THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 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.

BLANKS, &c.

We have just completed a new stock of Blanks of every description, neatly executed on fine substantial paper; and are prepared to fill orders at a moment's notice and on reasonable terms.

We have also a plate of a small map of South Platte, Nebraska, for printing common sized envelopes, with any desired business card attached. Orders solicited.

FURNAS & LANGDON.

☞ Nemaha valley and Western Exchange money taken at par for indebtedness to this office. Brownville Hotel scrip at ten per cent premium.

We have not this week pursued the investigation of "Legislative difficulties" as we designed, for the reason we have been pressed with business affairs outside legitimate newspaper business.

We publish this week several articles touching this subject, *from disinterested persons*. In addition to what we ourself write, we intend to extract copiously from such sources. The pamphlet of testimony being prepared by the majority, will be principally made up of evidence from others than members of the Legislature—those from various parts of the Territory who happened to be present during the sitting of the Assembly.

Removal of the Capital.

For the benefit of our readers we briefly give the outlines of the Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Nebraska, providing for the re-location of the Seat of Government.

The new Capital is to be called "NEOPOLIS," and is to be located, by commissioners, four in number, on government lands. The commissioners were named in the bill, viz: S. F. Nuckolls of Otoe, W. D. McCord of Cass, John Finney of Sarpy, and Elisha N. Hamilton of Washington. They are to proceed at as early a day as practicable and locate within boundaries, from east to west, between the Guide Meridian and the Sixth Principal Meridian; and within six miles of the Platte river, on either the north or south side. The entire town site is to belong to the Territory; one third of the lots to be sold the first year, the proceeds of which are to be expended in the erection of suitable public buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and Territorial officers.

Meeting at Nemaha City.

We enjoyed the pleasure of meeting the citizens of our sister city Nemaha, together with a number from other portions of the county, yesterday, in public meeting. The meeting had been called through the "Journal," for the purpose of hearing the Representatives and Councilman from this county "give an account of their stewardship." A resolution was offered *before* hearing from the Delegates, endorsing the course of the minority at the last session of the Legislature. *After* hearing from *both sides* of the question, the motion was withdrawn and the meeting adjourned.

We are satisfied from our intercourse with the people of Nemaha county that they do by a very large majority endorse the course pursued by the majority at Omaha, touching the real issue in which constitutional rights are involved.

We are sorry to see our friend Minick of the House forsaking the main question and imagining the issue to be a personal one between he and the balance of the Nemaha Delegation. We have made no charges against you, John, either privately or publicly, nor have we heard of any. We have never expressed a doubt but that you were governed in your action by the dictates of conscience and judgement. We hope to see or hear no more attempts to make a personal issue of this matter—an assuming of a persecuted position in order to create sympathy. Face the music gentlemen. No dodging the question.

Read and Subscribe.

We call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus, in another column, of a number of most excellent papers published in various parts of the country. We will take great pleasure in receiving and forwarding subscriptions to any or all of them.

Mail Contracts.

We call attention to the letting of mail tracts, found on the first page of to-day's paper. The accompanying instructions will be published next week.

Kentucky Senator.

Rather unexpectedly, the American majority in the Kentucky Senate have yielded to the necessity of electing a Senator in place of John B. Thompson, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1859, and on the 5th inst an election was held. There was but one ballot, resulting in the election of Gov. L. W. Powel, who received 80 votes, for Garrett Davis 54, and J. B. Thompson 4. Gov. Powell is a man of distinguished reputation—he beat Archie Dixon in a severe canvass for Governor some years ago, and was then the only Democratic Governor, as he is now the only Democratic Senator who has been elected for many years in Kentucky.

The Legislature.

A gentleman who was present during the sitting of the Legislature at Florence, in writing to the Bellevue Gazette, says:

On Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, both Houses adjourned *sine die*. Before adjournment several resolutions were passed: one complimentary to the Speaker of the House, (I was not in the Council, the same may have been done there) for the able and impartial manner in which he presided; to which Mr. Decker replied briefly in his own happy style. Every thing was done with that decorum and dignity which should always characterize Legislative bodies. It undoubtedly would have been different, had Omaha bullies been present; but thank God, they did not consider Florence a congenial spot, and thus the members were not cursed with their presence, and their deliberations were undisturbed.

Undoubtedly the members all felt relieved when they heard the last sound of the Speaker's gavil, which told that their labors were ended, and their work completed. The session had been an eventful one, and will ever be a memorable one; one in which the souls of the members were tried, as by fire, and in which the dearest rights of freemen were brought to a critical test; and mobocracy and oligarchy received a rebuke, prompt and withering.

An excited mob; and indignant and self important accidental Executive, together with the free offer of gold, could not swerve them from the path of duty and integrity. They knew that to yield would be to act the traitor to their friends, that they would prove faithless to themselves—faithless to their constituents—faithless to the country of their adoption and faithless to the eternal principles of Democracy, as embodied in the Declaration of our Independence, and with these sentiments of right and honor in their hearts, they took their *stand*. An effort was made to *buy* some of them, but failed. They stood firm to the last hour and minute, in the defence of the people and right, and if their labor is lost, and the Territory remains without laws for another year, they are not responsible for the consequences.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Strickland of Sarpy county, introduced in the House the following bill which passed both Houses unanimously.

Mr. S. made one of his warm and able speeches in favor of the bill. In common with him and the other members of the Legislature, we regard it as one of the most important moves that could be made, and one which will redound greatly to the interests of Nebraska.

An Act to provide for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That a Constitutional Convention shall be held at the seat of Government on the second Tuesday of May, 1859, for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the State of Nebraska.

Sec. 2. The Delegates to said Convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in this Territory by the next Legislature, and shall be composed of as many members from each county as it is entitled to Councilmen and Representatives in the Legislature.

Sec. 3. The election for Delegates shall be held on the first Monday in April 1859 and shall be conducted in all respects as elections for members of the Legislature.

Sec. 4. When the Convention has finished its labors, it shall provide that the Constitution in all its parts shall be submitted to a vote of the people at such time as it may deem best, not exceeding six months from the time of the meeting of the Convention, and in the event that a majority of said votes are in favor of the Constitution so submitted, it shall be the supreme law of the land and a government shall be organized in accordance with its provisions.

Last Day of the Session.

This is the last day for the meetings of the Nebraska Legislature. Even now the members are making their preparations to leave for their homes, rejoiced that the forty disagreable days are over and that they will soon, around their own firesides, surrounded by their families and their immediate friends, rejoice that the Legislature meets but once a year.

While they rejoice, we regret. We regret that we are about to loose the society of so many men, for whom we have formed so high an estimate as men and servants of the people. Men who have shown that they are made of the true metal. It is on occasions like that of the riot of Omaha, that true men and knaves show themselves in their true colors.

We envy those members who had the opportunity, and availed themselves of it, to show to their constituents that they had the courage and will to do their duty, regardless of threats or bribes.

The day is not far distant when Nebraska will be a State—when Omaha executives will cease to rule us—when the people of Nebraska will have their rights; and foremost in the ranks we expect to see those who have shown that they are made of the right stuff. There may be political differences; but the esteem which these events have engendered must last through life, and override all party differences.—*Florence Courier.*

Another Document.

The following letter from ISAAC L. HAMBY, Esq., a prominent citizen of Richardson county in this Territory, and who was at Omaha for a week previous, and on the day of the difficulty in the House, fully explains itself. It shows how much some members of the Legislature had at heart the welfare of the people. It shows too, what an uprising and speaking out there is about to be on the part of the people, because of the ruthless trampling under foot of their rights.

Falls City, Richardson Co.,
January 28, 1858.

R. W. FURNAS, Esq,

DEAR SIR:—On my arrival at Omaha about the 14th of December, 1857,—to transact some important business,—I met Mr. Minick, a delegate from Nemaha, and after some conversation he stated that the delegates from my county went for the resolutions to sustain Mr. Ferguson, and there could nothing of importance be done "unless you can get your delegates to go with us." I assured him that I would look into the matter and advise with them, which I did. They told me they thought the resolutions ought never to have been brought in the House; but "as they are already introduced and as our constituents voted for Ferguson, we ought to sustain them." I also had a conversation with Mr. McDonald from our county, and he advanced the same ideas as entertained by Mr. Minick.—

Messrs. King and Rogers said that a minority wanted them to pledge themselves to go with them in *all their legislative business*, to which they would not agree. I also formed an acquaintance with a number of other members. Mr. Clays of Omaha, to whom my business was referred, told me that my delegation or a part of them went *against them*, and if I could get them to go *for them*—alluding to the Capital question—I should *have no trouble in getting through my business all right.* I informed him that they were not instructed on the Capital question, and that they were not in favor of its being removed. Says he: "Get them *to go with us* To which I could not agree, as they did not desire to pledge themselves on that question. Captain Moore of Omaha said to me: "Get your delegation *to pledge themselves* to vote against the removal of the Capital, for if they *will not go with us* YOU CANNOT GET A CORPORATION BILL, OR A ROAD BILL, OR ANY OTHER BILL THROUGH, as our delegation are pledged to stand out against the removal of the Capital AT ALL HAZARDS, and that 500 of the citizens of Omaha are pledged to assist them in *any attempt* to retain it; but if you can get the Capital Bill withdrawn *you can have any bill passed you want*—we intend to stay in Committee of the Whole till the session is out." This was previous to the adjournment to Florence.

The evening previous to the adjournment the excitement was great, and all appeared to be complete confusion. At one time I saw five or six speaking at once, and so much noise that it was impossible to do business with any kind of regularity, owing to the various tricks resorted to by the minority; the course pursued in taking up time; the determination of the citizens of Omaha to stop all legislation, unless directly advancing the interests of their own city. The members from Omaha, backed by the citizens, were so determined to carry their points through that it not only became difficult but even dangerous to legislate under existing circumstances. And in my judgement the best thing that the majority could do was to adjourn to the nearest place of safety where they could be untrammelled and free from the intrigue and violence of the citizens of Omaha. I approve the course pursued by a majority to adjourn to Florence, where they could transact such business and pass such laws as the necessities of the people require. After the Legislature adjourned to Florence, Mr. Clays remarked to me that "*if they would withdraw the Capital Bill, they might return to Omaha and legislate without being disturbed!*"

Yesterday we had a meeting at this place, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the course adopted and pursued by our late General Assembly at Omaha.

The meeting was addressed by our Representative W King, who made a few and appropriate remarks, which was convincing and satisfactory to our citizens, and his course received a hearty approval from all those who heard him.

To-morrow another meeting is to be held at Salem for the same purpose. We intend to send you the proceedings in full next week, and also the Resolutions passed at these meetings. They will show the expression of our citizens in full and keep you fully posted in relation to the course pursued by us. We have also appointed a committee to correspond with the committees of other counties, to keep up an organization, and if necessary, to send a delegate to meet in convention at any place thought advisable.

I remain yours,

I. L. HAMBY.

The following, from the London Times, concisely expressed what has the force of common law among journalists: "No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith."

Brownville, Jan. 30, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—

Some weeks ago I availed myself of the privilege of expressing my sentiments or feelings touching an organization of the Democratic Party in our Territory. I also took he liberty of asserting that I did not for a moment entertain the idea of any good democrat hesitating in giving a cheerful and hearty approval of the movement. I now reiterate and proclaim a similar assertion; regardless of the pitiless murmurings of Abolitionists *inside* or *out* of Nebraska. I do boldly and fearlessly say that no true and unadulterated democrat can or will offer one word demonstrative of opposition, in any shape or form, to the consumation of this object. Nor had I at the time of writing the aforesaid expression of my feelings, the remotest idea of drawing any one into controversy except those of the democratic faith. I cared not, nor do I now care, anything for the political sentiments of any *Editor*, or set of Editors, or men here, or elsewhere. I am far from "pining my political faith" to the coat-tail or coat-sleeve of any particular man.—"Principles and not men" *is* and *has* ever been the maxim of our party.

Having advanced a favorable opinion as to the democratic party taking preliminary steps towards an organization, I met (or rather my article) with opposing views from the Editor of the Nemaha Journal. This gentleman thought it would suit his case a little better by "keeping dark," "laying low," so that he might find out which way the "wind" was going to blow. I thought when reading over his response that he was not what he professed to be, and now find my first impression correct and fully confirmed. Although he informs us of the distinguished honor of a "special invitation" to attend the Democratic Convention at Omaha on the 8th of January, and that he would have graced that Convention with his presence had he had the "ready-John." Now does it not seem strange that a man known to cherish sentiments incompatible with every movement of the democrats and *still* would have taken part with them in a convention for the purpose of organizing the party? Is this consistency? Can a man be a democrat of the "pure grit," "double-distilled," and "dyed in the wool," whose lips or pen emanate the most foul and unqualified abuse of the great principles of the party and their time-honored exponents?

The position of the democratic party upon its all-absorbing and distracting subject of *negro-slavery* is too well known for me to enter into a lengthy dissertation on the subject. A perusal of the Platform adopted by the Cincinnati Democratic Convention in 1856, will show that the institution of slavery is regarded by the democratic party as susceptible of being settled by the people; that the *people* of the respective States or Territories should have the indisputable right of regulating their own local affairs to suit themselves. And when this doctrine is fairly and impartially carried out without interference by Southern or Northern extraneous influence, I pretend to say it is *the* doctrine of all republican governments, nations or countries, extant. For heaven sake, are not the citizens of our States or Territories capable of knowing what particular form of government will suit, without being dictated to by Massachusetts, Missouri, or the Congress of the United States? I think the conclusion that they are fully competent so to do is quite rational. Would it not appear equally absurd and arrogant for Congress to say to Nebraska, you *shall* or you shall not have the institution of slavery? Would any sensible man think either one of these dictations in conformity with the spirit of a democratic, republican government? No, my friends. Not one of you could give your consent to such a tyrannical, usurping procedure. Then why not content yourselves when the privilege is granted you to "vote down" or "vote up" the institution as it may best suit you. It is not the object of the Kansas and Nebraska Act to force slavery *into* nor *out* of our Territories, but to leave the adjustment of that question, as well as all others of a domestic character, to the free and untrammelled expression of the will of the people.—This is a sacred and endearing principle destined to outlive all its traducers and vilifiers, and to be still triumphant, as it ever has been, long after their names have been consigned to the dark and loathsome shades of oblivion and infamy. Have we not the unquestionable right, as American citizens, to exercise the privilege of casting our votes on any subject or matter affecting our "weal or woe?" It is supremely preposterous that any *sane* man, divested of sectionalism and fanaticism, should urge he had no right or ought not to have any in the regulation of the government under which he lives.

The Journal scorns the very sound of "popular sovereignty," and curses in his wrath the ground upon which Stephen A. Douglas walks, and says the mere mention of "populor sovereignty would make a *virtuous* democrat blush." Wonder if it ever called forth a virtuous blush from an Abolitionist? I feel persuaded the Editor can speak from experience, as he takes great pains to inform us that he has been "put through the flint-mill" in days long past. This I think highly probable, and most cordially congratulate him on unexpected and unbounded success. As a man I like him, but heaven preserve me from such democrats!

Had I not already consumed too much valuable time in response to the Journal, I might notice a communication in that *most beautiful democratic sheet* over the signature of "Republican." It is undoubtedly an effusion from the Editor's own able "Union-saving" and "Union-loving pen. Allow me, however, to make one or two short extracts from the communication:

"Mr. Nemaha appears to be somewhat alarmed at, or dissatisfied at least, with a few articles that have appeared recently in the Journal."

Now, Mr. Journal, you will much oblige me, besides retain your well-known reputation as a man of truth, by reversing the above and say *you* were dissatisfied with my first call for a democratic organization. Is that not a fact? You cannot deny having made the first attack, without compromising the truth and subject yourself to the "soft impeachment" of falsehood. I have not felt the least displeasure at, or become the least offended with anything that ever appeared in the columns of your highly *interesting, democratic* paper. Displeased with the Journal! Why, I am much—exceedingly astonished at such an unaccountable hallucination. I have not the shadow of an objection to your abolition sentiments.—I feel rejoiced rather than aggrieved at your couse. If the natural inclination of your mind leads towards "Africa," I say *howl* on! If I choose to advance or entertain adverse sentiments, I hope it may meet with analogous kindness and liberality.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that the art or science of flattery is foreign to my nature. If you consider any part of my last article as *blandishment*, I beg leave to ask your pardon for such a palpable inadvertency—and I pledge myself not to pen a word hereafter which can be construed as flattery.

I remain as ever,

Your democratic friend,

NEMAHA.

The Camels.

Grrat success is attending the experiment of transplanting the camel to this continent. Lieut. Beale, formerly of the Navy, in dispatches to the Government, dated "Colorado river, California, October 18th, 1857," says:

"Unsurported by the testimony of every man of my party, I should be unwilling to state all that I have seen them do.—Starting with a full determination that the experiment should be no half-way one, I have subjected them to trials which no other animal could possibly have endured, and yet I have arrived here not only without the loss of a camel, but they are admitted by those who saw them in Texas, to be in as good a condition to-day as when we left San Antonto. In all our lateral explorations they have carried water, sometimes for more than a week, for the mules used by the men, themselves never receiving a bucketful to one of them.

"They have traversed patiently, with heavy packs on these explorations, countries covered with the sharpest volcanic rocks, and yet their feet, to this hour, have evinced no symptoms of tenderness or injury. With heavy packs they have crossed mountains, ascended and descended precipitous places, where an unloaded mule found it difficult to pass, even with the assistance of the rider, dismounted, and carefully picking its way. I think it would be within bounds to say that in these various lateral explorations they have traversed nearly double the distance passed over by our mules and wagons."

Gold Product for 1857.

The Washington *Republic* says the production of gold in Australia for the past year is set down by the best English authorities at one hundred millions of dollars. The production in other countries is estimated as follows:

California	$65,000,000
Russia and Siberia	20,000,000
Other parts of the world	15,000,000
	$100,000,000

We thus have two hundred millions as the gold crop of 1857, and the actual amount is likely to be more than the estimated aggregate. At this rate, two thousand millions of gold will be thrown into the monetary circulation of the world during the next ten years.

Bayard Taylor's Marriage.

Our friend, Bayard Taylor writes to us from Gotha, Germany. He has just returned from a bridal tour to London, and was domiciled for the present at the observatory, which is the residence of his father-in-law, the professor of astronomy at Gotha. His intention is to pass the coming winter in Greece, and the following summer in Russia—hoping to return to America in the autumn of 1858. He says: Dana sent me a brief account of your sypossium on the bridal eve. I wish I could have divided myself so as to be there and here at the same time. You were all remembered, however, among the pledges given at the wedding dinner. It was a happy thought to me that the day was celebrated at the same time in St. Petersburg, at Dresden by some German authors, by you in New York, and by my own family in Pennsylvania and Michigan. For a oosmopolitan like myself, nothing could have been more suitable and welcome.—*N. Y. Home Jour.*

By an act of the Georgia Legislature, the salaries of the Governor, and the Judges of the Inferior and Superior Courts of that State, have been increased. It raises the salary of the Governor to four thousand dollars; Judges of the Supreme Court three thousand and five hundred dollars each; Judges of the Superior Court two thousand five hundred dollars.

Stage Attacked by Wolves.

The following, which we take from the Bangor Union, reminds us strongly of similar scenes of which we have well authenticated accounts as taking place in the northern parts of Europe, Russian dominions, &c. A hungry pack of wolves are certainly ugly customers; but we did not suppose that they would be found in droves so near to our own borders.

On Wednesdey night, says the paper above referred to, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail mud wagon on the back Calais route from Beddington to the next stopping place, twenty miles from this city, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves which came within an ace of raising the duce with him. They were about a dozen in number and came on fierce and noisy.—Mitchell, however, drove up smart, which he had no difficulty in doing, as the horses were quite as much frightened as himself As they pressed hard upon him and glared their eye-balls and gnashed their teeth about him, he let go the contents of a rifle which laid out one of the hungry crew and for the time checked their pursuit. This was providentially near the stopping place, upon arriving at which, the driver is said to have been pretty well overcome with excitement and fright.—Wolves and bears are very plenty on the back route, and very audacious.—*Kansas paper.*

The President's annual message was telegraphed from Liverpool to London, and from the latter city to Paris on two lines, one in French and the other English, and the feat was accomplished in six hours between the two first named cities, and with entire accuracy. There has been a great reduction in the cost of telegraphing in England, while the expense has been increased in the United States, and general accuracy, even, is not hoped for. The press is worst served than any other portion of the community. As it is, there is nothing complete, nothing even satisfactory about dispatches. If the points of a debate in Congress are attempted to be sent over the line, the chances are that those of the least significance will be selected; and if a murder or a respectable robbery can be found, everything else is made to give way to such incidents. The tariff of charges is altogether too high over the American lines, and then there ought to be some arrangements by which full and faithful dispatches may be transmitted for the press all over the country, even to the inconvenience of individuals.

Thirty-Fifth Congress.

Washington, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

Mr. Iverson of Georgia introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the army and marine corps by retiaing the disabled officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Iverson also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to change and regulate the mode of appointing cadets to the military academy at West Point, and to modify the laws relative to that establishment.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, resumed his remarks, commencing on two of the positions held by the Supreme Court in the celebrated Dred Scott case. Firstly The court affirm that the right of property in slaves is of the same nature as the right of all other property; and, Secondly, That the right to hold this description of property, and traffic in slaves, at the time of the American Revolution, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was so universally recognized and acknowledged, both by England and this country that no man thought of disputing it. He took issue with the court on both these points. The legal principle was unsound, and unsupported by authority, what purported to be the statement of a fact was equally unsupported by the truth of history. The first proposition was more distinctly and fully explained in the Lecompton Constitution, where it is declared that the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase, is the same as any personal right.

He had a higher respect for the Lecompton Convention than for the Supreme Court, because the Convention had been more explicit than the court in stating just what they meant. He did not deny that in the States tolerating slavery there was a legal property in States. In some of the free States there was a qualified property in human beings. In New Hampshire, criminals were sent to the penitentiary, for the public good, and anybody might contract with the warden having the custody of these prisoners for labor. The laws recognise his right to the labor of the convicts, and he can take them where he pleases, within the jurisdiction of that State; but if he shall cross the Connecticut river, and undertake to make them quarry marble in the Green Mountains of Vermont, his right to their labor would cease. Precisely similar was the right of the slaveholder to the labor of his slaves. It is legally right where slavery exists by law, but nowhere else.

The moment the slave goes beyond the jurisdiction which imposes servitude, that moment he was free. There was an essential difference between the labor of human beings and the right of property in inanimate things, and in the brute creation.

A man may go all over the world with a horse, and everywhere, both among civilized and savage nations, his right to ownership will be respected. This right does not depend upon the existence of a statute law, but because by the universal consent of mankind a horse is the subject of property. When the horse was created he was made to be the property of man and man was made to own him.—The right dates back to the earliest period of recorded time. When God created the earth and gave it to man to cultivate, and filled the land with cattle, and the sea with fish, and the air with fowls, God gave man dominion over the cattle, and the fish, and the fowls, but never gave him dominion over his fellow-man. He reserved his last and greatest work for his own peculiar ownership. This distinction has been recognized by every writer who ever wrote on the subject, and by no States more clearly and decisively than by Virginia, Maryland, and Louisiana, and other slaveholding States.

Mr. Harlan of Iowa obtained the floor when

On motion, the further consideration of the Kansas question was postponed till Monday next.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced.

The Speaker laid before the House resolves of the Nebraska Legislature, assembly stating forth that a very large majority of the legal voters of that territory voted for Mr. Ferguson, the seat as delegate is contested by Mr. Chapman, and repelling certain aspersions cast on Ferguson's character.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

A debate ensued on the propositions to refer so much of the President's message as referred to the Pacific railroad to a select committee.

Mr. Maynard of Tennessee said such a road was recommended in the Cincinnati platform, and in the inaugural and annual message of the President, was as much a part of the programme of the Administration as the acquisition of Cuba and Protectorate of Central America. [Laughter.]

Mr. Greenwood of Arkansas believed that such a road was constitutional and proper. Congress had talked long enough about the subject, and it ought now to act. He had a preference for one route, but was prepared to vote almost for any other rather than have none at all.

Mr. Bennett of New York offered a substitute proposing to refer the whole subject to a committee of thirteen, denominating the number respectively to be appointed from each section of the Union according to federal representation. He remarked that such a committee would be very likely to support the Executive or a certain leading gentleman's plan, but make a fair report. He did not believe the Southern route was practicable. New York is more interested in the road than the whole South, and three-fourths of the business with California is north of Virginia.

Mr. Stanton of Virginia said that as there seemed to be a desire to move the bantling, he preferred that it should go to the Committee on Roads and Canals, the chairman of that committee having nothing else to nurse unless the House gave him this. [Laughter.]

[Note of Reporter—Mr. Jones of Tennessee, the chairman alluded to, is a bachelor.]

Mr. Letcher observed that so far as he was concerned, he was opposed to the Pacific Railroad measure, whether recommended by the President or anybody else.

Mr. Harris of Illinois said he had no objection to the source (meaning Mr. Bennett of New York) whence came the proposition to divide the Union into patchwork. He supposed the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Letcher) should not be read out of the party for opposing the President's views on this subject, because he was not an aspirant for the presidency. If he were, the Washington Union and others would be attacking him.

The Committee of the Whole then rejecting all pending resolutions, adopted one setting forth *that so much of the President's message as relates to the Pacific railroad be referred to a select committee of fifteen, with power to report by bill or otherwise.*

The committee then rose, when the resolutions heretofore considered were concurred in; the one relative to Pacific Railroad by a vote of 136 yeas, by 60 nays.

Adjourned.

Married.

On Thursday, Feb. 2nd, at the residence of C. W. WHEELER, by Rev. J. B. WELLS, Mr. JOHN FLINN to Miss MOLLIE WHEELER.

The fair bride has our thanks for her remembrance of the printer, and our best wishes form long and happy life.

By the Rev. W. S. HORN, on the 28th of Jan., at the house of James Emmons on Sonora Island, Mr. ARCHIBALD MCGREW to Miss GEORGEANNE H. COBLE.

BANKING HOUSE OF LUSHBAUGH & CARSON
Brownville, February 1, 1858.

On and after this date, depositors accounts will be opened for specie, currency and scrip payable in same kind of funds. Checks must be marked accordingly.

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

LUSHBAUGH & CARSON.

CLAIM NOTICE.

To John Alder or Aulder and all others whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1858, to prove up my right of Pre-emption to the southwest quarter of section 24, Township 3, north of Range 16 east of the sixth principal meridian.

HENRY BABT.

February 2, '58. 15-3

Residence for Sale.

The undersigned is now offering for sale his

RESIDENCE,

Situated on the corner of Atlantic and Second streets, consisting of three lots, enclosed by a substantial picket fence, house with four comfortable rooms, pantry, basement cellar, and porch fronting south and east, with all necessary outbuildings.

This property is pleasantly situated—splendid view of the city and the Missouri river and cannot be excelled for beauty and convenience. I am determined to sell at a LOW FIGURE if application be made soon.

A. S. HOLLADAY.

Bargain and no Humbug!

I am now offering to sell my newly-built

Store-House,

On Main street, in the next business portion of Brownville. The house is 18 by 40 feet, lot 22 by 100 feet—Persons wishing to buy cannot do better than by calling on me as I am fully determined to sell lower than anybody dare sell.

A. S. HOLLADAY.

Fashionable Tailor.

JACOB MARHON,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Vestings, &c.,

Also a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Which he will sell at cost prices.

He flatters himself that he understands his business thoroughly and all work warranted lasting from his establishment, and charges as low as any other competitor in this place or the West.

A Neat Fit Guaranteed.

ORDINANCE 9.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville, That the Treasurer of said city be required to pay all city warrants in the order of their number and date.

Approved Jan. 4, 1858.

A S HOLLADAY, Mayor

JOHN H. MAUN, Recorder.

ORDINANCE 10.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Brownville, That the Marshal be required to ascertain if any person or persons has, contrary to law, sold any lot or lots outside of the Incorporation limits purporting the same to be in additions to Brownville. Having satisfied himself that such offences have been committed then it shall be his duty to report the same to the Council.

Approved Jan. 18, 1858.

A. S. HOLLADAY, Mayor.

JOHN H. MAUN, Recorder.