The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857. NO. 23.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second St. bet. Main and Water.

(Lake's Block,)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year if paid in advance,	$2,00
" " " " at the end of 6 months,	2,50
" " " " " " " 12 "	3,00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1,50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (12 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	10,00
Business Cards of six lines or less one year,	5,00
One Column, one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " " "	18,00
One-eighth " " "	10,00
" Column, six months,	35,00
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	5,00
" Column, three months,	20,00
" half Column, three months,	13,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	6,00
Announcing candidates for office, (in advance,)	5,00

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change be added to the above rates.

Standing Business Cards of five lines or less, for one year, $5,00.

No 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 specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their own business; and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Foster's Job Press, 2,500 per hour.

Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Job Presses, New Types of the latest styles, Inks of all colors, Bronzes, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c.; we are now prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a Style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.

Particular attention will be given to orders from a distance—in having them promptly attended to.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

A. S. HOLLADAY,

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.

MISS MARY TURNER,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

First Street, between Main and Water.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,

Architect and Builder.

FIRST ST. MAIN AND WATER STS.

Brownville, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,

BLACKSMITH

Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. I. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
Wm. Ferguson, Brownville, N. T.
O. F. Lake, " " "

May 7, 1857. 47-1y

R. PEERY, M. D.,

SURGEON, PHYSICIAN

And

OBSTETRICIAN,

ELDORADO, N. T.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county and adjoining counties, both in Nebraska and Missouri.

June 11th, 1857. 51-6m

I. T. Whyte & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

Stoves, Furniture,

Country Produce,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

G. W. HURN,

SURVEYOR,

NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend promptly to all business in his profession when called on; such as subdividing Claims, laying out Town lots, Drafting City Plats, etc., etc. 37-tf

OLIVER BENNET, WM. S. GILBERT,
JAMES P. FISKE. ACCUSTUS KNIGHT.

OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 87 Main Street,

(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WM. OSBORN,

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

☞ ENGRAVING and REPAIRING done on short notice and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. D. KIRK,

Attorney at Law,

Land Agent and Notary Public.

Archer, Richardson Co., 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, N. T.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.

September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

W. P. LOAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LOT AND LAND AGENT.

Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

Notice to Pre-Emptors!!

J. S. HORBACH & CO.,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL give special attention to preparing all papers relating to Pre-emptions, and rendering any assistance which may be required to Pre-emptors in proving up their Pre-emption rights, or obtaining Land Warrants.

R. E. HARDING, G. C. KIMBOUGH, R. F. TOOMER.

HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,

No 46 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

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.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

GEORGE CLAYES. J. W. LEE.

Clayes & Lee.

Real Estate and General Agency,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

REFER TO

James Wright, Broker,	New York,
Wm. A. Woodward, Esq.	" "
Hon. R. Wood, Ex-Gov. of Ohio,	Cleveland,
Wicks, Otis and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Bentley,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawford and Sackett,	Chicago.

Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, B. H. HARDING.

BENNET, MORTON & HARDING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Nebraska City, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Particular attention paid to obtaining, locating Land Warrants, and collection of debts.

REFERENCE:

Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit. } Michigan;
Julius D. Morton, " }
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;
B. P. Fifiled, St. Louis, Mo.;
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo, Ohio;
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska;
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill;
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

T. B. CUMING. JOHN C. TURK.

CUMING & TURK,

Attorneys at Law & Real Estate Agents,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to them, in the Territorial or Iowa Courts, to the purchase of lots and lands, entries and pre-emptions, collections, &c.

Office in the second story of Henry & Roots new building, nearly opposite the Western Exchange Bank, Farnham street.

Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

A. A. BRADFORD, D. L. MCGARY,
WM. MCLENNAN, Brownville, N. T.
Nebraska City, N. T.

BRADFORD, McLENNAN & McGARY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Brownville and Nebraska City, N. T.

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

REFERENCES.

S. T. Nuckolls,	Nebraska City,
Richard Brown,	Brownville,
Wm. Hollistell & 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.

v1-n1 June 7, 1856.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 42.]

AN ACT

To supply deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eigoteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Public Printing.—To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and paper ordered at the first session of the thirty-third Congress, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, which deficiencies were transferred to the account of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress in virtue of the joint resolution approved February twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents.

To provide for the engraving of the maps and drawings accompanying the reports of explorations and surveys to determine a Pacific railroad route, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the said maps and drawings shall be engraved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty land warrants, three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents.

Contingent Expenses of Post-Office Department—For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For wages of workmen, seven thousand dollars.

For salary of the surveyor-general of Utah, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court and eight associate judges, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation of the district attorneys, four thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents.

For compensation of the marshals, four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at Boston and St. Louis, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and [illegible] thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the expenses of the Post-Office Department, one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For arrearages, purchase of vessel and outfit, and for field service, provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in Turkey, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beyrout, five hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by consuls of the United States in procuring information required by the circulars of eighth October, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on queries propounded by the State and Treasury Departments, and for information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation for clerical services performed in the office of the United States legation at London from December eighteen hundred and fifty-two to August eighteen hundred and fifty-three inclusive, one thousand dollars.

To compensate the clerk of the United States district court for the State of Connecticut for making certified copies of all copyrights recorded in his office between January eighteen hundred and forty-six and February eighteen hundred and fifty-two, ninety dollars and twenty-five cents.

Contingent expenses of the Department of State.—For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For fitting up and furnishing the court rooms and conference room and offices for the solicitor and clerk of the court of claims, three thousand dollars.

For filling up and grading the grounds belonging to the Custom-House building, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and for fuel and quarters, the payment of which is no longer made by the quarter-master's department, two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twelve cents.

For contingencies of the army, five thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter master's department at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted and also for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the depots; of straw for soldier's bedding, and of stationery; including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quarter master's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations and reports, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfitures incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and for the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly for the Territory of Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, and to enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national green-houses, known as the Botanic Garden, and for walling the creek which passes through the same, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For construction of a sewer in Judiciary Square, six thousand dollars.

For placing the sewer openings along Pennsylvania Avenue under the footway, and trapping the same, eight thousand dollars.

For repairing old portion of the Patent Office building, constructing water closets therein, and casual repairs of the east wing of said building, four thousand dollars.

For an additional furnace erected for the library of Congress, five hundred dollars.

For furnishing the portico and exterior of the west wing of the Patent Office building, to pay for reservations due, put iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pavements, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint resolution of Congress "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive its benefits thereof," approved the twentieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which authorizes the application of the benefits of said resolution to the librarian and assistants and messengers in the library of Congress, be so construed as to allow them twenty per centum upon the compensation provided by the seventh section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government; and the said joint resolution shall not be construed to the public printer for either branch of Congress; and that so much of the act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires all blank books, binding, and ruling for the several executive departments shall be furnished under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and the same it hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provision of the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota," which declares that the salary of the governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the treasury to be the full salary of that officer as governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

[Public 42.]

AN ACT

Making a Grant of alternate sections of the Public Lands, to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood, via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg; and from New Orleans by Opelousas, to the State line of Texas; and from New Orleans to the State line, in direction to Jackson, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said branch are definitively fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid, shall be held by the state of Louisiana for the use & purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads: Provided, further, That the lands hereby granted for said account of, said roads severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads and branch, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold, and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have power to determine the same.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

[Public 43.]

AN ACT

Granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, by the way of Portage city to the St. Croix river or lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one; and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior; and to Bayfield; and also from Fond du Lac on Lake Winnebago, to the line, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid, shall be held by the state of Wisconsin for the use & purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads: Provided, further, That the lands hereby granted for said account of, said roads severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads and branch, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads or branch is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads or branch having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads or branch may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads and branch are completed; and if any or either of said roads or branch is not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the mails of the United States shall be transported over said roads and branch, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have power to determine the same.

Approved, June 5, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

The Land Offices.

A Good Time for Actual Settlers!

A Rare Chance for every man to secure a Home!!

The Land Offices at both this and Omaha city are doing a good business in the way of entries by pre-emption, which shows that Iowa and Nebraska are fast settling up with *bona fide* settlers. Under the pre-emption laws, none but actual settlers can enter land at these offices at the present time, hence we can know exactly how fast our country is settling, and we are happy to be able to announce that the panic and pressure in the money market has not in the least retarded the settlement of our country by actual settlers under the pre-emption laws. This speaks volumes in favor of the West. Here in the West there is a home for every man who has an hundred dollars, and sufficient *nerve* to come here and claim it, and we say that the man in the East who has two or three hundred dollars can do no better than to come to Iowa or Nebraska if he really wants a home for himself and family. All that he wants to make himself independent, is the resolution to start for Iowa and stability of character sufficient to carry his resolution into effect. We have been a resident of Iowa for twenty years and may be presumed to know what can be done here. We know thousands that who came to Iowa without a cent, who are now worth from $20,000 to $100,000. The question may be asked, "How have they been enabled to amass such fortunes?" We will answer by saying that they came here with a determination to make money, and their first move was to "squatt" on a good tract of land, upon which they went to work and opened a farm, and by the time the land office opened for private entry, had made money enough off of the tract to be able to buy it. They then had a home—a farm off of which they were able to clear from two to twelve hundred dollars per annum; this money they invested in lands at $1,25 per acre, and followed this course from year to year, until now they are the richest men in Iowa. We do not have trees to fell, logs to roll, stumps to grub and stones to gather into piles, before we can commence planting in Iowa. All we have to do is to turn the sod over and plant our corn, sow our wheat, oats, rye, buck-wheat or peas, and we are sure of a better crop the first year, than the farmers in New York can raise off of their well tilled and highly manured lands. These are facts which we know to exist, as we have lived in the State of New York. In proof of our statement as to the productiveness of the soil of Western Iowa, we are authorized by Judge James to state that he raised on one and one-fourth acres of sod land, EIGHTY-SEVEN and a half bushels of wheat. There is as good chances for making fortunes by coming to Western Iowa, or Nebraska now, as there were twenty years ago. This we also know.—We know what Iowa was then. We know what Western Iowa and Nebraska are now, and we know that all that a man has to do in this country to become wealthy in a very few years, is to settle upon a good tract of land and go to work. The chances for the actual settler are better at this time, perhaps, than they will be after the land offices are open for private entry.—Now the actual settler can have his pick and choice of the country, whereas after the office is again opened for private entry, all these choice places will be picked up by the speculator, and the settler will have to content himself with a second rate tract, and although second rate will be far superior to what is called first rate in New York, Pennsylvania, or any of the Eastern States.

Under the pre-emption law, the actual settler has one year after he settles upon the land to prove up his pre-emption and make payment for the land, and if he is industrious and frugal, he can save enough during the year to pay for 160 acres at $1,25 per acre—$200. Again if the settler has money owing to him, he can come here and make his settlement and have a year to make his collections in, which in many instances would prove, to mutual advantage to both debtor and creditor. If he has a land warrant he can locate it upon his own pre-emption, and no speculator can interfere with him.

To those who desire coming West with the view of settlement we would say, that the best plan would be to come to the land offices, and by obtaining a plat of two or three townships they will be able to make a good selection without any danger of interfering with other pre-emptors. Our land officers are gentlemen in every sense of the word and will give all the aid in their power to the actual settler; and we will add that their feelings and sympathies are with the actual settler upon the public lands. Iowa and Nebraska offer great inducements at this time to the men of small means who are in search of a home and we particularly call the attention of such to the facts above stated. Come to Iowa or Nebraska, you who have spent half of your days in the East, and as yet have only attained to the honorable station of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Iowa and Nebraska offers you a home almost without money and without price.

The above appropriate and well written article we copy from the *Council Bluff Bugle*. What is said as to the rapidity with which that portion of the country referred to is filling up, together with inducements held out to actual settlers, is equally if not more applicable to this southern portion of Nebraska. We could enumerate hundreds of such instances of prosperity as referred to by the Bugle.—ED. ADV'R.

Some years since a young man continually importuned Secretary Corwin for a clerkship. At last Corwin advised him to go West, squat upon a claim, and live like a freeman. The young man replied:

"Accept a clerkship here, and you lose at once all independence, your energy becomes relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can put you out to-morrow; and there is another man over to the White House who can put *me* out and the people, bye and bye, can put *him* out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land it is your empire, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life would assure me of your thanks for thus having advised you."

Two charming women were one day discussing what is that constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the member whose merits they were discussing. A young gentleman presented himself, and by common consent the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other beautiful white hands presented to him, which, by the way, he had a cunning to hold for some time in his own, for the purpose of examination, he replied at last "I give it up; the question is too hard for me: but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand is the one that gives."

Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every man enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him to come, leave him to God, the judge of all.

The charms that fashion lends to woman would be considered positive defects, if nature had given them.

To appreciate a free country, you must travel in a despotic state. It is like coming into the open air, after visiting a prison.

Adversity brings to light many a hidden beauty. It is like a beautiful flower revealed for the first time on a showery day.

We fancy we are becoming wiser as we grow older, when it is simply our incapacity to commit the same follies as when we were young.

Envy hastes principally the fortunate. It is like the ragamuffins in the street, who cry out "Wheep behind!" directly they see one of their comrades who has got a lift.

A tree of large circumference sprung from a root as delicate as a hair; a tower of nine stories arose out of a handful of earth; a journey of a thousand miles began by a step.

A pleasant wife is a rainbow in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests.

Joker's Column.

Elder Fawsil on the "Speeritis."

Ethan Spike of Hornby, Me., has written a letter to the Portland Transcript describing the doings of the Elder in Hornby. We do not see how any one can resist the Elder's logic.:

Elder Plane-as Fawsil preached again it last Sabberday. It was a great comfort of the Elder's an gin comfort to many. I do suppose that Elder Fawsil, when he's fairly waked up, is about as tough a customer as thh divil ever wrasled with. I don't raly spose he'd be a bit more afeord of Belzebub or even the Old Boy himself than I should be of a yerlin calt. You orter hear him talk of the divil—jest as easy and familyer as though he knew he'd got the critter under his thumb, an was sarin he had holt of him what the har was short. But I was goin to say suthen of his last sermint of hisn.

The Elder laid daown several pints and proved em all.

Fust—Speeritoolism is the works of Satan.

Second—Its the two jints, worked by odd force an vitalized super carbonic electrick fluid.

Third—(This pint I didn't get hold of egzactly, he not speakin very legibly—but it was either Mesmerism or Mormonism, but it don't matter much, as which ever it was, he proved it.

Fourth—Its Annymill magnitudes.

Fith—(This pint, nyther, I cant give verbatim, but it was some kind of a bug—saounded suthin like Jewn-bug.)

Sixth—Ef it war speerits, they war evil speerits.

Seventh—Thar is no speerits, no how.

The discoarse was chock full of Scripture bearing on the several pints and hysterical facks—for he is just as larned as he can be, and I do actooally bleve, of accident (he wouldn't do it noinly,) he should get any more into him, he'd burst right up. Why, he'd handle them great Greek and Latin words in sich a way that nobody can understand, just as easy as I kin say, chow, tater, or any other simple house-hold word.

He said this sort of thing was nothin to him. Alluded to the Witch of Endor, and the hogs which got the devil into them.—At this pint the Elder warm out for to get about pork—said it was pisn—that ef the divil ever got aout of the pesky hogs he'd got in anow, in the shape of whisky sweetened with strucknine. Then he tuk up the meejuns, and the way he made their feathers fly in a solumn warnin to all wrappers. Said thar warn a second hand chaw of terbaker's difference atween en an that ere Simeon Magog spoken of in Scripter. Then he struck aout into the almightiest pea roar rashun ever horn in this subloonary spear. He actooally seemed to take the divil right up by the tail, and shake him like a cat wo'd a mice I beant much of a poick an dont run much to imagenation, but, I swan to man I sentjest thought I could hear the old critter holler, as the Elder whanged and cuffed him abaout. Ef I war in his place, I'd think twice abaout it afore I'd go smellin raound agin within the Elders reech.

A man tried in Boston for stealing a horse and wagon, being called upon to speak for himself, said:

"I have nothing to say in particular.—The fact is, when I get half or two-thirds drunk, I think everything belongs to me."

Whereupon the Boston Post makes this parenthesis:

"There are some very sober people who act as if they think just as Joe does when he is drunk."

John Phœnix went to the theatre once, when Mrs. Smith was advertised to appear in *two pieces*. After the performance, he demanded the return of his money, for he said Mrs. Smith appeared WHOLE during both performances.

"Johnny, does you love me?" "Well, Susy, I does." "How do you know you love me?" "Kase, Susy, whenever I looks at you, my heart jumps up and knocks agin my stumick so that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

The following bill was actually presented, at a hotel, to a gentleman travelling in the north of England:

Anos for ada	£1 7s. 6d.
A	0 1s. 6d.
fetchinonimem	0 1s. 0d.

As our readers may not be able to decipher the above, we interpret it:

An 'oss for a day	£1 7s. 6d.
Hay	0 1s. 6d.
fetchin' on him 'one	0 1s. 0d.

"What pity 'tis, said John the sage,
"That women should, for hire,
Expose themselves upon the stage,
By wearing men's attire."

"*Expose!* cries Ned, who loves a jeer,
"In sense you sorely fail;
What do the darlings have to fear
When clad in coat-of-*male!*"

Dow, Jr., in allusion to the exclusion of many would be church-goers from the sanctuary, by reason of high pew-rents in our fashionable churches, remarks:

"The reason why a majority of you go to Beelzebub, is because you can't afford to go to heaven at the present exorbitant prices!

Dare to be singular when you see all around you to be wrong.