers of Anna, Rogers' Hybrid, 12 kinds also Clara, Cassidy, Te Kalon, Rebecca, Miller's Louisa, Logan, Emily, Canby's August, Hudson, H. Prolific, Cuyahoga, &c.

A general assortment of foreign varieties for vineries.

Of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry the supply is not large, and a great part of the trees already ordered. They are very vigorous, and the wood well grown and matured.

Wholesale descriptive list sent to those who wish to form clubs, on application. List also sent to dealers. Fourth edition of Illustrated Catalogue sent for two three cent stamps. It is designed to be a full and comprehensive treatise on the management of the vine, giving such information as purchasers and growers are supposed to need. Particular directions are given for the preparation of the soil and planting, and the directions for training are illustrated by many carefully prepared engravings.

The descriptions of the varieties will be found accurate and trustworthy, being drawn from personal knowledge, and very extensive observation.

C. W. GRANT.
IONA, NEAR PEEKSKILL,
Westchester Co., New York.

Isabella Grape Vines

Strongly Rooted Plants, 3 to 4 years old,

Many of them already fruiting in the nursery, are now offered at $10 per hundred or $75 per thousand.

The French Raspberry.

At $4 per 100. Large quantities at greatly reduced rates. It needs no winter protection and bears two annual crops of fruit.

Young Catalpa, 4 to 6 feet $4 per hundred; 5 to 7 feet $8 per 100.

Hardy Climbing Roses, Fragrant Honey Suckles, and nursery stock in general at the lowest rates.

RICHARD M. CONKLIN.
Evergreen Nursery, Cold Spring Harbor, LONG ISLAND.

A Splendid Novelty.
DOUBLE ZINNIA.

Zinnia elegans, var. flore pleno.

THE subscriber is happy to inform his patrons that he has just received a supply of seed of this new and desirable annual, direct from Messrs. Vilmorin & Co. of Paris, which is thus described by Dr. Lindley in the London Gardeners' Chronicle: "A box from Paris reached me the other day, filled with what at first sight appeared to be a new race of Double Dahlias. Upon being unpacked, however, the box displayed a collection of Double Zinnias of the most beautiful form and color. Four and twenty flower heads were there, the greater part as completely double as the best Pompone Chrysanthemum—nearly 3 inches in diameter, some 2 1-2 inches, a few but 2 inches. Purple, deep rose, light rose, rose striped, red, orange red, buff and various shades of these colors, formed a bouquet of singular beauty. They displayed a brilliancy which none of our autumn flowers can equal." Packets containing 20 seeds fifty cents each sent postpaid to all parts of the country.

Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

☞His new Catalogue is now in press and will be issued about the 20th of February, and mailed to all applicants enclosing a 3 cent stamp. [Av6n3t—F v2n3]

Fiske, Knight & Co. vs Moore & Smith. } In the District Court, Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

Farlow S. Moore and William N. Smith will take notice that James P. Fiske, Augustus Knight, William B. Garrett and Oliver Bennet, doing business under the partnership name of Fiske, Knight & Company, did on the 15th day of December A D 1860 file their petition in said Court against them the said Farlow S. Moore and William N. Smith, doing business under the partnership name of Moore & Smith, defendants, setting forth that the said defendants were indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum of $520 80, with interest on said amount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from March 28th A D 1860, as evidenced by a certain promissory note dated St. Louis September 28th A D 1859 for $520 80, due six months after date, made by said defendants in favor of said plaintiffs.

Said defendants are further notified that the necessary affidavit has been filed and that an order of attachment has been issued against the property of the said defendants, and that the following property has been attached, to-wit: the southeast quarter of section 18, in township 5, north of range 15, east of the 6th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, situated in said county of Nemaha.

Said defendants are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 22d day of April A D 1861.

HEWETT & THOMAS,
March 4, 1861 n35w4 Att'ys for Pltffs.

$5 Corn Planters.

Farmers, Look to your Interests!

Save time and ensure good corn crops all seasons, by planting with

HUGH'S PATENT PLANTER.

It is the only perfect hand machine in use. Can be used in sod or elsewhere. It can be set to drop any desired number of grains. Drops and covers to perfection at one operation.

For sale at Dr. Hoover's store, Nemaha City, Th. Hill's store, Brownville, and at Peru.

☞ Traveling Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

Address, R. A. STEWART,
35 Nemaha City, N. T.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of two orders of sale issued by the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, on two judgments in said Court, one in favor of Oliver Bennet & Company, and the other in favor of William F. Endfes & Company, and both against Augustine Lyford and Isham P. Horn, partners under the name of Lyford & Horn; I will offer for sale at public auction, in Brownville, at the door of the House in which the last term of the District Court was held, on Monday the 8th day of April A D 1861, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described real estate to-wit: Lot number 6 in block number 19, with the storehouse and all the improvements thereon, Situated in the Town of Peru. Also lots 6 and 7 of the northeast and northwest fractional quarters of section number 31, in township number 6, north of range number 16, east of the 6th principal meridian. All the above described property situated in said County of Nemaha, taken as the property of said Augustine Lyford and Isham P. Horn.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.
By JOHN H. MORRISON, Deputy.
March 5, 1861. n35-5w

Probate Notice.

Whereas John W. Brock and Ellen McNeal, administrators of the estate of William McNeal late of Pawnee County, Nebraska Territory, deceased, made application to the Probate Court of Pawnee County, N. T., for one year's extension of time to collect the assets of the said estate and pay the debts and charges chargeable against the same; notice is hereby given that I have set Monday the 8th day of April A D 1861, at my office in Pawnee City in said county as the time for the hearing of said application, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause why said extension should not be allowed.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of March A D 1861. HENRY G. LOKE,
35-3w Probate Judge.

Probate Notice.

WHEREAS, Wm. B. Philips administrator of the estate of John Negrid, deceased, has made application to the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, for one years extension of time to collect the assets of said estate and pay the debts and legacies chargeable against the same.

Notice is hereby given that I have set the 22d day March, a d 1861, at 10 o'clock, a m, as the time for hearing said application at my office in Brownville in said county, when and where all persons interested may attend and show cause why the said extension of time should not be allowed.

Witness my hand and seal this 21 day of March a d 1861. (n35 5t-26) C. W. WHEELER.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska, made on the 23d day of February A D 1861, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of George Englehardt, deceased, on Saturday the 20th day of April A D 1861, at 2 o'clock P M, in front of the office of the Probate Judge of Nemaha County, in Brownville, will offer for sale at public vendue the following described real property as a part of the estate of the said George Englehardt to wit: the north half of the south west quarter of section No. eighteen, in township No. 5 of range No. thirteen, east, situate in said county.

Terms of payment: One half cash in hand, one fourth in three months, and one fourth in six months from the time of sale. JOSEPH SHUTZ,
March 7, 1861, n35 Administrator.

Notice to Pre-emptors.

Nemaha Land Office,
Brownville, Nebraska, Jan. 30, 1861.

To John W. Backus, Jacob Trammell, Amos Kelly, Thomas E. Russell, John L. McKee, John Evans, John Instens, William Cobb, Andrew Shafer, Nicholas Sidlinger, John Worrell, James McMahon, James Hallmon, and Hiram Lowe:

You are hereby notified to appear at the Land office at Brownville N. T., within thirty days from date of this notice, and make additional proof in relation to your pre-emption entries, in accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in default of which we are authorized to cancel said entries.

The following persons are required to appear within 30 days from Feb. 11th, 1861: Wiley H. Rice, executor of estate Reddick Horn deceased, Joseph Ord administrator of estate of Emery H. Rice, John W. Cokely, William Zom Watt, Benjamin Vance, Henry Harms, Edward C. Shannon, Thomas Strange, Cyrus R. Corliss.

The following persons are notified to appear within 20 days from Feb. 28: David Lutz, Leonard Spitzer, Wm. A. Bryan, Joseph P. Havenagle, Martin Stowell, Elias R. Wright, Lawrence Farrell, Samuel Bigelow, Ira Sutherland, Simeon George, Matthew D. Noble, George U. Yerter, William H. Storer, James Fox, Daniel Horton, Richard Richardson, Andrew B. Rollin, Thomas L. Kelly, Benjamin P. Buston, Joseph Yopesh, John Hopkins, Gaskeler, Gideon Johnson, Elmer A. Graves, John W. Deputy, Birt J. Hoover.

G. H. NIXON, Register.
C. E. SMITH, Receiver.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED

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CEMENT ROOFING

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Will not crack in cold or Run in warm weather.

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(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.) NEW YORK.
JOHNS & CROSLEY.
Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 6mo

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Remember it has been six years since J. L. Curtis' MAMALUKE LINIMENT was first offered to the citizens west of the Mississippi. During that time it has acquired a reputation superior to any other preparation of the kind ever before offered to the public. Its adhesive qualities in retaining its virtues in all climates, have rendered it the wonder of all who have tried it, and its popularity has become so extensive that it has never failed to relieve distress and suffering, restore health and vigor. Experience has proved that it is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and Lungs, Old Sores, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains in the back, Lumbago, Old Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bites of Insects or reptiles, Salt Rheum, Cracked Hands, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat and Lungs, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Barbers itch, Ringworm, Tetter, Chilblains, Corns, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Felons, Boils, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Cracked Hands, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat and Lungs, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Barbers itch, Ringworm, Tetter, Chilblains, Corns, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Felons, Boils, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Cracked Hands, Scalds, Burns, Bites of Insects or reptiles, Sore Throat and Lungs, Old Sores, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains in the back, Lumbago, Old Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bites of Insects or reptiles, Salt Rheum, Cracked Hands, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat and Lungs, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Barbers itch, Ringworm, Tetter, Chilblains, Corns, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Felons, Boils, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Cracked Hands, Scalds, Burns, Bites of Insects or reptiles