E ADVERTISER.

W. FURNAS, Editor.
. HOLLADAY, Associate Editor.

SDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1857.

. Parvin, General Advertising Agent, in rear
York, Ladies' and Children's Shoe Store,
Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Wing, American, Canadian and Europe-
ertising and Subscription Office, No. 133,
Street, New York.
S. Swymer, No. 42 Chestnut street, Saint

McLure, Troy, Ohio.
H. H. Darby, Tippecanoe, Ohio.
C. Mushee, Covington, Ky.
Kirk, Archer, Nebraska.
W. Peter, Oregon, Mo.
ow & Hawk, Rockport, Mo.
& White, Nebraska City, N. T.
N. W. Tate, Linden, Mo.
Barnum, Three Grove, N. T.
authorized Agents to solicit Subscriptions and
isements for the Advertiser, and recieve and
for monies thereon.

JOB WORK.

h recent extensive additions of new Type, lored Inks, Bronzes, Cards, &c., made to the tiser" Office, we claim to be able to turn out ork in a manner unsurpassed by any office.— oprietor being a practical printer himself, and in his employ an accomplished and experi- Fancy Job Printer, is determined not to be ssed in the execution of Job Work. Cards g one of Foster's latest improved Card Blanks, Work in Colors, Bronze Work, &c.; eet with particular attention.
rs from a distance will be promptly attended warranted to give satisfaction or no pay.

ns resident in this Territory, coming from portions of the States, often suggest to us ames of persons in their old neighborhoods, who doubtless become subscribers if they could see y of the "Advertiser." We always send a speci- copy, and persons recieving, will consider it a ation to become a regular subscriber. Post- rs and others, feeling sufficient interest to make club, can retain the usual per cent for their e.

Single papers, neatly enveloped for mailing, be had without charge, by visitors and others wish to send occasionally to their friends in the s.

bscriptions received for three, six, nine or e months.

Territorial Warrants and Nemaha County rs—drawing interest—will be taken at par in ment for indebtedness to this Office.

The "Nebraska Advertiser" having ch the largest circulation of any paper he Territory, Wholesale Merchants in Louis, St. Joseph, Cincinnati and er Eastern markets where Nebraska rchants purchase, will find no better ertising medium in the Western Coun-

FLAX SEED.

I have a few bushels of extra Flax Seed to loan in limited quantities, to such of our ens in this County who wish to get a start in d.

HE PRE-EMPTOR'S GUIDE

Is now ready for delivery to Agents, mailing to order on the reception $1.

Orders now in, and those hereafter ceived will be filled in the order in hich they are received.

The Guide can be had at the LAND FFICE and of ROOT & COZZENS in maha City, and of ARMSTRONG & UNKIN, Nebraska City.

LAND OFFICE, OMAHA, N. T.
February, 17th, 1857.

We are informed that Mr. R. W. Furnas is about publish a synopsis of the Pre-Emption Laws, to- ther with late decisions, connected with that sub- ct, and "Town Sites." We think such a publica- n is greatly needed, and a copy should be in the nds of every person in the Territory, as it will part valuable information.

JOHN A. PARKER, Register.
A. R. GILLMORE, Receiver.

We will be absent for several weeks du- g which time the "associate" will act as mmander in chief" of the editorial depart- ent. Our foreman, Mr. LANGDON, will at- nd to the business department.

We intend to bring with us on our return o new presses and a large stock of ma- rial,—paper, type, inks, &c.,—which will ake the "Advertiser" office the most exten- e in the Western country, and will enable to execute book and other job work in a yle unsurpassed by any printing establish- ent.

SOUTH BROWNVILLE.

Such has been the rapid growth of the City Brownville that it has been found necessary extend her border, which has been done by ying off an addition bearing the above name. he many natural advantages of Brownville —abundance of fine Timber, Stone, Coal, and bove all the unequalled farming land com- osing the County in which she is situated— re so well and widely known as to render it nnecessary to more than simply allude to hem in this place. SOUTH BROWNVILLE having all these advantages, claims great periority of ground for building purposes. t is situated immediately adjoining the origi- al City, and has been known heretofore as he Ferguson claim. The land has been ntered and Warranty Deeds are given for roperty sold therein. The town needs only o be seen to render it desirable in every re- pect.

During the last Session of the Missouri Leg- slature a Charter was granted a Rail Road Company to construct a road across that State ear is northern boundary, striking the Mis- ouri River at some point not nearer than 15 miles nor more than 30 miles from the bound- ry line. Of course this road will terminate pposite this place. In view of this the Brown- ville and New Ft. Kearney Rail Road Com- pany has been organized under an act of the Nebraska Legislature, for the construction of a road between the points named. Our people are wide awake to this matter. We have always contended that Brownville was the nearest river point to New Fort Kearney. The recent advertising of the letting of mail con- tracts by the Department, shows this to be the fact, making the distance from here to Fort Kearney *thirty miles nearer than from any other point on the Missouri River*. We purpose the present season devoting a large amount of space in the "Advertiser" in advocating the claims of the "North Missouri" and the "Brownville and Ft. Kearney Railroads." We also solicit communications on the subject, especially from our neighbors of Missouri.

THEY ARE COMING.—Every day brings numbers of new comers to our town and county. We have been advised from quite a number of points in the States for some time past, that there would be a tremendous rush for this part of the Territory this spring. The farming land in this county, as far back from the Missouri river as the Nemaha, is now nearly all taken up by *actual settlers*, who are on the ground opening up farms.

We welcome to the columns of the 'Advertiser a new agricultural correspondent, H. O. MINICK, Esq., and call the particular attention of Farmers, not only in this county but throughout the Territory, to the able and well written article "PLANTING FOREST TREES" found on the first page of the present issue.— The subject is one of vast importance to us— perhaps, more so than any other connected with the farming interests of this Country—and we are pleased to see our intelligent Farmers taking up the subject. It should, in our opinion, be one of the first matters attended to by those taking Prairie claims; and we have often been astonished that so little attention is paid to it. There are many kinds of timber which if planted among the first acts in opening up a farm in this Country, are of sufficient growth to arrive at a period of great value in a very few years—say five or six years. Aside from the value of timber thus secured, Mr. MINICK, very properly remarks its cultivation and growth goes very far—perhaps meets them entirely—towards meeting the objections to a prairie farm, by giving a cheerful, refreshing and varied appearance to all about the premises. Although as is justly claimed, there are many beauties and advantages in a prairie farm, yet the eye soon becomes wearied and the mind restless in continually looking out upon only the green sward and the clear blue sky, which seem to come togetherall around us. The eye wants to look upon, and the ear listen to the rustling leaves as they are kept in motion by the continual prairie breezes; and above all we want something to shield us from the "chilling wintry winds." But we have pursued the subject farther and differently than we intended. We hope the question of "how shall we secure timber on our prairie farms ?" will continue to be agitated until every Farmer in this Territory who resides on the prairie will have planted and under successful cultivation, a sufficiency of timber for all purposes. It *can* be done.

NEMAHA VALLEY BANK.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this institution has changed hands. As the conductor of a public journal in this community, and as an individual, we felt it our duty when informed of this change to learn the causes thereof, and into whose hands the Bank passes. The poor health of JUDGE RIDDLE, rendered it impossible for him any longer to occupy the position of President or attend personally to the management of the concern as he has done heretofore. MR. PEGRAM being personally engaged in another similar institution, at Council Bluffs, could not of course give the necessary attention here, hence the change on the part of the two principal stockholders. MR. BARKALOW and S. E. ROGERS, Esq., are the gentlemen who suceeded the interests referred to above; the former has been elected President. ALEX. HALLAM, Esq., still retains the positions as Cashier, and of him we need say nothing more than that his business intercourse with this community has been such since his residence among us as to establish for him a character as a business man.

Of MR. BARKALOW, the President, we have made considerable effort to inform ourself being a stranger to him personally. He comes recommended highly by business men of our acquaintance; as a man of means, experience and integrity, which are essential qualifications for one in his position. Of MR. ROGERS we need say nothing as he is already well known in this as well as every other part of the Territory as a successful business man.

CALIFORNIA.

There is nothing important from California A bill had been introduced in the Legislature making provision for the legalization of the unconstitutionally contracted State debt by the people themselves. It was thought the bill would pass. A legislative investigation into the conduct of the State Treasurer was in progress, that officer having 'transferred' $124,000 from the public strong box under circumstances somewhat irregular, it is alleged. Mining was very productive. One lucky individual is said to have recently dug up a boulder of gold weighing one thousand pounds. The treasure brought by the Illinois is put down in the gross at "seventy-seven boxes." The semi monthly shipment is estimated at $1,700,000; of which sum it is supposed about a million came to New York.

There is nothing of importance from Oregon or Washington Territories.

There is a rush of emigration to Arizona, on the Gadsden purchase, where mines of gold and copper of great extent and exceeding richness are said to have been discovered. Fifty six emigrants left San Francisco on New Year's day for this new Ophir. It was suspected, however, that these enterprising colonists had in view a filibustering expedition to Sonora—the latest accounts from which territory state that the revolution was still going on.

The various accounts from Greytown, San Salvador and Costa Rica show how much these countries have been exhausted in the present struggle, and that there is still some feeling in favor of Walker. The steamer Columbus had arrived at Panama from Guatemala with a valuable cargo of coffee and indigo.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

We have received it, just as we are going to press, and given it but a very hasty perusal. Next week we will either publish it entire, or give our readers the substance of it.

The NEBRASKA ADVERTISER has been selected by the Department at Washington "for publishing the Orders, Resolutions and Laws of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sessions of the 34th Congress." We publish to-day the letting of mail contracts in this Territory.

The death of MR. JAKLY, announced in our obituary column, is the first that ever occured in Brownville. We do not write the notice in any boasting spirit, but we trust with becoming gratitude for the extraordinary good health with which our place has been blessed thus far.

HOBLITZELL & Co., of this City, who a'ready occupy an unusually large store building for this country, are erecting an addition thereto of still larger dimensions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The vote authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State government was reconsidered and re-passed, and the act having since received the signature of the President, is now a law. The House tariff bill was discussed at length and passed with amendments. The post-office appropriations were debated, and numerous bills passed of minor importance.

The House passed the Deficiency bill, among the items of which are $250,000 for printing, and $183,000 for books for new members—the last of which was struck out by the Senate when it came before them for discussion. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial bills were passed after long debate. Much time was spent in considering the resolution to expel Mr. Gilbert, during which a defence from him was read, in which he makes his statement of the book business, protesting entire innocence in fact and intention, and he made a speech, charging that injustice had been done him, and resigning his seat, after which the resolutions in relation to him were tabled. Mr. Matteson adopted the same course, but was less fortunate, the resolutions of the committee passing, 145 to 17. The cases of Messrs. Welch and Edwards then came up: the latter resigned, and the former was acquitted. The Army, the Navy, the Fortifications, the Ocean Mail service, and the miscellaneous appropriations were severally adopted. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Tariff bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the British Parliament some interest was excited by Lord Palmerston backing out of his previous contradiction that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing to Austria her possessions in Italy. Inquiry was voted into the facts of the present Chinese disturbances.

A man attacked the Empress in Paris. He was immediately arrested. He declared his intention was merely to embrace her.

The Emperor opened in person the Legislative session of 1857, on the 16th of February.

Paris is now definitively named as the place of conference on the Neuchatel question.— The conference will meet, probably, next month.

Dates from Hong Kong to 30th of Dec. state that all the foreign buildings at Canton had been burnt and pillaged. Admiral Seymour had been throwing hot shot into Canton, but at the latest dates had ceased hostilities and was strengthening his position.

Dates from Bushire are to the 30th of Dec It is said that the Persians are contemplating an attack on the British troops near the city.

DEATH OF DR. KANE.

This sad event, which will bring sorrow to many who know him not, save by his writings and the heroic accomplishments they so modestly narrate, has been announced in our exchanges. We can do no better than copy the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia *North American:*

With deep regret, we record the death of our distinguished and beloved fellow-citizen, Dr. Kane,—an event seriously apprehended for several months past, and rendered almost certain by the more recent reports which had come to the hands of his father, but now at length placed beyond a doubt by the dispatch just forwarded from New Orleans.

He was born in 1822, and consequently died at the untimely age of thirty-four years—too young for one to die so gifted with genius, and so capable of serving the age with more important discoveries than he had yet unfolded in the walks of science. His countrymen, who had just begun to know him well, and to indulge in sanguine expectations of his future career, for his life thus far had been devoted to the most daring and eminently successful scientific adventures; and it was but natural for all men to predict that he would fill the whole circle of life, as he has filled this brief segment. But the circle is incomplete. Death has suddenly removed him to another orbit, and to other realms of knowledge in the undiscovered country, where wonders, glories and beauties shall open upon him, more than eye hath seen, or ear heard, or the heart conceived.

We sympathize with the bereaved circle of his home. We naturally mourn the early death of one so brave, so noble, so gentle, so modest, so endowed with all the good qualities of the heart to twine around the loftier and stronger growth of a high and commanding mind. We look upon his death as a loss of one of the chief ornaments of his country— one of the most distinguished in that train of science who are now making, as it were, a new earth. But he is not wholly dead. He has built himself a monument that shall bear his name down to distant ages. He lives in that noble and beautiful work—that grand epic of adventures amid the polar snows—which his hand wrote out. He lives in the great discovery he made of the open Arctic sea. He lives, too, in a better and immortal life.

PROCEEDINGS,

OF THE BROWNVILLE STONE AND COAL COMPANY.

BROWNVILLE, March 21, 1857.

On motion, G. W. BRATTON was elected President pro tem.

The Committee on By-laws presented the following Report which was adopted:

BY-LAWS

ART. 1.—This Company shall be known as the Brownville Stone and Coal Company.

ART. 2.—The business of this Company shall be under the management of a Board of Directors, seven in number, who shall be elected annually on the 14th day of March, and who shall serve for one year, or until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ART. 3.—The officers of the Company shall be one President, one Treasurer, one Secretary, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary, and created by a resolution of the Board. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and to be qualified as such shall be also Directors. Their duties shall be those usually devolving upon such officers in similar associations, and shall receive such compensation for their services as the stockholders may allow.

ART. 4.—The Board of Directors shall have power to make such assessements upon each and every share, from time to time, as they may deem proper, to prosecute the business of the Company, and to collect the same in accordance with statutory provisions, the same as other debts; also, in trust, to purchase, leave, or receive by donation, lands for mining, or procuring stone, and in every way to expend the money of the Company in such manner as they, in their best judgment, may deem best calculated to advance the pecuniary interests of the stockholders. They shall keep a correct account of the receipts and expenditures of the Company's moneys, which shall at all times be subject to examination by any stockholder, and shall before the expiration of their term of office, make out and cause to be published in one or more newspapers, published in the county of Nemaha, a true condition of the affairs of the Company. No Director for the present shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

Art. 5.—The capital stock of this Company shall be $50,000, which shall be divided into shares of $25 each. Every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote by proxy or in person for each share he may own.

Art. 6.—No transfer of shares are recognized except upon the books of the Company.

Art. 7.—Any share holder failing at any time to pay an assessment made by the Board of Directors thereby forfeits his stock, and the Secretary shall make an entry upon the books of the Company to that effect, making a record of the Nos. and dates of such shares, and to whom issued or by whom held, and to protect the public as well as the Company from imposition shall cause a notice setting forth such facts to be published four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county.

Art. 8.—The Treasurer and Secretary shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties, each give bond in the sum of $5,000, with three or more securities to be approved by the Board.

Art. 9.—All notices of assessments by the Directors on shares shall give at least thirty days notice to stockholders before payment is due, and thirty days from their date shall be allowed a stockholder before his stock is forfeited for non payment of assessments as spoken in article 7 of these By-laws.

Art. 10.—Changes may be made in these By-laws by notice being given at the previous meeting to that at which action is had.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President of the Board of Directors.

G. W. BRATTON,
Chairman.

O. F. LAKE,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following important decision relative to the Public Lands has been furnished us by Col. Parker, the Register at Omaha, for publication. We will keep our readers constantly advised, in regard to the Lands in this Territory, by publishing all the decisions relative thereto.

General Land Office.
February 10th 1857.

To the Register of the Land Office at Omaha,

Sir:—Your letter of the 2d of January ult. asking instructions, &c., has been received.—You state that nearly every town in your Territory extends to an area much greater than 320 acres, and in view of the fact that the act of 4th September, 1841, exempt "all portions of the public lands" which have been *selected* as a site for a town or city from pre-emption, and that the act of 23d of May, 1844, limits the number of acres which can be entered for town purposes to 320 acres, you desire to know whether the excess over 320 acres included in said towns, is subject to pre-emption. In reply, I have to state that where the selection is made by individuals, under the act of 1844, by the survey of the land into streets, alleys, lots and blocks, and by the publication of a plat thereof, the selection cannot extend beyond three hundred and twenty acres. If the survey of the town was made before the public survey, the occupants ought at once, after the survey, by the publication of a new plat, designate the subdivisions they claim. The selection must be *bona fide* and followed up by actual settlement and occupation, otherwise it will not be regarded as precluding the land from the operation of the act of 4th September, 1841. I will state in this connexion that no survey of land as a town site made prior to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, is valid. A treaty with the Indians extinguishing their title to land, takes effect as to third parties, that is pre-emptors, town occupants, from and after the date of its ratification. The excess outside of 320 acres is subject to pre-emption, *unless actually settled upon and occupied for town purposes, in which case a special report should be made of the facts to this office for its action thereon.*

Respectfully, &c.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

The office for the Nemaha Land District has been located at Brownville. The officers have not yet been appointed. As soon as this is done, the office will be speedily opened for business.

We have of late had repeated opportunities of "knowing for ourselves," and evidences for saying that the "Iowa House," St. Marys, Iowa, under charge of John Reck, Esq., is just the place for a "wearied and hungry" "man and beast" to apply for "food and nourishment." Try the "Iowa House."

Council Chamber,
March 3d, A. D. 1857.

Council met pursuant to call of Mayor.

Present:

A. S. Holladay, Mayor. I. T. Whyte, J. D. Thompson, and G. W. Bratton, Aldermen.

The Mayor presented the petition of Wm. A. Finney and thirty others praying the City Council to pass an ordinance for the grading of Nebraska and First streets, which was read and laid on the table, the city charter giving them no right to act upon the same in its present form; after which, and upon motion of Mr. Bratton, Robt. B. Stout was appointed assessor. On motion of Mr Whyte, Messrs Bratton and Thompson were appointed to select a City Burial Place, said committee to report at the first meeting. On motion of Mr. Whyte, Ordinance No. 2 was passed and approved. On motion Wm. A. Finney was appointed Supervisor of steets and alleys within the City of Brownville.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Advertiser.

On motion, Council adjourned to 4th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

B. B. THOMPSON,
Recorder.

P. S. As an apology I would say that the minutes were mislaid, and were not found until now. B. B. T.

[Written for the Nebraska Advertiser.

TO MRS. A. M. H.—M'DONOUGH CO. ILL.

BY G. W. [illegible]

There's naught below so pure and sweet—
So free from earthly stain,
As when two hearts in union beat
Both firmly bound in friendships chain;
No happiness is given one
But to the other joy imparts,
No sorrow speaks in sadden tones
But gives alike their kindred hearts.

As to the oak doth cling the vine
And round each branch its tendrils,
Though angry clouds and storms combine,
'T will gently clasp yet firmly cling—
So wouldst heart when void of fear,
No time can its affections severe,
Though weal and woe her smile doth cheer,
And when she loves she loves forever.

Her friendship is of kindred birth,
Which naught of trifle can annoy,
It soars above the ills of earth
And adds to life a heavenly joy.
A look, a smile, words kindly spoken
Will often win this boon of bliss,
And it will last through life a token
Of womans faith and tenderness.

O! would that I possessed the art
To win a heavenly gift so rare,
I would seek some corner in their heart
And plant the tree of friendship there.
We ne'er again shall meet as now,
But when to other lands I go,
'T will give me joy to know that thou
Wouldst sometime think of G. W. H.

Nemaha City, March 15th, 1857.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.

We find, going the rounds of the papers, several items like the following, and frequently subjoined, are sapient reflections upon the hardships which "poor people" must endure in the West. We clip from an eastern exchange:

"A Keokuk paper says that a little shanty thereabouts costs five hundred dollars; coal forty cents; wood six to eight dollars, and other articles at the same rate. At Burlington, an editor says, it takes almost every cent a man can raise to buy provisions for his family; consequently he has no money to pay his debts, and so we find it in all our exchanges through the West."

At first sight this thing of paying "five hundred dollars for a little shanty," and wood at six dollars a cord, might seem to be an insuperable objection to emigrants looking westward for a home, and the effect of the statement is intended to check the desertion of the eastern States by those who have only a limited sum to commence business on in the West. To people in this condition—to men having families dependent upon them for their daily bread—it becomes an item of considerable importance in determining to go or stay. To find wood at six dollars a cord; and a prospect of paying five hundred a year for shelter.—This statement, however, is not correct, and has passed unnoticed too long already.

We admit that rents in Keokuk are high, wood is worth $4 50 to $5 00 per cord, and the prices of all kinds of provisions do not fall far short of the Baltimore or Philadelphia market prices. But there is a favorable symptom in our case. While the poor man pays for his provisions at eastern rates he can earn more by his labor. Work is plenty at all seasons of the year, and if he is economical and industrious he can pay "exceedingly high prices"—as an exchange calls them—and have a snug little sum left at the end of the year.

In certain districts of Pennsylvania, the hire of a laboring man is about eight dollars per month, or say one hundred dollars a year. Out of this sum—with a little assistance from his wife—the laborer must clothe, feed and school his children, and support himself and wife. Provisions, perhaps, are a shade lower than in some of our western towns, yet out of this sum he manages to make the ends of the year meet and has sufficient left to buy his wife and children a Christmas present.

Let a man make use of the same economy in the West, and there is no danger of our high prices injuring him. It is that class of people, only, who are constantly spending to the full extent of their means, that will suffer from these annoyances. The prudent seldom find occasion to grumble at them.

While on this subject, we might say further that there is an opinion prevalent in the eastern States, that most of the products of the soil are cheap in the West—that corn, for example is as plenty as the rocks on some of the stony farms of Connecticut, or that pork and beef are bought and sold, not by the pound, but by the wagon load. Those who seek the West with subh ideas in their brains, will soon learn wisdom by experience—they will learn that it is not always where things are sold cheap that fortunes are to be made. He that would make a fortune must go where fortunes are handled.

We copy the foregoing from the *Keokuk Post,* the Editor of which is a western man with true western principles, feelings and actions. In correcting the erroneous ideas of eastern exchanges, the Post's argument as applied to Keokuk, is equally applicable to the entire West. "Five hundred dollar shantys" "forty cents coal" and "eight dollar wood" will frighten the "blue stocking" "old fogies" of the East, who think the Sun rises at the eastern boundary of their county or State, and goes down at the western boundary thereof. But for "young America" who knows the Sun rises a few miles farther East, and goes down —in the language of John Phoenix—"as far West as you darn'd please." There is "life liberty" and a fortune in that same Shanty, coal and wood.

In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Lake & Hoover, Real Estate Agents, &c. They are both young men of business qualifications, and integrity, and we hope they will meet with that patronage justly due them.

First Boat.—Three cheers for the first boat of the season! The steamer St. Mary passed up the river this morning. Her gentlemanly officers have our thanks for favors. Success to the St. Mary.

NEWS ITEMS.

The President has signed the Pacific Wagon Road Bill.

The sugar cane cuttings brought by the Relief prove nearly worthless, not more than one box out of six being good.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been opened for navigation, and an active business is said to be going on along the line.

A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature, to furnish each family in the State with a $3 newspaper at the expense of the State.

E. B. Porter, of Memphis, Tenn., has given 10,000 acres of Arkansas land to the Presbyterian College at Danville, Ky. The gift is valued at $50,000.

Up to February 19th, there had been received for recoinage at the Philadelphia Mint $60,000 of Spanish Silver in 22 days, from the hands of 1,820 depositors.

There are 4,000 public schools in Massachusetts, being an increase of 85 the past year.—The number of scholars of all ages in the public schools in winter is 209,366.

The Extradition treaty with the Netherlands has been ratified. We have now three Extradition compacts: one with England, one with France, and one with Holland. They provide for the surrender of felons of all grades, but not of political convicts, or of persons accused of petty misdemeanors.

An unexampled freshet in Rock river, Illinois, entirely destroyed the railroad bridge at Stirling. Three miles of the Galena air line railroad were submerged, and the road bed in many places was torn away. The damage is estimated at $100,000. The Central Railroad bridge at Dixon is uninjured.

The United States Navy, in November, 1856, consisted of 11 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 19 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 7 screw steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, two of the third class, 3 steam tenders, 5 store-ships, and 1 permanent receiving vessel. Total 75 vessels, carrying 2,243 guns.

Married.

On the 8th of March, 1857, by Jeremiah Lyons Esq., Mr. James G. Alexander, of Otoe Co., N. T., to Miss Sarah E. Standley, of Nemaha County.

Died.

On Wednesday, March 25th, at his residence in Brownville, Mr. John Jakley, aged 33 years.

On Monday, March 23d, at the residence of Dr. McComas in Nemaha City, N. T., JAMES CAVENY, of Troy, Ohio, aged 17 years.

Circumstances surrounding the sudden death of this young man, render the occurrence one particularly sad and mournful. In company with his brother he left Ohio in February last, to look out a new home and try his fortune in the "far West." The two came to St. Joseph by steamer, from which place they started on foot to Brownville. James gave out at Nemaha City, five miles below here. He had overtaxed the physical system by extra travel, in order to reach this place on a given day. The effect of which was to produce a rapid congestion of the system which baffled medical skill and kind attention. After three days intense suffering he passed to "that bourne from whence no trave'er returns."

Under the most favorable circumstances it is deeply afflicting when death removes from an affectionate family its main support, but it is doubly more so, when that one falls in a strange land, far from home—from mother and sister whose kind ministrations around the sick bed, make soft the dying pillow.

It will be somewhat consoling, however, in this case to know that faithful friends administered to his wants all in their power.

Brownville Market.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EACH WEEK BY
HOBBLITZELL & CO.
DEALERS IN PRODUCE.
Brownville, N. T.
(SELLING RATES.)

Flour, ℔ sack of 100 lbs	$5,00
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel	85c
Corn, in the ear, old ℔ bushel	40c
Oats, ℔ bushel,	40c
Sugar, ℔ lb	15@16½c
Coffee,	16⅔c
Tea,	100
Bacon,	
Hams,	10c
Shoulders,	8c
Sides,	9c
Chickens, ℔ doz.,	2,00
Eggs, do,	20c
Fresh Beef, ℔ lb	6@8
Potatoes, ℔ bushel, new	75c
Butter,	25c

NEMAHA VALLEY BANK.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

A. Hallam, Cash'r. S. H. Riddle, Pres't.

OFFERING DAYS, Mondays and Thursdays.

DISCOUNT DAYS, Tuesdays and Fridays.

BANKING HOURS, from 1st November to 1st March, 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; from 1st March to 1st November, 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. 6m

Notice to the Public.

BEING informed that certain parties are circulating reports that may, without being contradicted, operate injuriously to the Town of Nemaha city, viz: That I am not the legal owner of the town site—that I had on a former occasion sold it to other parties and am now violating an agreement said to have been entered into between myself and the parties, referred to—and further, that suit has been or is about being brought to recover interests said to be claimed by these parties.

The whole affair is without any foundation whatever. No agreement has ever been entered into between myself and any party or parties but what I am prepared to faithfully fulfill. The article referred to above, is said to have been entered into sometime in the Spring of 1855, between myself, S. F. Nuckolls, a Mr. Ballard, a Mr. Donovan, a Mr. Wyatt, a Mr. Holly and others, of whom I know nothing as I never saw but two or three of the gentlemen, or heard of them except as connected with these flying rumors. If my signature appears as a party in the article of agreement said to exist it is forged, as it was never placed there with my knowledge or consent.

If these gentlemen, have as they claim, any rights to property in Nemaha city, or differences with me, why do they not call on me in person. I have been informed that a person said to represent them has been in this county on several occasions and even in the Town of Nemaha city making the assertions, referred to, but has never made his business known to me, although I was in my residence and he but a few rods distant. It is plain, I think, for any and every one to see that the whole affair has been gotten up to injure the Town of Nemaha city, or a ruse to secure an interest therein.

Thus much I have thought proper to say in this public manner, and further to announce, that should the parties referred to bring suit, I am prepared to meet them.

JEROME HOOVER.

Nemaha City, N. T.
March 21st, 1857. 41-tf

O. F. LAKE, Brownville. W. H. HOOVER, Nemaha City.

LAKE & HOOVER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

AND

NOTARYS PUBLIC,

Brownville and Nemaha City,

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

WILL promptly attend to Land Agencies, Paying taxes, Drawing money, buying and selling Real Estate, buying and selling on Commission, Making Collections for distant dealers, and all kinds of business pertaining to their profession.

Particular attention will be given in filing declaratory statements to pre-empt—and procuring Warranty Deeds from the Town authorities.

Persons owning TOWN LOTS, residing at a distance wishing to procure Warranty Deeds will do well to place the agency in our hands, (always presenting their Quit claim Deeds for said Lots,) within the expiration of six months, as after that time all lots not Deeded will be sold.

Blanks always on hand.

N. B. Letters of inquiry answered promptly.

March 26, '57. 41-1y

School Notice.

A considerable amount of tuition Bills for the Term taught by Mr. M'Kinney yet remain unpaid. Will those knowing themselves indebted please call on the undersigned and settle.

The present Term of School will expire in about two weeks, at which time it is hoped amounts then due will be promptly paid up.

R. W. FURNAS,
Sec'y B'd of Trus.

Brownville, March 18, '56. 41-tf

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U. S. Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 23, 1857.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, in NEBRASKA TERRITORY, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department, until 3, P. M., of March 31st, next, to be decided by 25th April following, on the routes and in the time herein specified. Being routes established by act of Congress, approved August 18, 1856.

15026. From Linden, Mo., by Sonora, to Mount Vernon, Nebraska, 15 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Linden Monday and Wednesday at 6, A. M.; arrive at Mount Vernon by 12, M.; leave Mount Vernon Monday and Wednesday at 1, P. M.; arrive at Linden by 6, P. M.

15027. From Sioux City, by the Vermillion river, Minnesota Territory, Fort Look Out, and Fort Randall, to Fort Pierre, 300 miles and back, once a month; leave Sioux City on the 1st of each month; arrive at Fort Pierre in 14 days; leave Fort Pierre on the 16th of each month; arrive at Sioux City by the end of the month. Bids to extend the service from Sioux City to Council Bluffs, 100 miles further will be considered.

15028. From Sioux City, by L'Eau qui court river, to the South Pass, 750 miles and back, once a month; leave Sioux City 1st of each month; arrive at South Pass in 25 days; leave South Pass 1st of each month; arrive at Sioux City in 25 days.

15029. From Council Bluffs, Iowa, by Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, 1045 miles, and back once a month; leave Council Bluffs 15 of every month; arrive at Salt Lake in 30 days; leave Salt Lake 15th of every month; arrive at Council Bluffs in 30 days. Proposals to end at Fort Laramie, and also, to commence service at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, and run by Elkhorn City, Buchanan, Columbus, and Fort Kearney to Salt Lake, are invited.

15030. From Nebraska City, by Hamilton, Tecumseh, Turkey Creek, and Otoe Missions, to Maryville, Kansas Territory, 60 miles and back, once a week; leave Nebraska City Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Marysville next day, by 6, P. M.; leave Marysville Wednesday at 8, A. M.; arrive at Nebraska City next day by 6, P. M. Bids to extend the service from Marysville to Lecompton, will be considered.

15031. From Omadi to Elkhorn River,— miles and back, once a week. Bidders will state the distance, and report a schedule of departure and arrivals.

15032. From Omaha City, by Elkhorn, Fontenelle, Running Water, and Fort Randall, to Fort Pierre, 400 miles, and back once a week. Bidders may propose schedule of departure and arrivals.

15033. From Omaha City, by Florence, Fort Calhoun, De Soto, Cuming City, Tekamah, Black Bird, and Omadi, to Dahkotah City, 100 miles, and back, once a week. Leave Omaha City Monday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Dahkotah City Wedensday by 6, P. M., leave Dahkotah City Thursday at 7, A. M.; arrive at Omaha City Saturday by 6, P.M. Proposals for three-times-a-week service are invited.

15034. From Omaha City, to Kearney City, 55 miles and back, once a week. Leave Omaha City Monday at 7, A.M.; arrive at Kearney City next day at 5, P.M.; leave Kearney City Wednesday at 7, A.M., arrive at Omaha City next day by 5, P.M. Proposals for three-times-a-week service are invited.

15035. From Omaha City, by Nebraska City, Kearney City, Mount Vernon, Brownville, Nemaha City and Rulo to Whitehead, 150 miles and back, once a week. Leave Omaha City Monday at 5, A.M.; arrive at Whitehead Wednesday by 9, P.M.; leave Whitehead Thursday at 5, A.M.; arrive at Omaha City Saturday by 9, A.M. Proposals for three-times-a-week service are invited.

15036. From Dahkotah City to Sergeant's Bluffs, 4 miles and back, three times a week.—Leave Dahkotah City Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8, A. M.; arrive at Sergeant's Bluffs by 9, A. M.; leave Sergeant's Bluffs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12, M.; arrive at Dahkotah City by 1, P. M.

15037. From Dahkotah City, by St. John's, Ayoway Creek, and Running Water River, to Fort Laramie, 400 miles and back, once a month. Bidders may propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

15038. From Omadi, by Dahkotah City, to Sergeant's Bluffs, Iowa, 11 miles and back, once a week; leave Omadi Monday at 8, A. M.; arrive at Sergeant's Bluffs by 11 A. M.; leave Sergeant's Bluffs Monday at 1, P. M.; arrive at Omadi by 4, P. M. Proposals for three-times-a-week service are invited.

15039. From Plattsmouth, by Kenosha and Wyoming, to Kearney City, 25 miles and back, once a week; leave Plattsmouth Monday at 8, A. M.; arrive at Kearney City by 6, P. M.; leave Kearney City Tuesday at 8, A. M.; arrive at Plattsmouth by 6, P. M. Proposals for twice-a-week service are invited.

15040. From Wyoming to Sidney, Iowa, 15 miles and back, once a week; leave Wyoming Monday at 7, A. M.; arrive at Sidney same day by 12, M.; leave Sidney Monday at 2, P. M.; arrive at Wyoming same day by 7, P. M.

15041. From Wyoming to Salt Creek, 50 miles and back once a week; leave Wyoming Monday at 9, A. M.; arrive at Salt Creek next day by 12, M.; leave Salt Creek Tuesday at 2, P. M.; arrive at Wyoming next day by 6, P. M.

15042. From Nebraska City to Salt Creek, 47 miles and back once a week; leave Nebraska City Monday at 8, A. M.; arrive at Salt Creek next day by 12, M.; leave Salt Creek Tuesday at 2, P. M.; arrive at Nebraska City next day by 6, P. M.

15043. From Kearney City to New Fort Kearney, 250 miles and back, once a month; leave Kearney City first day of every month; arrive at New Fort Kearney in 10 days; leave New Fort Kearney 12th of every month; arrive at Kearney City in 10 days.

15044 From Brownville to New Fort Kearney, 220 miles and back, once a month; leave Brownville 1st of every month; arrive at New Fort Kearney in 10 days; leave New Fort Kearney 12th of each month; arrive at Brownville in 10 days.

15045. From Brownville, by Rockport, to Linden, Mo. 14 miles and back, three times a week; leave Brownville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7, A. M; arrive at Linden by 10, A. M.; leave Linden Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12, M; arrive at Brownville by 4, P. M. Proposals to terminate service at Rockport are invited.

15046. From Rulo, on the Missouri river, between Great and Little Nemaha rivers, by Archer and Salem, to Big Blue River, 93 miles and back, once a week; leave Rulo Monday at 7, A. M.; arrive at Big Blue River Wednesday by 6, P. M.; leave Big Blue River Thursday at 7, A. M.; arrive at Rulo Saturday by 6, P. M.

For forms of proposals, guaranty and certificate, also instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see this advertisement in pamphlet form at the principal post offices, and also advertisement of routes in Nebraska Territory, &c., &c., dated Feb. 9, '57.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 26, '57. 41-4t

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Mayor and Recorder up to the 1st day of April, A.D. 1857, for the grading and opening of Main street, commencing at west side Levee and extending to the Township line; work to be commenced by 10th April A.D. 1857, and completed by the 10th of June, 1857. For particulars enquire of Mayor and Recorder.

City of Brownville, N. T.,
March 18th, A.D. 1857.

Queensware,

OF all the latest styles, and in endless variety just opened at HOBLITZELL & CO'S.