THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 28, 1861.

The Floyd Robbery.

We are requested by some of the special friends in this place, of Gov. Floyd, to announce the fact to our readers that the indictments against him have been dismissed as *untenable*. We hereby do so; and hope it is considered we have made the *amende honorable*.

But we claim the privilege of stating *how* this "dismissal" was brought about. Floyd's *claimed* innocence (?) is not established as the result of *investigation*, which the ex-Secretary so boastingly courted not long since! But by the "hooks and crooks" of law brought into requisition to throw the case out of court and *avoid* investigation! The indictments were in both instances quashed by the use of *technical advantage*. The telegram itself announcing the result of the case, says: "The act of 1857 prohibits prosecuting while the party indicted has testified before a Committee of Congress touching the matter charged. This has been judicially decided not a privilege of a witness but a mandate of law, and the cause would have come to an abrupt termination on the fact appearing in the course of the trial." So the *real* fact is Floyd has *dodged* out of this thing by securing state's evidence, as it were; and the public instead of being in anywise impressed as to his innocence, are the more convinced of his guilt.

The whole affair reminds us of the fellow arraigned for trafficking with the Indians. A law in Arkansas forbade whites purchasing anything of Indians. A "venturesome cuss," however, purchased a whip of an Indian, for which he was arrested, and on trial swore he *stole* the whip. A *nolle prosequi* was entered and the "indictment dismissed as *untenable*." He was then arraigned for *stealing* the whip, when he swore he *purchased* it. Thus both indictments were quashed because *his own* testimony in either case could not according to law, be used against him in the other, nor could he be tried twice for the same offence; and *thus* the "indictments" against *him* were "dismissed as untenable."

Appointments for Nebraska.

But few appointments are yet made for Nebraska. The telegraphic report last week, was that Mr. Carter of Ohio had been appointed Governor. The report now is that ADEL SAUNDERS of Iowa is appointed. We are inclined to believe the latter report correct. The same telegram announces the appointment of W. H. KELLY, Chief Justice and J. S. MILLER, Associate Justice for Nebraska.

We learn by private letter that ALFRED MATTHIAS, Esq., Editor of the *People's Press*, Nebraska City, has been appointed Register of the Land Office in that place. MATTHIAS is deserving of that or something else in the way of "distribution of spoils," and we are glad to know that he has secured the appointment. He will make a good officer and give general satisfaction to all parties.

As we go to press, we learn that J. E. BURDANK, of Richardson county, is appointed agent for the Sac and Fox Indians.

The Augusta (Ga) Chronicle says: Some of the people of South Carolina appear to be getting sick of seperate State secession and forced loans and moving from the state with all possible haste. Messrs. Farr, Cotter, and Burns, with their families, thirty five negroes twenty horses wagons carriges &c were found on the Admiral last evening on their way to a new home near the mouth of the Arkansas river. There are said to be many others in the Palmetto State who will follow their example and leave as soon as possible.

In the tariff the Southern Confederacy the following articles are exempt from duty: books, maps, charts, mathematical nautical, and philosphical instruments, religious publications, paintings, drawings bullion, coins, coffee, seeds, models of inventors, bacon pork, hams, lard, beef, wheat, flour, bran, corn, barley, rice, oats, living animals, meal, gunpowder, lead, rags, arms of every description, cotton, ships, steamers, and dredging, machinery.

The "National Republican" of Washington City, of the 20th instant says: "It is said that the confederate State Commissions do not expect an answer to their official communication for ten or twelve days; and further, that meanwhile there is no reason whatever to believe there will be a collission, or any change in the military status in the seceeding States. They have telegraphic assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avoid all trouble for the present at Ft. Pickens."

Bids for carrying the mails on nearly nine hundred routes in New York and in New England will be opened on the 31st inst. The annual cost of carrying the mails in these states, under existing contracts, is $1,002,065 4 of this, $728,702 is paid for the transportation of the mails over 5,444 miles of railroad.

The Treasury Department has received information that the Texas authorities have seized the United States vessel Guthrie, which supplies oil and provisions to the lighthouses on the coast.

Correspondence from the Mines.

GOLDEN CITY, March 9th 1861.

DEAR FURNAS:

Having an opportunity of sending this direct to you I embrace it with the certainty of its being received in due time, which is not always the fate of correspondence passing through the ponderous machinery of "Uncle Sam's" mail service.

I have nothing of interest to write, and hardly know where to commence telling what little I have to say. Everything here and in Denver is excessively dull. Business is at a standstill, and with the exception of sawing an occasional load of wood, work is not to be had on any terms. Many are working for their board and some who are receiving wages do not get enough to cloth them. However, all are looking forward to the opening of spring for brighter prospects and better times; but depend more for this result upon the coming emigration than the gold mines.

A small bar in the old bed of Clear Creek, about four miles above Golden City, has been struck lately, which pays largely. Four claims, taken up by the discoverers contained the whole streak, one of which is now being worked at an average of $40 per day to three hands. Much excitement prevailed throughout this region, when the discovery became known, and some hundred or two persons visited the mines, anxious to secure claims or prospects for diggings equally as rich in the vicinity; but with the exception of the four claims spoken of above, nothing was found to pay for working. Some quartz leads were discovered some two miles above, but have not been tested as to their richness.

A gentlemen in the mountains has discovered a method of saving the gold contained in the pyrites of iron which will prove exceeding valuable to quartz miners. He keeps it a profound secret at present, but the result of its working is truly astonishing. A cord of the pyrites were run through a crusher and only $44 taken out. He then took a pan of the tailings and subjected it to his chemical process three times. The first washing yielded in round numbers $13; the second $9, and the third $4, making some $26 from one pan of dirt. This is vouched for by persons of undeniable veracity, and is beyond doubt true.

The weather here is decidedly more unpleasant just now than it has been anytime during the whole fall or winter.—The winds have got on a general "high" and throw themselves and objects not anchored to the ground, around with a perfect looseness. Isolated buildings, all through the city are strongly propped by poles firmly set into the ground, which is not always sufficient to prevent the "fall of that house." Your correspondent, not long since hung his only extra "linen" outside of the house for the purpose of "freezing out," and was much distressed to discover the next morning that that necessary article of wearing apparel was hopelessly *non est*. Several days thereafter, inwardly cursing the thievish propensities of his neighbors, he mounted the roof of the domicil for the purpose of brushing away the accumulated snow therefrom, and with pleasurable surprise discovered the missing garment, held by a projecting nail, which had fortunately caught it.

I will try and keep you posted as regards this country, but cannot promise to write every week. There is so little doing now that it is impossible to get enough interesting items to fill a letter; but I will write as often as anything of note transpires.

Yours, CHET.

HUMBUG GULCH, U. T., March 1st, 1861.

DEAR FURNAS:

Secession seems to be the principal topic with your Eastern and Southern honorables, now-a-days. It is also occupying considerable of our attention at present. Humbug and American Gulches are trying to secede from the Judicial District. But there is no fear of their succeeding, as there are too many conservative persons interested. But in another character, and in an altogether different form, (Typhoid or Mountain fever) she is beginning to make it tell severely. The conservatives do not seem to have much influence in this matter. Already her miserable influence has caused three of the most promising men in the Gulch to secede from this glorious Union.

This country is becoming more developed every day. New diggings are being discovered every two or three weeks. but are generally, as was the case last season, pronounced pauperish. And why so? Simply because they are not half prospected. Some would be rash enough to say that such a statement was without foundation. I have not the least doubt that it is contrary to the opinions of others. It would be rather against nature for every one's opinions to correspond. "Great men will differ." Let us follow some of these fellows in their rounds of prospecting, and see how far and in what way they prosecuted their search for the precious metal. Well, here is one fellow digging a hole; gets down two feet and tries a panfull of the dirt; does not get a color. Is badly discouraged and begins shouldering pick and shovel to go into camp; but stops and studies before making a step that way. His all spent in an outfit is brought into remembrance, and the support of Betsy and the brats, if he has any, if not, of the support on his return, back of some sweet intended. After revolving all these things in his mind, he becomes possessed of enough courage to try it again. So he sinks the hole one foot deeper, and tries another pan, but nary speck makes its appearance. What then? He makes for camp and examines his stock of provisions and finds he has enough and perhaps a little more, to last him to the Missouri river. So he utters the universal cry "humbug!" "humbug!" and hurries away lest by a longer delay he should be cheated. The supposition is that if the person described—whom I consider a fair sample of hundreds that came out here last season) had he gotten a dozen colors in his pan not being accustomed to panning, would have washed all away.

We next come across a company of persons sinking a hole, who are down about six feet. Well, boys: what luck? Do you get much of a prospect? Well, no—yes; I believe we've got a fortune; fifteen colors in the last panful washed; but the dam water is beginning to bother so. A fellow might get sick from being in it so much, and I'm told sick men's chances in this country are not many; and I for one am not very desirous of leaving my bones in these mountains. What do you say, boys? I move we quit this watery place, and try it some place else. They try it some place else, but with a like result. What next? Its well boys; I think that we had better try it some place where it is dryer, in the bank, for instance. The bank is tried, but the prospect is not rich enough to give satisfaction. Next a claim must be bought Time is too precious to longer waste it prospecting. One is bought. The next thing is to open it. A tail ditch is cut from five to eight feet in depth, probably half way to the bed rock. Then sluice boxes are cut, and at it they go in dead earnest, to washing; the riffles are at night cleaned up, but somehow or other there is not much gold in them. Then comes the conjecture of the cause. The boxes are placed in a more level position the next day, and nearly every day afterwards, there is some change made, but all apparently to no avail. They may take a notion to cut cross ditches if the gulch is wide; say they do so; do they find anything of consequence at such a depth? Of course not. What then? The claim is sold, or, most likely, deserted, and they are off for home.

Some of the more scrupulous would say that they had dug to the bed rock. What if they had? Do any of them suppose their search is complete? They worked like thousands of others, by the basis of California, and it is almost natural that they should think so. I say, as a general thing, it is not half completed.

The gold in this country is found in streaks varying from one to six feet in width; not like in California, scattered promiscuously over the bed rock. And it never pays much more than wages off of it, (Georgia and Humbug Gulches taken as a basis, which are, without doubt, the best paying gulches yet opened in in this country,) hence the reason for so many Californians "stampeeding" last season. They were among the first to cry "humbug."

If the miners had worked more to one another's interest, viz: helping one another to cut the tail ditches to the bed rock, instead of cutting them, as was the case, half way, ere this, this country would have had a different name. But the most of them were too wayward and selfish. They "did not come here to work for the interests of others;" and too thick-headed to see that it would be a mutual advantage.

I am very sorry to say that in the Georgian we first see our exemplar. It is a little humiliating to the Northerners, who are so much noted for their quick perceptions and inventive powers, to see the Southerners our leaders in this one important case. It probably is because the most of them are from the mines in Georgia and that from long experience there, became convinced that the "Union Rule," as of old, was the only one to safely sail under.

Georgia and Humbug are the only gulches yet completely opened in this Blue Pine country, and, without doubt, pay best of any in all this Pikes Peak country. Is it to be supposed that these are the only ones that will be found, or rather opened, for there are many discovered, that will pay? Certainly not.—Every one that was out here last summer, and staid any length of time, knows that the color can be got in almost every side hill and gulch in this country, and that too at nearly every panfull of dirt washed. Now if such be the case, is it not a good indication that there is something in the vicinity better. Who knows but what the French, Brown, American, Swan, and numerous other gulches discovered are as rich as these. All prospect alike on the surface. Who knows but what on the bed rock of each of the afore named there is a two foot streak worth forty dollars to the foot? None but he that knoweth all things. Man has not let his researches extend so far yet. He is too inconstant; too discontented and weak-spirited to push his investigations; too much devoted to lead claims, &c., &c.

There are plenty of stout, able-bodied men out here; but of what account is their strength without a will—without that firmness the characteristic of man? Such men have no business in this country. It would be much better for them to stay where they came from. In short (for I have already lengthened this letter more than was intended) there is but one great misfortune that I can see that this country has; that is—it is too near home. If it was like California, situated in a part of the country where emigrants could not go and come so easy, the result would be much different. During the first three or four years after the discovery of gold there, emigration rushed into it by thousands. Such was the case in regard to this last season. In California, nearly all, big and little, great and small, of little firmness or much, had to "root hog or die." Such was their only situation; for to return to the States that season was out of the question. With this country it is altogether different. If emigrats start early they can get here in time to look around two or three weeks, and, if not suited, can return to almost any part of the States in time to put in a crop, or do a season's work at almost any thing.

Galena Gulch was altogether deserted last fall. A large number also had been pauperizing themselves all spring and summer on the wrong scent, and finally gave it up, and about two months ago, a company of Georgia and Humbug Gulch fellows went out there, jumped and organized on it, formed themselves into a company, and went to work prospecting in a hole that had already been sunk to the bed rock, first digging on one side to the distance of fifteen feet to no avail, and then on the other six feet, when a four foot streak was struck, that is estimated to be worth fifteen dollars to the foot.

Blue River—the mother of this country, that last year pursued and put to flight so many; that gave so many the "Blues," and empty purses, is now beginning to redeem herself. In the second division of Miner's District, there has been a streak struck by the same modus operandi as in Galena Gulch, that is estimated to be worth six dollars to the foot.

French Gulch, I see by the papers, is showing her colors very largely. One of them states that a nugget was taken out of it that weighed two hundred dollars. I happen to be tolerably well acquainted on that gulch and know there has never been any such a nugget taken out of it. The largest was seventy-five dollars, and the next largest fifty-four. The only companies that have taken out anything of consequence are the Atchison and Rogers, and they have not taken out quartz since last fall. There is no telling what all this tumult will terminate in, as the gulch is not yet completely open.

The largest nugget taken out on this side of the snowy range, was taken out of claim No. 5 on Georgia Gulch. It weighed two hundred and eleven pennyweights, and was sold the same day for two hundred dollars. There was one other taken out of No. nineteen, that weighed eighty-five dollars. About two months ago, Judge Brown took out of No. one a nugget that weighed one hundred and nineteen dollars.

Four gulches have been discovered lately in this vicinity—the Union, Rock Island, Swan Creek, and Nebraska—but they have not been very well prospected. The following are the assays of the different silver leads received: Mount Sterling to the ton of ore, $4,800 silver and gold together, of silver alone $2,200; Black Mountain $3,800; Bates, $3,000; Quandary, $2,400; California $2,300; Washington, $2,000; Powhattan $2,000; Wisconsin $1,800.

Snow on a level will average six feet in depth. As a sample of the cold weather had here the past winter, quicksilver congealed in the house. Winter now appears to be broken, as the last twelve days have been very pleasant. Emigrants are beginning to come in by the hundreds. The road over the Range has been kept open most of the winter.

Yours, JEFF FAVORITE.

Southern Dissatisfaction.

We find the following paragraph in the *North Alabamian* of the 8th of March:

"Our neighbor of the *Constitution* in a pettish manner suggests that if the editor of the *North Alabamian* is not satisfied with the Government of the new Confederacy, he had better leave it. If all were to leave who are dissatisfied, we fear the remainder would soon have to leave or do worse, for they would have few left on whom they could rely for self protection. It is a remarkable fact, and why it is so we know not, that the substantial, physical force of the country—the hard-fisted, hard-working men everywhere, who are expected to do all the fighting when their country calls—were from the beginning opposed to the ordinance of secession, and are becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with it. For a while they were disposed to acquiesce, but as they watch the further developments of that measure, the muttering thunders of their indignation cannot be longer suppressed. Would you have them all leave, and thus abandon the secession aristocracy of the South to to the tender mercies of Mr. Lincoln? That would be too cruel."

The proposition for a National Convention introducen in the Legislature of Indiana on the first day of the session passed just before the adjournment by a decided majority in both Houses.

Another Southern Remonstrance.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* has this hit at the leaders of the secession movement:

"There is no democracy in the action of the Southern oligarchs. *The people were rushed out of the Union* without the privilege of being heard at the polls; and in Georgia the idea of the people having the right in the last resort to shape their own destinies was sneered at by Cobb and Toombs. Such things cannot endure. A revolution will take place, sooner or later, which will vindicate the majesty and power of the people, and sweep the oligarchs from the face of the earth."

An Abolitionist having just been driven out of Petersburg, Virginia, it is interesting to know who are abolitionists, according to Virginian standards, and with that view we republish the following description, from the *Southern Literary Messenger*, published at Richmond:

"An abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake, as a divine institution; who does not worship it as the corner-stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be erected; and who does not, in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation, second in dignity, importance, and sacredness, alone to the christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an Abolitionist."

The Irrepresible Conflict.

The Nashville (Tenn) Democrat having insinuated that Jefferson Davis is a great humbug the editor of the Atlanta (Ga) Intelligencer thus compliments his Tennessee brother:

Let the writer of the article in the Democrat come to Atlanta and we pledge him our word and honor that he shall "pull cotton or hemp and stand on nothing." The native Tennesseeans of our city will act as masters of ceremony on the interesting occasion. If Mr. Hurley will come to Atlanta we take the responsibility of saying that his tavern bill or his burial expenses shall not cost him anything. The only thing which strikes our astonishment is that the people of Nashville would tolerate such a paper as the Democrat in their midst. Gen Jackson whose bones repose within twelve miles of the city of Nashville doubtless turned in the grave when such doctrines were permitted to go forth from a Nashville paper.

The Vote in Tennessee.

The vote in Tennessee for and against a State Convention to give an expression of the opinion of the people on the present position of our national affairs, is thus classified:

East Tennessee comprising twenty-eight counties, voted: For Convention, 7,500; against Convention, 32,547.

Middle Tennessee comprising thirty three counties for Convetion 26,439; against 27,865.

West Tennesee comprising eighteen counties for Convention 20,1117; against 6,918.

John H. Sherman has been elected U. S. Senator of Ohio, in place of Mr. Chase.

Inducements to Subscribe for the Nebraska Farmer.

While we feel greatly oblized for the patronage already extended to the *Nebraska Farmer* and under lasting obligations to kind friends who have used their influence in its behalf, we are anxious to still extend its circulation and thereby increase its usefulness. To this end we propose to hold out such inducements as may at least be considered partially compensatory to those who may feel inclined to labor.

We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish as premiums Field, Garden and Flower seeds, Colored Fruit and Flower Plates, Agricultural implements, Sewing Machines, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Books, &c. We do not propose to offer premiums for *competition*, but each premium for a *specified* number of subscribers, so that no one's remuneration will in anywise be *contingent* upon what some other one is doing. Each one working for a premium will know *just* what he or she is to get. Needs if fifty different persons are striving for the same premium *each* will get it, provided they secure the requisite number of subscribers.

We cannot enumerate everything we offer as premiums, but will say they embrace almost everything in the implement, Fruit Tree Shrub and Seed line. We will place a value upon the premiums and let those obtaining them make their own selection.

Our Implements and Field Seed are purchased of PLANT & BRO. and JOHN GARRETT & CO. St. Louis; Our Books of C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, New York; Our Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c. of either E. H. BURCHES & Co., Oregon, Mo.; R. P. THOMPSON Nebraska City, N. T.; HENRY BROWN, Sidney, Iowa; T. B. FISHER or G. W. BRATTON, Brownville; Our Plates of ENSIGN & FORD, Toledo, Ohio; Our Garden and Flower Seeds of H. A. TERRY, Crescent City, Iowa, and R. P. THOMPSON Nebraska City; Our Sewing Machines from St. Louis; Our Grape Vines will be from the celebrated cultivator Dr. C. W. GRANT, Iona Island, near Peekskill, New York. E. H. BURCHES & Co., Oregon, Mo., and R. P. THOMPSON, Nebraska City, as may be preferred by those securing premiums.

Premiums must be specifically asked for, as we have many cards who will take one and therefore, we will not know whether they are desired or not, unless the fact be mentioned when the clubs are sent.

The cash must always accompany the order, and if Books of small quantities of Seed—such as are expected to be sent by mail—and colored Fruit Plates are desired, stamps sufficient to pay thereon. Large packages will be delivered at the Express office from which they start. Implements, Trees, &c., on board Steam Boats or railroad, carefully packed or boxed.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS:

1.—To each single subscriber remitting $1 we will send 4 papers Garden or Flower seed.
2.—To the person sending us a club of 3 subscribers at $1, we will send 15 papers Garden or Flower seed.
3.—Six subscribers and $5 in cash will entitle the person sending the club to 20 papers Garden or Flower seed.
4.—Twelve subscribers and $10 in cash will entitle the setter up of the club to 40 papers, all Garden, Flower, or assorted seed as may be designated.
5.—Twenty subscribers and $15 in cash will entitle the person sending the club to $3 worth of Seed, Plates, Plants, Books, or Implements.
6.—Fifty subscribers and $35 in cash will entitle the person sending to $10 in anything he may select.

In making up the above propositions the club prices, it will be observed, are at reduced rates therefore the premium is not large. It is optionary with the person getting up the club whether he procures the subscribers at the club rates or at the rate for single subscribers $1. If he or she makes up the club at $1 each, such person is entitled to the margin and can either retain it or sending the $1 dollar each will be entitled to that in addition to the premium in whatever may be ordered to the amount.

The following inducements are offered for clubs at the rate of single subscribers, $1 each:

1.—Five subscribers and $5 in cash will entitle the one sending the club to $1 in whatever may be ordered.
2.—Ten subscribers and $10 in cash will entitle to $2 50 in whatever may be desired.
3.—Fifteen subscribers and $15 in money will draw $4 in such as may be ordered.
4.—Twenty subscribers and $20 will entitle to a $7 order.
5.—Fifty subscribers and $50 will entitle to a $20 order.
6.—One hundred subscribers and $100 will entitle to a $50 order.

Those obtaining premiums will be permitted to make their own selections of Implements, Books, Fruit and Flower Plates, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Vines, &c. A list of Books and Plates with their prices will be found in our advertising column. Catalogues of implements will be sent on application when stamps are sent to prepay postage. Almost everybody knows the prices of Trees, Vines and Seeds; but particular information will be given when desired. The prices fixed upon all articles will be the retail price at which they are sold in store or nursery.

In getting up clubs the persons or persons need not confine themselves to single post offices, county, Territory or State, only see the names and money all come together.

Address,

ROBT W. FURNAS, Publisher,
Brownville, Nebraska.

A CURE ALL, in the way of medicines, is, of course, an impossibility? but if there is anything which makes a close approach to it, it is J. L. Curtis' Mammalake Liniment. If some of our skeptical friends could hear those whom it has relieved descant upon its merits, they would be compelled to "give in." His Compound Syrup of Sassafras is another preparation equally as skillfully made. The many who have tried it regard it as a sure thing in coughs, colds, consumption, &c, &c. See advertisement. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE positively will sue every man owing us by note account due, if they do not come forward immediately and pay us, as money we must have.
D. J. MARTIN & CO.
March 27th, 1861. n38-tf

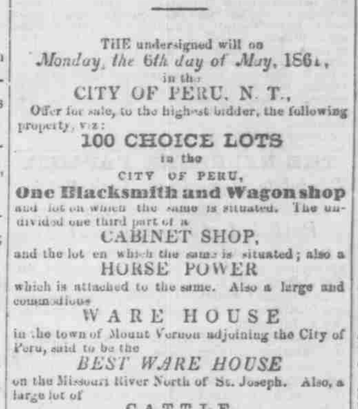
WE will also be in receipt of New Goods in a few days which we will sell very low for Cash or good Country Produce.
D. J. MARTIN & CO.
March 27th, 1861. n38-tf

SEEDS AND MACHINES,

No. 14, North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Sign of the Gilt Plow.
And No's. 203 North Fourth St., or 218 Broadway.

PLANT & BROTHER,

ARE RECEIVING a large assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Picks, Axes, Hatchets, Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, Forks, Grindstones, Gibson's Broadcast Seed Sowers, Seed Drills, Hay, Straw and Corn Stock Cutters, Threshers, Corn Shellers, Pumps.



Kirby's American Iron Harvester.

Revolving and Spring tooth Horse Hay Rakes, Kranzer's Cider and Wine Mills with Press, Sugar Cane Crushers and Evaporators, Mott's Portable Furnace and Caldrons, Portable Engines and Horse Powers, Portable Flour and Corn Meal Mills, Wood and Iron Working Machinery, Mortising and Tenoning Machines, Lathers, Bolt Cutters, Couch Screws, Lanterns, Queen's Portable Forge and Bellows, Leather and Rubber Belting, Live Leather and Steam Packing, Frenche's Washing Machine, Steelyards, Scales, GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.

☞ Send for Circulars. ☜

Orders solicited and promptly executed by
PLANT & BROTHER.
March, 1861. (For 4m-n39-4m)

Bargains! Bargains!

GREAT SALE OF TOWN LOTS,

BUILDINGS, STOCK, &c.

IN

PERU, NEBRASKA.

THE undersigned will on *Monday, the 6th day of May, 1861*, in the CITY OF PERU, N. T., Offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

100 CHOICE LOTS

in the CITY OF PERU,

One Blacksmith and Wagon shop

and lot on which the same is situated. The undivided one third part of a

CABINET SHOP,

and the lot on which the same is situated; also a

HORSE POWER

which is attached to the same. Also a large and commodious

WARE HOUSE

in the town of Mount Vernon adjoining the City of Peru, said to be the

BEST WARE HOUSE

on the Missouri River North of St. Joseph. Also, a large lot of

CATTLE

And

KITCHEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Furniture. I have also about 400 Acres of

CHOICE FARMING LAND,

Adjoining Peru. Which I will sell on easy terms at private sale.

Terms of sale: One third Cash in hand, and the remainder in six and nine months, with legal interest.

Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

R. W. FRAME.
Peru, March 26th, 1861. n38-tf

SHERIFFS SALE.

White, Russel & Co, vs Predmore & Dryden.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against the defendants Albert Predmore & T. B. Dryden on the above entitled cause, and in favor of the plaintiffs therein White, Russel & Co, for the sum of one hundred and two dollars and twenty five cents, and the costs of suit, amounting to fifteen dollars and eighty-five cents, I, J. B. Wells, sheriff of said county in said Territory, have levied upon and will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the house in which the last term of the said district court for said county was held, on Monday the 29th day of April, A D 1861, between the hours of 1 & 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described property, to-wit: the southeast of northwest of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29,) in township five (5,) range sixteen (16,) east of the sixth principal meridian, containing ten acres of land, taken as the property of A. P. Dryden to satisfy said execution against him and in favor of White, Russel & Co.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.
by J. H. Simpson, Dep'y.
March 27th, 1861. n38 4t-$750

Legal Notice.

In the District Court, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory:

Horatio G. Worrall, Francis Prenat, John W. Mulinon, William Delay and Hannah Delay, the plaintiffs, take notice that Amos Davison and David Davison, doing business as Davison & Tuttle, have filed a petition and afterwards an amended petition in the Court aforesaid against them, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage on the north east quarter of section six, in township six, north of range thirteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, in said county of Nemaha, made by the said Horatio G. Worrall in favor of George L. Nuckolls, that the said land be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of a certain promissory note for $250 with interest at the rate of five per cent. per month from January 4th, 1859, made by said Horatio G. Worrall in favor of one George L. Nuckolls and assigned to said plaintiffs; and also to declare null and void a certain deed made by William Delay and Hannah Delay in October, 1859, to said Francis Prenat and John W. Mulinon, and to debar, exclude and forever foreclose said defendants and each of them of all right, title and interest which they may claim to said land; said defendants are required to answer on or before the 13th day of May, A D 1861, or the several matters therein stated will be taken as true and decree made accordingly.

HEWETT & THOMAS, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
March 27, 1861. n38-4w-$750

Sheriff Sale.

Lushbaugh & Carson, vs R B Stent & J W Coleman, } District Court.

By virtue of two writs of sale to me directed from the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale at the door of Homer Johnson's Hall, the place where said Court held its last term, in the town of Brownville, Nebraska Territory, on

Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1861,

at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., the following lands and tenements, to wit: southwest quarter of section thirteen, township five, north of range sixteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, except 20 acres on the west side of the southwest quarter of said section, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.
by J. H. Simpson, Deputy.
March 27th, 1861. n38-4w-$5

Dissolution.

The firm of H. Nuckolls & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will make payment to Houston Nuckolls. The claims against the firm will be paid by
HOUSTON NUCKOLLS,
S. F. NUCKOLLS.
St. Stephen, Nebraska, March 4th, 1861.

SHERIFF SALE.

D J Martin & Co, vs D L McCary, } District Court.

By virtue of an Order of Sale to me directed from the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale, at the door of Homer Johnson's Hall, the place where said Court held its last term, in Brownville, Nemaha county,

On the 29th day of April, 1861,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to-wit: 3-64 undivided part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 17, and lots 1 and 2 section 17, all in township one of range sixteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, and the whole of lot 4 block 60, lot 2 block 66, lot 1 and lot 9 block 61, all situate in the town of Brownville, in said Nemaha county.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.
by J. H. Simpson, Dep'y.
March 27th, 1861. n38-4w-$

LEGAL NOTICE

Thomas Heady, vs. Henry Neimier and Caroline Neimier, } Nemaha County District Court, Judicial District, Nebraska Territory.

The above named defendant, Henry Neimier and Caroline Neimier his wife, will take notice that the above named plaintiff, Thomas Heady, has filed a petition in the Court aforesaid against them, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree for the sale of the following real estate situated in the county of Nemaha, to-wit: The north half of section sixteen in township six, north of range fifteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, and have the proceeds of said sale, or a sufficient part thereof, necessary, applied to the payment of a certain judgment rendered at the April term A D 1859, of said Court for $391 82 and costs of suit, in favor of said plaintiff, wherein said Thomas Heady was plaintiff and said Henry Neimier was defendant; and also to have exclude said Caroline Neimier of all right, title and interest in said land which she may claim therein as the wife of her husband. Said defendants are required to answer on or before the 13th day of May, A D 1861, or the several matters alleged will be taken as true and decree made accordingly.

W. M. McLENNAN, Att'y for Pl'ff.
March 27, 1861. n38 4w-$750

SHERIFF'S SALE

Lushbaugh & Carson, vs E. M'Cann, } District Court.

By virtue of a writ of sale to me directed from the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale, at the door of Homer Johnson's Hall, the place where said Court held its last term, in the town of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., the following lands and tenements, viz: the west half of the southeast quarter of section ten, township five north of range fourteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.
by J. H. Simpson, Dep'y.
March 28th, 1861. n38-4w-$

LEGAL NOTICE

Samuel Callan, Plaintiff, vs Fielding H. John & others, defts. } In Chancery.

Said Fielding H. John of the State of Illinois is hereby notified, that on the 15th day of February, 1861, Samuel Callan filed, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the second Judicial district of the Territory of Nebraska, in and for Nemaha County (in chancery a petition against him and others, which will be for hearing at the next term of said court, in which petition (among other things) said Callan claims and demands certain right and to the property (or proceeds thereof) constituting the steam Ferry-boat "Otoe" and for the appointment of a receiver and for a settlement of an account between him and said John; that he is required to answer said petition before the 29th day of April, 1861.

S. BELDEN & T. W. TIPTON, Solicitors for Complainant.
March 28, 1861—4w-$7

Legal Notice.

D. J. Martin & Company vs. Samuel Callan, William P. Hess and Margaret J. Hess, his wife. } In the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory. In Chancery.

William P. Hess and Margaret Hess his wife, the above named defendants, will take notice that David J. Martin, Stephen F. Nuckolls and Houston Nuckolls, doing business as D. J. Martin & Company, on the 19th day of March, A D 1861, filed their petition in the above named Nemaha County District Court against the said defendant, Samuel Callan, William P. Hess and Margaret J. Hess, to foreclose a certain mortgage made and executed on the 9th of April, 1859, by said Samuel Callan in favor of the said plaintiffs, on the following described real estate, situated in said county of Nemaha, to-wit: the Northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township No. 6, north of range 15, east of the 6th principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres; said mortgage was given to secure a certain promissory note made by said Samuel Callan, in favor of said plaintiffs, dated April 9th, 1859, for the sum of one hundred dollars with interest from that time at the rate of twenty-five per cent per annum. The object of said petition is to sell said mortgaged land to satisfy said claim, and to exclude and foreclose said defendants of all right, title or interest they may claim therein. Said defendants are further notified that they are required to answer said petition on or before the 29th day of May, A D 1861.

HEWETT & THOMAS, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
March 21, 1861.—4w-$40

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

Notice is hereby given to Farlow S. Moore and William N. Smith that James P. Fisk, Joseph Knight, William B. Garrett, and Oliver Ross, partners under the name and style of Fisk, Knight & Company, did, on the 11th day of January, A D 1861, file their petition in said Court against said Farlow S. Moore and William N. Smith, partners under the name of Moore & Smith, defendants, setting forth that the said defendants are indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum of $141-30, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 27th day of July, A D 1860, for goods and merchandise by the said plaintiffs to the said defendants before that time sold and delivered at their request.

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

Said defendants are further notified that they are required to answer said petition on or before the 29th day of April, A D 1861.

HEWETT & THOMAS, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
March 13, 1861. n37w4

Probate Notice.

WHEREAS Wm. H. Phillips administrator of the estate of John Noye, deceased, has made application to the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, one year after said intestate's decease, to sell the assets of said estate and pay the debts and legacies chargeable against the same.

Notice is hereby given, that I have set the day of 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 application of time should not be allowed.

Witness my hand and seal this 21 day of February, A D 1861. (n35-5t-$6) C. W. WHEELER.

OHIO NURSERIES

TOLEDO, OHIO.

AS the season is now approaching for transplanting trees, &c. we call attention of Tree dealers, Fruit Growers, and others wishing to beautify their grounds, to our stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, Roses, &c.

Also: all the leading varieties of

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Of which we have a large stock, and we offer them as low for the Fall Trade 1860 and would solicit the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Enclose stamp, and send for Catalogue and Price List.

ENSIGN & FORD,
[Av5n33-Fv2n4] Ohio Nurseries, Toledo, O.

Golden Cassabar and Christiana Muskmelon Seed.

Two of the finest sorts in cultivation. Sent by mail at 15 cents per package.

March, n3-2t Grenola City, Kansas.