THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

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VISSCHER, OWEN & Co., No. 346 and 348, Broadway, New York.

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BIDEN & WHITE, Nebraska City, N. T.

DR. M. W. TATE, Linden, Mo.

T. J. BARNUM, Three Grove, N. T.

Are authorized Agents to solicit Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Advertiser, and receive and receipt for monies therefor.

Persons resident in this Territory, coming from various portions of the United States, often suggest to us the names of persons in their old neighborhoods, who would doubtless become subscribers if they could see a copy of the "Advertiser." We always send a specimen copy, and persons receiving, will consider it a solicitation to become a regular subscriber.

Postmasters and others, feeling sufficient interest to make up a club, can retain the usual per cent for their trouble.

☞ Unless notified at the close of the Volume to discontinue the "Advertiser," we shall take it for granted that subscribers wish their paper continued, and shall accordingly continue to send as heretofore. ☜

☞ **The "Nebraska Advertiser" having much the largest circulation of any paper in the Territory, Wholesale Merchants in St. Louis, St. Joseph, Cincinnati and other Eastern markets where Nebraska merchants purchase, will find no better advertising medium in the Western Country.** ☜

Our Legislature—What will it do—What should it do.

Three weeks from next Tuesday, Dec. 8th, the fourth session of the General Assembly of Nebraska, will convene at Omaha. We have heard much said, and been often asked "what are you going to do this winter?"—"Will you again squander the session fighting on the capital question?"—These are all questions difficult to answer just now. We hope, however, that the Legislature will come together, having the best interests of *Nebraska* uppermost in the minds of members—that the governing impulses will not be *individual interests* of members or their particular friends; and that when matters of public or local policy are introduced, other questions will be asked than "will it pay *me*?"—"is there any money in it?"—"will it build up my locality, and tear down that of my opponent or rival?" We think, enough, in all conscience, of such legislating has been seen and *felt* in Nebraska thus far. Have we not been cursed long enough by the wire pulling, scheming dictation of a set of non-resident speculators, who throng our lobbies every winter—who, to use some of their own expressions, "come here to make fortunes, and don't care a d——n what becomes of the Territory!" We have heard just such language from some of these worthies; and we confess that to one who, in good faith, has come to Nebraska to make it his home—who is willing to struggle through the privations incident to the settling of a new country, in order to lay a foundation for the future prosperity of the country; bring about a state of affairs under which his children and those of his neighbors and friends who have come hither prompted by similar impulses, can live in peace, quiet and comfort, such remarks grated heavily upon our ear. We say we hope the end of such a state of affairs has come.

We hope the capitol question will be allowed to sleep during one session. There are matters of vastly more importance to the people commanding our attention. Such has been the class of legislative enactments heretofore that no attention scarcely has been paid to securing a wholesome code of laws, or passing other bills of a general nature. The time of the Assembly has been consumed up to almost the very last day of the session in quarreling over the "Nebraska vexed question," together with granting mill, mill-dam, road, ferry, bridge, and such like priyileges. These are well enough, and need to be looked after. We are of the opinion, however, that a general act relative to such enterprises, placing the whole matter in the hands of the county courts should be passed. We need a substitute for our school law. Our present one is lame and very ineffective in many points. We have had occasion the past year to work with it in all its bearings, and are sure a much better one can be gotten up, and ought to be passed.

From what we have learned of late from various parts of the Territory, we look for a strong effort to be made to pass a general bankrupt law for the benefit of those who have, unfortunately, debts hanging over them in the States. To be short and to the point, passing a law shielding one who has been a resident of the Territory a specified time—say 60, 90 or 120 days, from the usual course of the law in collection of debts contracted out of the Territory, and before removing to the same. Many reasons are offered by the friends of such a measure; among which the most prominent is, that it will induce emigration by offering to those who have truly been unfortunate during the present hard times, and who have not enough left from the ruins to go again into business in the States, but could come west and on an economical scale make a start here; and that such ought to be protected. Such a law was introduced last winter. We could not, nor did not give it our vote.—We have yet to hear the argument sufficient to convince us of the propriety of passing such a law. We are willing and anxious at all times to render all the protection and relief in our power to the truly unfortunate. We are yet to be convinced that such, who manifest a willingness to do the best they can, will be unnecessarily harrassed by their creditors, should they come here or go elsewhere and labor manfully and energetically to regain a footing on a business platform. True it is, that such a law would protect the class of men spoken of; yet we very much fear that where one honest man would avail himself of its provisions ten scamps would take advantage of it. Another argument: We are pointed to Texas as an example of the working of such a law, and told that to-day she is, financially, in the best condition of any other State in the Union. This may all be so, and if true we are glad to hear it. Yet, God save Nebraska from the stigma Texas received. She was considered the refuge of every scape-goat in christendom, and although seventeen years have elapsed, she is not yet fairly over the effects.

No, no, such a law won't do. We have a character at stake; a reputation to preserve unsullied if possible. We will have an extensive emigration in the spring.—Don't be alarmed about that. Let us this winter rather pass such laws as that these new comers will not only fall in love with our climate, soil and country, but be forced to admire the machinery by which we work.

"The Crisis."—"Banks."

As little else is written or talked about now-a-days—half the matter in all the papers in the country is "Suspensions," "Banks," "the Crisis"—the first and last words, almost, that passes between neighbors when they meet or part, is "hard times," "what are we coming to," and such like expressions—no further apology need be necessary for our referring to the subject again this week, and perhaps yet again.

Everybody is talking of the "probable causes," and the "ultimate result." As in a short article last week on "currency," we still are of the opinion that "better times" are close at hand. The work of "bank suspensions," however, has still gone on, until we should not be at all surprised, if at the present time, every bank in the United States has suspended specie payment. Recent conferences of banking men from the various parts of the Union warrant this conclusion. The State Bank of Missouri even; an institution we have been told was so securely founded and guarded that it was impossible for it to suspend, has gone the way of similar institutions, and now stands on the list of suspended specie paying banks. We repeat what we have said in a former article, when the country is forced down to a coin currency, such a state of affairs as at present exists in the business world is the inevitable result. We contend that the gold and silver to carry on the immense trade of the day, is not in the country; and we doubt very much whether we might not say with propriety, in the world. Notwithstanding the draining of coin from our country, we see that the suspension of the Banks of England, France, and in fact all the banks of the old world is confidently looked for. In support of our position as to our own country, we present the following table of exports of specie from the port of New York for six years past.

For the present year from	Jan. 1, 1857,	
to Oct. 24, 1857,		$33,216,777
Same date in 1856,		30,644,599
do	1855,	25,496,338
do	1854,	33,410,323
do	1853,	19,562,769
do	1852,	22,242,779

We have not before us the table of imports for the same years; but this much we know, if statistics are to be relied on. We have exported, since 1850, no less than $272,000,000, on an aggregate, or $34,000,000, annually, on an average, as excess of exports over imports of coin and bullion. We have, at that, increased our foreign liabilities greatly during the same period, so that the London *Times* estimates our indebtedness to England alone at £100,000,000, or $500,000,000, which at 7 1/2 per cent. obliges us to pay, if called for, annually, a sum of not less than $37,000,000 interest, nearly absorbing all the gold proceeds from California, which are thus virtually lost to us. Here then, is in our humble opinion, the great reason of our distress in the financial world, when we are forced to rely solely on gold and silver as a circulating medium.

The Albany *Transcript*, in speaking of our financial embarrassments, very appropriately remarks:

"We several days since called attention to the fact that owing to the extravagance and folly of our people, the yields of the California mines had been continually drained through us to fill the coffers of European tradesmen and manufacturers. Our neighbors on the other side of the water know too much for us. We are mere children beside them, and spoiled children at that. They know how to get up gew-gaws, and they know we will covet them. They know that we will buy every pretty toy that is exposed to our view, and they are not slow in their inventions of such toys. In short, they know that the "fool and his money are soon parted." But don't let us despair. The lessons we are learning are wholesome ones. If we are "paying dearly for the whistle," our experience will be worth something to us by-and-by. We are young and vigorous, and will manage to live through our present vicissitudes, when we hope to see the spoiled child renounce his foreign playthings and turn to som-thing more substantial."

It seems that we may look even for our national treasury to feel sensibly the effects of the money panic. The receipts for the past month has been $3,600,000; payments $10,600,000; being an excess of $7,000,000. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of Oct. 24, in speaking in relation to this subject, says;

"The Secretary of the Treasury was visited this morning by a number of New York merchants, for the purpose of consulting on the commercial affairs of the country, and ascertaining, as far as possible, how the public revenue is to be affected by the financial crisis. The returns from the Custom House exhibit the fact that the entries during the past week were as heavy as at any past period—the goods, however, being stored instead of being thrown upon the market. The Department was anxious to have this extraordinary fact accounted for, and why he should anticipate a falling off in the current revenue so long as importation continue to flow in. The merchants soon solved the problem. These goods now being entered were shipped to fill orders issued three and four months ago—before the general disruption of trade. These orders will soon be exhausted, and then the revenue from imports will literally dry up—as there had not been an order, to the best of their judgment, sent from New York to Europe for a dollar's worth of goods, during the last forty days. The falling off in the receipts will be apparent in December and January, when the Secretary will find himself without a revenue. Such are the views of the gentlemen who visited Mr. Cobb this morning.—Other parties are here, and others still are expected, for the Administration believe that "in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," and Mr. Cobb is determined to avail himself of all the light possible in these dark times, and to call to his assistance the practical experience of intelligent merchants."

Again we say, if the wheels of business continue to move, bank notes must be used as a circulating medium. We do not mean to say that the notes of every wild cat bank in the land must be taken. We refer to the notes of genuine banks—those properly secured by stocks or other reliable securities.

Still at his Dirty Work.

Two weeks ago we noticed an article from the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in which charges were made against Judge FERGUSON that he had perjured himself in pre-empting a tract of land near Bellevue in this Territory. We have since noticed the *same* charges, under the *same* date, written in almost the *same* language—near enough to satisfy any one that they originated in the same revengeful unscrupulous brain—in the Washington correspondence of three or four other papers in different parts of the States. We strongly suspected when first reading this silly charge that CHAPMAN himself, the pseudo Nebraska Delegate, was the author. We now have no doubt on that point. We have reliable authority for believing that Chapman asserted, before he left here that such was his intimacy with, his influence over, and facilities of operating with the Washington penny-a-liners—that he "*could and would*" through these very channels "*raise a storm over Ferguson's head.*" His letter to the N. Y. *Herald* lets the "cat out of the bag" entirely. Read a short extract as follows:

"Another interesting feature of the matter is the gentleman's seat is contested, and the investigation may involve an examination into this charge, as the House, being the judge of the qualifications of its own members, may reject him in advance for corruption, and thus avoid the necessity of an expulsion afterwards.

There you have it. Chapman would rather get rid of Judge Ferguson in any way than to run the risk of the result from a fair and full exhibition of facts in a regular contest before the House of Representatives assembled. Therefore, if he could he *would* bring charges against the Judge and have him ousted or set aside without ever allowing the contest to come up. If Chapman is not very careful, he will overstep himself, and the charges he fain would make against the character of such a man as Judge Ferguson may rebound and fall upon his own head.

The more we learn of this man Chapman, the more astonished we are. Did we believe there was any connection between the two beings; did we not fear the charge of sacrilege, we would be tempted to say we are surprised that the Good Being, who governs all things, tolerates as much high handed, unblushing assurance and impudence, and as few of the ingredients to make up a man "formed after his own image."

The Bellevue *Gazette*, published at Bellevue, the home of Judge Ferguson, in speaking of this matter, says:

"We do not know what malignity and bitter animosities, working in hearts blackened with the darkest of midnight crimes, led on by a demon like Chapman, would do; but we shall be slow to believe, that lives there one man, in Sarpy county, who would say much less swear, with the knowledge of the facts before him, that Judge Ferguson had not occupied and cultiva ed the farm he pre-empted. From personal knowledge, we know, and have heard at least thirty men say that they are willing to make an affidavit that they had seen, on many different occasions, the Judge, in the interim of his court terms, personally employed on his land in question, cultivating, and improving, to say nothing of two hired men, one of whom worked exclusively, on the quarter section that he pre-empted. A crop of corn, potatoes, &c. is not yet gathered, raised by the Judge. The fencing is not of turf, thrown up two feet high, but of rails, all now to be seen. His house is a much better one than many now live in. All these improvements, which amount to fifteen or twenty acres of actual cultivation, for the first six months, on a new farm, is more than many of our farmers in Nebraska made the first two years. Facts are stubborn things, and no man, no matter how black his heart may be with malice, or how devilish his purposes could be, however much he might desire it, cannot swear away Judge Ferguson's improvements. Facts can be misrepresented and falsehoods can be told, but the truth is still the same; and should an army of one thousand maligners of human character, make oath that the improvements are not there and were not made by Judge Ferguson, it would not convince ONE man whose optical sense is his own. Should there be any truth in the statement, that any man or set of men have sworn as stated above, there will be some more swearing, that the truth may be told; but we say, in all candor, we do not believe one man can be found in this county, so utterly lost to all sense of propriety and self respect, or so blind and madened by a feeling of bitter hatred, as to make such charges, and that, too, under oath, and all for POLITICAL effect."

The Nebraska City *News*, in speaking of this cowardly, sneaking attack upon our Delegate elect, Judge FERGUSON, says:

Now is'nt this a pretty little pronunciamento for Chapman to propel against one whose honesty has never been questioned—against one who has never been out of the Territory since its organization, except when he left for Washington as its Delegate, that he has perjured himself in pre empting a quarter section of land!!!

And instigated and set on foot too, by one who has never resided in the Territory long enough to pre-emt a quarter section, and who to-day doesn't own a foot of land in Nebraska that wasn't obtained by grossly prostituting and farming out the high office of Delegate! Every honest man in Nebraska as well as this vagabond Chapman knows that this matter trumped up is a willful, malicious, and hellish LIE.—They know that Ferguson has complied with the pre-emption law, that he is a bona fide resident squatter upon his land.

The London Times says it will cost five hundred millions of dollars to put down the insurrection in India.

NEWS ITEMS.

Letters received at Washington confirm the statements in relation to Ex-Minister Crampton's rude treatment of Mr. Dallas, United States Minister at London. It appears that Mr. Crampton repeatedly, and in the most public and marked manner, has avoided Mr. Dallas, notwithstanding the best efforts of the latter to evince the kindest and most cordial feeling on his own part. On one occasion, recently, while Mr. Dallas was walking the street in company with a British nobleman, Mr. Crampton was observed approaching from the opposite direction, but upon seeing our Minister, he suddenly passed up an alley-way and again avoided him. Conduct like this, frequently repeated, has attracted attention and elicited a good deal of severe remark against Mr. C., who would seem to have no excuse for it, except his general hatred to Americans since his forced retirement from the Embassy here.

Gov. Perry, of Florida, was inaugured on the 5th inst. The inaugural was short and contained pledges of official influence for the advancement of the cause of education, and the completion of railroads inaugurated by the State.

A race came off at Hartford, mile heats, best three in five, between *Flora, Temple* and *Lancet*, for a purse of $1,000. *Lancet* won the first, third and fourth heats. Time 2:34, 2:25, and 2:28. *Flora* took the second heat in 2:29. The track is half a mile one, and the time made by *Lancet* is said to be the best ever made.—*Flora* was in harness and *Lancet* under saddle.

A Mormon Conference, composed of delegates from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, was held at Philadelphia, when it was announced that the Saints would strike their flags and give up all hopes of converting the stiff-necked Gentiles. Their publications have ceased and their conventicles are closed.

Pearl-muscles have been discovered in the Dano river in Texas. One gentleman, living near Fort Marion, has employed ten men to dig for these muscles, and has obtained ten thousand pearls, one of the size of a rifle-ball. Specimens have been sent to New York and New Orleans to ascertain their real value.

The cotton crops have been seriously injured in Texas by the hollow-worm, and an early frost, and they have also suffered in Alabama and Louisiana by either the worm or the weather.

Advices from Galveston are to the 28th ult. General Twiggs was compelled to detail a force of 23 men to guard the Government train from the attacks of persons in disguise.

A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Its ingredients are the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne.

The taxable property of Tennessee, by a late return, is $300,000,000. Shelby county, the richest in the State, has more slaves than any other, and is taxed on $4,000,000.

The New Mexico mail, which left Santa Fe on the 15th ult., reached Independence on the 7th inst. The Indians were quiet. The Cheyennes were anxious to make peace.

A gold medal for the best sugar made from the Chinese Sorghum is offered by the Cook County (Ill.) Agricultural Society.

In Havard College, this term, there are 734 students. The undergraduates number 409, the Scientific School 61. and the Law School 121. The College had never so large a number of students and undergraduates.

Mortimer Thompson (Doesticks) was married last week at New Haven, Ct., to Miss Ann H. Van Cleve, of Minnesota, niece of Professor Gibbs, of New Haven.

Hon. James B. King, a prominent citizen of Ohio, of Virginia birth, died a few days ago. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and of the State Board of Equalization, and a Trustee of Miami University.

The New York Tribune is opposed to Illinois merchants obtaining credit for goods in New York, and proposes a mutual termination of crenit. The Chicago Times suggests that the people of Illinois take this fellow at his word; credit the New York Tribune no longer, and in six months they will be wiser, better, honester men, better christians and more faithful citizens.

A fire occurred last Friday. in the north end of the Ohio Penitentiary, consuming all the workshops located at that end. The loss is very great, amounting to about $30,000 on stock alone, exclusive the buildings.

It is confidently predicted that a change of some importance is about to be made in the Cabinet. It is to consist in the transfer of Mr. Toucey from the Secretaryship in the Navy, to the seat on the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Curtis; and the appointment of some other gentleman—some say Charles Anderson of Cincinnati—to Mr. Toucey's present position.

O. H. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, has been elected U. S. Senator to succeed Jno. Bell, whose term expires in 1859.

Connecticut has gone Democratic by a triumphant majority.

Last year the Democracy of Vermont polled 71,747 votes for Governor. This year 72,869—Democratic gain 1,112.

Last year the majority against us was 23,284. This year 14,112.—Democratic net gain 10,284.

Last year our strength in the house was 16, this year 30. So much for one year. Another year will tell a better story, still.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury subject to draft, is now $12,000,000. Unless a revival of trade and imports occur soon, there will be in January next, barely enough for the economical administration of the Government.

A widow of Mr. Seord, killed at the Des Jardin's bridge accident on the Great Western R. R., has received $12,000 for herself and three children.

Bayard Taylor is about to publish a new volume of travels in Norway, Sweden and Lapland.

The Question Settled.

The question whether Kansas will be a free or slave State is now definitively and absolutely settled There is no longer a pro-slavery party in the Territory. Whatever hope the South may have indulged of extending slavery to Kansas, must now be given up. And with this result in Kansas all hope of extending slavery beyond its present limits is cut off.

The South has placed its dearest interests in the keeping of the Democratic party. What has it gained or saved? At no time since the formation of the government has that interest been more hampered or in more danger from the encroachment of northern fanaticism. Under Democratic rule it has been settled irrevocably that slavery cannot be extended one inch beyond its present limits. There is now no room to hope that another slave State will be driven from the ground it now occupies. Missouri, bounded east, north and west by free States, will sooner or later be compelled to give up slavery. There may be a question of time, but that such will be the final result, there cannot be a doubt. So much for Squatter Sovereignty and Democratic policy generally.—*Kentucky Paper.*

Do our northern Republican friends think this looks much like Democratic predilections for the "peculiar southern institution."

We have always held that to obtain the benefit of the pre-emption provisions, a man with a family must *reside thereon together with his family.* The following decision, from the Washington *States*, shows our opinion to be correct:

"The question having frequently been raised before the General Land Office as to the necessity of the residence of the wife of a claimant under the pre-emption laws, it has been decided that a man, being the head of a family, must show a residence with his family on the land claimed, in order to enable him to obtain the benefit of the statutory provisions."

The first overland mail from San Antonia, Texas, to San Diego, Cal., has been carried through in thirty-eight days.

Masonic Notice.

ALL Master Masons in good standing residing in Nemaha county, N. T., are requested to attend a meeting of Nemaha Valley Lodge at the residence of Dr. Noel, in Brownville, this evening, Nov. 12, 1857. U. C. JOHNSON,
Brownville, Nov. 5, '57. Secretary.

Religious Notice.

The Rev. JOS. CANNON, of the Methodist Church, will preach in Brownville, at the New School House, Sunday Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, and also in the evening, and thereafter regularly every three weeks.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA,

THANKSGIVING.

THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, is hereby fixed as the day of Annual Thanksgiving, for the year 1857, in the Territory of Nebraska.

The propriety and religious duty of the observance of such a day, in each year, has been recognized by nearly every State in the Union. Our citizens should heartily and devoutly concur—acknowledging their dependence upon a Gracious and Bounteous Providence; expressing their faith in His goodness and justice; and supplicating the continuance of His favor and mercy.

We may be thankful for the prosperity of the country at large, for the absence of Wars and Pestilence; for the security of our rights and liberties under a Republic, now firmer and more powerful than ever; and for the certainty of the more rapid progress of our productive and prospering Territory. Whatever the embarrassments of the times, all may rejoice in the privilege of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—and should unite in Prayer and Praise to Him who has so far sustained us and who controls our fortunes.

I, therefore recommend that our citizens convene at their usual places of public worship for the purposes above mentioned on the 26th day of this month.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the Territory at Omaha City, this 4th day of November 1857.

L. S.

T. B. CUMING,
Act. Gov. of Nebraska.

Brownville Steam Ferry!

BEST CROSSING ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The Route from Brownville to Ft. Kearney, and from thence to California, is the nearest and most practicable.

FINNEY & CODINGTON

ANNOUNCE to the Traveling Public that they are now running as a Ferry across the Missouri river at

Brownville, Nemaha Co., N. T.

An entirely new, substantial and commodious

STEAM FERRY BOAT,

Which arrangement will secure a certain and safe passage at, all times and in all kinds of weather. The Proprietors do not assert boastingly, or for the purpose of gaining custom merely, but are governed by facts, when they say this is the best crossing of the Missouri River in Nebraska, and when they say the route from Brownville to Fort Kearney and from thence to California is the nearest for evidence they refer the reader to the map of the Country; and are warranted in saying it is the most practicable route by personal experience, as well as that of hundreds of others who have traveled it.—We claim therefor that this crossing and route holds out peculiarly favorable inducements, to persons going to California, and solicit their patronage. Notwithstanding our superior arrangements for a safe and speedy crossing, our charges are the same as other Ferries in Nebraska, all being regulated by Legislative enactment.

☞ Recollect that with our facilities of Power, no kinds of weather will prevent our Boats from making regular trips at all hours.

☞ A skiff and hand will be in readiness to cross foot passengers at all times of night.

n20—November 11th, 1857.

CLAIM NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, on Friday Nov. 20th, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M. to prove up my right of pre-emption to the north-west quarter of section twenty-six (26), in township 6, range fourteen (14) east of the 6th principal meridian in Nebraska Territory.

v2n20-2t ALLEN PHILLIPS.

Claim Notice.

TO all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office at Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on Thursday the 20th day of November, 1857, to prove up my right of pre-emption to the south-west quarter of section No thirty-three (33) in Township No two (2), North of Range No fifteen (15) East.

v2n20-2t Nov 11, '57. GOTLIEB STEEBY.

Brownville Saloon.

THOMPSON & MARSH,

First st., between Main and Atlantic,

HAVE purchased the above named saloon, formerly owned by Wm. Alderman, and now announce their readiness to tickle the epicurian tastes of the Brownvillians and others with every variety of good things usually kept in such establishments. 'Tis here you can get your fine oysters, sardines, lobsters, fresh venison, prairie chickens, and such like—and some of that glorious good ale with which to wash it down. Give us a call.

November 11, 1857. n20-1y

New Arrangement!

D. A. COCHRAN & CO.

Dealers in Groceries, &c.,

Post Office Building, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Hereby inform the publi that they have purchased the stock of goods formerly belonging to J. H. MAUN & Co., of this city; have made additions thereto. and are now offering for sale—in the same room—a very choice selection of

Groceries, Notions, Stationery, Extra Fine Bottled Brandies, Wines, Cordials, Preserved Fruits & Confectionary.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining from us nothing but pure and excellent articles. We solicit a share of patronage.

November 11, 1857. n20-1y

Scott city Steam Saw-Mill

JOHN C. HUFFMAN,

Scott City, Mo.,

(Immediately opposite Brownville, N. T.)

Announces to the public that he has leased the new steam saw-mill recently erected by Mr. Meek, located as above, and is now prepared to furnish the citizens of Missouri and Nebraska with an extra quality of LUMBER of every description and

SAWED LATHS

of an excellent quality. A share of patronage is solicited.

November 11, 1857. n20-1y

CLAIM NOTICE.

To J. M. Hunter, Wm. Turnbull, N. Haywood and all others whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on Friday the 20th day of November, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. to prove up my right of Pre-emption to the west half of S. W. quarter of section thirty-four (34), Township three (3), Range twelve (12) east; and west half of north-west quarter of section three (3) township two (2) range twelve (12) east.

R. V. MUIR.

November 11, '57 n20-3t

NEW GOODS,

AT

JOHN McPHERSON.

I have just received an entirely new and large assortment of

SUPERIOR GOODS,

Which I will sell at as reasonable prices as any establishment in the West,

I have now in store a great variety of the following articles, which were purchased for CASH and consequently, can sell cheap on the same terms:

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
HATS AND CAPS,
SADELERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
FURNITURE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Ready Made Clothing.

And a fine assortment of

LIGHT GROCERIES

Such as

Spice,
Peppers,
Soda,
Salaratus,
Ginger,
Allspice,

19--November 5th. etc., etc.

Watchmaker & Goldsmith,

A. GYS,

ROCK PORT, MO.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has located in the above named town and offers for sale a choice stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

and other articles usually kept in such establishments at prices which cannot be complained of. Being an experienced watchmaker he flatters himself that in repairing watches, clocks and jewelry he can give perfect satisfaction. 19—6m.

Claim Notice.

George Hughs and all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, on Friday November 13, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. to prove up my right of pre emption to the north-west quarter of section twenty-eight in township five north of range fifteen.

19-2t. J. B. WELLS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Brownville Post Office, for quarter ending September 30th, 1857.

		B	
Brown, John		Bates, J	
Bell, A. W.		Barns John	
Blanden, Sam'l L.		Blar Thompson	
Burlick, Gotlieb		Bayley, John M	
Butler, J H		Butler, Stephen F	
Barkalow, B B 2			
		C	
Campbell, Jeremiah		Chidsey, L B	
Campbell, S W		Cannon, Rev T X 2	
Cochran, John		Cochran, James	
Chandler, G A		Corns, John	
		D	
Darlington, Stephen P		Deant Joseph	
Doshier, John			
		F	
Prieberg, C A		Fitch, Julian R 2	
Fitzerald, Maurice		Fitch, Charles H	
		G	
Goodrich, Charles M 9		Griffith, Malcom	
Gates, Mrs E A		Giddings, C W	
Goodell, E A 2			
		H	
Hale, Alexander 2		Herell, A D	
Hubbard, M W		Holcomb H	
Hibbard, S E		Hall, John	
Huitt, Elijah		Holbrook, George W	
Holley, James N		Hackett, W G	
Holland, Wm		Herrington Henry	
Hann, Dr A J		Hulbert, Ansel	
		K	
Kirkham Solemon		Kinder, Christian	
Kingsbury, Walter E		Kilgore, David	
		M	
Money, Cyrus		McNulty, John 3	
McNeely, A		Medley, A	
Metler, Wm 2		Miller, Anna 2	
Melick, Andrew			
		P Q	
Penticott, Edwin		Plumb, G W	
Pensenneu, Mrs S S		Peffen Klaas	
Phillips, H M		Quimby, Johnson D	
		R	
Randal, Cephas 2		Root, Jacob H 5	
Rife, George		Ross, Samuel	
Rose, Samuel		Russell, Charles	
Ragsdale, G L		Russell, Mr	
Rogs, Gabriel L		Ransom, W G 2	
		S	
Springman & Brown,		Scheer, Fred V 2	
Strong, H B		Stowell, Martin	
Smith, Wm		Scott, H M	
Siemans, James 2			
		W	
Waters, Silas Z		Wells, Eri	
Walters, James		Williams, T C	
Walters, Maria 2		Williams, Samuel	
Williams, Benjamin		Waters, Stephen 2	
Woodruff, Amos			

*** Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised. A. S. HOLLADAY,
By J. H. MAUN, D. P. M.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The Tax payers of Nemaha county are hereby notified that taxes are now due, and that I am prepared at all times receive and receipt for the same. Taxes not paid on or before the first day of January, 1858, will be subject to a penalty of twenty-five per cent. per annum additional, according to our Revenue Law.

R. T. RAINEY, Tres. Nemaha co.

Team For Sale.

I have two good young horses in good condition and well broke, which I desire to sell, and will do so on favorable terms. I will also sell a good two horse waggon and harness.

Apply to the Subscriber or R. W. Furnas at the Advertiser offices. JER. MARLATT.

Brownville Oct. 29, '57. v2n18-tf

Claim Notice.

James M. Hinton, Nathan Haywood and all whom it may concern you are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville on Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the west half of the north-east quarter of section number three in township number two and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section number thirty-four in township number three north of range number twelve east.

19-2t. Wm. J. BROCK.

Rare Chance for Investments.

THE subscriber intending to change his present business offers for sale his Store and fixtures with the Lot it stands on in Rock Port, Mo.; and, also, will close out the Stock of Goods on hand at very reduced prices. Call soon as bargains may be expected. This is an opportunity not often to be met with for persons wishing to commence business on to change their location;

Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

He also offers for sale his Household Furniture, which can be seen at his dwelling one mile north of Rockport.

WM. GRANGER.

Rock Port, Mo., Oct 9, 1857. v2n17

General Orders—No. 5.

Nebraska City, N. T.
Oct. 16th, 1857.

Head Quarters Brigade N. V.,

Commanders of Companies will report by letter the names of all officers of their respective companies; also, total and aggregate of their commands, so as to enable the Brigade Commander to cause an election of a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant, of the 3d Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers immediately.

By order of
Brig. Gen. DOWNS, Com. 2d Brig.

S. BELDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Will write deeds of every kind and contracts for every purpose, with warranted legal accuracy.

Office, in the Banking House of Lushbaugh & Carson.

REFER TO

Hon. John A. Bingham, Cadiz, Ohio.
" W K Carter, Cleveland, "
" R P Spalding, " "
" B F Leiter, Canton, "
" S Lahm, " "
" Wm R Sapp, Mt. Vernon, "
" S P Chase, Columbus, "
" Thos. Ford, Mansfield, "
" Jas. Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.

Brownville, Oct. 22d, '57. v2n17-1y

The Steam Ferry Boat IS COMING TO BROWNVILLE,

—And—

ERASTUS E. PARKER

IS now prepared to prepare and make out Pre-emption papers and warrant them to be correct. I have taken the trouble to post myself up in regard to the Pre-emption Laws and contested Claims, and will always feel pleasure in giving advice, gratis, to those who may call on me. Having a desire to remain permanently settled in Nemaha county, I will exert my time and talents to the advancement of our new and prosperous county and the Territory at large.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold.

OFFICE, one door West of Crane & Hill's, in Brown & Hallam's new Office, where he can be found at all times during business hours.

I have some good claims to sell of the first choice, timbered and prairie.

ALSO—Several good and eligible lots in Brownville, which I will dispose of cheap for cash or on time, purchaser paying ten per cent interest.

E. E. PARKER.

Brownville, N. T. Oct. 15, 1857. v2n15-1y

B. F. LUSHBAUGH. JNO. L. CARSON.

LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,

BANKERS AND GENERAL LAND AGENTS,

Dealers in Coin,

Uncurrent Money, Exchange and Land Warrants,

BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO., N. T.

Especial attention will be given to Buying and Selling Exchange on the principal cities of the United States, Gold, Silver, and uncurrent Bank Notes. A constant supply of Land Warrants on hand for sale, for CASH or Land Warrants entered on time for Pre-emptors. All Warrants sold by us guaranteed in every respect. Will file Declaratory Statements of intention to pre-empt, and prepare Pre-emption Papers at short notice. Money loaned upon best security, at western rates of interest, and investments made in Lands or city property for distant capitalists. Collections upon all convenient points will be promptly attended to and proceeds remitted in exchange, at current rates. Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, and France obtained at usual rates, with cost of Exchange on the same added. Deposits received on Current account and interest allowed on special deposits.

OFFICE—Main St., near U. S. Land Office.

—REFERENCES—

Lind, Brother & Co., Merchants,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McNaughton, Carson & Co., "	"
Hiser & White, "	Baltimore, Md.
Young, Cargon & Bryant, "	"
Jno. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	"
R. M. Punderson & Co. Merchants,	"
M. M. Yeakle & Co. No. 17, Broadway,	New York.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	"
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	Wa'ington, D. C.
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.,	"
Taylor & Kriegh, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Scruggs & Co. Merchants,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thos. G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. J. W. Geary, Ex-Gov. Kansas,	Penn. "
Hon. Jas. O. Carson, "	Mercersburg, "
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	"
Charles Parsons & Co. Bankers,	Keokuk, Iowa.
H. O. Nutt & Co. "	Council Bluffs, "
Greene, Weare & Rice, "	Des Moines, "
Douglass & Watson, "	Tarion, "
Col. Sam Hambleton, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry, "	Cumberland, Md.
Prof. H. Tutwiler, "	Havana, Illinois.

Oct. 8, '57-v2-n15-tf

W. E. HARVEY. L. VAN WYCK.

Civ. Eng., Sur. & Draft'n. General Land Agent.

HARVEY, VAN WYCK & CO.,

General Land Agents,

Nebraska City.

ARE connected with agencies in Washington City by which they are enabled to prosecute claims against the United States Government, or attend to any business before the General Land office with dispatch and to the satisfaction of their customers.

One of the firm being a practical Engineer (civil or (having been for many years connected with the United States Coast Surveys engaged on works of Internal Improvements) we are prepared to make Surveys of Towns,