

To Our Patrons.

The present number completes the Second Volume of the Nebraska Advertiser. It is customary in the newspaper world, on such occasions, to make something of a retrospective view. Notwithstanding the usually conceived notion that a glance at the past is unpleasant and sad, we do so at present with rather cheerful and satisfactory emotions. When we look back two years, to the period when we first set foot upon Nebraska soil, when we humbly sent forth the first number of our paper—then the third in the Territory—

from Monday morn till Saturday even, and the two more hand in hand to enlighten and evangelize this portion of God's footstool. Where on our beautiful and fertile prairies ought to be seen the waving green of nature's planting, now the labors of the husbandman speak; thousands of acres of cultivated fields where nature's sod has been disturbed, are now to be seen the luxuriant corn and golden smaller grains—where the whoop of the untutored savage alone was heard, as with bow and arrow he chased the fleet deer, now is to be heard the tinkling bell of grazing herds and the merry song of the plow-boy. This is not a change pictured by fancied imagination, but is real—is the "change wrought in a few moments."

We never write or talk on the progress thus far of Nebraska, Nemaha county and Brownville, but that we—naturally enough to be sure—find ourselves peering into the future, and being impressed, as we think no reasoning or observing mind can fail to be, with this fact: that that portion of the country, say between the mouth of the Platte river in Nebraska and the Kansas river in Kansas, and between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains, must in a short time become more densely populated and valuable than any other portion of the United States. Nature appears to have done more for this country—indeed, we think, has been particularly partial—than for any other. The millions of acres of land lying within the boundaries mentioned, in another generation will be peopled, for it has attractions and capacities to contain and support whole nations. Another writer says: "Looking back towards the East we see a country which, in two generations, has been won from the wild man and buffalo, and now contains hundreds of thriving cities, thousands of towns, and millions of people. Is not the future as fraught with progress as the past? Will not two more generations find the Anglo-Saxon herding his cattle and watching his sheep on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains? And will not the iron horse, with its lightning speed, as it rushes over its iron track, be laden with the manufactures made on the Missouri river, and return with the beef, the wool, and the golden coin?"

All along the Missouri river, the great thoroughfare of the West, within the limits spoken of, must be numbers of large flourishing cities. "The thundering din of a thousand workshops, and the chimneys of an hundred church bells will alternately break upon the ear, and wealth become concentrated," and there will be no end to advancement and prosperity. May not Brownville, as a young growing, and thus far exceedingly prosperous city, expect to become in time one of those Emporiums? Surely she can!—Everything points to her as such. Her location, in one of the best countries in the richest country in the world, already more densely populated by thriving, energetic, enterprising farmers than any other in Nebraska; with all the river advantages desirable; timber, stone, and stone coal without limit almost; her population— notwithstanding the unprecedented pressure of the times—multiplying rapidly; business in almost every department increasing and spreading; everything indicates rapid and permanent progression. Who can prophesy a bright future for Brownville, for Nemaha county, for Nebraska?

not a face that we had ever before gazed upon—we rejoice to now number them by thousands, and in every settled portion of the country. The extensive acquaintance made with noble spirits from almost every State in the Union, and in fact from almost every nation of the globe, with whom our intercourse has been of the most pleasant nature—sociality and good feeling being a peculiar characteristic of all western people, especially on the extreme border—abundantly repays our labors.

With our brethren of the Press we have enjoyed the friendly grasp of the pen wielding hand, or the agreeable chit-chat secured by use of the types. Here is another indication of the onward progress of Nebraska, unknown perhaps to the settler of any other new country. The Press has a prominent position in every portion of this land, and in number has increased from three establishments to nineteen within the past two years; and the fact that there has not been a suspension or failure among them, is the best evidence in the world of the intelligence and enterprising character of the people who are settling Nebraska.

That our course as a journalist or as a servant of the people has pleased all, we do not for a moment harbor the idea. In either capacity we never expected it, we never labored for it, farther than could be secured in the discharge of duty. As such, we have been impelled by higher motives than simply with studied effort to endeavor to please that or the other body. We have through countless sleepless nights, together with all the mind and thought with which nature and education have blessed us, endeavored to discover the path of duty and right, and with the aid of our reason and conscience walk therein. Our great leading object has been to labor, as a citizen and journalist, for the advancement of the interests of the immediate locality in which we are situated, when they do not conflict with the interests of others. In a higher capacity, we have studied the interests of the whole country, not for to-day alone, but for the future; and with these interests, the present, future and the solemn oath of office constantly in view, we have acted. How far we might prove successful in pleasing, we have never stopped to think or enquire. Our own conscience assures us we have discharged what we conceived to be our duty.

**In the Territory.**  
The Omaha Indians received their annual payment of \$20,000 on the 21st ult.  
An "affair of honor" is announced as on the tapis, between certain parties in Florence. Cause—pretty young lady.—P. S. Mentzer, of the Courier, advised them not to fight, or they "might get hurt!"—and they made up.  
Courier says that large crops have been put in by the farmers around Florence, and from present appearances there will be a large yield—everything looking remarkably well.  
Willit House, at Florence, has been sold for \$5,000.  
Rock Bluffs, has been entered by the proprietors, and the Mayor is now issuing warranty deeds for lots.  
The Emigrant landed at Omaha an excellent Steam Saw Mill, designed for the Omaha Reserve at Black Bird. A machinist accompanies it at the place of its destination. This is a fulfillment of one of the treaty stipulations with that tribe.  
The Dakota Herald says there will be more wheat grown in Dakota county the present season than will be required to supply the inhabitants, leaving a large surplus for the consumption of other portions of the Territory. This will also be true to a much greater extent as regards corn and potatoes.

**Heavy Sale of Real Estate.**  
S. F. Nichols, Esq., a few weeks since sold to a company in New York, four thousand five hundred acres wild Nebraska lands adjoining St. Stephen, fifteen miles below this city. The price ranged from \$4 to \$14 per acre; the terms are—one third cash, one third in six and one third twelve months. It is the design of the company purchasing to send out large numbers of emigrants the present season.  
**Complimentary.**  
We notice by the Clearfield (Pa.) Republican, that E. S. Dundy, Esq., of Archer, Nebraska, who has recently returned from an Eastern tour, was, while at his native town, tendered and accepted a complimentary supper by his former associates in the legal profession. The proceedings are somewhat lengthy, and we are sorry we have not room for them in our paper. Such demonstrations while gratifying to those for whom they are gotten up, also speak well for professional standing.

**Extra or Call Session.**  
We are credibly informed that Governor Richardson most likely convene the Legislature so soon after the approaching election as it is ascertained who the members elect are—say immediately after the Land Sales.  
On the first page will be found a number of useful and interesting articles—"Have we a National Policy?" "Devon Cattle." "Gardening Operation for June."

organizations as elsewhere in the Territory for the protection of the Squatter. It appears that Mathews purchased a claim for which he gave three hundred dollars, and a man by the name of Newman pre-empted it and refused to reduce as is customary in the west among neighbors. Mathews commenced to cut the timber off and Newman forbid him saying that he would take all he cut, and went accordingly on to the ground to fulfill his promise. The claim association learned what was going on and went immediately on to the claim to see the pre-emptor, who seeing them approaching, fled to a house where the association met him, and after some conversation in reference to the claim, Mathews was urged and induced to shoot him. After the excitement was over Mathews came in and gave himself up to the sheriff.

Omaha Correspondence.

Omaha, June 20, 1858.

The business of loaning money at high rates of interest appears to be taking the place of the town mania of '55. Instead of conversations at the corners of the streets and at the many land agencies, respecting corner lots and wild cat speculations, now is heard the still greater operator in the persons of the money changers, who are closely calculating the largest possible percentage which can be obtained, and the chances of ever witnessing the principal after leaving their hands.

Many, anxious to accumulate rapidly, have branched out beyond their knowledge, and their shortened judgments have allowed them to run into unknown and dangerous paths. They have consequently been led into an impassable chaperl, which has confused their progress and compelled them to retreat occasionally at considerable loss. Finding the road of the money changer a hard one to travel, many have concluded that the fascinations, by which they were allured from a good paying legitimate business, had darkened their imaginations of gain and led them into by and forbidden paths.

Extensive preparations are being made by the agriculturists of Douglas county to make considerable show this year in the way of an annual fair.  
The list of premiums has been concluded upon, and committees appointed who are to be the judges as to who may be the successful competitor in each class.—The Society is to meet at near Omaha, wherever the most convenient and suitable grounds can be found, on Thursday and Friday, being the 30th day of September and the 1st day of October next.  
The farmers are taking hold of this matter with considerable energy, and we may therefore expect a large and respectable turnout.

The ladies are encouraged to present many articles of home manufacture, and share in the premiums and praises of the association, and the laudations of an appreciative public. They are to have the benefit of the judgement of their own sex as to the quality of the articles presented, and receive premiums not inferior to the sterner sex.

Success to this and all other enterprises of similar character, especially in the Territory of Nebraska.

**STATUTE REVISION.**  
It should be the first business of the next Legislature to appoint a joint committee of revision from their own body, whose duty it should be to make a thorough examination of all the passed statutes of the Territory now in force, and bring together all that are not repealed in such manner as may make them readable and consistent. This course can be pursued and more probably accomplished during the session than any other way they may adopt.  
Whilst that committee would be at work, the Legislature could pass upon a criminal statute, and such other important general acts as may be necessary for the proper government of the Territory.  
It appears to be useless in Nebraska to appoint statute commissioners to report a code of laws for adoption by the Legislative Assembly, as that has been tried and proved a failure.  
Our laws are in bad condition at the present time, being contradictory, inconsistent and uncertain; therefore the shortest possible plan should be adopted to bring them out of that confused state in the shortest practicable period.

**FAIRVIEW COAL BED.**  
It is reported that a strata of coal has been found near the Platte, and about fifteen miles from Omaha, which measures about three and a half feet; and an old English collier is employed to work the mine.  
There is but little doubt that this country is all underlain with coal, as it has been found in several portions of the Territory, but as yet not of sufficient thickness to attract much attention. A fourteen inch vein has been discovered in many places, and from that down to a few inches. It also appears to be in different stratas, one of which north of the Omaha Reserve is of considerable importance, and between Omaha and Bellevue a light strata has been discovered.  
Many are waking up to this subject, and investigations talked of, which may yet prove of advantage to Nebraska in the way of ascertaining the extent and value of its coal fields.  
This is a convenient time to search the bowels of the earth whilst many are idle, and impatient for something to turn their hands and minds to for employment, and the capitalists can afford to investigate for it can now be done on reasonable terms.

**MURDER AT ELEHORN.**  
As notices will in all probability be made of this case and many opinions entertained in reference to the matter. I will endeavor to give you the history of it as it comes to me, and, as I think, from reliable authority.  
The Elkhorn is situated about eighteen miles west of Omaha, in the neighborhood of which within the last year a large and respectable settlement has been made of industrious and peaceable citizens, who are endeavoring to open up extensive farms. They have their claim

Rule Western Guide.

We have before us the first number of a very neatly executed paper bearing the above title, and hailing from Rub in Richardson county. It is edited by our old and particular friend, and correspondent Hon. A. D. Kirk, assisted by T. M. Barrett, Esq. Of Mr. Kirk and his ability to conduct a high-toned, standard paper, we need not say a word; he is too widely known, being one of the earliest settlers in this section of Nebraska. The Guide has our best wishes.

**ANEAK.**  
Reynolds, of the Nebraska City News, who passed down the river a few weeks since "asleep" returned yesterday per steamer Dan Convers, with his eyes wide open. He had with him a letter half, by whose efforts, we presume, he was enabled to discern at this point something more than a "Land Office and Printing Office."

**Council Bluffs and St. Joseph R. R.**  
The survey of this road is progressing finely, and we understand the engineer reports the route as much better than he at first anticipated. The President of the Road was here one day last week, and reports the citizens along the road as wide awake to their own interests, and that there is no doubt but every company along the line will subscribe liberally to the stock of the Company. If they do so, and we have no reason to doubt that they will, the road will be pushed ahead a little faster than any other road in the West. The counties of Pottawattamie, Mills and Fremont, can build the Road within their own limits. They have a large amount of Swamp Lands which they can and will appropriate in aid of its construction. The grading and bridging can be done this season, and the road once graded and bridged, there will be no difficulty in procuring the rails.

While in St. Louis, while we conversed with several wealthy citizens of that place, relative to the road, and all agreed that it is a road in which St. Louis is deeply interested, and would aid in its construction. The counties in Nebraska and Kansas, lying upon the Missouri river, are also deeply interested in the construction of this road, and we doubt not from the interest already taken in the matter, will materially aid in its construction. Every revolution it makes adds to its size and importance.—Council Bluffs Bugle.

**CALL OF EXTRA SESSION.**  
Necessity appears to require that an extra session of the Legislature should be convened as soon after the next election as practicable. Our laws should be revised and compiled, and new acts passed to complete the code. A criminal statute is much needed, and the Territory and counties are suffering much for want of a revenue law to support the government. Murder, arson, theft and misdemeanors are the order of the day and the guilty often go unpunished for want of a direct law for their correction and conviction. Many consider themselves at liberty to commit depredations without suffering the infliction of a penalty. Judges, justices and many officers doubt their having proper jurisdiction, and therefore prosecutions are not encouraged and many cases abandoned and otherwise thrown out of court.  
If something is not done towards perfecting our laws the people as now disposed will take the government in their own hands and disorder will be the result. After the election and when it is ascertained who are the representatives of the people, let the Governor call them together in Extra Session, to transact business of public importance in the passage of the requisite general statutes.

When the Legislature shall have assembled they can then make that the regular session for this year and thereby obtain their compensation as usual.  
Great necessity on the part of the people in reference to this subject is certainly a sufficient reason for pursuing this course, and we hope it may be acquiesced in and encouraged by those who are to be benefited by it.  
The statutes could be published and distributed much sooner by this course and thereby have order brought out of confusion.

**HOUSE BURNING.**  
A gentleman in Omaha it is said made the attempt on the 17th inst. to burn his own dwelling. Shavings were obtained, pine kindlings prepared, part of the house vacated, and all the necessary arrangements made for the accomplishment of his design. The other portion of the house was occupied by a family who kept board-house, and the sleeping apartments were principally in the second story. The fire was communicated in the corner, immediately under the stairway, as if in contemplation of first destroying the only chance for escape for those above. The house and partitions were built of pine, canvassed and papered inside instead of plastering, and consequently the flames caught readily, but were discovered before much damage was done.  
He was arrested, taken before the Mayor, tried, and sent to jail to await further investigation. It is supposed that he was after the insurance. WAWKO.

**Navigating the Big Nemaha.**  
We learn that a small steambot succeeded without much trouble in ascending the Big Nemaha River as far up as Falls City, a distance of about twenty-five miles. This cannot fail to prove gratifying to the enterprising citizens of this flourishing and prosperous young city.

Another Expedition to Nicaragua.

It is currently reported in the East and South, that Gen. Wm. Walker is about to return to Nicaragua with a formidable force; and under more favorable auspices than have attended any of his late expeditions. In the present juncture of affairs, when the establishment of Walker in Central America promises to add to the strength of our country, and to thwart the designs of the British in that direction, we presume there will be less opposition to this expedition than was formerly manifested.  
At a time when the whole country is aflame with indignation at British outrages upon the merchant vessels, sectional jealousy—which has heretofore opposed Walker's movements in Central America—will be lost sight of in the benefits likely to accrue to the United States, by

securing a foothold in that quarter of the continent.  
Report in the Philadelphia Argus says that Gen. Walker is about to sail for Nicaragua with three thousand associates. The Richmond South thinks, of course, this is an exaggerated statement, but that it is not at all improbable, however, that Gen. Walker will soon return to Nicaragua, and with a sufficient amount of force to insure the quiet occupation of the Isthmian province in his presence, while the movements of M. Helly, make out a sufficient case for the passive acquiescence of our own Government. We cannot imagine a more obvious and effectual expedient for the defeat of foreign intrigues in Central America, than to assist Walker in the conquest of the country. All things considered, we may hazard the assertion that the United States Government will not again intercept a "wild-bird" expedition to Nicaragua.—St. Joseph Gazette.

**Gasping, Dying.**  
We observe reluctantly the melancholy fact that many newspapers now published in Nebraska and Western Iowa are gasping for breath—in short, dying. We sympathize with them and with them feel disposed to come down on the people who induced their establishment and then have refused or neglected their support. Newspapers cannot be published without the daily expenditure of cash—not credit—money, and Editors and proprietors are unfortunately so nearly human that they are obliged to wear clothes and consume food thereby entailing personal expenses upon their journal.  
It is altogether a mistaken notion that type, paper, ink, press and journeymen can be procured, worked up, worn out and used up without the consumption of any money whatever, and the people who entertain it are generally either fools or knaves.  
Good Newspapers build towns and whenever we see a paper die out from want of support we shall know that the town is a failure and a humbug.—Nebraska News.

**Republican Convention**  
OF NEBAMA AND JOHNSON COUNTIES.  
According to previous appointment, a large number of the Republicans of Nemaha and Johnson counties convened in Nebraska City for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the offices of Commissioner and Representatives in the next Territorial Legislature.  
On motion, A. Melick was called to the chair, and G. W. Fairbrother appointed Secretary.  
On motion of Mr. Haycock, a committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of J. C. Crother, S. G. Daily, Wm. P. Hall, J. W. Wells, and J. P. Crother.  
The committee on resolutions, after a short absence, reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the convention:  
The undersigned committee would report the following resolutions, which were adopted by the late Territorial Republican Convention, held at Omaha, on the 27th day of May, 1858, as a truly expressive of the sentiments of the undersigned, with the addition of the resolution following:  
[Here were the Resolutions adopted at Omaha and published in this paper two weeks ago.—EDITOR.]  
Resolved, That while we are opposed to the further extension of slavery, we do not countenance an attempt to interfere with it in States where it already exists.  
S. G. DAILY, Committee.  
J. P. CROTHER, Secretary.  
On motion of Mr. Haycock, the convention resolved to postpone the nominating of candidates.  
On motion of Mr. Tins a district central committee of the proceedings of this convention to the Nemaha Valley Journal and Brownville Advertiser, for publication, with a request to the papers in the Territory to copy.  
On motion, the convention adjourned.  
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Secretary.

**SONS OF MALTA.**  
The officers of the Second Brigade will meet at the Bank Hall in Nebraska City at 8 o'clock on the 4th of July, 1858, to elect a Colonel, Major and Adjutant for the 2d Brigade.  
By order of Brig. Genl. H. P. DUNN, O. P. MAXON, Adjutant, 2d Brigade.

**The Markets.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.  
BROWNVILLE, JUNE 17, 1858.  
WHEAT, 3/4 bushel, \$2.25 @ 4.00  
BROWN WHEAT, 3/4 bushel, 2.00  
CORN MEAL, 3/4 bushel, 75  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, 75  
OATS, 3/4 bushel, 40  
SUGAR, 3/4 bushel, 12 1/2  
COFFEE, 3/4 bushel, 15 @ 16  
TEA, 3/4 bushel, 100  
CHOCOLATE, 3/4 bushel, 2.00  
EGGS, 3/4 bushel, 6 @ 8  
FRESH BEEF, 3/4 bushel, 6 @ 8  
PORK, per 10 lb., \$5.00 @ 6.00  
SALT, 3/4 bushel, 50  
POULTRY, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
LARD, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
WHEAT, new in sack, 10 @ 12  
WHEAT, per gallon, 30 @ 40  
SALT, 3/4 bushel, 2.00  
MOLASSES, 3/4 bushel, 2.50  
BEANS, 3/4 bushel, 2.50  
DRIED BEANS, 3/4 bushel, 2.50  
WHEAT, 3/4 bushel, St. Joseph, June 14, 1858.  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, \$1.00  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, \$1.00  
BROWN WHEAT, 3/4 bushel, \$3.25 @ 3.75  
FRESH PORK, 3/4 bushel, 4 @ 5  
POTATOES, 3/4 bushel, 25 @ 30  
WHITE BEANS, 3/4 bushel, 1.50  
BUTTER, 3/4 bushel, 15 @ 20  
EGGS, 3/4 bushel, 15 @ 20  
CHOCOLATE, 3/4 bushel, \$2.00 @ 2.50  
COFFEE, 3/4 bushel, 9 @ 10  
TEA, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
SUGAR, 3/4 bushel, 12 @ 15  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, 75 @ 80  
OATS, 3/4 bushel, 40 @ 45  
SALT, 3/4 bushel, 50 @ 55  
POULTRY, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
LARD, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
WHEAT, new in sack, 10 @ 12  
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CHOCOLATE, 3/4 bushel, \$2.00 @ 2.50  
COFFEE, 3/4 bushel, 9 @ 10  
TEA, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
SUGAR, 3/4 bushel, 12 @ 15  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, 75 @ 80  
OATS, 3/4 bushel, 40 @ 45  
SALT, 3/4 bushel, 50 @ 55  
POULTRY, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
LARD, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
WHEAT, new in sack, 10 @ 12  
WHEAT, per gallon, 30 @ 40  
SALT, 3/4 bushel, 2.00  
MOLASSES, 3/4 bushel, 2.50  
BEANS, 3/4 bushel, 2.50  
DRIED BEANS, 3/4 bushel, 2.50  
WHEAT, 3/4 bushel, St. Joseph, June 14, 1858.  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, \$1.00  
CORN, 3/4 bushel, \$1.00  
BROWN WHEAT, 3/4 bushel, \$3.25 @ 3.75  
FRESH PORK, 3/4 bushel, 4 @ 5  
POTATOES, 3/4 bushel, 25 @ 30  
WHITE BEANS, 3/4 bushel, 1.50  
BUTTER, 3/4 bushel, 15 @ 20  
EGGS, 3/4 bushel, 15 @ 20  
CHOCOLATE, 3/4 bushel, \$2.00 @ 2.50  
COFFEE, 3/4 bushel, 9 @ 10  
TEA, 3/4 bushel, 10 @ 12  
SUGAR, 3/4 bushel, 12 @ 15  
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SALT, 3/4 bushel, 50 @ 55  
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