

The Nebraska Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

VOLUME I.

BROWNVILLE, NEMAH COUNTY, N. T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

NUMBER 23.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
W. FURNAS,
Second Street, bet. Main and Water,
(Lake's Block).
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:
For one year (variably in advance), \$2.00
Six months, 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

For square, (12 lines or less), one insertion, \$1.00
Each additional insertion, 50c
For square, one month, 3.00
Three months, 8.00
Six months, 15.00
One year, 30.00
Business Cards of six lines or less one year, 60.00
For column, one year, 35.00
For half column, one year, 25.00
For one-third column, one year, 15.00
For one-fourth column, one year, 10.00
For one-fifth column, one year, 8.00
For one-sixth column, one year, 6.00
For one-seventh column, one year, 5.00
For one-eighth column, one year, 4.00
For one-ninth column, one year, 3.00
For one-tenth column, one year, 2.00
For one-twelfth column, one year, 1.50
For one-thirteenth column, one year, 1.00
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Advertisements will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a special number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

Advertisements of yearly advertisers will be confined to their own business; and all advertisements for advertising, to be paid for in advance.

Advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND RANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Posters, Blanks, Show Bills, Bill Heads, Checks, Labels, Catalogues, Circulars, Bills of Lading.

SHIPPING BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

and every other kind of work that may be called for. Having purchased, in connection with the "Reflector" Office, an extensive and excellent variety of

JOB TYPE

of the latest styles, we are prepared to do any kind of work mentioned in the above Catalogue, with neatness and dispatch.

The Proprietor, who, having had an extensive experience, will give his personal attention to this branch of business, and his endeavors to please, both in the excellence of his work, and reasonable charges, to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

OSCAR F. LAKE & CO.,
GENERAL

LAND AND LOT AGENTS.
OFFICE on Main bet. 1st and 2d Sts.
Brownville, N. T.

A. S. HOLLIDAY, M. D.
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Obstetrician.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Solicits a share of public patronage, in the various branches of his profession, from the citizens of Brownville and vicinity.

W. HOBLITZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

MISS MARY W. TURNER,
DRESSMAKER
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
First Street, between Main and Water Sts.
Brownville, N. T.

T. L. RICKETTS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER.
BROWNVILLE,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

JOHN S. HOYT,
County Surveyor and Land Agent,
Office on Main bet. 1st and 2d Sts.
Brownville, N. T.

Office on Main bet. 1st and 2d Sts.
Brownville, N. T.

J. HART & SON
SADDLE & HARNESS
MAKERS.
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.
Keep constantly on hand all description of Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.
N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured
by ourselves and warranted to give satisfaction.

SHAW, BUEL & BARBOUR,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
Dry Goods
55 Pearl Street, Cincinnati.
L. BARBOUR, C. G. SHAW, L. C. BUEL, G. H. BARBOUR.

J. D. N. THOMPSON,

NOTARY AT LAW,
LOT AND LAND AGENTS;
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Will attend the Courts of Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Western Iowa.

E. M. M'COMAS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND OBSTETRICIAN.
NEMAH CITY, N. T.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county.

HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,
St. Louis, Mo.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing our
Sweet Mole Hats.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

A. L. COATE,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BROWNVILLE, NEMAH CO.
Nebraska Territory.

C. V. SNOW,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Accoucheur,
ROCKPORT, MO.

R. W. FURNAS,
LAND AND LOT AGENT,
INSURANCE AGENT.
AND AGENT FOR
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

A. A. BRADFORD,
WM. MCLENNAN,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

BRADFORD, MCLENNAN & MCGARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville and Nebraska City,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

BEING permanently located in the Territory, we
will give our entire time and attention to the
practice of our profession, in all its branches. Matters
in Litigation, Collections of Debts, Sales and
Purchases of Real Estate, Selections of Land, Locating
of Land Warrants, and all other business intrusted
to our management, will receive prompt and
faithful attention.

REFERENCES.
S. F. Nuckolls, Nebraska City,
Richard Brown, Brownville,
Wm. Hoblitzell & Co.,
Hon. James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.,
Hon. James M. Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.,
Hon. John R. Shepley, " " " "
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co., " " " "
Messrs. S. G. Hubbard & Co., Cincinnati O.,
Hon. J. M. Love, Keokuk, Iowa,
June 7, 1856.

NUCKOLLS, RUSSELL & CO.
Rockport, Mo.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
Saddlery, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
QUEENWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STOVES, PLOWS, &c.
Also Furniture of all kinds, Window Sash, &c.

A. D. KIRK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Land Agent and Notary Public,
Archer, Richardson county, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted
by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.
And Notary Public,
Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted
to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western
Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1a15-1y

SPRIGMAN & BROWN,
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT
AGENTS.
And General Commission Merchants.
No. 46, Public Landing,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

M. W. EIDEN, J. D. WHITE,
RIDEN & WHITE,
LAND AGENTS.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Having made arrangements by which we will
receive accurate copies of all the Townships
embraced in the Eastern portion of Nebraska, we
are now prepared to offer our services to the
"SQUATTERS OF THE TERRITORY,"
In Filing Declaratory Statements of
Intention to Pre-empt, Securing
Pre-emptions, Locating Land
Warrants and
ENTERING LAND.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT & SOLD.
Land Entered on Time, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to Buying and Selling
Property on commission. Also to making Collections
and forwarding remittances to any part of the Union.
Bills of all kinds always on hand.
RIDEN & WHITE.
REFERENCES.
Hon. A. A. Bradford, Nebraska City,
S. F. Nuckolls, " "
Messrs. Delmon & West, St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller, Washington City,
Thomas Lumpkin, " "
June 25, 1856, v1a15-1y

Miscellaneous.

NEW CURE FOR THE ERYSIPELAS.

From a work entitled "Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon," by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., we select the following:

If it were not for the relief of the feelings by scenes of mirthfulness, few would be able to endure our profession. Diseases of the mind, though often affording exhibitions of a character far from ludicrous, now and then assume a most diverting aspect, and the physician is often put to it to meet the protean phases "of the mind diseased." Never have I seen it in a more ludicrous aspect than once witnessed in the case of a spoiled and wayward patient who was so fortunate as to be exceedingly rich and very ignorant. He was a miserable homunculus, with a villainous intellectual development, almost accephalous—his head indeed very much resembled a frog's—and the end of a cocoa-nut with its three black spots was almost as intellectual as his face. He had a very wretched-looking little wife, and two children about a match for their parents; all spoiled, sensual, passionate, and vulgar.

These people, nevertheless, had a great reverence for me, and I was obliged by the necessities of a youthful practitioner to attend them, keeping a tight rein over their vagaries when occasion required. They quarreled awfully, and often came to blows and scratches. One evening I was summoned to the lady's bedside in great haste; she had as usual an attack of hysterics, in no way alleviated by the refrigerating influence of her potations; for they had lately had a high time of it, and both were intoxicated when I arrived. Crimination and recrimination went high, and I began to be tired of the scene. A fortunate thought struck me. They had been at their usual game of scratching; both of their faces showed the activity of the diversion. There had been a death from erysipelas at the next door, and as they knew the deceased most intimately, they were very much alarmed when, with the view of carrying out my bright thought, I looked very anxious, and told the lady that the scratches looked very like erysipelas. I knew they would be at their customary diversion as soon as my back was turned, and I was resolved to prevent it, and get a good night's rest. Accordingly I affected the deepest regret at the omission in the case of the dead friend of a practice I had formerly known of great efficacy in erysipelas, and informed them I resolved when she died that if another case occurred I would by no means fail to try it.

I consisted in continually fumigating the surface of the body with burned Indian meal and covering the face with a mask to exclude the light. Their alarm was so thoroughly excited that they gladly yielded to my suggestion, inquiring with really distressing solicitude, if it was not too late. Assuring them I would do my best, I sent out for a couple of large salt-sacks, and procured two of the prettiest-looking masks I could get at Woodworth's; two chairs were then placed in the sacks, and a pudding-pan full of Indian meal under each chair, an opening being cut in each bag at the side to admit of the introduction of a hot brick, to produce the fumes from the meal. Placing the beautiful couple with the greatest gravity, one in each sack at a respectful distance, and back to back, with the view of avoiding any fomentation of their bad passions by facilities for eyeing each other—and somewhat fearing, in truth, too close inspection of my own countenance, for I found it hard work to contain myself—I tied the sacks loosely around their necks, and the masks behind their ears, and left them under the care of an Irish servant girl, and the diversion of their own eloquence. I departed in triumph, having fairly bagged my game, and telling them I anticipated an immediate call, which would detain me all night, in the upper part of the city. I kept them so for the best part of two days, assuring them whenever I allowed an interval of a few hours for sleep, that it would be necessary to resume the fumigations on the least return of their anger, for it invariably produced an exceedingly alarming appearance in the scratches, and they should begin to cicatrize before the remedy was discontinued. The result was most fortunate, and by cultivating their good graces, I obtained such an ascendancy over their feeble intellects, that I had only to threaten the bagging process to keep their hands off each other for several years after.

Learning is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, and a support and comfort to the old.

HOW TO MEET A DUELIST.

A few years since, as a New England gentleman called Brown was passing a few days at a hotel in one of our western cities, he had the misfortune to unintentionally offend the susceptible honor of a tall Indiana Colonel, who was one of his fellow boarders. His apologies not being satisfactory, a challenge was sent him, which, however, he declined, upon the ground of conscience scruples. The Colonel, who, by the way, had won two or three encounters quite a reputation as a duelist, at once conceived the idea that his opponent was a coward, and resolved to disgrace him by flogging him in the face of all the assembled wisdom of the house. Accordingly, the next day, at dinner time, in marched the duelist, armed with a formidable cowhide, and advancing to Brown's chair, proceeded to dust his jacket for him in the most approved style. Brown was astonished. Luckily he had been a lieutenant of militia in his native State, and knew the importance of accommodating his enemy by a diversion. So, seizing a gravy tureen he tossed the contents into the face of this belligerent Colonel, and before that hero could recover from the drowning sensation thus occasioned, he sprang upon him with a liberal hand the contents of the dishes around.

"You are an infernal—"
"Coward," the Colonel was about to say, but at that moment a plate of greens struck full upon his mouth, and the word was blocked and lost forever.

"Ha," cried the little New Englander, whose blood was now up, "fond of greens are you? take a potatoe too," and he hurled a telling volley of hard potatoes at him; "excellent eggs here," capital things with calves' heads," and crash came a plate of soft boiled eggs against the side of his cranium.

The blows of the cowhide, which had hitherto descended upon the Yankee's head and shoulders, now began to fall more weakly and wildly, and it became evident that the assailant, half-stunned, choked, and partially blinded, was getting the worst of it. His courage was fast ebbing out.

"Take a turkey," shouted Brown, as a noble old gobbler descended fairly upon the Colonel's head, and bursting, filled his hair and eyes with delicious looking stuffing, "here's the fixings," he continued, as the squash and jelly followed after.

By this time the Colonel was irrevocably defeated, and his meretricious opponent seized a huge plum-pudding, steaming hot, and holding it above his head with both hands, seemed about to bury him beneath it, when the Colonel quailed in terror, and throwing down his cowhide, turned about and made a rush for the door.

"Stop for the pudding, Colonel, stop for the pudding," shouted Brown—"Pudding, Colonel, pudding," screamed all his fellow boarders, amid convulsions of laughter. But the Colonel was too terrified to listen to their kind invitations, and did not cease running until he had locked himself into his room.

But although the Colonel escaped from the plum pudding, he could not escape from the ridicule which the affair occasioned. He subsequently challenged four persons against whom his ire was particularly excited, and they all consented to fight, but availing themselves of the privilege of the challenged party, appointed pudding bags for their weapons. At length the unhappy duelist, finding no one who was willing to shoot or be shot at, was obliged to quit the State.

A ROMANTIC TALE.

A young nobleman of the environs of Moscow fell desperately in love with a young gipsy. He wanted to marry her despite the representations of his father, who managed to send his son from home for some time, and during his absence he took possession of the young girl and married her to his coachman, to whom he gave his freedom and some money. After the wedding night passed away, she ran away, gained the country, and disappeared from all eyes except those of her lover, who pretended to have forgotten her, and entered the guards.

For five years she remained concealed in a hut, and nobody knew that her lover visited her every night; he even married to prevent suspicion. But at last his legitimate wife, tormented by the mysterious life led by her husband, contrived to discover the secret, and then went to the emperor; she threw herself at his feet, and craved vengeance on the perfidious husband.

The poor gipsy girl was seized and confined in an hospital, and her three children disappeared, and she never heard one word of them again. For

four years she suffered anguish of every kind, and every sort of humiliation without a complaint, giving an example of the most patient and gentle resignation in the house where she was confined. The lover was immediately sent off to the army of the Caucasus, where he is still. No correspondence could take place between the lovers during the whole time of their separation. Nevertheless a few days ago an officer reached here (St. Petersburg) from the army, and found means of speaking to the young prisoner, and in the course of conversation he let fall that she was the only obstacle to his return.

Her resolution was at once taken. She found means to escape from the hospital. She went to the house of the legitimate wife of the exiled lover, prayed her to pardon her for depriving her of a husband she could not but love; since she, unhappy as she had been, could not forget him, and she quitted the house. She then went to the river and leaped into one of the holes made in the ice. I have heard what she said to her lover's wife; she was admirable for her simplicity and fervor. She was so beautiful that, when strangers visited the hospital, she was looked up out of the way. I have heard a great many other details of this story which are unspeakably touching, but which I cannot give you here.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE.

But few men, says a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, die of old age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even, though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or, like the candle, to run; the weak burn out.

The inferior animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have usually their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the lion about twenty; the dog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the guinea-pig six to seven years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow its full size.

When the cartilaginous parts of the bone become ossified, the bone ceases to grow. This takes place in man at about twenty years on the average; in the camel at eight; in the horse at five; in the ox at four; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months; in the rabbit at twelve; in the guinea-pig at seven. Five or six times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average; some animals greatly exceed it. But man, of all the animals, is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are a hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches, on the average, four times his growing period; while the dog reaches six times; the cat six times; the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious. Man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we can not tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.

THE WHEEL.

The punishment of the wheel, which was suppressed in 1790, was one of the most frightful which can be imagined. The criminal was extended on a St. Andrew's cross. There were on it eight notches cut, one below each arm, between the elbow and wrist, another between each elbow and the shoulders—one under each thigh, and one under each leg. The executioner, armed with a heavy, triangular bar of iron, gave a violent blow on each of these places, and, of course, broke the bone; and a ninth on the pit of the stomach. The mangled victim was now lifted from the cross, and stretched on a small wheel, placed vertically at one of the ends of the cross, his back on the upper part of the wheel, his head and feet hanging down. The sentence bore, that he was to remain there as long as it pleased God to prolong his life. Many lingered there five or six hours, some longer. A son of a jeweler, in the Place Dauphine, who had murdered

his father, was only relieved by death at the end of twenty-four hours. These unhappy wretches, often uttering horrible blasphemies, always tormented by a continual thirst, incessantly called out for something to drink; a man of God, a priest, never left their side during their excruciating agony, but incessantly put water to their parched lips, wiped the sweat from their burning brow, and pointed to a merciful God above the scaffold, extending his arms to receive them. This holy duty was always discharged by a doctor of the Sorbonne.

THE PLEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE.

The eye does not follow its appointed purpose if it be not employed in looking at the objects which may be presented to it. It is beautifully adapted to the sunlight which is provided for it. The eye is made for the light, and the light for the eye. As is light to the eye, so is knowledge to the mind.

The mind does not fulfil its end if it be not supplied with correct ideas. It is as capable of receiving ideas as the eye is of conveying them, or the impressions out of which ideas are made. All healthful minds admit of improvement, and that perhaps to an indefinite degree. It is an error to imagine for a moment that some minds may not be enlarged and beautified. If the mind be sane, it is not only possible to nourish and expand it, but it is easy to do so. If the senses are at all exercised, the mind must all necessarily be to some extent unfolded. The eye will receive impressions, and the ear will catch sounds, and transmit the result to the mind. This is a law of man's mental constitution, and necessary as any thing can be. The inevitable condition of the mind is, that it shall be affected for good or for evil, in proportion as the senses are wrought upon by eternal objects.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the *Ogdenburgh Sentinel* as follows:

I have found it to be the universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others; as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, their government and doings, on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman; they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

UNDER FOOT.