

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1861.

The State of the Country.

Very naturally everybody is anxious to know what is going on; how matters stand and what is going to be done. Those who have the management of Government affairs of course are not going to blazon to the world the details of its operation, or even the general outline of policy until fully determined and agreed upon. To do so in such times as these would be giving the enemies of the country great advantages. Under these circumstances, therefore, we, at so great a distance from the theatre of action, must be content to remain in the dark somewhat as to minutiae. We clip from latest dispatches as follows:

A Charleston dispatch to the *World* says there is great activity there, and it is believed Sumter will be attacked immediately. It is reported that orders have been received from President Davis to cut off supplies for Anderson, and to more communication will be allowed from Sumter with the federal authorities.

A dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Montgomery, says the Southern government is determined to take Pickens at all hazards, and if Lincoln attempts to obstruct Southern commerce, all Northern ships in Southern waters will be seized.

A Washington dispatch to the same says instructions have been sent to the squadron off Pickens to be on the alert to cooperate with Lieut. Slemmer. The cabinet will determine to-morrow whether to reinforce or evacuate Sumter.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says the revenue laws will be enforced in Louisiana. No visitors are admitted to the War Department today. The representatives of the Great Powers have unofficially expressed a desire that the Union should be maintained.

Fort Lafayette, in this harbor, has been garrisoned. Soldiers from Governor's Island will proceed to Fort Hamilton today, to embark thence on steamers for ports unascertained. At the navy yard and army departments great activity and bustle prevails, and laborers are working day and night at the former on war vessels. Large numbers of navy and army officers are continually arriving and reporting themselves for duty.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—Charleston has today been in a state of excitement unequalled since the first secession movement. A crisis is at hand. The appearance of a schooner off the harbor yesterday evening, and her attempt to pass the batteries here, her subsequent mysterious disappearance, have aroused apprehensions of the most serious character. The military leaders here are unusually active all day, and members of the convention now in session belonging to the several fortifications, have been ordered on their stations.

A thousand rumors are in circulation, the principal of which are that Fort Sumter will be attacked in the course of a few days. Two companies left the arsenal at night for Savannah.

LATER.—Advices are understood to have been received from Montgomery ordering further supplies to be cut off. No further communication will be allowed between the post and federal authorities.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The government has chartered the steamers *Baltic* and *Ariel*, and they will carry troops under sealed orders. The *Baltic* will carry Capt. Barry's company of flying artillery, 90 men, and the *Ariel* seven or eight companies of infantry and marines. They will sail on Sunday. The frigate *Powhatan* goes to sea to-morrow morning, fully equipped and provisioned, and will probably take three companies of troops.

The *inpression* at the Navy Yard is that Sumter and Pickens are both to be reinforced. A company of 100 men on Governor's Island have received marching orders, and others will speedily follow. There are 2,600 troops at the different stations in the port.

The *Post* says it is rumored that the government agents who were sent to England and France have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy and in no manner recognize or assist; and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures to enforce the laws at all hazards.

The *Commercial* says a committee of leading Virginia politicians have had an interview with the President and Secretary of State, and were assured most positively that the President contemplated no hostile movements, and should not attempt to collect the revenue, for the reason that Congress had withheld from him the power to do so.

The steamer *Atlantic* has also been chartered and cleared from Brazos this afternoon, with provisions and horses, the property of the government.

A special dispatch says the Pawnee goes to Charleston. The excitement grows more intense. All sort of conjectures are afloat as to the point where the first blow will fall. Leading Republican members express the opinion that an extra session of Congress will soon be called.

The *Express* says it is supposed in well informed quarters, that Texas is the point where the troops will be landed, and that they are sent out at the request of Gen. Houston to repel Indians and Mexicans in that quarter.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1861.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the *New York Herald* states that the authorities had received official notification that supplies will be furnished Maj. Anderson at any hazard. Immense preparations were immediately commenced. Orders were issued for the entire military reserve to proceed to their stations. Four regiments of one thousand each have been telegraphed to from the country. Ambulances and other preparations for the wounded are being made. Seven guns from the Citadel were the signal for the assembling of the reserves, and the city was thrown into great excitement. Seventeen regiments, 800 in the morning left for the fortifications. All the vessels in the harbor necessary for transportation were to be put in service by noon. Major Anderson displayed

signal lights during the night from the walls of Sumter. It is believed that the fight will commence at Stono, 35 miles southward from Charleston. The batteries being silenced along the coast in turns, and after clearing Morris Island the Government forces will cross over to Sumter, while Maj. Anderson engages Ft. Moultrie.

As exaggerated reports of even the foregoing have been in circulation for a few days past, and consequently no little anxiety felt, we give "the latest news by telegraph." It is true the dispatches look warlike; yet we consider them principally "sensational." They are mostly from Charleston to the *New York Herald*, which simple fact will discredit them with those who are at all acquainted with the *modus operandi* of that paper. To produce a sensation is its "forte," as Artemus Ward says. However, in these "latter days," when traitors "unwhipped of justice" stalk abroad at noon day, there is no telling what "a day may bring forth."

The Illinois Banks.

The banks of Chicago city have thrown out the notes of the following thirty-two Illinois banks:

Albion Bank; Benton Bank; Carmi Bank; Bank of the Republic; Belvidere Bank; Canal Bank; Citizens Bank; Commercial Bank of New Haven; Continental Bank; Corn Planters Bank; Farmers' and Traders Bank; Farmers Bank of Illinois; Farmers Bank of Canton; Frontier Bank; Grand Prairie Bank; Illinois State Bank; Lancaster Bank; Merchants and Drivers Bank; Mississippi River Bank; New Market Bank; Permet Bank; Prairie River Bank; Railroad Bank; Shawanese Bank; Pike county Bank; Edgar county Bank; Morgan county Bank; Southern Illinois Bank.

These banks have a circulation of about \$35,000,000, based upon Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana stocks. At the present market rate of these securities the notes are worth from 85 to 95 cents on the dollar.

Hon. JOHN P. BAKER, Agent for the Otoe Indians, is now out on the Reservation attending to the duties of his office. He has been actively engaged every hour since he received the appointment with a determination that no effort shall be spared to bring order out of confusion as speedily as possible, and convince the Indians that they shall yet honestly and fairly dealt with by the General Government. His prompt and energetic labors will banish from the settlers' minds all fear of trouble with the Otoes.

Kansas Senators.

Generals FOXEROY and LAKE have been chosen U. S. Senators for the new State of Kansas. We had indulged the hope that our whilom neighbor, MARK PARROT, would be one of the Senators. He is a young man, however, and there is a bright future before him.

Electors in the States.

In St. Louis the Republican ticket has been defeated by the combined opposition of every other element, by a majority of 2,600 votes.

Rhode Island has re-elected a Democratic governor—Sprague.

The State ticket and Legislature in Connecticut are Republican by increased majorities.

In Cincinnati the Democratic Union ticket was elected by an average majority of 2800.

Wonder how the mail contractors on the route from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs carry the mail bags? Universally after a rain, mail matter for this city reaches us so thoroughly water-soaked, and mutilated in consequence thereof as to be of but little use. There is no sense in allowing mail matter to be so exposed as it surely is on the route mentioned.

The friends of "Gossett" are anxious to know of his whereabouts. We reckon there is not enough left of him to be "visible to the naked eye" since Andrew Johnson took his hide off and hung the carcass up to dry.

The open secessionists and Union men with an "if" are terribly exercised because "Old Abe" don't "do something." He'll be very apt to consult his enemies as to what, when and how he'll "do" things! Just keep cool, gentlemen; your "days are numbered!" The pit you dug for others, you will very likely fall into yourselves. "Old Abe" will "do something" before he gets through with you traitors.

"Among the officers of the 'Confederate' army, the only name from a free State, is that of John Lane, of Oregon, son of the Breckinridge Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency." Gossett lauds he who took a tilt at Andy Johnson, and then tilted "tother way" in a "big hurry."

It is really singular how expensive some people's consciences are when the "assessor goes round." We are credibly informed that a certain piece of property; a new brick store house, in a neighboring town in this county, which heretofore has been considered by its owner and others worth \$2,000, was handed in to the assessor, under oath, we presume, at \$200.

BENT & Co., have for sale the famous Spaulding's Cephalic Pills.

Nebraska M. E. Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

The first session of the Nebraska Conference of the M. E. Church was held at Nebraska City last week, Bishop Morris presiding. We are indebted to Rev. H. Burch of this place for the following list of appointments:

Omaha District.
W. M. SMITH, P. E.

Omaha, (to be supplied.)
Bellevue, M. Prichard,
Elkhorn, J. Alling,
Platte Valley, T. Hoagland,
Calhoun, David Hart,
Tekamah, W. A. Ambary,
Ft. Kearney, T. Munhall,
Dakota, Z. B. Turpan,

Nebraska City District.
H. T. DAVIS, P. E.

Nebraska City, T. B. Lemon,
Wyoming, J. T. Cannon,
Rock Bluffs, Philo Gorton,
Plattsmouth, J. Spilman,
Glendale, L. W. Smith,
Beatrice, Joel Mason and
J. B. Maxfield,
Tecumseh, Wm. H. Kendal,
Tabor, Isaac Barnes,
Fall City, J. W. Taylor,
Brownville, H. Burch,
Peru, J. L. Fort.

Letter from Pikes Peak.

The Times—Quartz Mills—Mining News—One Man Killed, and Another Wounded—Weather, &c.

GOLDEN CITY, March 16, 1861.

DEAR FURNAS: Since my last, things here have remained much the same. Business still continues dull, and times are exceedingly hard. Emigration, however, will give an impetus to trade which will prove alike beneficial to all classes of citizens.

The opening of Spring will also set the quartz mills in the various districts running, and enable them to furnish their proportion of the circulating medium. Last season, all the gold obtained by them went East, to liquidate debts, contracted by the owners in the purchase thereof, and consequently every cent of money was drained from this country and shipped to the States.

Some of the mills are now running and doing well. Very many of them have been digging artesian wells, in order to procure a sufficient and never-failing supply of water; but that difficulty has been overcome, and the most of them in Nevada, Virginia, Graham, Russell, Missouri, and Gregory Gulches are paying well.

In the Nevada Gulch, the Gunnell, Burroughs, Bob Tail, Kansas and Fisk Lodes are paying well—averaging \$200 to the cord of quartz. I see in a Denver paper an item of one cord crushed from the Bob Tail lode, which yielded \$929.50; and if the editor has not been misinformed, that is a very remarkable lode. Two hundred dollars to the cord is considered very rich.

I also clip from the same paper the following items sent by a correspondent in the mountains. They certainly speak well for a bright future:

"The La Cede mills on North Clear Creek has just returned \$2,364.63 from seven cords of quartz. The quartz was from the Cotton lode."

"A gentleman informs us that he just had the pleasure of seeing one hundred pounds of amalgam which had been obtained in one run of the Nebraska City mill. It was all washed and ready for being retorted. Amalgam in the mills usually yields from 30 to 50 per cent of return gold, and this amount of amalgam would amount to over \$6,000."

Since my last we have enjoyed in this region a season of peace and quietude, and been enabled to take comfort with ourselves and neighbors. But on last Tuesday a Mr. Evans and an individual called "Buckskin," got into a difficulty from some cause unknown, and Mr. Evans cut his opponent several times with a knife. Buckskin then drew a pistol and fired, the ball missing Evans and lodging in the heart of a colored man by the name of Morris. I have been unable to learn what disposition will be made of the murderer. What makes the case peculiarly hard, is the fact that Morris had but fifteen minutes before drawn seventeen dollars from his employer to make the last payment for his freedom.

The next day, a Mr. Empstead and Mr. Johnson had some difficulty in regard to a ranch which the latter had sold the former, and in the scuffle Empstead shot Johnson in the leg, the ball entering just above the knee. Empstead was fined \$50 and costs.

The weather at present, as the old ad-man says, is "variable." A few days of warm, balmy spring, then a day with a slight drift of fine snow, and the next morning clear, bright and pleasant.

Well, I have bored you long enough, this time, and with a kind remembrance to all old friends, I subscribe myself,

LEOZ.

At a boarding house at Milledgeville, the day on which the ordinance of secession was passed, some of the delegates, who were impatient to be out of the crowd who were shouting for the independent State of Georgia, reproached the cook for not having supper earlier. He replied: "Well, gentlemen, I hear you say 'dis morrow' you would be out'n de 'Nited States for tree 'clock to-day, an' I 'bout 'twould be late 'fore you get back to supper." They excused him.

Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court died at his residence in Ohio, on the morning of the 4th inst. He had been in very feeble health for some months.

Texas—"Old San Jacinto."

All eyes are now turned in the direction of the "Lone Star" State, as the present indications are that the "first act" in the great Reaction Drama, which must inevitably follow the *coup d'etat* of the Cotton State precipitators, will in all probability make its debut there. In no one of the seceding States have the people been more grossly imposed upon than in Texas. From the Texas correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, we extract the following as conveying an idea of the true state of affairs in that State:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 20, 1861

Believing that there are many misguided secessionists in Missouri, I enclose you the address of Gov. Houston, and ask you to publish it, as a plain statement of facts, so that the friends of law and order may see to what extremities a revolutionary spirit may lead.

A few irresponsible men called for a Convention and ordered an election. The movement and the demand for an extra session of the Legislature meant secession, few could fail to see. Yet many advocated them professing the most loyal devotion to the Union. The election was held under the lash of excitement, and about one-third of the voters of the State went to the polls. The delegates assembled, and they placed a secession ordinance before the people. The falsest statements in regard to the change of Houston and other prominent men were put forward. The cry of secession, for the purpose of reconstruction, was used, and the concealing of the whole truth and telling every possible falsehood, succeeded in carrying the secession ordinance by a very large majority.

A de-potism is upon the people. The usual consequences have followed. Trade paralyzed; money out of the question; many people feeling insecure in liberty and estate, and seeking new homes; the United States army driven off; our frontier exposed; our internal improvements and the cause of education arrested. No man can see the end.

You may ask me if the people cannot be aroused? Look at the state of things in all these "Confederated States." Few presses have the boldness or independence to speak out the facts as they are. The mails are under the control of the disunionists, and nearly all prominent politicians are in the movement, finding their reward as members of Conventions, military officers, or in the promise of giving to everybody everything, and making everybody independent of everybody else. Large standing armies are being raised; life tenure in office is proposed; a heavy tariff is grinding us; a government at Montgomery is grinding away without any responsibility to the people. If liberty survives all this we shall owe it to good fortune rather than to the disposition of the leaders or the vigilance of the oppressed masses.

No one more deplored the triumph of the Republican party than myself. But while we had Congress and a million majority of voters, I did not fear for the rights of the South, and as to the great fact I was willing to prepare for that by demanding Constitutional amendments, and building up a great Union party.

But I do fear the results of a revolution which has been so deceptive in its every step. And now I feel that the real ends, aims and purposes are still concealed.—Despotism is the goal to which we are running. It is impossible for five millions of people to support a government on a large scale without heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. Permanent disunion cannot take place without large abridgements of liberty, and of the means of gain, removals and locomotion of the masses. Needless revolution and demoralization are twin-brothers. A government founded upon one idea must be exacting, and more or less oppressive. And at last permanent separation is no remedy for a single existing evil. It gives no additional security to slavery—makes no man more honest—develops no additional resources—adds none to the brains of small beer politicians, nor does it make us more powerful to crush the accursed spirit of abolitionism at the North. G. W. P.

We also extract the following from Gov. Houston's Address. We wish our space would permit the insertion of the whole of it:

"Flow citizens, in the name of your liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pauper to the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath."

I am ready to be ostracized sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience and the loss of my self-respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority; but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacant. If those who ostracize me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government that they had reared, rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last almost of a race, who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I will not forget these principles, which I have

fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake, and am willing to do so again.

I PROTEST IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS AGAINST ALL THE ACTS AND DOINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, AND DECLARE THEM NULL AND VOID! I solemnly protest against the acts of its members, who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people, is an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18th, I am required to appear at its bar to-day and take the test oath. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its President has been less gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments, through a refusal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural.

SAM. HOUSTON.

Council Bluffs and St. Jo Railroad.

The Council Bluffs *Bugle* gives the following account of the progress and prospects of the above road:

"The road will be, when finished, fifty miles in length, including all side tracks. It is designed to connect at the State line with the 'Platte County Railroad,' which is now finished to Savannah, north of St. Joseph Mo., and soon will be finished to Forest City, about fifty miles north from St. Joseph. From Forest City the road will be constructed upon the Missouri River bottom—a level plain, where the grading will not cost over \$250 to the mile, and the road will be completed during the present season, (if money matters are not seriously disturbed by our national difficulties) to the north line of the State of Missouri, where the two roads will connect, and give to the citizens of Council Bluffs, a railroad connection via the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, with all the cities of the South and East.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad has a subscription to its stock of over \$160,000, besides it has quite a large amount of lands which will be made valuable by its completion. One third of the road is graded and timber ties for one half of the road are now upon the line. The contract for building the road is let to Mr. Charles Hendrie, who is to complete the road in twelve months from the first day of January, 1861.

Mr. Hendrie built the first 37 miles of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which cost nearly three times as much per mile as our road is to cost, and we believe that he has both the experience and means to enable him to comply with the conditions of his contract. The cost of the road will be less than \$500,000.

"You Kin Come In."

A worthy friend from the farming districts, who occasionally drops in upon us passing through his neighborhood a horseback, stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside, and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family" came to the door and accosted the traveler with—

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay all night," was the reply.

"What are yer?"

This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation.

"I mean, what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air yer far this Union or aginst it?"

This was a poser, as the traveler was not certain whether "the man of the house" was a Union man or a Secessionist, and he was anxious to "tie up" for the night—so he made up his mind and said: "My friend, I am for the Union and Consti—"

"Stranger, y-e-o-u kin come in!"

It is needless to add that the traveler dismounted, and both man and horse were hospitably taken care of for the night.—*Nashville Banner.*

A Queer Frog.

On the Island of False River is found a frog whose peculiarities, we believe, have hitherto escaped the attention of naturalists. It is called the "egg frog," from its great lankness after "hen fruit," and is a great nuisance to farmers in consequence. Being unable to break the shell of the egg, it is swallowed whole, after which the frog climbs a tree and then precipitates itself to the ground. The fall breaks the shell, and the frog spits it out, piece by piece. Queer frog that—*Baton Rouge (La.) Sugar Planter.*

Yes; well, suppose that peculiar frog found in False River, being without power to break an egg shell, "swallows it whole," climbs a tree and falls down for the purpose of breaking the shell, what does it want to "spit it out, piece by piece" for? "Queer frog that," surely.

The receipts of cotton at New Orleans continue to fall off, and a further and important decrease is looked for in the next few weeks. In consequence of this belief, there are few estimates of a crop above four million bales indulged in, while the majority are now estimating below that figure. A number of boats engaged in the carrying trade are preparing to haul off.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned desires to sell or rent his house and lot in Brownville. For particulars enquire of Richard Brown, Brownville. H. S. THORPE. April 11, 1861. 240-24

PUBLIC MEETING.

As the citizens of Brownville are aware, the Commissioners of Nemaha county have under consideration the erection of a Jail and, perhaps, other county Buildings. The undersigned deem it but proper that Brownville take auxiliary steps in reference thereto. They therefore join in calling a public meeting at Johnson's Hall, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of consultation. Let everybody attend.

D. J. Martin, Jacob Strickler,
Luther Hoadley, S. Belden,
Jno. L. Carson, E. W. Thomas,
Chas. B. Smith, Wm. H. Hoover,
T. W. Bedford, C. W. Wheeler,
David Seigel, Thos. H. Talbot,
James Berry, Henry Emerson,
R. W. Furnas, D. H. McLaughlin,
John H. Maun, A. S. Holladay.

SARZA—We have long supposed this celebrated drug had come to an exploded bubble, but we are assured that those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarzapilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations which contain about as much of its real virtues as they do of Gold dust.—It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarzapilla gathered in the world is consumed in the old countries or Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best way to employ for the mastery of disease.—Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alternative, which can be relied on, and our country will not need to be assured that anything Doctor AYER makes is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advertisement column) designed to make it this "chief of drugs" which should aid the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Celt, New York.*

A CURB-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. J. Curtis' Manna-Like Liniment. If some of our skeptical friends could hear those whom it has relieved descend 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 DRUG STORE

IN BROWNVILLE.

Whitney's Block, Main Street.

J. J. THURMAN,

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has removed his Drug Store from Sidney, Iowa, to this place, and is now open and having added thereto an extensive stock of

Fresh Drugs,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints and Oils,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
For Medical Purposes,
Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Perfumery,
Fine Toilet Soap,
&c., &c., &c.

Invites the public patronage.

Physician's Prescriptions attended to at all hours, day and night.

Brownville, April 11th, 1861. 240-24

GROCERIES.

A select stock of light Groceries constantly on hand and for sale at reduced rates at the new store of J. J. THURMAN.

Brownville, April 11th, '61. 240-24

DOORS AND SASH.

For an excellent and cheap article of Pine Door and Sash call at the new store of J. J. THURMAN.

Brownville, April 11th, '61. 240-24

Well Buckets and Wheel's.

J. J. THURMAN has on hand a lot of No. 1 Well Buckets and Wheel's.

Brownville, April 11th, '61. 240-24

New Supply of Stoves.

I have just received a new supply of COOK STOVES.

Of the latest and most improved patterns, which I propose to sell at such prices as cannot be equaled off. The public are invited to call and examine. As usual my stock of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware is large and of my own manufacture.

April 11, 1861. 240-24

Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

I am prepared to sell a valuable tract of land adjoing the city of Brownville. There are 150 acres in the tract, mostly heavy timber, and 20 acres under cultivation. A rare bargain can be had in this piece of land.

Apply in person, or by letter, to R. W. FURNAS, Brownville, N. T. 240-24

THOMAS DAVIS.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN

SURGEON.

TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA.

Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.

April 11, '61. 240-24

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 Bennett & Company, and the other in favor of William F. Enders & Company, and both against Augustus Lyford and John P. Berry, partners under the name of Lyford & Berry, 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 13th day of May A. D. 1861, at half past ten o'clock A. M., of said day, the following described real estate to-wit: Lot number 6 in block number 109, with the storehouse and all the improvements thereon, situated in the Town of Peru, Nebraska. Also lots 6 and 7 of the northeast and northwest fractional quarters of section number 31, in township number 6, north of range number 15, east of the 6th principal meridian. All the above described property situated in said County of Nemaha, taken as the property of said Augustus Lyford & John P. Berry.

By JOHN H. MORRISON, Deputy.

April 10, 1861. 240-24

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I. T. Whyte & Co.,

Agts. Extraordinary.

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 defendant James Estriele in the above entitled cause, and in favor of the plaintiff therein, I. T. Whyte & Co., for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, and the costs of said amounting to eleven dollars and sixty-five cents; I, J. B. Wells, Sheriff of said county in said Territory have been directed to sell 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 13th day of May, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described property to-wit: The southeast quarter of section number 30, township number 3, of range 18, east of the 6th principal meridian, containing 40 acres; the above property situated in Nemaha county taken as the property of James Estriele.