

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

S. H. PARVIS, General Advertising Agent... THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

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Editorial Correspondence.

Omaha, N. T., Dec. 9, '57.

As yet nothing of importance has transpired at the Capitol save the organization.

The Council organized yesterday by the election of...

Chief Clerk, W. SAFFORD, of Otoe.

Ass't. Clerk, S. H. ELBERT, of Cass.

Sergeant-at-arms, J. RECK, of Platte.

Door-keeper, J. R. CROMWELL, of Pawnee.

Chaplain, Rev. WATSON, of Omaha.

The House organized to-day by the election of...

J. H. DECKER, of Otoe, Speaker.

S. M. CURRAN, of Wash'n, Chief Clerk.

R. A. HOWARD, of Dakota, ass't. clerk.

MATHIAS, of Sarpy, Serg't-at-arms.

FISHER, of Douglas, Door-keeper.

Rev. CHIVINGTON, of Omaha, chaplain.

Governor Cumming delivered his Message before a joint session of both bodies to-day, at 12 o'clock.

What the programme of the session will be, none as yet know.

Some of the fire-eaters are feeling around, as to what are the prospects of success should the Capitol question again be agitated.

The members very generally are, I am confident, opposed to that agitation.

Two or three important measures of a general nature are being talked over, viz: a substitute for our present school law; a licence law; and a homestead law.

I look upon the three as of vast importance to the people of this Territory.

Of the two former I have heretofore said considerable, and it is therefore unnecessary now to recapitulate.

A liberal homestead law will fill the place of the general stay or bankrupt law of which we spoke some weeks ago, and of which much has been said throughout the Territory.

It would offer all inducements necessary to encourage emigration; afford sufficient protection and prove creditable.

It would also have a very great tendency to decrease the credit system, the less of which we can have the better for us.

Washington, Nov. 27. As far as can be ascertained, the Cabinet are united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention.

Whatever preference there may have been for submitting the entire Constitution to the people, it is understood all are agreed that the mode proposed for the inhabitants to settle the question of slavery as one of their own domestic institutions for themselves, is in accordance with both the spirit and the letter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Governor Walker has had another long interview with the President in the subject of Kansas Affairs, and these also today occupied a large share of cabinet deliberation.

No arrangement has yet been made in regard to the transmission of the President's message in advance of its delivery. It is probable, however, that the newspaper press will be supplied with copies, by the means heretofore adopted.

All the reports of the heads of departments are in a sufficient stage of forwardness for copying.

Boston, Nov. 27. In the municipal court to-day, the captain and owners of the steamer Mennon Sandford were put to trial, on the charge of manslaughter, for not endeavoring to save the life of Allen Frazer, who fell overboard their steamer on the night of 10th of September, and was drowned.

The trial will last several days.

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Fred. Douglas publishes a card in the Watertown (N. Y.) Journal, expressing great indignation because the proprietors of a certain hotel in that town refused to entertain him on account of his color.

Hick's official majority for Governor of Maryland is 3,460.

Mr. Coolidge's church, in Boston, has discharged the choir to save money.

Rumor says that Kossuth will pay the United States another visit before long.

A man was lately subjected to Lynch law in Western New York.

Alfred Wade, the first Governor of Choctaw Nation of Indians, was sworn into office on the 13th ult.

Alexander Hill has obtained \$2,000 of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, for injuries received.

A man named Zebedee Hawkins has been arrested in Troy, charged with stealing a revolver of Miss Judith Hornbeck, of Batetown.

Good openings are said to exist in Texas for the establishment of the book and periodical business.

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London and Liverpool. The private property of the partners is immense, and it is believed the suspension will only be temporary.

The house of Dennistoun & Co., in Melbourne, is a distinct establishment and will not suffer.

B. E. Babcock & Co., with houses in Liverpool, Glasgow, and New York, have failed for a million and a half of dollars.

Joseph Foot & Co., silk manufacturers, in London, and Henry Dutilh & Co., in the American trade at Liverpool, have also suspended.

Although, to some extent looked for, the suspension of the Western Bank caused great dismay.

The bank did an immense business in Glasgow, and had about one hundred branches scattered over Scotland.

Its deposits were very large, amounting to between five and six millions sterling.

There cannot be any eventual loss, as the proprietors contains many of the wealthiest men in Scotland, some of whom are believed to be worth a million sterling.

A Hamburg letter reports a regular panic in the stock exchange there, with a fall of every description of stock, as also all bills of exchange.

Bills on France, Belgium, and other commercial marts in Germany and England, were unsaleable at the usual three months date.

A financial crisis was almost beginning in Sweden and Norway and money was becoming scarce.

The French Monitor publishes a notification from the Emperor upon a report from the Minister of Finance, in which he says he sees with pain the imperiled and chimerical fears propagated and the delusive remedies proposed for imaginary evils.

The law permitting the bank to raise the rate of discount must suffice to keep the bullion in better condition than last year.

The bank has raised the rate of discounts 8 per cent. for bills under thirty days, 9 for bills under sixty days, and 10 for bills under ninety days.

The English in India. The India news are the cause of rejoicing, not only in England, but in every heart which sympathizes with the victims of the inhuman savages who raised the standard of revolt.

And it is refreshing to contemplate the speedy overthrow of the barbarous rebels and the cessation of the cruelties inflicted upon the unfortunate English residents who chanced to fall into the murderous hands of the rebels.

Editorial Chat-Chat of 'Advertiser' Dec. 10, 1857.

1857. 'Delhi is fallen!' howls the Times, the mighty thunder of British Tyranny.

One hundred thousand underlings of the press in England re-echo the howl.

Fast ships and telegraph wires carry the news across the Atlantic. 'Delhi is fallen!' screams the New York Tribune; the thousand and one small fry of freedom screamers, repeat the cry 'till in every household the ominous word 'Delhi is fallen' is repeated.

Pious political persons slowly lift up their eyes to heaven and thank God that the foul India rebels are put down by the good sword of England, and that missionaries, backed by that good sword, Bible in hand, can still preach to the poor native 'Obey the powers that be, for all power is from above.'

1776. The oninous cry was heard in London 'New York is fallen' the foul proclavian rebels more savage than the red Indian are no more.

Clinton has forever silenced that audacious rebel Washington, and no doubt it was refreshing to contemplate that his body would soon dangle from the gibbet in High-Gate.

The news was the cause of rejoicing not only in England, but in the hearts of certain German princes who sympathized with her in the shape of 17,000 men, to put down the inhuman savages who raised the standard of revolt.

Success has (thank God) crowned the American rebels—God grant that history shall record the same tale of the native east Indian.

Their cause is the same. Let us see: Two centuries ago, India, after a long period of anarchy, reposed pacified and prosperous under Akbar, her mighty ruler, of whom a deputation of Rajputs speaks to Aurung-zeb; 'Your royal ancestor Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, during the affairs of the empire during the than fifty years with justice, water, repose and happiness of all classes of his subjects, whether they were followers of Jesus, or of Moses, or of Man, or of Mahomed; he caused them all to partake alike of his care and protection.

And thence it was that all these peoples—grateful for his protection—united in calling him the guardian of Humanity.' And thus was India governed with a father's care until, about eighty years ago, the king of Delhi through kindness gave the English liberty to trade with his people.

They then bought the village of Calcutta as a trading port, and having thus acquired a foothold, by repeated acts of aggression went on to rob the native princes of their property and the king of his dominions.

As it was of Delhi, so it was of all India. We might now ask with F. de Lanoye, a French gentleman who travelled through British India: 'Has the British government been a benefit for the present generation of its subjects? With him also we can answer no, and assert that, now after eighty years of supremacy, it has been careless of everything but matters of importations, exports, monopolies and profits, oppressed and exhausted India to such a point that the cry of the poor natives in Bengal is 'Oh! pity, we die of hunger!'

No wonder then the old man and the infant child sigh for their ancient rajahs and hate England with a holy hatred. Have they not cause? Indeed they have, for the greater portion of the Hindoos are compelled by their rulers to cultivate a certain portion of the soil and, pay a certain amount of rent to their masters; and

so exorbitant is this rent that it leaves the cultivator not enough to live on, and he often applies to be exempt from tilling the soil. But his application is in vain (for opium has to be raised to demoralize the Chinese) and a few lashes from the constable's rod, and a wholesome fear of being put in a chain-gang for six months to work the roads generally ensure his compliance.

The rent day comes round; from some cause he is unable to pay; an officer sword in hand places himself at his door and allows him, his wife or children neither food, sleep or water till the rent is paid.

The result is he has to sell the only thing left to support life to meet this cruel demand, and besides has to pay the officer for every day he watched at his door and deprived him and family of food. What cruelty! enough to foment one hundred rebellions, not to mention the almost daily amusement of Queen's troops (God bless her) of ramming natives into their cannons and shooting them off.

The wailing of his father, mother, brothers and sisters, pierced the heart of the Sepoy, and he unsheathed his sword to cut down their oppressor. Small indeed is the spark of human freedom in the breast of him who would not say, God speed that sword. Now England seeks Christian aid, and sympathy from all Christian people, forgetting to inform the world that the massacre at Delhi was not a massacre of Christians but of the English—for the natives do not look on the English as such at all.

This has already run beyond the limits of a correspondence, but I will end by drawing a few parallels, in hopes that it may open the optics of those who look up to England for every thing that is good and pure.

England is the advocate of Free Trade in the West and the great mistress of Monopoly in the East.

She professes in Europe peace and good will to all men whilst in Asia she is at war with half the human race.

She has anti-slavery societies and looks with holy horror on the American slaveholder, unmindful at the same time of her one hundred and fifty millions of slaves in Hindostan, and conveniently winks at the cruelties of her East India troops, subjecting the head men of India to torture to exact taxes, and if that fails sending a body of troops to burn down their villages and drive their women and children into the jungle, these same people guilty of no crime but of loving their rightful rulers better than the Hon. East India Company.

Then let not the American people rejoice at the fall of Delhi, but rather wish it stronger than another Sebastopol.

J. H.

On the Death of Little Annie. Summer's past, the leaves are falling, Fragrant flowers are seen no more; Winds around the corners whirling— Waves are dashed on iceberg shore.

Frosty fetters bind the earth; Flocks and herds to shelter flee; Parents clustering round their hearts Take their offspring on their knee.

Teach them there that frost and snow, Covers more than leaf and flower; Many young and fair we know, Stripped by death of all their powers.

Fall of death they knew not fear, Sporting all the summer day; Little's thought of death as near, Or of nature's debt to pay.

Yet he seems at all times near, And you on his aim intent; Children sweet and held most dear From the father's pining rent.

Ordain'd of God, we'll not repine When 'twill and lov'd ones pass away, But, oh, the feelings who'll define, When thinking of our child at play.

Our mind returns to scenes that's past, When she was present sweet and mild; But earthly joys we cannot last— Death took from us our darling child.

She lov'd the flowers of spring when fair, And summer never had too many; And in the fall her flower'd leaf, She fell to earth my gentle Annie.

The Markets. CORRECTED WEEKLY. BROWNVILLE, Dec. 17, 1857.

WHEAT, per bush, \$1.00; CORN, per bush, 75; RICE, per bush, 1.00; SUGAR, per lb, 15; COFFEE, per lb, 15; TEA, per lb, 2.00; CHICKENS, per doz, 2.00; EGGS, do, 25; FRESH BEEF, per lb, 60; BUTTER, per lb, 50; POTATOES, per bush, 50; DRIED APPLES, per bush, 4.00; GREEN, do, 4.50; CHEESE, per lb, 25; LARD, per lb, 30; RICE, 100; MALTY, per bush, \$1.25; OATS, per bush, 60; WHEAT, some in market, 50; WHEAT, per gallon, 40; LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft., \$2.25; BUTTER, Yellow Fine, 3.00; BUTTER, do, 2.50; SALT, per bush, 1.00; DOGS, per bush, 3.00; MOLASSES, per bush, 1.10; DRY HIDES, per lb, 5.

St. Joseph, Dec. 9, '57. WHEAT, per bush, 75; CORN, per bush, 50; RICE, per bush, 1.00; SUGAR, per lb, 15; COFFEE, per lb, 15; TEA, per lb, 2.00; CHICKENS, per doz, 2.00; EGGS, do, 25; FRESH BEEF, per lb, 60; BUTTER, per lb, 50; POTATOES, per bush, 50; DRIED APPLES, per bush, 4.00; GREEN, do, 4.50; CHEESE, per lb, 25; LARD, per lb, 30; RICE, 100; MALTY, per bush, \$1.25; OATS, per bush, 60; WHEAT, some in market, 50; WHEAT, per gallon, 40; LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft., \$2.25; BUTTER, Yellow Fine, 3.00; BUTTER, do, 2.50; SALT, per bush, 1.00; DOGS, per bush, 3.00; MOLASSES, per bush, 1.10; DRY HIDES, per lb, 5.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. WHEAT, per bush, 80; CORN, per bush, 50; RICE, per bush, 1.00; SUGAR, per lb, 15; COFFEE, per lb, 15; TEA, per lb, 2.00; CHICKENS, per doz, 2.00; EGGS, do, 25; FRESH BEEF, per lb, 60; BUTTER, per lb, 50; POTATOES, per bush, 50; DRIED APPLES, per bush, 4.00; GREEN, do, 4.50; CHEESE, per lb, 25; LARD, per lb, 30; RICE, 100; MALTY, per bush, \$1.25; OATS, per bush, 60; WHEAT, some in market, 50; WHEAT, per gallon, 40; LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft., \$2.25; BUTTER, Yellow Fine, 3.00; BUTTER, do, 2.50; SALT, per bush, 1.00; DOGS, per bush, 3.00; MOLASSES, per bush, 1.10; DRY HIDES, per lb, 5.

ORDINANCE 6. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville, that all city officers shall be paid per cent per annum from the date until redemmed.

ORDINANCE 7. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville, that the sum of four thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of grading Atlantic street, from the intersection of Sixth street, to the intersection of the river.

ORDINANCE 8. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville that the owner or owners of lots on Main street be required to cut all the brush and remove it; the rubbish of the street and that same, be completed by the first day of January next.

ORDINANCE 9. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville that the owner of any lot or lots fall to comply with the provisions of the first section of this Ordinance, at the expense of the owner of said lots, and if the same is not paid for by the owners of said lots within one month after the completion of said work the Marshal shall proceed to sell so much of said lots as will pay said indebtedness, first giving ten days notice of such time of sale.

ORDINANCE 10. Be it hereby made the duty of the Marshal to see that Main street is cleaned of all kinds of wood or lumber at the expense of the owners of such wood or lumber, first giving the party or parties reasonable time to remove the same after giving due notice to that effect.

ORDINANCE 11. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville that the owner or owners of lots on Main street be required to cut all the brush and remove it; the rubbish of the street and that same, be completed by the first day of January next.

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