J. E. DUDDERIDGE, N. W. corner Olive and Ma atreets, St. Louis, Mo.

B. F. McLung, Troy, Ohio. DR. H. H. DARST, Tippecanoe, Ohio. W. C. MUNGER, Covington, Kr. A. D. KIRK, Archer, Nebraska. I. W. PETER, Oregon, Mo. PILLON & HAWK, Rock Port, Mo. RIDEN & WHITE, Nebraska City, N. T. DR. M. W. TATE, Linden, Mo.

T. J. BARNUM, Three Grove, N. T. Are authorized Agents to solicit Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Advertiser, and receive and receipt for monies therefor.

Persons resident in this Territory, coming from various portions of the States, often suggest to us the names persons in their old neighborhoods, who would doubtle ome 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 regu-Postmasters and others, feeling sufficient interest to make up aclub, can retain the usual per cent for their

Inless 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 beretofore.

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 medius in the Western country.

BLANKS, doc.

We have just completed a new stock of Blanks of ever and are prepared to fill orders at a moment's notice am 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. PUANAS & LANGDON,

Nemaha valley and Western Exchange mone taken at par for indebtedness to this office. Brownvil notel scrip at ten per cent premium.

Nebraska-Kansas-Judge Douglas

compton Constitution. dling with Kansas affairs. Were we not "Lay not the flattering unction to your directly interested in the settlement of a souls!" This party—the people—are til fifteen years shall have expired from principle now involved, in the present like a well regulated, good conditioned the date of their survey. The object of shape of Kansas difficulties, we too might family-may have, it is true, its family such a bill is, we presume, to prevent the come to that conclusion, and remain silent. jars, slight differences as to policy or ex-But silence, which we know is said "to be pediency; but when they come to principle. as harmless as a rose's breath," may be there is no difference—they are a unit. end, one and the same; it is not strange braska Bill, become indifferent or un of the scenes passing before us; but look tion? Not by any means.

not exist, or where it is not desirable that principles." it should. We take it, that the term And that this self government means the will of the majority expressed. We maintain that the doctrine has ever been recognized in every part of the confederacy by the Democratic party, from the conception and forming of the Declaration of tended by its provisions: Independence to the present day; has been fixed in its national platforms; her- as to any difference between himself and alded to the world by its speakers and its the President: presses; reiterated by candidates; and especially in the last Presidential canvass did this feature distinguish the Democracy from its opponents, who maintained the doctrine of Congressional intervention, and that "the people are incapable of self-government"-a doctrine as strongly tinctured with monarchical forms of government as is tolerated under the shadow of the stars and stripes .-

It is not strange then that the patriot STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS Was caused to say, when a Constitution is presented to Congress, which the people of Kansas have not "freely regulated in their own way:" "Sir : I have spent too much strength, and health too

exception that applies to the negro, and does not extend Let us hear this eminent and patriotic statesman further upon this subject. We

quote his own words: Now, sir, what was the principle enunciated by the authors and supporters of that bill when it was brought forward? Did we not come before the country and sa that we repealed the Missouri restriction for the purpos of submitting and carrying it out as a general rule th great principle of self government, which left the peoof each State and each Territory free to form and regu their contestic institutions in their own way, subject on to the Constitution of the United States? In support

e made in regard to the slavery question. I have apealed to the people if we did not all agree, men of all parties, that all other local and domestic questions should be submitted to the people: I said to them, 'We agree that the people shall decide for themselves, what that the people shall determine for themselves what kind of a banking system they will have, or whether bey will have any banks at all; we agree that the poo-le may decide for themselves what shall be the electido for themselves what shall be the rule of taxation the principle upon which their finicice shall be reated, we agree that they may decide for themselves relations between husband and wife, parent and d, guardha and ward; and why should we not then, allow them to decide for themselves the relations be tween master and servant? Why make an exception o the slavery question by taking it out of that great rule of self government which applies to all the other relati of life?' The very first proposition in the Nebraska bil was to show that the Missouri restriction, probibi the people from deciding the alavery question for then selves, constituted an exception to a general rule, violation of the principle of self government, and hence that exception should be repeated, and the slavery que ion, like all other questions, submitted to the people t be decided for themselves. Sir, that was the punciple on which the Nebraska bill was defended by its friends. Instead of making the slaery question an exception, it removed an odious except

tion which before existed. Its whole object was to also lish that odious exception, and make the rule general, mivestal in its application to all matters which were local and domestic, and not national or federal. We repealed the Missouri restriction because that was infined to slavery. That was the only exception there was to the general principle of self-government. That exception was taken away for the avowed and express roose of making the rule of self-government gene and universal, so that the people should form and regulate all their domestic institutions in their own way. Sir, what would this boasted principle of popular s vereignty have been worth, if it applied only to the ne gro, and did not extend to the white man? Do you thin we could have aroused the sympathies and the patriotis of this broad Republic, and have carried the Preside election last year in the face of a tremendous oppo on the principle of extending the right of self-govern of the negro question, but denying it as to all relation affecting white men? No, sir. We aroused the patrio ism of the country and carried the election in defence

that great principle which allowed all white men to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit them-

Ah! But, says one, Judge Douglas and his followers are cutting loose from the Administration and Democratic party, and stepping on the Republican plat-It may be thought and said that we in sovereignty. Some no doubt think that see fit to buy them over their heads.

"as perillous as the pestilence," and to That there is a difference of policy be- stop as well all private entries of land none may be it be more as than to we of tween Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan. Nebraska. Being made of the same clay, we of course do not pretend to deny. Bu and the breath of life being breathed into does it follow that Mr. Douglas in occupyand by the same power; our pathway endorsing that position, and insisting one that could be framed with any chance sailing next time, with a view to meet through life the same; our destiny in the upon the application of the Kansas-Nethat we refuse to become idle spectators friendly to the success of the Administra- ty thousand, acres was of comparatively of new cable, to supply the place of that ters.

with longing, deep and abiding interest Mr. Buchanan in his message informs if these last could not buy of him they It is intended at present to take out 2,800 upon the settlement of the Kansas ques- us of his disappointment and mortification tion, as it now stands. True, we have that the whole Constitution had not been not, nor do we expect the great issue with submitted to the people. But so dear to vastly. With the increased means of us, that has been, and to a great degree his heart is the peace of his country, that purchase, and under the operations of our very sensible view of the Kansas trouyet exists in Kansas-the Slavery agita- he is ready to make great sacrifices to graduation law, it is nearly certain, that if bles, in a letter to the New York 8th of tion. But are there not other points in preserve it. He thinks it right to stand our Government surveys and sells at the the great and fundamental principle of by the principle; but inexpedient to do so the Act of Congress organizing the Ter- in the present case; that by the admis- in private hands, fifteen years from this ritories of Nebraska and Kansas sion of Kansas under the Lecompton time. Lands will be monopolized and ought not to reject the legitimate and rewhich has always been the cherished doc- Constitution, she would have the whole trine of every American citizen, known matter into her own hands, with power to long hence the poor emigrant from our people of Kansas. If they adopt it to lamation. I will send you the President's more particularly in these latter days as change or amend, and thus take the eastern cities and Europe, (forming a admit her into the Union ipso facto, or POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY-in which we are "vexed question" from the whole country large proportion of those who do emi- they reject, to leave it to the people of interested? Does not that passage in to within her own boundaries, where it grate) will be unable to obtain land. This Kansas in their own way to organize anthe Organic Act which says, "to leave the properly belongs. Herein, in our opinion, people thereof perfectly free to form and is the solution of that part of his message the aggregate of a population already for any difference of opinion as to the regulate their domestic institutions in relating to Kansas. Mr. Douglas, how- bloated; or, if he goes upon the land, mere mode of submitting or solving this their own way," mean more than the ever, with many thousands of others will keep him in the condition of a ten- question by protest, that no true, earnest, question of Slavery? If not, what and and we are happy to class ourself with ant or farm-servant, with little prospect honest Democra, should be prescribed; no ragua, as he went beyond his instructions, where are the "domestic institutions" of that number—think "expediency is a dan- independent proprietor. We shall have a dent for recognizing the fact of the legit-States and Territories where Slavery does gerous doctrine when in collision with few great lords, with a numerous tenant- imacy of the Lecompton constitution, or

means everything just, expedient and legi- in policy, and yet harmony on the great peasant class, not much above similar class sovereign people to adopt or reject their timate. We maintain that "the highest principle. The position of Mr. Buchanan refinement and greatest utility of Demo- is an Executive one, having nothing what- Grow's proposition, is that such an act cratic policy—the genius of our institu- ever to do with this or any other question, would deprive the States in which the pub-

Hear what Mr. Douglas himself says.

When yesterday the President's Message was read at the clerk's desk, I heard it but imperfectly, and I was of the impression that the President of the United States and approved and endorsed the action of the Lecomy onstitution in Kansas. Under that impression, I feit it y duty to state that, while I concurred in the general ews of the Message, yet so far as it approved or ende sed the action of that Convention, I entirely dissented from it, and would avail myself of an early opportunity compton. It is true that the tone of the Message indi-This popular doctrine in the hearts of the that the President has refrained from the endorseme people, led on to victory. To be found course Congress should pursue with regard to the Co litution there formed. recreant now, when the practical test is The message of the President has made an argume nanswerable argument in my opinion—against that elsewhere. upon us as a party, would be a gross nstitution, which shows clearly, whether intended to rrive at that result or not, that, consistently with his breach of faith, and a disgraceful deserviews and principles, he cannot accept that Constitu-

tion of duty from which there is no escape appointment that the Constitution itself has not been submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance on. He has expressed his deep murtification and disor rejection. He informs us that he has unquaiffedly expressed his opinions on that subject in his instruction to Gov. Walker, assuming, as a matter of course, that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people be fore it could have any vitality or validity. I rejoice, on a careful perusal of the message, to find much less to dissent from than I was under the imion there was, from the hasty reading and imperfect nearing of the message in the first instance. In effect, he refers that document to the Congress of the Unit tates as the Constitution of the United States refer for us to decide upon it under our responsibility. proper that he should have thus referred it to us as to establish this great principle in the popular heart, now to see it frittered away by bringing it down to an natter for Congressional action, and not as an Admi rative or Executive measure, for the reason that the nstitution of the United States says that "Congress ay admit new States into the Union." Hence we find the Kansas question before us now, not as an Adminisation measure, not as an Executive measure, but as a easure coming before us for our free action, without

before Congress, and we hope they will the people-is being advocated by our one of the wharves at San Francisco niceact wisely and refuse to admit Kansas neighbor of the Nebraska City News .- ly packed and directed, ready for shipunder it; send it back to the people, and Under the present state of affairs, a bill ment to their long home in China. The to the Constitution of the United States? In support of that proposition it was argued here, and I have argued it when they have "expressed themselves in for the re-location of the Capital should freight money on the lot was seven thousand the Union, their own way." by submitting the order.

ny recommendation or interference, directly or indi-

prove that there was no reason why an exception should constitution to the people, and then ask admission, that Congress will admit her without stopping to enquire whether her kind of a Judiciary system they will establish; we agree | Constitution is for or against slavery, or any other question in which the people of Kansas are alone directly interested.

Land Sales.

It appears generally to be believed that we are to have Land Sales in this Territory on or before July next. On what this opinion is founded, however, we have been unable to inform ourself. As to the propriety of such a disposition of the soil real interests of the country there is a superfluous." difference of opinion. In this community there is, perhaps, a growing one in fato public sale. But we are still of the for years to come the sales.

If we must have sales, however, we hope the President will confine them to not over two townships on the Missouri river, within which extent the lands are nearly all taken up by actual settlers.

The following we copy from the Saint Louis Republican, as more fully expres object of the bill submitted to Congress Utah. form! Not a whit of it. Mr. Douglas by Mr. Grow, prohibiting the proclamaand those who are with him to-day stand tion by the President of the sale of pubupon the same platform-the same plank lic lands until fifteen years shall have exthey did when it was made, as we have pired from the date of their survey, is clearly shown herein before. The Rep- said to be to allow the pioneer actual set- this Court-and point with pride to his ublican press throughout the country-al- tlers fifteen years' pre-emption of their example as an il'ustration of that standard ways convinced no doubt-are now pub- respective quarter sections before they -The Administration-The Le- licly acknowledging the correctness of the can be compelled to pay for them, or great principle or doctrine of popular surrender them to any speculator who may Honor, the Supreme bench of Iowa looses

> proposed to forbid the proclamations by generous friend. the President of Public Lands for sale unhands of speculators. It applies only to uary, says: the land not yet brought into market. But we should be glad to see a bill that should and, at a cheap rate secure themselves a home. But now things have changed

ordinary rate, there will scarcely be an acre of land worth having, which is not

Utah in a New Shape.

Our Washington correspondent, "X," ed to withdraw the troops from Utah, and a bull if we shall see proper to pass one receiving Kansas Mormons to some place without the juinto the Union under that Constitution. But, sir, it is a fact of great significance, and worthy of consideration, risdiction of the United States. The same of the Convention, and from any recommendation as the rumors are noticed in one of the New York papers. We see no mention of them

There was an immense assemblage of and loud voice, and when he came to that point in which he takes ground in favor of all the bona fide citizens of Kansas being permitted to vote on the adoption of their own constitution, the vast audience burst out into tremendous applause, which compelled him to cease speaking for some ancholy event .- Louisville Journal.

We are glad to know that one of our proposed amendments to the Capital Bill uary 5th announces that the bodies of three The Lecompton Constitution is now submitting the whole matter to a vote of hundred Chinamen were then lying on wherever I have spoken, in various States of the Union, at home and abroad, everywhere I have endeavered to their own way," by submitting the whole be thus submitted before taking effect. sand five hundred dollars.

Kinney & Holley.

We publish to-day the law card of thi firm, and take pleasure in giving the following a place in our columns:

We call attention to the card of the above legal gentlemen in to-day's paper, Picayune explodes the story: and cannot do any better justice to their Fears seem to be entertained in cerstanding and character, than to copy the tain quarters that the vast legacy left by following from the Northwest Democrat, John McDonough to the cities of New published at Savannah, Mo .- St. Joseph Orleans and Baltimore and to charitable

new law firm, at Nebraska City, publish- charges and depreciation of property are, ed in our columns. Judge Holly's resi- the public are led to believe giving the dence and acquaintance in this section of coup de main to the whole estate. Now, propriety of such a disposition of the soil, the State for nearly the last twenty years, or its operations to retard or advance the would make any remarks from us entirely istrators of this property after careful ex-

in our paper. These gentlemen need no judges of the actual worth of property in commendation from us; Judge Holly is the city, officially reported that the estate vor of sales. There are we admit, what known to the citizens of our county and of John McDonough was worth \$1,400,may properly be termed a few good ar- our Territory as being one of its most elo- 000. Taking from this sum the bequest guments in favor of bringing the the lands quent speakers as well as a thorough, ef- to Pena, and there is left the snug little ficient and active business men. Judge sum of \$1,300,000. The law charges Kinney is the late chief Justice of Utah. and other expenses are more than met by opinion we have always been, that it is for It would be superfluous to speak of his income from the property. the best interests of the country to defer business capacities and legal attainments. When Judge Kinney retired from the bench as Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, in 1854, the following resolutions were passed .- Nebraska City News.

Resolved, That as memhers of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, we have heard with regret that the relations between ourselves and one of the members of this court, the Hon. John F. Kinney, are so soon to be dissolved by his resignasive of our views upon this subject. The tion and removal to the Territory of not had time to sit down deliberately, and

Resolved, That in taking leave of our esteemed and honored friend we recur with pleasure to the uniform dignity, impartiality and courtesy of demeanor, which have marked his career as a member of of professional excellence, to which all and mud splashing all over us. Wasn't who practice the law, should aspire.

a learned, independent and indefatigable Judge, the profession an able and distin-

The Atlantic Telegraph. A letter from George Seward, Esq., Secretary of the Alantic Telegraph Compafurther monopoly of public lands in the ny, dated at London on the 15th of Jan-

Our arrangements here for the completion of the work we have in hand are now in market, except by those who want believe that our next attempt will be to make entries in moderate quantities for crowned with success. The machinery is actual settlement. Perhaps, however, as being overhauled under the direction of has been suggested, the bill is as well English and American engineers, and of success. When the country contained every known or anticipated difficulty. The hundreds of millions of acres, the posses- English Government has again granted small importance to the landless. Because, which was lost, is going on satisfactorily. could go upon the unappropriated domain, miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time.

> Governor Wise of Virginia, takes January celebration, as the following extract will show:

"The Congress of the United States held by their wealthy proprietors out of publican constitution; but ought to adopt ry. We shall have on the one hand a ought to denounne Senator Douglas for We can easily conceive this difference landed aristocracy, and on the other a contending manfully for the right of the own form of self-government.

Gold on the Platte.

We saw a gentleman last Thursday, tions—is the right of self government." save advise; that of Mr. Douglas a Law lic lands lie, of such a revenue immedi- who informed us that there was gold on making one, having to act in the premi- ately, as they might derive from lands the Platte in considerable quantities. He ses; hence he must take an active part. sold under the land as it now stands. This stated that he had a day or two before, poses.

And further being the author of the objection may be removed by allowing the washed three pans and took out about two The And, further, being the author of the State to tax the land to the pre-emptor, cents to the pan. He says that he had no Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he ought to under- the second year after his occupation, the doubt but that he could make from two to stand what it means, and what was in- same as it would be taxable, if it were ta- three dollars a day, within five miles of ken and entered under the present pre- this place, by mining; but that he knew of the matter of the late row in the legislabetter digings farther up the Platte. He ture the "majority" is fully sustained in is an old Californian and knows good its course, here. diggings when he finds them. We wish that some of the men who are now out of employment in the east, and whose famisays the St. Louis Republican, notices some lies are suffering for the reason that there on all the time. rumors which have been set affoat in is no labor to perform, were here to make Washington, that Mr. Buchanan intend- even the two dollars a day. But the Spring will see, or we are much mistakthat the delegate from that Territory had hearted sons of toil here in the valley of to state my reasons for my dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message, I am rejoiced to and that the President of the United States has not recommended that Congress shall pass a law to receive chase by the United States of Mormon honest independance in a few years, and Kansas into the Union under the Constitution formed at property in Utah, and the removal of the we heartily bid them welcome.-Plattsmouth Jeffersonian.

Death of Judge Tompkins. The death of Judge William Tompkins has been announced. Although an unswerving political opponent, we regret excedingly to record the demise of one, who in the midst of the greatest party excitement, never forgot the dnties of man to man, and never allowed himself to bewitness the inauguration of Gov. Packer. come entangled by the treachery and fraud He read his inaugural address in a clear, of party management. Judge Tompkins and loud voice, and when he came to the was an old and valued resident of our city, and his intellectual acquirements and severe taste and strict integrity will long be remembered and admired by his associates. He had attained a ripe age, and though his death was sudden, the feeble health which for some months had preceded it, had prepared his friends for the mel-

> Chinamen Going Home. The San Francisco News Letter, of Jan

The McDonough Estate.

Much has lately been said concernig this famous property to the effect that it is rapidly dwindling away under the enormous expenses of litigation. The N. O.

institutions will soon disappear altogether. "We call attention to the card of this The bequest to Pena of \$100,000 and law "The card of Kinney & Holly appears ing submitted their estimates to the best

> Washington Correspondence. Washington, Feb. 2.

DEAR FURNAS :-

I have been thinking every day since have been in this city to redeem my promise of writing you; and my only excuse for not keeping my promise is this: I have had so much business on hand that I have write a letter fit for publication; and I fear I shall not be able to do so now.

We had a high time coming across the state of Missouri-77 hours in a wagon, open on the sides, front and back a fresh, cold wind blowing all the time, it delightful? However, though the roads Resolved, That in the retirement of his were in a "bad condition" we arrived "in good condition" at Clarence, where we took the cars for Hannibal, thence steaming after our own matters, without med-create a division in the Democratic party. ed into the House, a bill by which it is generous friend days at Xenia, Ohio, then came on the Central Ohio, and Baltimore & Ohio railroad. By the way, if you ever come the latter road, try and manage to stop at Grafton, for they do set the hughest table there I ever had the pleasure of sitting down to-everything the appetite craved progressing satisfactorily, and I trust and was there in the greatest abundance; and what was more important with me, everything was clean and nice.

But enough of that. I will turn my our nostrils at the same time and place, ing the position he does, or that others by adapted to stay an enormous evil as any experiments will be carefully tried before attention to matters and things at Washington. I shall not bore you and your readers with a description of the place; session by one man of ten, or even twen- us the use of ships; and the manufacture although you find that in almost all let-

> The Lecompton Constitution of Kansas arrived here on Saturday, and will be submitted to Congress to-day, with a special message from the President in regard to it, A caucus of the Democrats opposed to it was held on Saturday evening. Most of the Northern and Western members were present and took the ground that a "large majority of the bona fide citizens ef Kansas, who have a right to choose their own institutions, are opposed to it," the reach of all men of small means. Not subject to the fair and legal vote of the as expressed in Governor Denver's procmessage as soon as I can obtain a copy. The House committe on naval affairs will will prevent him from going upon the other convention, and submit a constitu- make a report, I am informed by several land, and keep him in the city, to swell tion to Congress for their approval; and that appear posted, condeming the conduct of Commodore Paulding in arresting General Walker on the soil of Nicarathe United States."

Our Delegate, Judge Ferguson, has introduced a bill for the bridging of the Platte River, and extending the North and South wagon road from the Platte River to the Kansas line, and will introduce a bill for a military road from Nebraska City to Ft. Kearney, and some other pur-

The Territory is well represented here at present; there being no less than 25 Nebraska men in the city. I believe in

The city is very busy-theaters, concerts, exhibitions, lectures, balls &c., going

I'll write you again, Yours, ever,

SOUTH PLATTE.

The Markets. CORRECTED WEEKLY. BROWNVILLE, Jan. 28, 1858. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, & SACK CORN MEAL, & bushel CORN, & bushel OATS, W bushel, Sugar, & 15 15@16% COFFEE, TEA, CHICKENS, P doz.,... DRIED APPLES B bushel, GREEN, do. MALT, LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft., .. Yellow Pine, BUTTER,

BROWNVILLE COLLEGE

The Faculty of the Medical Department of the Brown-ville College announce that they will commence their course of Lectures on Monday evening next, 22d day of February, at 6112 o'clock, and continue two months. giring the lectures on the evenings Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Priday of each week. The introductory lecture to the course will be public and delivered at the Brownville Hotel, the remaindo rof the lectures to be given pri vately to the class. Tick setcan be procured of the Dean.

FACULTY: WILLIAM ARNOLD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy. A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Professor of the Practice of Medicine. JOHN MCPHERSON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica. E. D. ALLEN, A. B. Professor of Chemistry. U. C. JOHNSON, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

WM. ARNOLD, Dean.

John McPherson Has 200 Sacks of Fall Wheat Flour, warrant-ed first quality which he will sell for \$4,00 per 100 lbs. for Srownville Hotel Scrip.

Valuable Claim for Sale. indersigned will sell a valuable claim at a bar-

acres, all'bottom land; about one half of which is timber TWO GREAT MAGAZINEN IN and the balance prairie; 40 acres under fence and cultivation. It is situated on the Little Nemaha River; nine miles from Brownville and about the same distance from maha City, one mile north of Long's bridge. JOHN HUGHES LEMUEL HUGHES Land For Sale.

ithin two miles of Brownville; the greater portion of will be divided if desired The improvements are a comortable house, log stable. 10 acres under cultivation R.W. FURNAS, Agent,

Wagon for Sale. I have a light two horse wagon which I will dispose of on good terms to any one wishing

Brownville Hotel Brownville, Nebraska. FOR RENT OR SALE

se acquainted we need make no further announcement. To those at a distance allow us to say that Brown- these evidences of favor, the pu ville is one of the most thriving young cities of Nebras- ed to commence the new volume additional attractions, and to offer for the Nemaha Land District is located here and in ac- subscribers as cannot fail to place tive operation. The land sales will most likely take the head of American Magazi and yet not on such an extensive scale but that it can')

hey will sell it at cost-will either sell or rent; but over \$6,000, by the late cell None need make application to rent except those who Vinci, and is the largest steel-pla

Or ALEX, HALLAM, Sec'y. Brownville, Nebraska, February 11, 1858. "Gazette, St Joseph: Plaindealer, Cleveland; States, ashington City; Statesman, Columbus, O.; Enquirer, incinnati, St Louis Republican and New York Tribune, copy weekly to amount of \$5 and send bill to this office.

TEAMSTER.

MICHAEL CAVENEY. informs the public that he is prepared at all times, t all kinds of work with a team. Also is prepared to

KINNEY & HOLLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW NEBRASKA CITY, N. T. raska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the

NOTICE. up five (5) range sixteen (16) east, or any portion the same being a portion of a town site. This therefore is to warn all persons against trading, buying or in any

BANKING HOUSE OF LUSHBAUGH & CARSON ? Brownville, February 1, 1858 kindef funds. Checks must be marked accordingly. Office hours from 9 to 12 A M and 1 to 3 P M,

scribed tracts or parcels of land.

Fashionable Tailor.

JACOB MARHON,

Cloths, Vestings, &c., READY-MADE CLOTHING Which he will sell at cost prices. ughly and all work warranted coming from his es-

A Neat Fit Guaranteed. Crane & Hill AND STEAM BOAT AGENTS.

esale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceric Hardware, Queensware, Furniture, stoves, JOHN A. PARKER & CO. WASHINGTON, D. C.

n connection with one of the best Land Lawgivers in the PRE-EMPTION CASES.

All applications for services must be accompanied with

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE. Fine parlor setts of

MAHOGANY, & WALNUT.

Furniture, which we are selling at very low prices for cash

LUSHBAUGH & CARSON BANKERS AND GENERAL LAND AGENTS, Dealers in Coin, BROWNVILLE, NEMARA CO., N. T.

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