THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1858.

A Few Words Plain Talk.

We believe Brownville and Nemaha county possess natural advantages in many respects, which would eventually bring them into notice without the aid of the press. Yet, in this fast age and country, we believe the fact would have been slow in being noised abroad; and that what has been accomplished in two years with the aid of the Press, would not have been in ten years without it.

Every town in Nebraska which has sprang into existence, and whose proprietors intended it to be more than a paper town, has had recourse to the press as a means by which its advantages and claims upon the public might be best shown forth. We believe Nebraska owes her unprecedented growth and prosperity to the efforts and labors of the press. In most instances in this Territory, newspapers have been and are yet sustained by the private contributions of property holders. Such is not the case with our paper. The Advertiser receives no such patronage. It is sustained solely by the individual efforts of its proprietor.

It is very far from being pleasant to us to refer to an enterprise over which it is our lot to preside; indeed we would not do so could we any way avoid it. Our object in writing this article is to let the property holders and business men particularly of this city, know that they are not doing their duty towards sustaining this enterprise. Few have an idea of the money and labor requisite to carry on a newspaper at all respectably, especially in this western country. It costs us, independent of paper, ink, and interest on money invested in our establishment, *over ten dollars per day* to publish the Advertiser. It requires our daily labor to support our family; we spend the midnight hours and Sabbaths in searching exchanges, or raking our brain for matter with which to fill the paper weekly; while others rest from their daily labors, and enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary. It requires just such labor weekly to produce our paper!

Now we ask, is it not requiring too much of one individual to sustain the entire burthern of an enterprise which has done, and is yet doing, more to advance the interests of the town and community than any other; especially when that individual is as little interested pecuniarily, almost, as any one else therein. We venture the assertion that there is not a paying printing establishment in Nebraska. We are confident that the Advertiser enjoys a better patronage than any other in the Territory, and yet it is far from making anything. Men who labor as we do in this country expect to make something. There are hundreds of other branches of business to which we could devote one half the labor we do to this, and make a fortune. We can stop the publication of our paper and make money with our job office; for we have the best above St. Louis, and a good run of custom. But as matters now are, it requires the profits therefrom to make up the deficiency in the newspaper department.

The Second Volume of the Advertiser expires on the 24th of this month. Its continuance will depend entirely upon assurances we receive between now and then. We feel confident our property holders and business men have never for a moment reflected upon this matter, and all that is necessary to ensure the exercise of their usual liberality and public spirit, relative to all enterprises in which the public interests are involved, is to make the plain statements we have, together with a direct appeal to them.

While upon this subject, we cannot refrain from giving place to the following excellent and pointed extract from an article in the *Boston Chronicle*, under the head "Hard Times and Newspapers"—

"If the people knew the difficulty newspaper publishers have to contend with, just now, they would never want to be dunned half-a-dozen times for such small amounts as two or three or four dollars. Labor, paper and ink have to be paid in cash; yet we doubt very much if there are any establishments which could be more than self-sustaining, if customers would only pay what they owe, without taking from one to two years to do it.

If the press of the country gradually declines both in number, ability, and respectability, those who have abused the leniency of the proprietors in the matter of credits, will be alone to blame for the unfortunate issue. And that such will be the case we can easily foresee. The storm in the commercial world will destroy the weakest, and many of the best of our newspapers. Men cannot perform miracles, and printers have at yet failed to discover an easier way of satisfying the demands of paper dealers and the cravings of industrious workmen with anything but the pelf. And how they are to get this, when people will not pay the Printer, is a mystery, particularly as the banks don't accommodate country newspaper proprietors. Few people have any idea of the labors of the editor—his trials and difficulties—at all times, but particularly in country offices, to be the general factotum of his establishment.

Not only has he to write for the benefit of the public, under all circumstances—in sickness of body and distress of mind—to be at one meeting in the daytime and another at night—to leave friends and family at the bid of every passing circumstance in the public world of his own locality; not only has he to do this, and sacrifice comfort, health, and domestic pleasures, but he is compelled to work at the "case" in every spare moment—to keep his own books—to do his own collecting; in short, from morning to night, from week to week, and from year to year, to labor like a slave to provide his family with bread. And if he makes a bare living after all, he may be well satisfied, for hundreds do less. And how few there are who do more! Work their establishments as cheaply as possible—live as frugally and economically as they can—yet few country publishers secure as much property in a dozen years, as an industrious mechanic will do in half the time. The very nature of the newspaper business, with its long credits and small profits, and bad debts—forbids anything like the accumulation of wealth, and we have very little hesitation in saying that, had our country brethren generally taken their means and labor—their patience and energy—to any other market than the one they have found for them, they would have this day been tenfold better off, in a pecuniary point of view, than they are, or have been, since they became newspaper proprietors.

Let the public ponder these few simple truths well, and make up their minds to ease the laborious occupation of the Printer, by paying him punctually what he is honestly entitled to."

The News.

Somehow there has been the past week almost an entire failure of news by our mails. Consequently, we are unable to present much of a variety in our present issue.

The principal topic in newspaperdom, or at head quarters, at present is, relative to our "Foreign Relations" with Great Britain. Present indications squint strongly toward a "brush ahead" with John Bull. We are pleased to see the Administration taking prompt and active steps to maintain our national honor and rights. In this it should be cordially supported by all; without regard to political opinions, which divide us in our home affairs.

Official statements fully establish the fact that acts of aggression by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico have been so frequent, and so extraordinary as to awaken indignation, and call for attention on the part of our Government.

Orders have been given in Washington for the preparation of additions to the Home Squadron, for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba and elsewhere to protect at all times the property and rights of American citizens.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate, on the 28th ult., reported:

"No less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Sagua la Grande; and six on the high seas, are officially reported as having had to submit to aggressions from British cruisers. Each additional arrival brings fresh accounts of aggressions by the same power on our flag. It has hither to happened in isolated cases, where similar aggressions have occurred through misconstruction, that the United States have been content to accept a disclaimer of the attempt, but the continued and preserving character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country, and to require to be arrested at once, and to end at once and forever, the countenance of such indignity. The slave trade is the alleged excuse. The Committee will not discuss that. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked to do so, refuses to recognize the right of police. They rest on the principle that the marine under their flag cannot be questioned without their consent, and the committee deemed this a fit occasion to declare it as a principle of the United States, admitting of no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any cost.

The Committee refrain from recommending further legislation, only for the reason that the President has ordered all our available navy to the infested waters with orders to protect our flag. It is believed that this measure will be serviceable for the present in stopping the outrages. The subject has also been brought to the notice of the offending power, both through the Minister at London and the Minister at Washington. We cannot, therefore, until we receive a reply from Great Britain, decide on measures that will be a guarantee of the future, for nothing short of that will satisfy the American people. Therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, the Committee unanimously

Resolved, That American ships at sea, under the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore, that any visitation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such unequivocal explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever.

Resolved, That the Committee approve of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such further legislation as circumstances may require."

The New York *Courier's* Washington correspondence, of May 28th, says the Government expects important intelligence from England by the next steamer. It is understood that Lord Napier has given his opinion that his Government will contend for the right of visitation as a distinct right of search. Should dispatches from Mr. Dallas confirm that expectation the relations of the two countries will suddenly approach a *casus belli*. The Administration promises to meet the contingency with vigor. The instructions thrown out are, that orders will be given to bring in for adjudication all British armed vessels committing acts of outrage upon our commerce.

Under present circumstances we are called to consider the miserable state of our navy, and on this point quote from the Washington *States*:

"Our little navy is called upon suddenly to play a most important part in the defence of the country. In times of peace and safety, the public mind is apt to fall into lethargy on the subject of our defences; but, when the alarm runs throughout the land, and the country is called upon to punish aggression or defend itself, then we naturally turn to our gallant little navy. What is its condition? How is it prepared to maintain the honor of the country? Unfortunately, we cannot reply very cheeringly to these questions.—Jealousy or incompetency has stricken from the ranks a large number of officers; and bad economy has permitted our marine to become, perhaps, far below that of any great Power of the globe, in either numbers, weight of metal, or efficiency. We have built six large steam-frigates; had, perhaps, four efficient steamers previously; and after that, we have nothing that begins to compare with those who may be our foes.

The steam marine of England is ten times as great as our whole naval force. Does not the present state of things suggest that we should make the navy stronger? On the eve of hostilities, with the country clamorous for redress of outrages without an example almost, because no warning was given, and no excuse exists, two miserable little sailing vessels are all our Government can send to the Gulf to recruit a home squadron, which, at best, is but a meagre affair to show before the Gulf ports—while we are astonishing the natives of the East with everything new or improving that adorns the navy, and our crack ship is taking on board a telegraph cable in one of the harbors of England.

There is hardly a single objection to even a very powerful navy, except its expense; and there are extravagancies and follies enough, if curtailed, to support a very large establishment without the burden of a single cent. The Government gives away, with a liberal hand, millions in land; it has been making stupendous improvements in Washington and all over the country, and it maintains an army of officers which might materially be reduced. All sorts of extravagancies have been so grafted on the system that it would be well to cut them out. In this task the Administration would heartily unite. We do earnestly hope that Congress will not adjourn until a step in this direction be taken. The country is anxious to see its defences put right. It will fully sustain the strongest measures, and hail the man as a public benefactor who leads off in the good work."

"Sleeping the Happy Hours Away."

Reynolds, of the Nebraska City News, has gone East; 'tis said to fool some weak minded woman. Under the head "Editorial Correspondence, Steamer Hannibal, May 24," we find the following:

"Brownville is as yet of but little importance, except that she has a Land Office and an excellent paper, mechanically.

St. Stephen we passed while I was sleeping, so I cannot speak of the prospects of the town as I should in all probability if I had been awake."

Those acquainted with the facts cannot fail to conclude that Mr. Reynolds was in a very sleepy condition when he was taking items. In fact his own history shows him past taking notes, shortly after passing this point. 'Tis no wonder he felt drowsy after making such an effort. Now, Milton, we are glad you were content to be easy with us; that you was not as funny as you could be. Please don't strike us again, or we shall surely give up all hopes of ever making a town at this point.

The Plattsmouth Convention.

From Mr. Hackney, who has returned from the Plattsmouth Convention, we learn that there was a full attendance of delegates—nearly every county in the Territory being represented. Resolutions were adopted in favor of organizing the party, re-affirming the Cincinnati Platform—and approving the general policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and also in favor of submitting the Constitutions of all states hereafter to be framed to a vote of the people for ratification. A Territorial Central Committee was appointed.

We are unable to place anything further before our readers this week, not having received a copy of the proceedings.

From The Plains.

A correspondent of the St. Joseph Gazette, writing from Ft. Laramie, gives the following items of news, which, though the date is not very recent, will be found of interest to our readers:

"Col. Hoffman left here on the 25th of April, attached to his forces which he brought from Ft. Leavenworth, three companies of infantry, which were stationed here, for Camp Scott, or rather Col. Johnson's command; all looking well and hearty, also one hundred and thirteen wagons belonging to Messrs. Russell & Waddell, loaded with supplies for the troops at Camp Scott.

"Gov Cumming has gone into Salt Lake, and a compromise between the United States and the Great Brigham Young is anticipated. Probably he will have to sacrifice a few spirituals, of which he has a great number.

"At this moment, (the 1st May,) there are three feet of snow in my door, the heaviest snow storm we have had this winter, and as the Platte River was up before the snow, we can, we think, look for high water."

The effects of the snow alluded to in the above, have probably been manifested in the rise which has for some days been noticed in the river. The writer anticipates a heavy rise. The June freshet, which is but just now commencing, may be a heavy one, and in conjuction with the other great tributaries of the Mississippi the Missouri may add its portion to the flood at the South.

Jim Lane in Trouble.

We learn from Mr. Symms, of the Hesperian, that a difficulty occurred at Lawrence between Jim Lane and an abolitionist in relation to a claim. It appears that both were armed, and after some words Lane pulled out a pistol and inflicted a mortal wound; his antagonist returned the shot, but with little effect. Lane is now in prison, awaiting his trial, at the next term of the District court to be held in Lawrence.—*St. Jo. Gaz.*

Nebraska Banks.

From the following it will be seen that Governor Richardson is after the banks in this Territory "with a sharp stick." Right; and we hope he may succeed in righting matters up.

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OMAHA, May 26, 1858.

JAMES G. CHAPMAN, Esq.
District Attorney, 1st District N. T.

SIR: The act of the Territorial Legislature of the 13th of February, 1856, Chapter 28, Section 2, gives the District Attorney the power, whenever he deems it his duty, to file information against any corporation in the Territory that does or omits acts which amount to a surrender or forfeiture of their rights and privileges as a corporation. The 3d section of the same act makes it his duty to file such information when required by the Governor, General Assembly or the District Court. I deem it to be my duty under the law to require you to file information in the proper counties and courts, against the following Banking institutions: The Fontenelle Bank of Bellevue, Bank of Florence, Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Saratoga Banking Company, Omaha City Bank and Land Company, Nebraska Bank and Land Company, Pacific Bank and Land Company, Nebraska Exchange Bank and Land Company, the Brownville Bank and Land Company, Omaha and Chicago Bank The seven last mentioned because they are not authorized by law, and all of them because they have omitted to redeem and pay their notes when presented for payment and for such other and further cause as may be found to exist.

I desire to call your attention to an act of Congress, approved July 1st 1836, which prohibits any and all Territories from creating Banks. If that act is not overrode by the 6th section of the Organic Act, all Banks in the Territory are in violation of law. Whilst I think it inconsistent with the Organic Act, others whose opinions are entitled to great consideration, think the act of "36" in full force, and the courts had as well decide it.

Every good citizen in and every interest of the Territory demands that the Banks should be arrested at once. This object can only be attained through the efficiency of the District Attorney. It is therefore hoped that you will give it your earnest and undivided attention. You are required to investigate and determine what proceedings if any shall be taken against the Bank of Nebraska, there being no satisfactory evidence before me that it has done or omitted acts which work a forfeiture of its charter. The sole object of this Department being to rid the Territory of unlawful and irresponsible corporations, the duty is imposed upon you to enquire fully into its course.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
Governor of Nebraska.

Omaha Correspondence.

Omaha, May 31, 1858.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The 27th was the day named by the Republicans for holding their Territorial Convention, which was to assemble at Omaha, for the purpose of completing their organization. It is presumed by close observers of the movement of that party during that day, that the Delegate Convention proved to be a failure, at least a public one at which all parties had the privilege of attending.

But one regular delegation has been in from other counties, so far as outsiders have been able to learn, although more might have been present. The Convention, or caucus more properly, was held in secret; refusing to admit democrats to witness the proceedings, and therefore a limited opportunity was offered to ascertain the exact number of delegates forming the Convention.

Large posters were placed in public places all over the city, notifying delegates to meet at Visher's Hall, and in accordance with said notices, several democrats endeavored to gain admission, but were confronted with the news that the meeting of delegates would be held at a small office in the east part of town, to which some democrats repared for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings, supposing that the meeting, like all such, would be public, but in attempting to enter, were informed that it was entirely private and giving them a broad hint that their occupancy was anything but acceptable.

The conclusion is that it resulted in a secret caucus among the few of that party residing hereabouts, and that no kind of public demonstration was made on that occasion.

The few known and knowing ones of that party about town, were quite active in reference to the matter, and the supposition was that a general turnout was anticipated.

An individual opinion is that the the cause of Republicanism is imbecile and powerless in this Territory, and cannot accomplish many decided victories or build up much strength in party organization, except they can be permitted to steal the Popular Sovereignty plank of the Democratic Platform, which they appear determined to accomplish if possible, for the reason that they find the great majority of their party strenuously advocating the doctrine of people's rights, as held by the Democratic party, and promulgated at every important election where principles are brought in question.

It was hoped that their numbers would be sufficient, and their strength of ample power, to be a thorn in the sides of the Democracy; that union and harmony might prevail in the ranks of both parties caused by the honorable opposition given by each in behalf of their own organization. It is however now to be feared that the Democracy will have so little to combat, even should they be successful in the organization, that divisions may arise among themselves, which would prove ruinous to the party. There is but little use of soft soaping, but let the truth be told and conjectures made known, and good may flow from proper suggestions and result to the advantage of the party.

The Republicans are inclined to leave their old landmarks and, in consequence, confusion has entered their ranks as well as those of the democracy. They therefore are brating about to ascertain the best and most probably successful plan to pursue to unite their forces to produce the requisite harmony, in order to show any kind of a political front and opposition to the old interrified. If they cannot get up any better principle than popular sovereignty as an opposition, the probability is that men would prefer to serve under the democratic banner than to take up with an ism organization under the name of Republican.

There are a few of the leaders here who are anxious for an organization, whilst the masses of the Republicans care but little about it, for the reason that they are mostly popular sovereignty men, and can very easily slide over into democratic ranks, and be on the popular and winning side of politics. It has been suggested by some that it would be better to defer their final and complete organization until after the Plattsmouth Convention, supposing that there will be a disagreement there, and probably a division, in which case they would unite with the wing which should answer their purpose best.

WAWKO.

Iowa Correspondence.

Crescent City, Iowa, May 26, 1858.

ITS APPEARANCE.

To a stranger accustomed to travelling in the long settled portions of the United States, this town would present the appearance of a village of several years' existence, whereas it is not yet more than about eighteen months growth.

Here are several large and respectable mercantile establishments, some of which purchase their goods in the eastern cities, and one or two of which are prepared to do a jobbing business. Several hotels, blacksmiths and mechanics, printing office, meat-market, regular provision grocery stores as in the cities, and everything progressing prosperously. The generosity of the proprietors is still extended to those who deem proper to build and become residents, and probably more so than has been usual in new towns.—Warrantee deeds are given to donated lots whenever the building is fully enclosed.

The liberal course pursued by the owners has undoubtedly firmly placed this town upon its feet and enabled it to stand even these hard and pressing times. The houses are generally nicely painted and finished, and withal quite convenient for this new country, where so many difficulties are to be encountered in procuring suitable homes.

ELLISDALE.

This is the residence of the celebrated J. E. Johnson, editor of the Crescent City Oracle, and formerly of the Bugle notoriety. He, like the editor of the Nebraska Advertiser, has a great taste and disposition to be among shrubery, of which he has a great variety, which he brought with him on his return from his eastern tour. He cannot be called lazy, because he is never seen idle, but if apparently so, he is accumulating ideas and information which he is seeking for other purposes than idle conversation.

He is practically a jack of all trades, turning his hands to everything that comes in his way which he finds important should be done. Being free and easy in conversation, you at once become interested with his address and manner of conveying his thoughts to render them easily understood; being practical in thought and action he cannot otherwise be in language, which is simple and free from that verbosity which is often found in great talkers nnd writers.

This farm is situated in a rich and fertile valley, leading in the bottom lands of the Missouri river, and is so located that no view can be had of it until within or close to its limits, and consequently it bursts upon the view without the least notice, when the mind and vision is suddenly attracted from the wild and varied mountainous scenery around to the labors of the husbandman, as found in cultivated fields, decorated gardens, the convenience of the dwellings, improvements of roads, &c., which at once reminds the traveller of the old honored homestead, where his youthful days were spent in pleasant enjoyments, free from the cares and strifes of maturer years.

CROPS.

The wheat and oats look well and promise an abundant harvest if some destructive insect does not make its appearance in the field. Corn is not doing so well, in consequence of the continual rains which have fallen during the spring and rotted the seed, to the great discomfiture of the anxious cultivator. Much ground has been broken and fenced this season and gives evidence of plenty.

The frosts have somewhat affected the early garden vegetables, and shrubbery has been partially blackened by its interference.

Young grasshoppers are also making their appearance in the gardens and fields, but are so small they will not be observed without close examination. This annoyance may, of course, do much injury to the growing crops by retarding their growth or entirely killing them.

COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

Crescent is making considerable stir in reference to the relocation of the county seat. It is the most centrally located on the river, in the midst of a heavy settlement, the center of travel from the entire north, up the Missouri river, and the counties lying north-easterly of it, and naturally better situated for trade than any other town in the county. The citizens of the surrounding country are becoming much interested in the issue and are urging the question to a test vote.

The town is very favorably located in reference to timber, limestone, good fillable soil, steam and water mills, wealthy and industrious farmers, leading thoroughfares, Missouri river, projected railroads, &c.; and much to my surprise, not having passed through it for the last six months, was the amount of improvement made in the way of building, notwithstanding the close times for the material and.

The surrounding country too is beautiful and picturesque, having in view the bluffs with their irregular towering peaks, the views of several cities and towns, the extended landscape, and there, close by its base, rolls that old antiquated murmuring Muddy, carrying along its mountain soil, yet adding beauty to the landscape.

TRAVELLER.

Territorial Republican Convention.

We have received the proceedings of the Territorial Convention, which convened at Omaha on the 27th ult. We have not room for the entire proceedings but copy below their Platform, and refer the reader to our Omaha Correspondent, "Wawko," for details.

1. That in view of the alarming position of the present national Administration, which claims for the Executive of the United States the authority to force Territories into the Union as States with institutions repugnant to the people thereof; and also in consideration of the fact that the friends of that Administration are forming a party organization in this Territory to support this odious assumption of power; it is our duty, as Republican citizens of Nebraska, to organize for the purpose of meeting the issue thus forced upon us, and to vindicate the right of a people of a Territory, when applying for admission as a State, "to regulate their own institutions in their own way.

2. That we re-affirm the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1856, so far as the same are applicable to the present exigencies of the country, and that we array ourselves under the banner of the party then organized.

3. That, with Republicans everywhere, we endorse the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, and declare it to be our unalterable determination to support those bulwarks of our prosperity, and wherever they have been departed from, to restore them to their original purity as maintained by the founders of our Republic.

4. That the Territories are the common property of the people, subject solely to the laws of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, and therefore no institution which Congress may not constitutionally establish can have rightful existence within their borders.

5. That the attempt of any State to establish its local and peculiar institutions in any Territory, is an infringement, not only upon the rights of the people therein, but upon the rights of all the States; and the local laws of Virginia and Kentucky, which reduce a portion of their population to severe servitude to be inoperative in any Territory as the school and tax laws of New York and Ohio.

6. That the action of the Administration in regard to the Lecompton Constitution is in direct violation of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the Constitution of the United States. It violates the Kansas-Nebraska act and its boasted principles of popular sovereignty, by its attempt to force laws upon a free people in direct opposition to their will. It violates the Constitution of the United States by using splendid bribes of profit and covert threats by loss to accomplish the same purpose.

7. That free labor and free speech inherited by our ancestors and guaranteed to us by the Constitution, are our inalienable rights, and therefore we will vigorously oppose the introduction of any institution in our Territory that degrades free labor or forbids free speech.

8. That the attempt of the present Administration to affirm slavery as already existing in Kansas, is a base attempt to violate the rights and privileges solemnly pledged in the act organizing that Territory, and using the extra judicial opinion of Judge Taney in distorting the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is a gross attempt to corrupt the Constitution of the United States and degrade the dignity and the virtue of the Supreme Court.

9. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, taking back the consideration which Freedom received for permitting Slavery in Missouri, thus compelling Freedom to fight a second time for territory once solemnly dedicated to it, on an entirely new principle, viz: so called popular sovereignty, was an outrage on the sentiments of the North—an act of the grossest bad faith, and forced upon us contrary to our wishes and votes.

10. That we are in favor of the appropriation of lands by the general government, for the purpose of building the Grand Pacific Railroad, and all branches of said road which may be necessary for the convenience and benefit of the country.

11. That we are in favor of the Homestead Bill, which has been recently introduced in the Senate of the United States, donating one hundred and sixty acres of the national domain to the actual settler thereon, as a Homestead, and that we condemn the late action of a Democratic Congress indefeating this Bill and the Pacific Railroad to another session.

12. We will extend the right hand of fellowship to all who are opposed to the present Administration in its attempts to force slavery into new Territories, and bribe free men to vote in opposition to principles previously avowed and honestly held.

13. We are opposed to all Banks of Issue whose bills and deposits are not safely secured from mismanagement or fraud.

14. That we are in favor of one general act of Congress under which all Territories may be organized on the same basis, and do all their own local legislation, until their application to Congress as States with a Republican constitution, which has been approved by the people of such States applying for admission, and when admitted as States, it shall be on a uniform basis.

15. That the Republicans be requested to organize societies wherever practicable in their respective counties, to act in co-operation with the Territorial organization.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BROWNVILLE, June 10, 1858.

FLOUR, ℔ sack	$250@4,00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ℔ SACK	2,00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	75
CORN, ℔ bushel	50
OATS, ℔ bushel,	40
Sugar, ℔ lb	12½c
COFFEE,	15@16½
TEA,	100
CHICKENS, ℔ doz.,	2,00
EGGS, do,	10
FRESH BEEF, ℔ lb	6@8
" PORK, per 100 lbs.	$5,50@6
POTATOES, ℔ bushel,	50
SALT,	1@1,10
LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft.,	$2@2,50
Yellow Pine,	8,00
BUTTER,	25
CHEESE, ℔ lb,	25c
LARD,	10c
NAILS, per keg,	6,00
WHEAT, none in market	
WHISKY, per gallon,	30@40c
SALT, ℔ sack,	2,00
MOLASSES,	75
BEANS, ℔ bush,	2,50
DRY HIDES, ℔ lb,	8

ST. JOSEPH, June 6, 1858.

WHEAT, ℔ bush,	$1,00
CORN, ℔ bush,	25c
FLOUR, ℔ cwt,	$3.25@3.75
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ℔ cwt,	3,50@4,50
FRESH PORK, ℔ lb,	4¼@4½c
POTATOES, ℔ bush,	25@30c
WHITE BEANS, ℔ bush,	1,50
BUTTER, ℔ lb,	15@25c
EGGS, ℔ doz	8c
CHICKENS, ℔ doz,	$2,00@2.50
DRY HIDES ℔ lb,	9@10c
COFFEE, ℔ lb,	13@14c
SUGAR, ℔ lb,	8¼c
TEA, ℔ lb,	50@75c
RICE,	10c
DRIED APPLES ℔ bushel,	4,00
GREEN, do.	4, 0

I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Nebraska Territory, will convene at Omaha on the Second Tuesday in July next.

R. W. FURNAS, Grand Sec'y.

☞ Papers in the Territory friendly will please copy.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURT.

Nebraska City, N. T., June 10, 1858.

Ordered that the District court of the Second judicial district in and for the county of Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, be adjourned till the fourth Tuesday, being the 23d day of June A. D 1858, at which time parties, jurors and witnesses are requested to be in attendance.

By order of the Hon. SAMUEL W. BLACK, Judge of said court.

MARTIN W. HIKEN, Clerk.

ST. GEORGE TOWN COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the St. George Town Company at the Advertiser Office on Saturday June 19, at 1 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

R. W. FURNAS, Treas'r and Sec'y.

Circuiar.

The officers of the Second Brigade will meet at the Barry Hall in Nebraska City, at 2 o'clock on the 4th of July, 1858, to elect a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major and Adjutant for the 2d Brigade.

By order of Brig't Gen'l, E. P. DOWNS.
O. P. MASON, Adj't Gen'l 2d Brigade.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Territory of Nebraska } ss
Nemaha County }

To the qualified voters of said county. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, entitled "Elections," approved January 26, 1858, there will be an election held at the several precincts in said county, on the first Monday in August A. D. 1858, for the election of one Councilman (jointly with Johnson county) to the Council of the Territorial Assembly, three members (jointly with Johnson county) to the House of Representatives of the territorial assembly, one county superintendent of common schools, one county commissioner for the third commissioner district, two justices of the peace and two constables in Nemaha city precinct, two justices of the peace and two constables in Se, Frederick precinct, one constable in Brownville precinct, one constable in Nemaha city precinct, one constable in Mt. Vernon precinct.

Said county is divided into six precincts, and respectively include the following described Territory, to wit:

No. 1. *Nemaha City Precinct*—Contain Township 4, Range 15 and T 5 R 16, and Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 in T 5 R 15 and sec 6, 32 in T 6, R 16.

The place of voting will be at Nemaha city, John Barnes, J. L. Sharpe and Daniel Whitmore, Judges of election.

No. 2. *Brownville Precinct*—contains T 3 R 15 and the remaining sections of 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 36, 31 and T 3 R 16.

The place of voting will be at Brownville. Judges of election Homer Johnson, G. W. Bratton and Adrian Hoblitzell.

No. 3. *Mt. Vernon Precinct*—contains east half T 3 R 14 and T 6 R 15 and fractional T 6 R 16.

The place of voting will be at Mt. Vernon. Judges of election wm. Tate, A Dodd, and R. w Frame.

No 4. *Shubuta Precinct*—contains east half T 6 R 12, and T 6 R 13, and west half T 6 R 14.

The place of voting will be at C. W. Shrout's house. Judges of election, Lawrence Kennison, Philip Starr and Ephraim Reed.

No 5. *Longs Precinct*—contains T 4 and 5 R 14.

The place of voting will be John Long's house. Judges of election, Joseph Council, William Hughs, and Joseph Conrad.

No. 6, *St Frederick Precinct*—contains T 4 and 5 R 13 and east half of T 4 and 5 R 12.

The place of voting will be at St. Frederick. Judges of election, C A Freyberg, C Topwam and wm Rupster.

By order of the Board of commissioners of said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at my office in Brownville, this 8th day of June A. D 1858.

[L S] ERASTUS E. PARKER, county clerk.

50-3t

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies, together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.

☞ TERMS FAVORABLE ☜

June 10, '58. 50tf

City Boarding House.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,

The undersigned desires the public to know that he is still at his old stand in the City of Brownville, and prepared to entertain regular boarders and travellers in a style he feels confident will give the utmost satisfaction. His table shall at all times contain the best the country affords.

WM. ROSSELL.

June 10, '58. 50tf

REMOVAL.

C. Deuser has removed his Tin Shop from Front street to Main street, nearly opposite the new Hotel, where he has opened up the largest stock of ware in his line to be found in the upper country. He solicits a continuance of patronage. June 10, '58.

Another Suspension.

Having suspended farming for the present I offer for sale my entire stock of teams and agricultural implements, together with growing crops and a lease of my farm for a number of years. Price low and terms easy. A rare chance offered to an industrious man.

Brownville June 10, 1858. JOHN C. MILNER.

Claim Notice.

To John Bidler and all others whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I, Stephen B. Miles as mail contractor upon route No 15001, will appear at the land Office at Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on the 21st day of June, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M. and apply to enter as a mail station by pre-emption the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, in Township No two, Range 14, east.

June 10, 1858. n50 3t S. B. MILES.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, about the 15th of April, two HORSES, one a light sorrel horse, long mane and tail, with a large scar about the eye on the left side of his face, no other marks remembered. The other a large dark bay mare, a little inclined to be pry nosed, black mane and tail, mane worn by the collar, when she left home had a sore back. No other marks are remembered. It is thought, unless separated per force, the two are together. The sorrel is well known throuh Kansas and Southern Nebraska, as the horse rode by Col. Bicker during the Kansas war. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received and a liberal reward paid therefor.

Address,
BURBANKS & BRO.,
Falls City, Richardson county, N. T.

49-3w

Notice.

Whereas George H. Vick Roy, Charles A. Freyberg and others, have, by notice published in the Nebraska Advertiser of the 27th May 1858, given notice of the incorporation of the St. Frederick town company, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory. This therefore is to admonish the public that the said pretended incorporation is a gross fraud, and that the pretended incorporators, George H. Vick Roy, Freyberg and their associates in that behalf, are none of them residents of the town of St. Frederick, nor have they any right, title or interest therein. And further, that persons who design locating or investing in said town must apply to the undersigned who alone is authorized to dispose of any interest therein.

C. K. METCHEN.

St. Frederick May 27, 1858. 49-3w

Notice to Contractors.

The County Commissioners of Nemaha county hereby give notice that they will let to the lowest responsible bidder, on the sixth day of July next, at the court house door in the city of Brownville, the contract for erecting a stone or log Jail in the said city of Brownville, Nemaha county. Specifications of both plans can be seen at the clerk's office in Brownville. The commissioners reserving the right to refuse any or all bids. Terms of payment made known on day of sale.

By order of the Board,
ERASTUS E. PARKER, County clerk.

June 1, '58. 49-5w

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 15th day of June A D 1858, at 2 o'clock P M, I will sell at public auction in front of the office of the county clerk, in the town of Brownville, the following described property in said town, to wit: lot number eleven (11) in block number twenty-four (24). There is on said lot a good comfortable dwelling house, garden, out-houses, &c. Sale positive.

CHARLES G. DORSEY,

June 1, '58. 48tf

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I will take the necessary steps to the re-opening of the contested case of James Ferguson, for the purpose of more fully investigating his right to enter the south west quarter (1/4) of south west quarter (1/4) and lot number four (4) of section eighteen (18) in township five (5) range sixteen (16) east. I hereby warn all persons not to purchase, trade for, or in any way to negotiate for any portion of the above described property.

May 27, '58 v2n46tf AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE.

Caution.

I caution all persons whomsoever against buying from Augustus Kountze and Wm Rush certain town lots known as "Benedict's Addition" to Brownville, Nebraska.

JOHN McPHERSON.

Honey Creek Mills.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they are prepared to fill all orders in their line promptly at their mills four miles northwest of Brownville, near the mouth of Honey creek. They have on hand the largest and best assortment of lumber, shingles and laths ever offered in the county or Territory, consisting of

40,000 feet	seasoned siding;	
40,000 "	cotton-wood flooring;	
20,000 "	sycamore "	
10,000 "	oak and ash	
25,000 "	cotton-wood, soft maple, lynn and walnut finishing lumber;	
50,000 "	fencing;	
100,000 "	joists, sills, studding and scantling of almost every size both hard and soft wood;	
20,000 "	rough and square edged sheathings; also	
200,000	superior sawed shingles, oak, walnut and cotton wood; also	
150,000	lath, a superior article, of uniform length, thickness and width.	

Their mills are under the charge of experienced and efficient men, and the undersigned flatter themselves that the quality of their lumber will compare favorably with any other made in the Territory, all of which will be sold to suit the times.

GREEN, SPRINGLE & CO.

Honey creek Mills, May 29 '58 48tf

Millinery.

A superior stock of Millinery and Dress Goods at my new Millinery establishment, one door above Lushbough & Carson's Banking House, Brownville, N. T.

44tf MARY TURNER.