THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1858.

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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 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. ☜

Editorial Correspondence.

Omaha, N. T.
Dec. 26, '57.

On Wednesday last the House took recess until Monday next. After clearing up the tables on Thursday morning, the Council did the same. Considering the short time allotted the sessions of the Assembly, and the vast amount of much needed Legislative labor, we think the members should have been content with the days Christmas and New Year.

In the Council Gen. Bowen has given notice of a Bill for the more thorough organization of the military in the Territory. This is a matter of more importance than may at first be imagined. When we consider our border situation, the inevitable collision between the Mormons and the United States forces in the spring or sooner; that Brigham Young as Governor of Utah and Indian agent, has been tampering with the Indians continually; that the Otoes and Pawnees of our almost immediate vicinity only want slight encouragement to arouse the devil in them; that the Sioux and Cheyennes are naturally treacherous and blood-thirsty, we are very forcibly impressed with the necessity of being prepared for any emergency.—What the particular features of the General's Bill are, we are not advised; but presume from his military position and reputation, it will abundantly answer the purposes designed.

The joint committee appointed to investigate all matters pertaining to the Capitol Building, has not yet reported.—Gov. Cuming has been quite ill—confined to his bed since the first week of the session. And as Gov. Izard, who acted as disbursing agent, as to the $50,000 of the Government funds expended, has left no papers or contracts on file, by which any information can be obtained, the Committee will be unable to make a full report.

The passage of the "Ferguson Resolutions" by both branches of the Legislature, has brought down chapman's organ on each of the members—the Council especially—who saw fit to support them.—The article is one of those low-toned abusive ones, for which chapman, lockwood, robertson & Co. are famous and exceedingly well qualified. It is truly astonishing how almost unanimous the citizens of Omaha are in feeling and expressing their perfect contempt for the man robertson and the balance of the Nebraskian company; he has not a friend outside the company; not a citizen endorses the course he has been pursuing while conducting his master's individual organ. He often prates about the unpopularity and bad repute of some of his cotemporaries! Poor fellow, he thinks all editors fare as he does. As evidence of his standing in this community, we refer to the post-office affair here. Although chapman has again secured his appointment as post master, he has not yet received his commission, nor will he, if the wishes of the citizens are at all respected. A remonstrance signed by nearly every citizen of Omaha—the list of names measured *sixteen feet in length*—has been forwarded to the Department. The fellow is to be pitied after all. He gets more "kicks and curses" than really belongs to him. He gets paid (?) for allowing his name to be used as editor—acting screen, while in fact chapman and his staff does the most of the dirty writing. At the opening of the present session of the Legislature, he was by courtesy, and in accordance with the usual custom of Legislative Assemblies, as to newspaper editors, admitted within the bar of each body as a reporter. He has so shamefully abused his privileges, that he will without doubt be expelled on Tuesday from the Council, and most likely from the House also. But we have already devoted more space to this fellow than we intended.

The latest reports from Washington are of the most flattering nature in favor of our Delegate Judge FERGUSON retaining his seat. chapman's friends here—who by the way, are "few and far between," outside of those forced by local interests to acknowledge themselves as such—are down in the mouth, They feel that when a Democratic House of Representatives is to be dealt with, that oily talk, bows, smiles, and such like argument won't win against the squatters' voice, heard through the ballot-box.

It is known almost by every body that Congress is liberal in furnishing valuable public documents for distribution among the people; and that these documents are placed in the hands of members *in trust* for their constituents. The complaint has been universal throughout this Territory, "we get no documents;" and many have concluded that Delegates from Territories perhaps do not get the numbers usually given members. No one for a moment dreamed—although few who know him are surprised to hear—that this fellow chapman, after receiving those for Nebraska, has been trading them off at Book stores in Washington for other books which he appropriates to his individual use! Such is said to be true. At all events, it is only in keeping with some of his "two dollar and a half" operations.—Something "new and rich" is continually coming to light in regard to this fellow.

Governor Richardson will arrive here about the 10th of next month. Mr. Cuming will remain in his position as Secretary, until his term expires, at least.

Last night the beauty and gallantry of Omaha assembled in large numbers in the dining room of the Hamilton House, CHAS. F. SALISBURY, proprietor, and enjoyed themselves until the "wee sma hours" arrived, "tripping it on the light fantastic toe." We do not recollect to have witnessed so much good humor, sociability, and met so many handsome and graceful ladies for many a day.

A vote was taken in this city to-day for or against taking up the City Scrip, which has been for some time in circulation as currency, and issuing City Bonds in its place. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of bonding the scrip.

The weather continues beautifully mild. Truly "December is as pleasant as May."

F.

Utah.

Brigham Young has lately made another speech to the fanatical beings under his control at Salt Lake, which is replete with blasphemies and treasonable expressions toward the United States. It clearly demonstrates that the position now taken by the Mormons is not a lately conceived one, but has been carefully cherished for years and every means taken to secure the success of his deep laid schemes. The events now transpiring in that Territory confirms every one acquainted with the facts in the opinion that long and serious troubles will be the result of the difficulties between the Government and the misguided followers of Brigham Young.

Many emigrants with their trains have been destroyed and many outrages committed, which have been time and again placed to the hostility of the Indians; when in most cases the work of destruction was instigated by the Mormons.

In many instances the Indians had nothing whatever to do with the matter—the whole plan originating in Mormon hatred and executed by Mormon hands, While in every attack upon emigrants by the Indians, they were led on by this murderous herd of religious fanatics.

They have been allowed time to perfect and mature all their plans, and opportunity to consumate all their operations, by the partial endorsement by the Government of their proceedings in the appointment of their leader as Governor of that Territory; and while some are operated upon by the influence of the leaders and the peculiar characteristics of their religion, the leaders are actuated by the lust of power and the desire to establish an independent and seperate government. The following extracts from the speech referred to above will show that it is the fixed determination of the Mormons to abide the result, and that they have calculated upon this state of affairs for years:

"Suppose that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that is requisite to sustain them over one winter, for I promise them, before they come, that there shall not be one particle of forage nor one mouthful of food for them should they come. They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no teams that can bring enough to sustain itself, to say nothing of the men. If there were no more men than there are in the Seminole nation, our enemies never could use us up, but they could use themselves up, which they will do.

* * * * * * *

"It has been asked, have you counted the cost? Yes, for ourselves, but I cannot begin to count it for our enemies. It will cost them all they have in this world, and land them in hell in the world to come, while the only trouble with us is that we have two or three times more men than we need for using up all who can come here to deprive us of our rights.

As I said this morning, ten years ago on this ground I stated that we would not ask any odds of our enemies in ten years from that date, and the next time I thought of it was ten years afterwards to a day. 'They are now sending their troops,' was the news, and it directly occurred to me, 'will you ask any odds of them?' No, in the name of Israel's God we will not, for as soon as we ask odds we get ends——of bayonets. When we have asked them for bread, they have given us stones; and when we have asked them for meat, they have given us scorpions; and what is the use in our asking any more? I do not ask any odds of those who are striving to deprive us of every vestige of freedom and to destroy us from the earth."

Another very important feature in this difficulty is the fact that so many of their people are foreigners. For years the tide of Mormon emigration has steadily flowed into Utah from the sea-coast, through all the great thoroughfares of travel to the West. A large proportion of these emigrants are English, Swedes, Welsh, Norwegians and Danes. They have no knowledge of our institutions; they believe nothing but what is inimical to us; they are kept in ignorance by Brigham Young for reasons obvious to the most careless observer, and possessed with that fanatical enthusiasm which generally characterizes converts to a new faith, numbering over one hundred thousand, with Indian allies burning for vengeance, and in a country mountainous and difficult of travel which is entirely under his control, should Brigham Young persist in his determination to resist the United States, it will undoubtedly cost the Government more than any war we have had since 1812.

Brigham Young is undoubtedly an able man. He possesses all the qualifications for a leader of such a people, and among them his influence is unbounded. He will, so long as small forces only are sent against him, successfully resist the Government, and when, as a last resort, a sufficient number of men are sent to crush out all resistance on the part of the Mormons, he will gather his flock around him, and wander to a new country—probably New Mexico. It would undoubtedly be far better to call a large volunteer force, let them enter Utah at the three principal points, and exterminate the whole abominable horde. Only by this means can this foul blot upon the escutcheon of our country be fully eradicated.

Endorsement of Judge Ferguson.

The Legislative Assembly of this Territory has endorsed Judge FERGUSON as our Delegate to Congress by passing the appended resolutions by a vote of 8 to 5 in the Council and 21 to 13 in the House.

Everybody knows, and none better than the notorious firm of chapman, lockwood & co., that Mr. Ferguson is the squatter's Delegate to Congress, and that he alone is lawfully entitled to the seat; but so many plans of self agrandizement have been formed by the above named company, that it is hard for them to forego these little matters of pecuniary benefit, and consequently they consider any amount of lying and rascality justifiable, provided it will secure them success, and this to them is far easier than an honest, straightforward course.

Here are the resolutions, and we rejoice at this expression of the sentiments of two-thirds of the squatters of Nebraska:

To the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Whereas, The Hon. B. B. Chapman is contesting the right of Hon. Fenner Ferguson to his seat in your body as Delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, and believing it to be a duty devolving upon us as Representatives of the people, to advise your honorable body of their wishes and sympathies in the premises.—Therefore be it Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska;

1st, That a very large majority of the people of the Territory of Nebraska believe that Hon. Fenner Ferguson was fairly and legally elected Delegate from the Territory of Nebraska. Consequently, they will be slow to believe that efforts from any source will avail anything to deprive them of the Representative of their choice, and a Representative in whose capacity, integrity, fidelity and incorruptibility they have the fullest confidence.

2nd. That the whole people of the Territory indignantly repel the foul aspersions attempted to be cast upon the character of the late Chief Justice of the Territory, the present Delegate elect, charging in effect, perjury, under the preemption laws of the United States; knowing, as they do, that such charges and aspersions are maliciously false, and entirely unfounded, coming from what source they may, and they cannot but believe that such slanderous and libelous charges have been made in the hope or expectation that the right of the Delegate elect to his seat would be prejuiced thereby.

3d. The foregoing Preamble and Resolutions shall be signed by the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, certified to by the Clerks of each body, and a copy of the same be forwarded by said Clerks to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Hon. Fenner Ferguson, and Hon. B. B. Chapman.

Startling News from Utah.

A report reached this city a day or two ago, that an express rider had passed through Kinekuck, K. T., from our army in Utah, bearing the startling intelligence that Col. Cook, with his command of four hundred men, while passing from Bridger Fort to the camp of Ham's Fork, was entirely surrounded by Mormons, and after a short engagement, were all taken prisoners. It is stated further that the Mormons proceeded, immediately after the surrender, to hang all the prisoners—sparing neither officers nor men.

The above report certainly needs confirmation before it can be relied upon as correct. We cannot believe the Mormons would have the temerity to murder in cold blood so large a number of men, nor do we believe but what Col. Cook, when he found himself surrounded could have cut his way through the ranks of his enemies and especially with nearly all, if not the whole of his command. A few days will confirm or falsify the matter of this report.—St. Joseph *Gazette*, 30th ult.

"Pop Goes the Weasel."

robertson, editor of the Nebraskian, has been expelled, as the following resolutions will show, from the privileges of reporter of the Nebraska Legislature.—That body courteously permitted him a seat within the bar; but like an ill-trained dog he snapped at the hand that fed him, and consequently was unceremoniously ousted.

Preamble and Resolutions in relation to the Council Reporter of the Omaha Nebraskian:

Whereas, T. H. Robertson, Esq., the ostensible and reputed Editor of the Omaha Nebraskian, was on the 16th day of December, inst., by resolution of the Council, admitted to a seat on the floor, as reporter of said Nebraskian, and whereas, the said T. H. Robertson, permitted or procured the publication in said Nebraskian, of date December 23d inst., of a scurrilous article under the head of editorial: in which the motives of members of the Council are impugned, and much personal abuse and vulgar slang applied to them by name, which is unjust, ungentlemanly, and untrue. Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Council, That the said T. H. Robertson has abused his privilege of Reporter of the proceedings of the Council, and forfeited all right to his seat as such.

Resolved, That the said T. H. Robertson, be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as reporter.

Governor Richardson.

It is well known that many months ago the position of Governor of the Territory of Nebraska was tendered by the President to that distinguished statesman, the Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois. He declined it at that time, according to the understanding among the public men here on account of the urgency of his private affairs. Recently, on his arrival at this point, it was again tendered to him, and is said to have been temporarily declined. That is, until after the Message hod been promulged.

A friend of Col. R. informs us that he was indisposed to accept ony office in the gift of the President under circumstances that might apparently commit him to political positions he did not feel at liberty to occupy; and that therefore he preferred to await the rendition to Congress of the Annual Message before closing with the President's offer.

Subsequently, according to the general understanding in Washington, he has signified to the Executive his willingness to accept the appointment, and was yesterday nominated and confirmed by the Senate. This is under the circumstances, disproof of the story that he is hostile to the President's recommendation that Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

Governor Richardson is. emphatically, the man for the occasion, having had large experience in public affairs, and being, withal, a gentleman of as fine capacities for thus serving his country to advantage, as any other statesman in the length and breadth of the land.—*The States.*

From Kansas.

We learn that the Free Soilers of Kansas held a Convention at Lawrence, one day last week to nominate State officers for Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We have not learned who were selected at the convention, but it was understood that Chas. Robinson was to be their candidate for Governor, and it was thought probable that Stanton would be the candidate for Lieut. Governor.

It will be seen from this that the free soilers are making arrangements to have the government of Kansas in their own hands if possible, should Kansas be admitted as a State by the present Congress.

The election on the constitution went off quietly throughout the Territory generally, with the exception of some vague rumors from Fort Scott. A little disturbance took place at Leavenworth, but it did not result in anything serious. The free soilers steadily refused to vote, and as a consequence the constitution with slavery has been adopted. It now only remains to be seen whether Congress will admit her. The free soilers had an opportunity of defeating the slavery clause at the polls, if they had been so disposed, and were sufficiently strong to accomplish it; but as they have let the election go by default, they can blame no one but themselves, in obstinately refusing to pass upon it.—St. Joseph *Gazette.*

From the National Intelligencer.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN:—May I make a suggestion through the medium of your columns, which I think will be acceptable to every letter-writer and letter reader who may chance to read it?

The self sealing envelopes which every body (for the sake of convenience and dispatch) uses, are no protection against either the impertinence or dishonesty of those who "hanker" after their contents. Who has not received letters which had evidently been opened, examined, and plastered up again? I know that many of mine have undergone that treatment, and, between you and me, I prefer to read my own letters first. Wax and seal are the only security, and they are not generally at hand. Is there no remedy?

Use the postage stamps as a seal on the back of the letter. This would be effectual if the postmasters would stamp their mark over it, which doubtless they would do; and, besides this security, the delicacy of the postage stamp would prevent any attempt to remove it, without the certainty of defacement and detection.

If any objections to this plan occur to you or to your readers, I would be glad to know them. I can perceive none.

M.

The total estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year, it is said, will amount to seventy millions. That for the War Department alone is twenty and a quarter millions, being largely increased by the anticipated Mormon war. The total naval estimates, including the special service, and the construction of the new steam sloops of war, amount to fourteen millions.

Washington, Dec. 21.

The deficiency bill for the present fiscal year will, because of the present peculiar relations between the Mormons and the United States, and of other matters, be an unusually large one. The Secretary of the Treasury has not as yet sent to Congress his estimates for this measure and he will not be able to do so until the War Department and the Administration have determined upon the plan of the spring campaign against the rebels of Utah. The regular army appropriation bill for 1858 appropriates from and after the 30th of June next. When the army appropriation bill for the present fiscal year was passed our relations with the people of Utah were not of the hostile character that they have assumed since. It was thought that there would, sooner or later, be a difficulty between them and the United States Government, but this result was not expected so suddenly. The consequence is that the large army supplies demanded for instant action, on the part of the Secretary of War, will be embraced in this deficiency bill.

The greatest deficiency will probably be in the Quartermaster's Department. There has been a great deal of transportation across the plains, much more than was anticipated. I have no doubt that five or six millions of dollars will be asked for by General Jesup.

It is supposed that the President has sent in his decisions in many cases tried by the naval courts, and the friends of the officers, retired, furloughed, and dropped are much exercised as to the probable determination of the Senate. The sympathy of members and citizens seems to be rather for the officers whose commissions were operated upon by the late retiring board than for the members of that board.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources continue to be one-half or one-third less than the expenditures.

It is expected that the issue of treasury notes asked by the Secretary of the Treasury will serve to revive trade and the receipts from customs before spring.—*Corr. of the Press.*

Gen, Walker and Capt. Chatard,

The Mobile Register of the 14th ult. publishes the following letter from a person connected with the Walker expedition:

Punta Arenas, Nicaragua.
November 29, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:

You may recollect the circumstances which attended the seizure of certain arms and military stores last April by the men of Lockridge's command, assisted by the English. These stores belonging to Nicaragua, J. N. Scott had in his possession; and to-day the Saratoga took the guns, with their carriages, on board that vessel, and they are now trailed on us.

The conduct of Commander Chatard is so much the more disgraceful as he admits he has no instructions from his Government to warrant him in his hostility he manifests towards us. He knows he dare not fire on us, and his attempt to intimidate us is not only ludicrous, but cowardly. Further than this, he has attempted to involve the Fashion in difficulties, threatening to have her fined for not carrying her name on her stern, well knowing, in the same time, that this vessel is here without money, and therefore in the condition of a ship in distress. He has placed himself in the attitude of a U. S. naval officer, seeking to injure American ship-owners.

The following note has just been handed to Gen. Walker, *under the seal of the English consulate*, written, as you perceive, by Commander Chatard of the Saratoga:

U. S. SLOOP SARATOGA,
Off Greytown, Nov. 30, 1857.

SIR: I have been informed through Mr. Green, H. B. M's consul, that you medidate seizing the English Mail from Costa Rica, with American, English, and letters of other nations. Besides, there may be money. Now, I warn you not to touch it, and to allow it to come safely to hand here. If you do not, I will proceed against you without hesitation, in the manner I sent you word the other day, that is, *with shot and shell.* In a few days the American, as well as the English commanders, will be here, and all your acts of violence will then be more particularly noticed.

Yours, respectfully,
F. CHATARD, Comd'r.

The sloop-of-war Saratoga protects Scott in his possession of the property on the Point, although he holds it under orders from General Walker himself.

Washington, Dec. 19.

The Post Office Committee from N. Y. have arranged to-day the terms for the sale of the location in the Park for the new Post Office.

The Naval Department forwarded despatches to-day to Com. Chathard of the Saratoga, ordering him to deliver his vessel to the senior Lieut. and return on board of her, a passenger, to the U. S.—The Saratoga had been previously ordered home.

Seniors Moliva and Escalante are perfectly satisfied that Gen. Walker will never leave Punta Arenas. They say 5,000 men could not take San Juan, and if they did the capture would be profitless, as the public arms are by law distributed among the people, who would rally at some other point in defence of their Government.

The following is a description of the new coat of arms for the State of Alabama, reported by the Joint Committee of the two Houses on State Seal:

The Genius of the Confederacy, standing, holds the national banner; with her right hand she takes the left of the Genius of Alabama, represented by a virgin seated on a cotton bale, who, while she gives her hand to the Union, points with the other to the star of Alabama on the flag with the motto, 'Younger, but Equal.' On the left of these figures a ship in full sail, indicative of the importance of commerce and direct trade with our own seaports.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 28th ult., mentions a report that, in the attempt of Mr. Bright, the engineer-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to raise the submerged portion of the cable, the shore end was broken, which will greatly increase the difficulty of raising the remainder.

NEWS ITEMS.

From Lower California, we learn of the arrival at Los Angelos, on the 9th ult of Lieut. Beale, with his camel train, from San Antonio, Texs. The animals are in good condition.

Rumors are current that an expedition is fitted out in New York to join Walker in Nicaragua. U. S. Marshal Rynders is on the look out for them, and at the first favorable moment, intends to capture the whole gang.

On the 8th and 9th ult. notices of the introduction of two hundred bills were given in the Legislature of Virginia, and petitions were presented for nearly one hundred more.

All the banks of New York city continue to pay specie. The large receipts from California by the Star of the West seem to strengthen the opinion of the friends of resumption in the propriety of the movement.

The British brig Margaret, at Philadelphia, from Grand Turk Islaud, reports that a great scarcity of provisions exists there, and that a portion of the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th ult., without debate, disposed of the resolution and report in favor of the re-opening of the slave trade by indefinite postponement,

The National Era expects to lose one-third of its subscription list in consequence of the hard times.

The Republic, a journal for firemen, has been started in a neat way at Boston.

The Democracy of Springfield, Mass. have carried that city completely.

The Catholic Fair at Boston has just terminated, with a profit of ten thousand dollars.

The hog cholera is prevailing at Blawenburgh, N. J.

The Palo Alto Rolling Mill, at Pottsville, Penn., resumed operations last week.

Last week, Fanny Kemble read "The Merchant of Venice," in Boston, to an audience of 1,200, in aid of the poor.

The late Handel Festival, at the Crystal Palace, England, shows a profit of £12,000.

Manufacture of cotton in Switzerland has increased. In 1838 they had 400,000 spindles, in 1850, 950,000.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed a suitable tribute to the memory of the late Senators Butler, Cleves, and Hamilton.

The production of gold in Australia for the best year is set down by the best English authorities at one hundred millions of dollars.

Peter Gales was tried in Cincinnati for "trigamy," three women appearing in court and claiming him as husband.

The Emperor of France is busy at Compiege, hunting stags by day, and seeing them cut up by torch light.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in his late lecture in Boston, strongly urges the necessity of early marriages.

It is said that the subscriptions to the new work on Natural History by Professor Agassiz, amount to $1,125,000.

It is stated at an anti-Mormon meeting that the arms of Utah consist of a beehive, protected by a lion rampant, at whose feet is the American Eagle, couchant and badly plucked.

Fifty gamblers have been notified to leave the city of Dubuque, Iowa.

The extensive axe factory of D. Simmons, at Cohoes, Me., resumed operations.

It is stated that Gen. Concha has made over $5,000,000 within the last five years, as his per centage from the sale of cargoes of slaves that he allowed to land.

The post office at Dighton, Mass., was broken into and robbed of one hundred letters and $10 in postage stamps on the night of the 7th ult.

Captain O. H. Berryman, who made the deep sea soundings for the Atlantic telegraph cable, has accepted the command of the mail steamer Granada, for Aspinwall.

A great number of Americans sojourning in Paris have departed in consequence of the crisis, for fear that they will be short of money in a little while.

By the burning of the steamboat Rainbow, recently, forty or fity thousand dollars in gold and twenty thousand dollars in jewelry were lost.

The Rochester Union says that one of the Republican State officers has just been indicted by a Grand Jury of one of the Lake cities for obtaining money by fraudulent representation.

Charles Stetson, of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, says on examination the affairs have been so tangled up and mismanaged by their agency at New York that no satisfactory report can yet be made made of its condition.

The Legislatures of Alabama and South Carolina have legalized the Bank suspensions.

Lola Montez is to marry the Prince Solkowski, who is blessed with the following array of titles: Prince of Bielitz, Count of Reissen, Count of Sobonni, Count of Kobelin, and Count of Lessa.—His estates are situated in Austria Silesia. He has been residing however for several years in the Northern part of New York State, on a farm which he purchased and still owns. He is about forty years of age. It is stated that when married he will return at once to Austria.

Rev. John Pierpont, the poet, has just married for the third time, at the advanced age of 72 years.

Elihu Burritt is lecturing in Illinois.

Died.

In this city, on Wednesday the 6th inst., of consumption of the lungs, Mr. WM. H. HAMILTON, aged 35 years.

Mr. Hamilton is a native of Chenango county, New York, and had but lately settled in this Territory. His brother was his only relative in this country, and he reached his bedside but in time to see him die.

Death in any form is hard to contemplate, and the severing of the silver cord fills the mind with solemn and mournful reflections. In a distant land, among strangers, with no near and dear one by in whose arms to breathe the last, it becomes doubly terrible. Surrounded by the the faces of the dear ones at home, and when a loving mother's soothing touch is the last of earthly consciousness; and a fond sister clings to the departing spirit, breathing a pure prayer for its eternal rest, the King of Terror loses half his power.

Mr. Hamilton was a young man in the bloom of life, an ornament to society, the idol of his friends. Generous to a fault, and with that high-toned chivalry of soul which proclaims the nobleman of nature, he won universal regard and esteem, and his prospects for the future were unclouded.

It will be a satisfaction to the afflicted family to know that everything which friendship could suggest or tending to the alleviation of his sufferings was performed by his friends in this place, and that this community sincerely sympathize with them in their recent bereavement.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BROWNVILLE, Jan. 7, 1858.

FLOUR, ℔ sack	$4,50
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ℔ SACK	4,00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	75
CORN, ℔ bushel	50
OATS, ℔ bushel,	40
Sugar, ℔ lb	15@16½
COFFEE,	15@16½
TEA,	100
CHICKENS, ℔ doz.,	2,00
EGGS, do, ℔	25
FRESH BEEF, ℔ lb	6@8
" PORK, per 100 lbs.	$5,50@6
POTATOES, ℔ bushel,	50
DRIED APPLES ℔ bushel,	4,00
GREEN, do.	4,50
CHEESE, ℔ lb,	25c
LARD,	15c
RICE,	10c
MALT,	$1@1,10
NAILS, per keg,	6,50
WHEAT, none in market	
WHISKY, per gallon,	40@50
LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft.,	$2@2,50
Yellow Pine,	8,00
BUTTER,	20
SALT, ℔ bush,	1,00
do ℔ sack,	3,00
MOLASSES,	1,10
BEANS, ℔ bush,	3,50
DRY HIDES, ℔ lb,	5

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 31, '57.

WHEAT, ℔ bush,	75@$1,20
CORN, ℔ bush,	30@40
FLOUR, ℔ cwt,	$3,50@4,50
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ℔ cwt,	3,50@4,50
FRESH PORK, ℔ lb,	4½@5½
POTATOES, ℔ bush,	30@40
WHITE BEANS, ℔ bush,	1,50
BUTTER, ℔ lb,	25@30
EGGS, ℔ doz	20@25
CHICKENS, ℔ doz,	$2,00@3,00
DRY HIDES ℔ lb,	5@6
COFFEE, ℔ lb,	12@15
SUGAR, ℔ lb,	11@12½
TEA, ℔ lb,	50@75

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.

WHEAT, ℔ bush,	80@$1,00
CORN, ℔ bush,	37½
OATS, ℔ bush,	40c
FLOUR, ℔ bbl,	$4,75@5,50
BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, per cwt,	2,12½@2,25
BEANS, per bush,	$1,75
POTATOES, per bushel,	50c

100 Overcoats!!

FOR SALE FOR SCRIP.

We have 100 Overcoats which we will sell at cost prices for Brownville Hotel Scrip.

SIEGEL & GREENBAUM.

NOTICE.

All those indebted by note or account to McAllister, Dozier & Co, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately as longer indulgence will not be given.

CRANE & HILL.

STRAYED.

Strayed from the subscriber about the 1st of August, a large brindle steer 5 years old, one horn slightly drooping. All information in regard to said steer will be thankfully received and rewarded by the undersigned,

n28-Brownville, Jan. 7, 1858. HENRY H. MARSH.

HAYDEN & WILSON.
Importers and Manufacturers of
SADDLERY
AND
Coach Hardware,
Carriage Trimmings, Saddle Trees, Hames, Springs and Axles,
Patent and Enameled Leather,
SKIRTING,
HARNESS, &
BRIDLE LEATHER.
No. 11, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Are prepared to offer to their customers and the trade an assortment of articles unsurpassed, in quality and cheapness, by any House in their line, East or West.

BRANCH, CROOKES & FROST,
Saw Manufacturers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Office 36 Vine Street, Manufactory on Broadway, North St. Louis.
Extra Cast Steel Mill Saws,
Circular Saws from three to seventy-five inches fully warranted.
From our long experience in manufacturing Saws, in the Eastern States and England, purchasers can depend upon finding our goods equal to the best manufactured.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Saws.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
INCOMPARABLE
SEWING MACHINES
J. W. McDONALD & CO.,
No. 79, Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.
Are taking the place of all other machines in
Families, Dress-Makers.
AND
TAILORS.
They are the simplest, Speediest, Cheapest and most durable Machines existant.
Agents Wanted in Every Town in the West.

MILLER & BOISAUBIN,
Importers of French and German
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
Sheet, Sky-Light, and Floor Glass,
18, Second St., St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers of Ornamental Looking-Glass Frames.
Stained Glass in all its Various Branches, for Churches, Public and Private Buildings.
Ornamental Work for Steamboats.

B. F. SNYDER,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
And Steamboat Agent,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Will be at the Levee at all hours upon the arrival of Steamboats, and attend to the Collection of Bills and Business left with him with prompt dispatch; also attend to the Receiving of goods for boats, either for St. Louis or upper Missouri.
Will be found in the office of Dolman & West Real Estate Agents, Market Square.

Clothing.

WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Ready Made Clothing,
85, Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, OVERALLS, SHIRTS,
RUBBER GOODS,
and all kinds of
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO FULL STOCK OF
GENT'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Which we offer as low as any House in the City.
WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.