

# The Gate City.

KEOKUK:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15.

THE DES MOINES VALLEY WAR is published every Monday at this office, is one of the oldest papers in Iowa, and has a widely extended circulation throughout the Des Moines Valley, Northern Missouri, and Western Illinois.

## The Ultimate Result.

Our Government is in its theory a Constitutional Republic. The ultimate decision upon the merits of principles, measures and men, is left to the people at the ballot-box. Hitherto the voice of the people thus expressed in the election of a President to administer the Government, and in the designation of his general line of policy, has been accepted by the country in quiet acquiescence.

But now it seems all this is to be changed; the party defeated at the ballot box resorts to menaces, to treacherous plots and to secession in order to reverse the verdict of the people or break up the Government. Officers, high in the confidence of the President, have been plotting for months to bankrupt the Treasury, supply arms for those who are plotting forcible resistance to the laws, and to put the force of the country in such a defenceless condition that they may be readily seized by the enemies of the Government.

Then, in the midst of scenes like these, leading Senators of the opposition, not engaged in these treasonable schemes for the dissolution of the Union, such as Crittenden and Douglas, instead of advocating the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of rebellion against the Government, embrace the opportunity to attempt to coerce concessions by threats of civil war, of the very points which the people had just decided against them at the ballot-box; and thereby they lend their aid and countenance to draw this country into the imitation of the practice of the South American Republics. First a decision at the ballot-box, then plots and counter plots, to be followed—if the successful party at the election refuses to succumb—by open war.

Let the Government yield now and surrender to the armed secessionists, and those that are rendering them aid and comfort in Congress may be enabled to glory over the downfall of the Republican party, but they will have taught lessons which will sink this Government of ours into contempt, and will stimulate defeated parties at each succeeding election to combine to wrest from the victors by arms what they lost by the suffrages of the people.

If Congress and the Government at Washington should surrender and concede the demands of the hostile secessionists and armed traitors of the South, this Government ceases to be an elective Republic in which the will of the people, peaceably expressed at the ballot-box, is the ultimate test of authority.

And to such a pass would the policy of those who boasted of their devotion to the Union and their determination to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws bring this Government; and that, too, in the face of their oft-repeated assertions that the secessionists have no sufficient or justifiable grounds for their conduct.

Senator Hunter made a speech in favor of secession. His idea is to let the Union go quietly to pieces, and then begin the work of reconstruction—the new government to have a dual Executive.

Senator Harlan replied in a strong speech, saying that the North was willing to stand by the compromise of 1850, which the South itself had suggested and carried through, and he said that the Northwest was determined to keep the mouth of the Mississippi open.

Exchange.—In St. Louis on the 11th the news that Exchange in Chicago had gone up to 8 per cent. caused an advance to 6 on the East and 7 on New Orleans. Currency and bankable funds were again on a par. Discredited Illinois passed in trade, but was not taken by bankers. Money tight.

The Mississippi Delegation announced the secession of their State from the Union, and bade the House of Representatives farewell on Saturday last.

Thomas has resigned and Mr. Dix has been appointed to succeed him in the Treasury Department.

A Broadside from "Old Ironsides." A patriotic letter from Commodore Charles Stewart, addressed to the officers of the Anderson meeting in Philadelphia, appears in the Inquirer Saturday morning. In this letter the venerable Commodore says:

For more than sixty years of national service under the union of these States, I have held it as a maxim, that the honor of an officer in his country's service pledged his fidelity to his constitutional oath, together with his entire obedience to all laws passed by Congress, or orders issued by proper authority in conformity with the Constitution under which he served; as also the exercise of a sound discretion and deliberate judgment in all cases where the security of lives and property entrusted to his care is involved—giving, at the same time, due and deliberate reflection, before acting, upon any matter arising within his control, which, perchance, might be circumscribed by international law, or by the honor or interests of his country.

As an important nation, we should bear in mind that, through the imperfection of human nature, no combination, even of the most profound and virtuous minds, can arrive at perfection; and that all difficulties and dangers cannot in a first essay in forming a code for the perpetuity and stability of a bond of fraternal brotherhood and union, be foreseen and provided for in so extensive a community of power; and our own unfortunate experience may teach us in future that no compromise will ever prove to be a corrective for wrongs done or meditated.

My voice is, millions for the redress of just grievances, but not one cent for imaginary ones.

## Sacrifice of Principle.

Douglas and the Democracy contended before the election that the people of the Territories have the inherent right to regulate their affairs in their own way. Since the election, however, they have turned tail on this doctrine of the inherent rights of the people, and propose, instead, to crush out the rights of the people of the Territories by forcing slavery upon those South of thirty-six thirty, and forcing freedom upon those North of that line.

That "great principle," squelched by Dred Scottism and condemned by the Breckinridgers, has at length been inhumanly massacred by its unnatural father, and its noisy advocates join in the bloody orgy of the sacrifice. What do Douglas politicians care for a principle, however great or sacred, that won't win?

## The Duty of the Douglasites.

Geo. C. Acheson was called to preside over the deliberations of an enthusiastic Union meeting, held at Fairfield, on the 8th of January.

We make the following brief extract from the address delivered by him on that occasion on account of its frank and fearless avowal of the plain duty of all patriotic citizens, of whatever political party, in the present emergency:

Fellow-citizens, we are told that this Constitution and this Union are in danger, and if we can credit the news which fly daily with lightning speed along the wires, there is reason to fear. And here let me ask whence the danger—or rather let me ask, and particularly ask of those who, with me, voted for Stephen A. Douglas—who caused his defeat—who secured the election of his opponent? I aver that it was done by the action of those very men who now make the election of Lincoln a pretext for their endeavors to pull down and destroy the Government made by our fathers. Secession commenced at Charleston in the Democratic Convention, when these very men, although in a minority, said virtually to that Convention, unless you submit to our dictation we will secede—we will break down the time-honored Democratic party; and they did it, and thus secured the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States; and now, my friends, that election having been regular and constitutional, I aver that it is the duty of every loyal citizen to insist upon his inauguration into that office.

But, fellow-citizens, it is said that we are on the verge of civil war. God forbid it! God forbid it! Next to the total destruction of our Government, I consider civil war the worst evil that could befall us. How is this calamity to be averted? The wisest heads in this nation are now engaged in endeavors to solve this question, and perhaps it will become me, an humble citizen, to advance an opinion. Nevertheless I have an opinion, and I here avow it: Before God, I believe the safest and surest way to prevent our excited brethren in the South from resorting to force, is to prepare to meet them on that basis; the unarmed man invites attack, whilst he who is prepared to meet his adversary, keeps him at bay.

Fellow-citizens, we have the best Government on earth—the best that ever has been—the best, I believe, that the ingenuity of man can devise. One of the rights secured to us by our Constitution, one of the dearest rights to freedom, I am now exercising—freedom of speech—freedom of expression on all subjects, I care not what, and I pray God the day may soon come when this great blessing may be enjoyed as securely in Boston and New Orleans as it is to-day in Iowa.

And now, fellow-citizens, I trust in this Union Meeting we may all be of one mind, that our hearts may beat together in union, and that we may here to-night say to the world, calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, that we love with undying devotion the Constitution and the Union as our fathers framed them, and that we will love and defend them forever.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Lieut. Talbot reports that the condition of Ft. Sumter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. 27 guns are mounted in the first and third tiers, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrasures are blocked up. The Fort, he thinks, can hold out for two months with the present supplies, there being plenty of food and good water. The statement of abundant supplies were probably made by the officers, to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Major Anderson's brother has repeatedly stated that the supplies were abundant.

It is said that the Administration is determined to send supplies at all hazards, and it is reported to-day that the Brooklyn will go down, and, if necessary, engage the batteries on Morris Island without crossing the bar, while another steamer escorts the Star of the West to Ft. Sumter.

It is said Gen. Wm. O. Butler of Ky. goes into the War Department. He is regarded by Kentuckians here as a decided Southern man, and public opinion is wavering as to the President's policy.

The Times' correspondent, referring to the difficulty between Scott and Toombs, says during the conversation Scott made some severe remarks, and upon the 11th was given, when Gen. Scott rose to resent it but Senator Gwin interfered and parted them. It is rumored that hostile notes have passed between them.

## From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11. A joint resolution from the House relative to the preserving of the status quo was received by the Senate to-day a substitute was offered, asking of the President an assurance of the absolute status quo for sixty days, unless to repel hostile invasions.

This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a select committee. The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening of polls at the time of election for delegates to take the sense of voters whether any action of Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by yeas 77, nays 62.

## Latest From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11. A private dispatch to the Courier says that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacola harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that 300 men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens. Henry W. Connor, a member of the South Carolina Convention, died this evening. He was a banker, doing business at Charleston and New Orleans.

## Toombs and Scott.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. At a private dinner party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Gen. Scott. According to relations in Congressional circles the conversation turned on sending troops to Charleston, when Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West.

The General, with much earnestness, asked if it was possible that he, as an American, desired such an event.

Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there could be sunk with her.

Scott thereupon said, he was responsible for what he said.

Toombs remarked, you have known me for 25 years, and are aware that I too am responsible.

The matter here ended but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress to-morrow.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived here with dispatches from Maj. Anderson to the Government.

Hunter's speech to-day produced a profound sensation.

## From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. The steamer Star of the West, Captain McGowan, has arrived. She reports: Wednesday 1 a. m. made Charleston bar and I said to myself, when she proceeded to enter the harbor. When off Morris Island, was fired into by the batteries at that point, 17 shots being fired at her, one taking slight effect on her port bow, and a second as she turned to leave the harbor on the starboard quarter, one ball passed between the smoke-stack and the engine beam. Finding it impossible to land troops, was returning to sea at 9 a. m. when the fire was continued; several shots being fired; afterwards succeeded in getting to sea without any further damage to the vessel or those on board. In coming out over the bar struck twice; remained outside the bar over Wednesday night. That night saw steamers coming out the harbor; supposed them to be pursuing; extinguished lights, and was not seen by them. Same night spoke ship Emilio St. Pierre of and for Charleston, at anchor, who had been refused admittance on account of having the American flag flying.

The troops will remain aboard until orders are received from Washington. She lies at anchor at the foot of Chambers st. in the North River.

The Star of the West also reports that it is only vessels of light draught of water that can get within distance of Charleston harbor to do service, and also those in charge of the batteries on Morris Island are not the inexperienced gunners that was supposed, which was plainly visible from the shots which flew lively about the vessel.

The general feeling among the troops and crew on board is in favor of being landed at Fort Sumter, and the men are anxious to return with proper means for offence and defence.

## Latest From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. The Sec'y of the Treasury, Mr. Dix, will not enter upon the duties of his office till after next week, having to arrange some business in New York.

There was a Cabinet meeting last night on the despatches from Maj. Anderson brought by Lieut. Talbot. There is no reason to believe that anything further will be yielded to South Carolina.

It is believed the bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature, prohibiting the Mayor or Sheriff of St. Louis from using a military force to suppress riot, looks to the seizure of the federal property, and hence troops were sent thither.

## Arsenal Taken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. A special dispatch to the Herald, dated N. Orleans, Jan. 11th, says all the fortifications are now in possession of Louisiana troops. The U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge in command of Major Hays and two companies, refused to surrender. This morning the Arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was held between Governor Moore and Major Hays, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at 11 o'clock to-day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

The Crusader has not entered the Mississippi. The excitement continues very great.

## From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 11. The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession, yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 7.

## Seward's Speech.

On Saturday Mr. Seward's proposed speech attracted everybody to the Senate Chamber. The following is the batch the telegraph makes of it:

Mr. Seward said, Congress re-assembled this winter in the presence of dangerous conditions of business, and in the disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of sedition combinations to overthrow the Union. The Union is not more the body than liberty is the soul of the nation. He avowed his adherence to the Union, and its integrity in all its parts; with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or war; with every consequence of honor or dishonor, life or death.

After saying the Union cannot be saved by mutual recrimination or the continuance of debate on the constitutional power of Congress over slavery in the Territories, or discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States into obedience, he said if this Union is to go on the latter question will give way to a more practical one: whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in dissolution. He opposed civil war; did not know what the Union would be worth if preserved by the sword, yet said he did not agree with those who desire to avert the calamity, who advise conventional or unopposed separation, or what they call a reconstruction of the Union. The Union can be dissolved, not by secession, but by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States. Congress ought not to remain impassive; it ought, if it can, to redress any real grievances of the offended States, and then ought to supply the President with all means necessary to preserve the Union in full exhibition and discreet exercise of his authority. Beyond this, with proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

He argued at length on the advantages of the Union and the effects of disunion, from all points of view. What is the ground of discontent? It is that the disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments urged in favor of the successful candidate in the late canvass. He said the Constitution didn't require the arguments of one party to be satisfactory to another, and that the Constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction is in renewed debates and ultimate rebarbaring in a subsequent election. He denied that the Republicans perverted power for the purpose of oppression, for they never held power.

After further remarks he said he agreed that as concerned the bondmen, the laws of the State within which a man is property are supreme, and that on his escape to another State the Constitution regards him a bondman who shall be delivered, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due. While thinking acts of Congress on the subject should be modified to protect freemen being carried into slavery, he agrees that all the laws of States, free or slave, relating to this class of persons, contravening the Constitution of the United States, ought to be repealed, and was willing to vote for an amendment to the Constitution that Congress should never have the power to abolish or interfere with slavery within the States. If Kansas were admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution and the organic laws of other Territories could be repealed, he could vote to authorize the admission of two new States which should include them, reserving the right to organize the subdivisions whenever necessary into several convenient States, but he did not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them the ulterior embarrassment would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. I prefer, when the angry excitement of the House shall have subsided, one, two, or three years hence, a convention of the people to decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law should be made. He was ready to vote for any properly guaranteed laws to prevent mutual invasions of the States by citizens of other States and punish those who shall aid or abet them. Lastly, he was in favor of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Seward concluded by saying: I shall cheerfully support the Government in whatever prudent, yet energetic effort it shall make to preserve public peace and maintain the Union, advising only moderation, forbearance and conciliation, and by expressing the conviction that the hour was not yet come for this great nation to fall.

Woe, woe, to the man who life his hand against it! It shall continue and endure, and men in after times shall declare that this generation which saved the Union from sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnificence, even that one which laid its foundation on the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

We learn from Washington that the retiring representatives from South Carolina sent back by the Commissioners, whom Mr. Buchanan wouldn't treat with, and collected a little stationery that was due them. This was the principal business transacted by those plenipotentiaries. It appears that \$25 worth of stationery is allowed to each member of the House. The South Carolina representatives were at Washington only three weeks, and, of course, did not use up their allowance. But in the excitement of the revolution they forgot to call for their stationery account before they left. This was the business the Commissioners finished. They took back in their trunks the paper, and sand, and quills, and steel pens, and sealing wax, and envelopes, that each functionary was entitled to, to make up his \$25. There is a suspicion, and that at Washington was the main thing, that the Commissioners came for, and that their ostensible object was only a blind.—[Tribune.]

Congress.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Lung Trochiscs," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines and Minn.  
RAILROAD.  
Open to Ottumwa, 76 Miles.  
CHANGE OF TIME.  
One Train each way Daily.  
On and after MONDAY, JAN. 11th 1861, and until further notice, one daily train will run each way (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.  
Will leave KEOKUK at 11:00 a. m., arriving at OTTUMWA, at 5:00 p. m.  
Will leave OTTUMWA at 11:00 a. m., and arrive at KEOKUK at 5:00 p. m.

Passengers taking the Mail Train from Keokuk at 11:00 a. m. make sure connections with Stages for Eldridge, Oklawaha, Des Moines, &c. THROUGH TICKETS, as low as the lowest, may be had at the Office for all points in Middle, Western and Southern Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, &c., &c.

TICKET OFFICE.—At the Depot, foot of Johnson street. GEO. WILLIAMS, JR. Superintendent. Jan. 12 '61 d&w

GEO. C. ANDERSON. ALEX. BARCLAY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. C. Anderson & Co.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS A PARTNER in the Banking House of ALAN BARCLAY, who has been my partner for the last six years. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm and style of

GEO. C. ANDERSON & CO.

Being one of the oldest Banking Houses (if not the oldest) in Iowa, the new firm solicits a continuance of former patronage so liberally extended to them. They will make Collections and remit—loss Exchange—on the day of payment, free of charge. Their references are as formerly by the senior partner, viz:

Winthrop, Lanier & Co., Bankers, New-York. Park Bank, N. Y. Edward W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. Clapp, Fuller & Browne, Bankers, Boston. Howard Banking Company, Hoffmann & Geispeke, Chicago. Marine Bank, Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh. Merchants' Bank, Kramer & Dapka, Bankers, &c. Gilmore & Brotherton, Bankers, Cincinnati. A. D. Hunt & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. Central Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo. Keokuk, Ia., '61. GEO. C. ANDERSON.

LETTER LIST.  
LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 15, 1861.

LADIES' LIST.  
Andrews Miss Louisa Allen Miss Lucie  
Armstrong Miss Mary E. Archie Miss Anna  
Armstrong Miss Mary E. Archie Miss Anna  
Beebe Mrs. Lucy P. Applegate Miss Margaret  
Crose Mrs. Catharine Smith Mrs. Eliza  
Dove Mrs. Rev. Wm. A. Denney Mrs. M. D.  
Desires Miss Mary J. 2  
Graham Miss Hannah Helwig Miss A. E.  
Hays Miss Anna Hinsdale Mrs. Vianna  
Johnston Mrs. C. James Miss Emily E.  
Kelley Mrs. Elizabeth Loomis Miss Mary  
Lochmeyer Miss L. Lambright Mrs. Ingerbor  
Money Miss Elizabeth Murphy Miss Laura  
Meinley Miss Mary Murphy Miss Rose  
McClary Miss Abby McGowan Miss Lucinda  
McDaniel Mrs. Hollida  
Nicholson Hannah Overmier Miss Sarah  
Olier Mrs. Susan Holt Mrs. Elizabeth  
Robertson Mrs. Sarah Rosemire Miss Emily  
Read Miss Sarah Reynolds Miss Margaret  
Stickney Miss Annie Stockwell Miss Mattie  
Sheridan Miss Eliza Scudder Miss Stephana M.  
Simons Mrs. J. E. Schunbead Miss Elizabeth 2  
Toban Miss Mary Taylor Mrs. F. M.  
Uter Miss Emma Walker Mrs. Martha  
Wilkins Caroline Whistler Mrs. Mary A.  
Wiley Miss Susan Williamson Mrs. Sarah A.  
Wolgamoot Miss Sarah A.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.  
Ackley Tqqs. Ault Andrew McOsslin  
Bond Edward 3 Brown L. W. C.  
Bogan W. L. 2 Beard Miles B.  
Burns Peter Bos Rikbert  
Bel. Jesse W. Barber R. K.  
Bauman Mich'l. Bessworth John  
Boyle Rev. T. D. Boyer Jos. L.  
Ballenger M. Arie Beckel John C.  
Boan B. J. Beadle Horace 2  
Brechtel Matthias 2  
Caffrey John Crotty Geo.  
Craton Jas. Carroll W. J. 2  
Chandler David Crocker Jos.  
Calhoun J. E. Collins Mich'l.  
Carl Isaac J. Corer Chester  
Carpwright Thos. Copeland John  
Deter Theodore Douglas Wm.  
Dugan Thos. Duncan John T.  
Dillon Thos. Downey John  
Ewers Wm. Fields Bartley  
Fox Henry Ford Charles B.  
Griffith Jacob Goblen B.  
Green F. N. Green, Wragg & Co.  
Hardwick John W. Hook Wm.  
Hoffmann John Henderson Moses  
Harris R. B. Higgins John  
Harwood Jos. Howard Geo. H.  
Johnston Rob't. Johnson Wm. R.  
Kenny John Kenan Pat.  
Keith Thos. Koyle Mich'l.  
Knap & Caldwell  
Lee Geo. C.  
Lee Charles Miretto C.  
Markle Geo. W. 2 Murrell Seth  
Miller Horatio G. 2 Main John  
Murray John Meiser John  
Miller R. Noyland K.  
Nox John Nittale Heinrich  
Newton Ashley Organ W. F.  
Palum Wm. Parrish W. D.  
Poyner S. C. W. Robinson Mr.  
Rohr Nelson Rockwall S. M.  
Smith Simon Steven D. A.  
Smith T. H. Sperry John  
Smith A. H. Sieler Henry  
Smith W. H. Sculling Henry  
Smith W. H. & Co. Stevens Oliver C.  
Schottler John Sweeney Jas.  
Starkwell John H. Swift Thos.  
Sterling Rob't. Turner Jas.  
Teabo Henry Turner Dr. Wm.  
Vanderkar A. L. 2 Warehime David  
Woods John R. Worley Sam. 3  
West Henry Williams Jos.  
Wells W. H. 2 Walker Jas. S.  
Wilson Chas. L. Williams Lyander  
Witt Zebula Watt Jas. C.  
Williams W. B. Watt Jas. C.  
Persons calling for letters will please say, advertised.  
R. McALLISTER, P. M.  
January 15, 1861.

NEW BOOKS, NEW BOOKS.  
JACK IN THE FORECASTLE.  
Orgrim's Popular Tales, Miss Gilder's "Garret," the Prince's Ball, Nemesis, Crisley's American Lawyer, The Witches of New York, Woods and Waters, El Furedis, And a large assortment of Juvenile Books. Just received at

OGDEN, BROWNELL & CO.'S, City Book Store, No. 52 Main-st.

Dec'd-4

HOOTS AND SHOES.  
S. A. DUKE and W. H. BARRETT having formed a partnership in the shoe business would ask a share of the public patronage and a continuance of the old custom of the house.

We have concluded that in these hard times it is no disgrace to work, and to be practical workmen, we will devote ourselves to the manufacture of custom work, thus guaranteeing good fit and honest workmanship, as it is our interest to make both.

We shall keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Eastern work, which will be sold very low. S. A. DUKE & BARRETT.

Oct 23-4

Best Music Newly Bound Free of Charge.  
Those wishing to purchase Sheet Music for a bound volume, can have the binding done free of charge, if they will purchase Music to the amount of \$5 or more.

First class Pianos and Melodions for sale at bargain. J. D. PATRICK, 73 Main-st. Jan'd-4 Agent for Gate City Music Store.

NEW BOOKS.  
ENCYCLOPEDIA of Religious Knowledge. Gould Brown's Grammar of English Grammar. do Grammar Improved. do First Lines of English Grammar. Andrews' Latin-English Lexicon. Critchenden's Counting House Edition of Book-keeping. Spills & Surrens' French Dictionary. Blank Drafts, Notes, &c. Sectional Maps of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. For sale by

M. W. WESTCOTT, Main-st. near 4th. dcl-4-d

WOODS AND WATERS; on, THE SARANAC AND RACKET. BY ALFRED B. STREET.

WITH Map of Route, and Nine Illustrations on Wood, Photographed from the Original Drawings. 1 Vol., cloth, 360 pages. Price \$1.25. Just received at

OGDEN, BROWNELL & CO.'S, City Book Store, No. 52 Main-st. Nov'15-4

Disolution.  
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Edwards & McAllister, as Attorneys at Law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. EDWARDS. RICHARD McALLISTER. Just received at

OGDEN, BROWNELL & CO.'S, City Book Store, No. 52 Main-st. Nov'24-4

WE have just received from New York 2 casks of peeled Dried Peaches, for sale at our store, No. 88 Main-st. Nov'24-4

CASH PAID FOR COTTON BAGS by W. H. AUSTIN & CO., 118 Main-st. Nov'24-4

STICKLES.—A good article of Sticks for sale by S. W. & H. TUCKER.

## POPULAR TRADE!!

Fall, 1860.

DURKEE & CO.,

Main-Street, Keokuk,

ARE RECEIVING AND OFFERING A

LARGE STOCK

OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

The following DRESS GOODS &c., are NEW STYLE AND RECENT IMPORTATIONS:

Plain and Fancy Silks.

Foulard Silks

Crepe de Bege.

Poil de Chevers,

Broche Barege Anglais,

Zalzorines

Bareged Flounced Robes,

Organdie Robes

Mohair de Chens,

8-4 Black Bareges.

French Printed Jaconets.

100 pcs Printed Lawns at 10 & 12 c

100 pieces Chally De Laines—new style—at 12 1-2 cts;

Together with a full assortment of all kinds of STAPLE

Domestic Goods, In which we shall offer great inducements. As one of our firm resides in New York, we shall continue to receive weekly supplies throughout the season.

## CARPETS!

In this Department can always be found the leading styles of

AXMINSTER VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, PATENT TAPESTRY INGRAIN, COTTON WARP INGRAIN, VENETIAN & HEMIS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

And all kinds of CURTAIN GOODS, GILT CONICES, &c., &c., &c.

Our system is

ONE PRICE ONLY!

AND NO DEVIATION. TERMS CASH. We make no exceptions to this rule.

Oct'15-4 D. DURKEE & CO.

"DID YOU EVER?"

A Stereoscope and Twelve Views FOR 35 CENTS!

A Stereoscope and 24 Views for

60 CENTS!

Call and Examine them at

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Dec'24-4

EVANS & BIDDLEMAN, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, Leather and Findings,

NO. 128 MAIN-ST., KEOKUK, IOWA, Are now receiving a large and well selected stock of