

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1858.

Our Position.

In our last issue we said something about Democracy; probably not sufficient however, and therefore propose now to say something more.

In the first place, we profess to be governed in our political views by principle; and although we may have choice of men or party to carry out those principles, yet they are not essential. If the Democratic party will see that they are enforced to the fullest extent, without partiality to either the North or the South—national in the fullest sense—then we cannot withhold our support from such a party.

But a failure or refusal to dispense equal justice to all sections of the Union, can never—no, never receive our sanction or support. We are for the Union, the whole Union.

The principles to which we refer more particularly at present, are embodied in the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," and in the Platform adopted by the Cincinnati Democratic Convention. Such doctrine as is set forth in these two documents, we admire as the true doctrine, and subscribe to it fully and cheerfully.

Previous to the assembling of the Lecompton Convention, all parties; Democratic or otherwise, had imbibed the idea or doctrine of submitting all local matters to the people for rejection or ratification. This especially was to act as a palliative for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that ever afterward the vexatious question of slavery was to be disposed of, as other domestic affairs, by the vote of the people directly interested.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was opposed by argument that "plighted faith" was being violated. On the other hand, the advocating argument was, "a fundamental and cherished principle lies smothered," and will thus be re-reshed with the brilliancy of the noon day sun.

The sequel of the "Repeal" is familiar to observers of public affairs, and we confess we feel an interest of some magnitude, in seeing the promises set forth in the "Kansas and Nebraska Act" faithfully, impartially, and fully redeemed.

Let each and every citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, come up and deposit his vote for or against any domestic regulation—slavery, banks, taxation, school system, or anything else in which his interests are involved. If the act under which we have been organized only extends to a single "domestic affair," then indeed have we misunderstood the term "popular sovereignty."

We hope for the sake of Nebraska and Democracy that it means something more; that we may be allowed to "regulate our own domestic institutions" in such a manner as may seem to us best calculated to promote our interests and happiness; subject only to the Federal Constitution. Grant this power to us, and the beauties of self government are discernible. Let us enjoy in the broadest sense, the right to establish or reject any institution, in which we alone are concerned. No others, distant or near, should meddle with our affairs or dictate to us, so long as we follow the land marks laid down by the Constitution of the United States.

Our position is in strict accordance with our Organic Constitution, and, believing thus, we shall adhere to it, though deserted by others now, or at any other period. It is the only principle, in our humble opinion, calculated to cement together, in the bonds of peace and friendship, the North and the South, to calm the sea of excitement which for three years past has threatened to inundate our heaven favored country in the horrors of an internal sectional war.

Let such a principle be enforced, and no danger of such a calamity need be apprehended; national peace will be restored, and the Union of the States perpetuated.

The man who fearlessly vindicates the free and untrammelled right of the people to manage their own affairs, in their own way—without the interference of Iowa, Missouri, Massachusetts, or South Carolina—is the man who will receive the cheerful support of every good Democrat throughout the Union. Who is that man? Can any one point out the lion of "Popular Sovereignty?" Time will show who he is, and his brow will ere long be crowned with honors, fame and glory!

Emigration West.

We notice some of our exchanges advance the idea of a small emigration west this season, in consequence of the intense tightness of the times. We cannot acquiesce in this idea; believing the cause mentioned will induce thousands to try their fortunes in the West. They may not emigrate as early in the season as usual; delayed in all probability on account of gathering together the remnants consequent of the crisis which has swept over our country. Many, also, will be compelled to tarry awhile in order to dispose of such property as cannot well be brought with them. These and other matters may act as preventives to emigration for several months; after which, we may safely predict a heavy emigration to all portions of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys.

We know there are thousands anxious and willing to make homes in the West, and that they will "take up their line of

march" at an early day; or as soon as circumstances will permit. Many may be left behind until another season, yet determined to be with us as soon as possible.

It is useless to deny the fact of the destined influence and power of the West. The "Star of the western Empire" will assert its brilliancy and claim the adoration and respect of the balance of the Union. The West is attracting the attention of the East, the North and the South. The fertility of her lands, the mildness of her climate, the sociability and intelligence of her people, are, and ever will be, strong incentives to emigration. Money may for a time check the tide, but the spirit or desire to come West will not be in the least abated. It will grow and increase—our rich and beautiful lands occupied—the heart now born down by pecuniary misfortune will be lifted up, and life once more become desirable, joyous and happy. If you want homes come to the West—if you wish to retrieve your fortunes come to the West—if it is your wish to dwell among a sociable and high-minded people, come to the land where no line of demarcation is drawn between the "high and low, the rich and poor." Here you will be welcomed with extended arms to the hospitality of the West.

Speaking of emigration, the St. Louis Republican says: "The few boats that have already arrived here from the Ohio river, have been crowded with emigrants for Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Compared with former seasons, the present has already given us quite as flattering prospects of large emigration as any which have preceded it. The usual time for the tide of life to set towards the West has not yet come. Secondly, the great financial storm which lately swept over the whole country, has left but the wrecks of fortune to many who have heretofore luxuriated in opulence in their eastern homes. There are several causes why this state of things should turn the steps of such towards the West, as almost the only means left them of retrieving their wealth and standing.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in noticing the beginning of the emigration from that city says: "The Fred Tron cleared for the Mound City at dusk, with the finest trip this season. It was down to the guards, having on board 600 tons of miscellaneous articles, 48 horses and 109 passengers. The Tron has engagements of families at Aurora, Lawrenceburg and Madison, destined for the West. From all appearances the emigration this season will be very large, having commenced so early. The number this year, bound West, will exceed any previous year. They go from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, taking money, implements of industry, strong hands and enlightened understandings. This is the character of the emigration beginning to pour upon the broad lands of the free West, and its effects are incalculable. The steamers—every one of them—from Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Louisville, will take their cabins crowded with human beings, to add to the population of the west West."

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Passage of the Lecompton Constitution in the U. S. Senate.

The bill introduced by the majority of the Committee on Territories in the U. S. Senate providing for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, passed that body on the 23d ult., 34 to 24. The following are the ayes and nays on its final passage:

Ayes—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Wright and Yulee.

Nays—Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Dooliote, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Absentees—Bates, Cameron, Davis, Mr. Cameron paired off with Mr. Davis. Nearly all the members of the House were in the Senate during the closing proceedings. The chamber in every part was as densely crowded as possible. On the announcement of the vote there was a slight applaud in the galleries intermingled with a few hisses, but no extraordinary excitement was manifested.

Next President.

Notwithstanding Nebraska may not have a voice in the election of the next President, we may be allowed to venture a prognostication that the man who favors the principle of admitting Territories into the great sisterhood of States, without fairly and squarely submitting their Constitutions to the people, cannot be elected to the office of President of the United States. A principle of this kind is at variance with democracy, and highly antagonistic to the true policy of all republican governments. If such is to be the corner stone of Democracy—such the precedent for future federal action—we are certainly correct in predicting a death-blow to any man or party who attempts to carry it through a presidential campaign.

We are reluctant to believe democrats, who are true friends to the peace and well-being of the Union, favor this principle. Admit that the free state party in Kansas did not do right in refusing to participate in the election of delegates to a convention to frame their Constitution; is that any reason why those who were elected should commit a greater wrong? Because a power was invested in them as delegates, were they justified in stifling the voice of the people. We think not.

We know not, nor do we care, what political party originated the Lecompton Constitution; we feel little hesitation in pronouncing the principle of it dangerous to the peace, harmony and happiness of the nation. We hope the democratic party has better judgement, and more patriotism than to adopt a principle which denies to the people of our respective States and Territories the right of a voice in the "regulation of their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Judge Ferguson.

The matter of Judge Ferguson's pre-emption, about which Chapman, through his organ, has made so much noise, in order if possible to not only prevent the rightful Delegate from retaining his seat, but injure his private character, has been decided, as it properly should be, by the department, in favor of Judge Ferguson.

The Editor of the Crescent City (Iowa) Oracle, now in Washington, writing in his paper, says of Judge Ferguson: "Our old frontier friend, Judge Ferguson, delegate from Nebraska, another among the notable men of the West, seems to wear his honors gracefully, and well he deserves them, for no member is more industrious or wears his acquaintance better than himself. The Judge has spared no pains to make our stay here agreeable."

A correspondent of the Democratic Clarion, writing from Washington, also says of our delegate: "Hon. Fenner Ferguson is watchful over the affairs of Nebraska—is a popular and worthy gentleman, and is increasing his circle of friends every day."

Lighting Line.

We are under special obligations to Uncle Sam's lightning mail line for recent favors, of late and important news files. For some time past, we have found great difficulty, owing to the small supply of exchanges, in finding news sufficient to fill our paper. On Tuesday last, April 6, we received a cartload of mail matter of dates ranging back to November 1857. For instance, the St. Louis Republican of Nov. 23, Indianapolis Journal Nov. 17, Dayton Empire Nov. 17. We suppose some of the one-horse post-offices through which mail matter for this region passes, have swept out and cleaned up this spring—brought the piles of papers and letters from their hiding place, under the counter of some country store where the post-office is kept.

A gentleman from one of our neighboring towns informed us that the postmaster—who kept a store—recently swept out his store, and cleaned out the rubbish from under the counter, and the consequence was, everybody in town received several letters each and any number of newspapers, mostly however of ancient dates, and were valuable only as relics of antiquity.

If there is no future state of punishment, there ought to be, and "front seats reserved" next to the stove, for the special benefit of such a class of postmasters.

Ponca Indians.

The Ponca Chiefs, who have been for some time past at Washington, in charge of Agent Robertson, passed this city on their return, aboard of the Alonzo Child, on Saturday last. Gen. Robertson informed us that a treaty had been effected, which proves highly satisfactory to the Indians. They therefore return in good spirits, and we may reasonably hope to hear of no more difficulties from that source.

Gov. Richardson Returned.

Gov. RICHARDSON passed this city, on his return to the Territorial Capital, on Monday last. We welcome his return, and hope he will find it convenient and agreeable to visit freely the people in every portion of his jurisdiction, and thereby become thoroughly acquainted with them, their views, necessities and requirements.

Hol Ye Squatters.

The Plats have been received at the Land Office in this city for nearly or quite all the surveyed lands in the District. Now all you who have been waiting with such anxiety to pre-empt your claims, come along, "all things are now in readiness."

Home Correspondence.

Omaha, April 1, 1858.

DEAR FURNAS: Navigation has opened with cheering prospects to those who have remained during the dull season of winter. Old friends are returning by the first steamers, and new emigrants are making their appearance for the first time in Nebraska; some of whom are looking for homes among us; others endeavoring to better their fortunes by making locations higher up the Missouri. All who have been absent to avoid the inclemency of the cold months, have returned satisfied that Territory possesses attractions which those older regions have long since lost, and which never can be recalled or regained sufficiently for the edification of those who have mingled with the business and resided any length of time in the West, and become acquainted with its usually lively appearance, customs and manners. Capital is seeking investment, and already property begins to change for cash on good terms for the purchaser. Now is the best time for investments in western lands and town property that may be expected for many years to come, as

prices have run down to mere nominal figures, and in many instances property sold for much less than the cost of building.

Within a short time past, several sales have been made at moderate prices, at private sales.

A three story brick apartment of a block 22 by 60 feet, sold for \$4800, which is several thousand dollars less than it cost or could now be erected for.

Another small store house, about 16 by 32 feet, one story high, 22 feet lot, near Western Exchange Bank, sold for about \$1300.

A 22 feet lot, near said Bank, for \$900. The above lots are all on Farham street, in the most business portion of the city, and well situated.

Another 22 feet lot was sold on Harney near the Douglas House, for \$500.

The low range of the above prices is not caused by a lack of confidence in Nebraska property, but because the necessity of the seller compels the sacrifice, for the prospects are substantially better than they were a year since, although times are acknowledged to be dull at present.

Instead of the high rates for city and farming property, which existed last year, and which deterred many from buying and residing among us, and drove them to seek homes elsewhere, where they could use their means to better advantage, we now have the reduced prices to encourage their investments, both for profit and improvement for their own occupancy.

LABORERS AND MECHANICS.

Nebraska and the Great West now offer extraordinary inducements to the common laborer and mechanic who are now reduced to limited means in the older sections of the United States, in consequence of the failure to procure employment.

In the West, they can find work at good living prices, when, at the same time, in the eastern portion of the Union, they cannot labor at any price.

When times are good and work can be procured anywhere, then again the West is superior, for they can demand better wages and ready pay, and when they have earned their money, even in small sums they can invest it profitable in procuring cheap homes for themselves.

The land sales in contemplation this fall will render them opportunities to purchase wild land at \$1 25 per acre from government, or at small advances from original purchasers.

More than all that, a man of any industry and enterprise can besides amassing wealth, show that he is one of the Almighty's noblemen; but as long as he remains in those old cities, he is reduced to the position of a servant.

Many object to emigrating West, fearing that they cannot find good society, and, at the same time, are mingling with those whose claims on enlightened and intelligent association is very limited, and whose condition in that respect would be enhanced by locating in Nebraska. Here is industry, enterprise, good society, wealth, and intelligence, not to be excelled by the same number of persons miscellaneous selected on the globe.

The lazy and indolent drones and paupers never get this far from their old and accustomed haunts, from the fact that they lack the energy, enterprise and means to travel, and you often hear them assert that they will not move out of the cities because they cannot find good society.

Emigrating to the West changes a person's disposition and nature in reference to things around them, encourages them to perseverance and industry to accumulate and lay up treasures for the future, enlightens their understanding, and gives them confidence by their showing the good results that flow from industrial pursuits, and encouragement of intelligent and industrious neighbors.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the Cincinnati Platform, as being the great foundation upon which Democracy rests.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the statesmanship of President Buchanan, and in the ability of the eminent men of the nation selected by him as Cabinet advisers, and we believe the policy pursued by the present Administration calculated to promote the Union of the States, the peace of Territories, and the best interest of the Government.

Resolved, That we are entirely opposed to the agitation of the slavery question in the Halls of Congress.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, with the unrestricted right to alter or amend her Constitution, thereby conferring upon her people absolute and unqualified sovereignty, with the power to form and control each and all of their political and domestic institutions in their own way, which is the best if not the only means by which the troubles in Kansas will cease to distract and disturb the country, and peace and order be restored to the Territory.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and that the St. Louis Republican, St. Joseph Gazette, Marysville (Ky) Express, Iowa Point Enquirer, Omaha Nebraskan, and Brownville Nebraska Advertiser, be requested to publish the same.

Hon. Chas. McDonald, of Salem, was then called upon and addressed the audience, in brief but pointed terms, on the importance of an early organization; followed by A. D. Kirk, of Rulo.

On motion, delegates were appointed to attend a County Democratic meeting to be held at Salem N. T., on the first Tuesday in May next.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A. D. KIRK, President. E. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at Rulo on the 24th, was unavoidably crowded out of our columns last week.

St. Joseph Daily Gazette. Our enterprising neighbors, FROTS & CUNDIFF of the St. Joseph Gazette, have commenced the publication of a daily paper in that city. We wonder this has not been done before. The Gazette is of good size, well edited, well executed, and ought to be well sustained. We believe it will. St. Joseph people are famous for enterprise and go-a-head-a-tiveness.

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others show their positions, whilst the people care but little about the question, as they are tolerably well satisfied that the factions can and must come together without compromising principle. There will be an effort made at the June convention at Plattsmouth to endorse President Buchanan, and also the Douglas party; then again there are others who contend that it will be better to confirm the Cincinnati platform for the present, as there is a strong probability that before the year terminates the entire party will be united, and the Kansas admission passed as one of the usual Congressional differences. It is to be hoped the party can reconcile its opposite construction of their political constitution, and fall into rank and file against the common enemy.

WAWKO.

Democratic Party in Richardson Co.

RULO, N. T., March 24, 1858. Pursuant to a call, the Democrats of Richardson County, Nebraska, met at Rulo, on the 24th day of March, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking initiatory steps towards organizing the Democratic party of Richardson county.

Meeting being called to order by Mr. Chas. Martin of Rulo, on motion of Mr. Hosmer, A. D. Kirk, Esq., of Rulo, was elected President, and Eli Bedard and E. H. Johnson, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. McCulloch, the following named persons were elected Vice-Presidents, Eli Plant, B. F. Cunningham, Joseph Dendurand, and Marshal Jones, of Rulo; J. C. Lincoln, of Salem; Ambrose Shelly, and J. P. Welby, of Archer.

On motion of M. H. Woodfir, Esq., of Rulo, the Chair appointed a committee of six, composed of M. H. Woodfir, Esq., P. B. McCoy, J. D. Ramsey, B. F. Cunningham and J. Brazo, of Rulo, and J. Yount of Archer, to prepare and report Resolutions. The committee appointed to prepare and report Resolutions after retiring for a short time reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas this meeting believe the present to be a great political crisis, wherein sectionalism is arrayed against the Union, the Constitution, and especially against the great conservative national Democratic party; and

Whereas we think that the doctrines advocated by Black Republicans throughout the country, are dangerous to the Union and in direct opposition to the interest of the people of Nebraska; and

Whereas we think it is time that every true Democrat should show to the world the position that he occupies on the important issues before the country; therefore

Resolved, as squatter sovereigns of Nebraska, that we fully endorse the Nebraska-Kansas Act, as being a true exposition of the principles of our government.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the Cincinnati Platform, as being the great foundation upon which Democracy rests.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the statesmanship of President Buchanan, and in the ability of the eminent men of the nation selected by him as Cabinet advisers, and we believe the policy pursued by the present Administration calculated to promote the Union of the States, the peace of Territories, and the best interest of the Government.

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The Markets.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc., and their prices.

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To all whom it may concern, You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, Nebraska Territory, on the 15th day of April, 1858, to prove my right to the south-east quarter of section No. 26, township 25 N. range of town, north of Range 10, east of city of Brownville, April 8, 1858. DAVID C. HARRIS.

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