THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1858.

We have not felt at all like writing for our paper this week; have been quite "under the weather;" and beside have been busy posting our books and endeavoring to collect a few dollars with which to satisfy the cravings of paper and type manufacturers, jour printers, and our wife and little ones. They all inform us that cash is indispensable, no matter if times are hard.

While upon this subject, allow us to say that we do hope those who know themselves indebted to us will pay up—at least a portion—without further delay. We would rather do almost anything else than dun a man; it is the most unpleasant act to us that we can perform. We are not oppressive, have not been, nor do we intend to be. We are willing to "live and let live," especially these hard times; but it is impossible to get along without some money. Our hands have been very indulgent, so have our paper, ink and type men; but they say they must have some of the needful now, and we are bound they shall. To abcommodate them, we don't relish the idea of paying *five per cent per month* for money, when we have ten dollars owing us to where we owe one dollar.

Settlers Meeting.

The settlers meeting of Nemaha Land District, held in this city on Saturday last, was well attended, and none other than a spirit of heartfelt interest in behalf of the oppressed settlers manifested. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in full in to-day's paper.

Judge Holly, Col. Martin and R. Brown, left this city on Monday afternoon for Washington. They will be joined by Hon. Jas. Craig at St. Joseph. All that can possibly be done will be by these gentlemen to effect a postponement of Land Sales. We acknowledge that we have our doubts as to their success; and yet we are not sure but the late moment, as it were, is a propitious one. Of one thing we are sure, the men who have gone are thoroughly posted as to the true state of affairs in this Territory; and their representations cannot fail to secure the serious attention of the Department.—They are fully prepared to convince—if sound reasoning and argument amount to anything—the powers that be, of the disastrous effects of Land Sales upon the settlers; the future of the Territory, financially, and *politically*. There can be no plea hereafter that proper light has not been thrown upon the matter by those directly and most deeply interested in the welfare of Nebraska.

An adjourned meeting of the settlers of this District will be held in this city on Saturday August 28th, at which time we will most likely have received intelligence from the Delegates who have gone to Washington.

Extra session.

Since the election, we see that our Territorial papers are talking of an extra session of the Legislature. We were informed before the election by what we considered reliable authority that Gov. Richardson had so decided. We, with those of our cotemporaries who have spoken upon this subject, are decidedly in favor of the extra session being called at as early a day after the land sales as practicable. There are many reasons, we think, why this should be done. The simple fact that we are much in need of a criminal code and revenue law, which should go into immediate operation, is sufficient reason of itself, we think.

Since the above was in type, we received from Secretary Morton the following:

A PROCLAMATION.

Executive Department, Neb. Ter.
August 14th, 1858.

Whereas, great confusion and uncertainty characterize the existing laws of this Territory, and whereas they are so conflicting with each other that reasonable fears are entertained that there is not that ample security to life and property that should be guaranteed to every citizen of the Territory; and whereas, under this conflict of laws much unnecessary litigation must transpire; and whereas, nothing but speedy, judicious and efficient legislative action can remove these evils, it is thus rendered necessary to convene the Legislature in advance of the time fixed by law. Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, issue this, my proclamation, convening the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of September next, at the seat of Government of the said Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the Territory, Done at Omaha this 14th day of August, 1858.

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Governor of Nebraska.

By the Governor,
J. S. MORTON,
Secretary of the Territory

"Visiting Editors."

We really endeavor to act friendly, neighborly, kindly, and—"unbiased" toward our brethren of the quill. If any one has visited our city and we have failed to let our readers know of it, we have failed to do so inadvertently. In the future we shall be very particular and chronicle every arrival "with all the extravagant fixins," and try to "make one feel as if he *were* somebody—though he live in a benighted region and upon the hardest times." Far be it from us to compel, or be the means in the least, of any cotemporary going "30, 40 or 50 miles, or a still greater distance, before *he* could find an editor from whom *he* might be assured of a hearty unbiased reception." What say you, Mr. *Banner?* Do you join us in our efforts to make amends for past delinquencies?

Kansas Constitution.

From the best information we can gather, the Lecompton Constitution has been defeated by at least 10,000 majority.

Nebraska Legislature.

The following is a list of the Members elected to the Legislature:

COUNCIL.

Douglas—Wm. E. Moore,
" Geo. L. Miller,
" John R. Porter,
Dakotah—W. G. Crawford,
Burt et als—Geo. W. Doan,
Washington—Geo. E. Scott,
Sarpy—L. L. Bowen,
Cass—E. A. Donelan,
Otoe—W. H. Taylor,
" M. S. Reeves,
" et als.—W. S. Boydston,
Nemaha—R. W. Furnas,
Richardson—C. McDonald, *

HOUSE.

Dakotah—D. T. Bramble,
" John Tufs,
Burt—T. L. Collier,
Washington—P. G. Cooper,
" L. M. Kline,
" C. D. Davis,
Douglas—W. A. Gwyer,
" Geo. Clayes,
" R. W. Steele,
" J. A. Steinberger,
" C. Briggs,
" James Stewart,
" J. H. Seymour,
" A. Roeder,
Dodge—Du Puy
Sarpy—B. P. Rankin,
" M. J. Shields,
" C. C. Norwood,
" Wattles, †
Cass—Marquette,
" Davis,
" Young,
Otoe—H. P. Bennett,
" O. P. Mason,
" John Cassel,
" J. B. Watson,
" Geo. F. Lee,
" W. B. Hall,
Nemaha—S. G. Dailey,
" Jesse Noel,
" M. F. Clark,
Richardson—J. D. Ramsey, ‡
" W. M. Fleming,
" A. C. Dean.

* E. S. Dundy will contest the seat of Mr. McDonald.

† Wattles' seat is contested by S. A. Strickland.

‡ We are informed by a gentleman from Richardson county, that most likely the seat of Mr. Ramsey will be contested by Mr. Sharp.

Between now and the 8th of November next the free States will elect 127 of the 236 members of the next United States House of Representatives, leaving nine to be elected in March and April next—three in New Hampshire, four in Connecticut, and two in Rhode Island.—Vermont will commence the election for members to Congress in September, and Maine will follow six days later in the same month. The middle and western States will elect their 118 members in October and November.

The official election returns from 70 counties in Kentucky are received. In these, Revill gets 48,800, and McKee 43,792 votes, and Revill's loss in the same counties is 946, as compared with the race of Garrard and Jones in 1857. In the 31 counties to hear from the vote for Garrard was 16,263 and for Jones 9,566. Should Revill lose nothing in these counties, his majority would be 11,705. Revill's majority will certainly exceed 10,000 and may reach 12,000.

Fire at St. Joseph.

A fire occurred in St. Joseph on Tuesday morning last, which resulted in the destruction of five buildings—probable loss $30,000. The sufferers are Cumming & Co., E. W. Welch, C. Hyatt, Mr. Crane, D. J, Heaton, P. L. McLaughlin, Smith & Withers, Van Lear, and Brittain & Hardy.

"Uncle Sam has land enough to give us all a farm."—*Old Song.*

MR. EDITOR:

Two years ago a prominent citizen of this place hazarded the unpopular opinion that "the Pre-emption Law was a humbug, and that it was solely intended for the benefit of the speculator." Few, indeed, coincided with the gentleman then, but who will doubt it any longer if it be true that a Land Agent in this town has written Mr. Hendricks, for his construction of the law where a settler has filed on a tract of land not yet offered at public sale, but owing to his inability to prove and pay up (no matter from what cause) before the land sales, he *loses his right of pre-emption*, or, in other words, if filing on a piece of land constitutes a pre-emption. Mr. Hendricks, in reply, stated when a person filed on a tract of land, he has had the full benefit of the pre-emption right, and never could again, under any circumstances, enjoy that privilege.

Now, this being the case, (if report is true,) what is the settler to do who cannot pre-empt? Why, simply to pull up stakes and make tracks where he best may. Consoling, is it not, O Popular Sovereigns! You who have come here ere the red man's hearth was cool, and have expended your ALL in making the Territory of Nebraska what it is, are now told: "Away with you; make room for the speculator; let him have the benefit of your labor and toil; though we, the government, held out the inducement to you if you came here, we would ensure you a homestead, but lo! and behold! the sales are at hand, and though you have reclaimed the waste and suffered the privations incident to new countries, we need money; you have held this land for two years, or two months, or two days, and enjoyed the fat thereof; but now depart from hence, and give it to that gentleman in broad cloth and kid gloves; as for you, move a little further west, we don't need you here any longer."

What say you, settlers, are you ready for the judgment—not to come—but already at hand? No use for "Protecting Associations." Your only resource now is to go to some accommodating land agent and procure of him a land warrant at the reasonable sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, and the same accommodating agent will give you one year to pay it in, and, in consideration of his kindness, will only ask you to give him a deed in trust for your land, and make him an assignment of your certificate of entry, and by this piece of slight of hand you can enjoy the benefit of the pre-emption right for one year longer!

Happy Squatter! Accommodating Land Agent! Glorious Administration! Blessed Pre-emption Law!

ONE OF THE SQUATTER SOVEREIGNS.

Letter from Mr. Hendricks.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
August 2d, 1858.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH, *Brownville, N. T.*

Sir:—In reply to yours of 19th July ult., I have to inform you that the impression which you say prevails in your community, that settlers who have heretofore filed for lands, under the pre-emption law of 1841, may neglect to make proof and payment before the day of public sale, and afterwards secure the same lands under that law, as offered lands, is *erroneous*. The 12th section of the Act of 1854, subjecting the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska to the operations of the act of 1841, expressly provides that persons claiming lands under said act, failing to file the legal notice "or to pay for the tracts claimed before the day fixed for the public sale of the lands by the proclamation of the President of the United States" shall forfeit all right thereto.

Besides this, if any person have filed a declaratory statement for a tract of land, and by his own laches shall suffer his right thereto to lapse to the government, and such notice was failed subsequent to the date of the enclosed circular, viz: 3d December 1856, he cannot again hereafter file for that or any other public land.

Very respectfully, &c.
T. H. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

In regard to the decision of Mr. Hendricks, we have only to say that we regard it, *in fact*, no more than the decision of any body else; and yet his decision makes law for our Land Officers, who are, of course, bound thereby in their official acts. They have no other alternative.—Therefore, no blame can properly attach to the Register and Receiver for the outrageous wrongs inflicted by the enforcement of this decision. We don't believe, however, that any legal tribunal, or any really learned legal man, will risk their reputation for legal knowledge by placing such construction on the law. It is presumed that good laws are susceptible of but one construction, and that arrived at, as much by a knowledge of the spirit and intent of the instrument as from its letter. There can be but one opinion as to the spirit or intent of the Pre-emption law, and there should be but one as to its operations. A knowledge of the *workings* of our boasted Pre-emption Law has drawn the expression from more than "One of the Squatter Sovereigns"—"*Blessed Pre-emption Law.*"

Unless those who have gone on to Washington in behalf of the settlers, accomplish something for their benefit, we have only patiently to bow to the yoke, and wait for that "better time coming" of which we read.

From the Plains.

Crossing of Salt Creek, Aug. 10.

FRIEND FURNAS:—

After a prosperous and pleasant journey of five days from Nebraska City, we are safely encamped on t'other side of this, the Jordan of our route, with no impediment to retard our progress, and with the broad and expansive prairie opening before us; which, to the eye of the writer, is a more pleasing and interesting sight than the crowded haunts of civilization. Here we can study the beauty of nature and read in nature, Nature's God. And an agreeable retreat it is to one, who having all ties of affinity, consanguinity and conjugality severed, and having but little feeling or sympathy in common with the human family in general, has become like the deep water mariner of the Pacific and Indian Ocean, a citizen of the world, without friends, home, calling, or profession, and a vocation as varied as the hues of the dying dolphin.

Our train has left Nebraska City under most flattering auspices; with the largest and best outfit of men, wagons, and teams, that has left this season, under command of the gallant Capt. Hunter, who has proven himself the Aubry of this route in conducting a train. I will advise you by every opportunity of any circumstances of note occurring on our route.

Three deserters from the army at Fort Kearney passing here a few days since, one of them was drowned while crossing the creek. They report a desperate and bloody engagement near Kearney between the Pawnees and Cheyennes, in which a large number were killed on both sides, the Pawnees proving victorious after the loss of their celebrated chief New York.

The health on the plains is unusually good. Grass abundant until we cross North Platte. On Sweet Water we design prospecting for gold. The Mormons coming in report having found gold, but their destitute situation prevented them stopping. From all the information the writer has been enabled to gain, no doubt we will find the great city evacuated, although they plead ignorance of the movements or intentions of the leading characters.

More anon. WYREKA.

Settlers' Meeting.

Pursuant to call, a large meeting of the settlers of Nemaha Land District, assembled at Brownville, August 15th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to procure, if possible, the postponement of the Land Sales, and the means of securing the best interest of the settlers in the event of the non-postponement of the sales.

On motion of R. W. Furnas, John P. Baker was called to the chair, and E. D. Allen appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of the approaching land sales.

R. W. Furnas, S. A. Chambers, F. A. West and A. L. Coate were appointed said committee.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen, some from abroad, among whom was Hon. Jas. Craig, sympathising with the settlers in the peculiar position in which they were placed.

The committee. after a short absence, reported, through their chairman, R. W. Furnas, the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States has by proclamation ordered a portion of the lands in this Territory to public sale on the 6th of September next; and

Whereas, Owing principally to the financial crisis, which has swept the entire country the past twelve months, there are very many actual settlers now unable to procure the means whereby to pay for their lands before the sales, and

Whereas, The result will further be, that all vacant lands after the sales will pass into the hands of non-resident operators, which event cannot fail to result in evil; in fact almost utter ruin to our country, and

Whereas, Entertaining the opinions of President Buchanan, as by himself expressed in his last Annual Message to Congress, viz:-

"Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice, and whilst the public lands, as a source of revenue, are of great importance, their importance is far greater in furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of premoting this wise and *benevolent* policy.

"Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration. It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as possible for actual settlers, and this at moderate rates. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations."

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That even at as late a day as the present, we entertain a hope that something may yet be done by the proper authorities to avert what we are sure will result in greatly retarding the progress and developement of this country.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, founded upon personal knowledge, that no event could occur tending more seriously to prevent the future settlement of Nebraska, or act more oppressively upon the present settlers than the public sales of lands.

Resolved, That we humbly, yet earnestly ask a postponement of the sales of lands in Nebraska, more especially in the Nemaha Land District, for a space of at least two years.

Resolved, That to our certain knowledge no petition has ever been publicly circulated in this Land District, asking for a public sale of government lands.

Resolved, That the Hon. Jas. Craig, now in this city, be requested to make an effort in behalf of the settlers of this Land District, by using his influence to secure a postponement of Land Sales.

Resolved, That we recommend that settlers in this District, who are unable to pre-empt their claims, form themselves into associations, embracing whatever amount of Territory to them may seem best; that they choose one of their number as President, to whom all shall report their names and description of their lands at as early a day before the sales as practicable; that it shall be the duty of said President to attend the land sales, and when any tract of land of which he has the description and name of occupant is offered for sale, he shall announce or cause to be announced the fact that such tract is occupied by an actual settler who is unable to pay for the same, and ask in behalf of such settler that the land be not bid upon, but be allowed to be returned as offered land.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent each the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior.

On motion of J. D. N. Thompson, Richard Brown, of Nemaha Land District, and J. Sterling Morton and Judge Holly of South Platte Land District, be requested to proceed with Hon. James Craig to Washington, to procure, if possible, the postponement of the approaching land sales.

On motion, D. L. McGary, and S. G. Daily was appointed a committee to confer with the settlers of South Platte Land District in furtherance of the objects of this meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Nebraska Advertiser, Nemaha Valley Journal, and Rulo Guide.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Brownville on Saturday, August 28th, at 12 M.

J. P. BAKER, Ch'an.
E. D. ALLEN, Sec'y.

Land Office Item.

There has been entered at the Land Office in this city from its re-opening on the 23d of February last, to the 31st of July, inclusive, as follows:

Amount located with B.

L. Warrants,	709,859 acres.
Am't entered with Cash,	20,009 "
Total,	729,868 "

The total amount received therefor, estimating warrants at $1,25 per acre, is $918,244,64.

There remains yet vacant in the district, subject to private entry:

360,000 acres at	$1,25	per acre-
300,000 "	$2,50	"
Total, 660,000 acres.		

The $1,25 land is mostly in the northern portion of the district, in the counties of Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Audubon, Shelby and Harrison. The $2,50 land is within the six mile limits of the three Railroad lines which cross the district from east to west.—*Council Bluffs Bugle.*

The Current of Popular Opinion.

It is now a week since that the people of this city turned out *en masse* to meet the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and welcom him again to his home. The public sentiment has had time to settle, to abate something of its warmth for our distinguished fellow-citizen, if that public sentiment was to settle or abate. The great speech delivered on that occasion has been answered, (so the friends of Lincoln affect to think,) and both productions have been read. A Republican convention has been held, also, in this city, since the reception, and Republican managers from all parts of the state have been here. Every thing has been done that it has lain in the power of the opposite to do, to break the effect upon the public mind of the grand demonstration given in honor of Senator Douglas on the 9th inst.; and, we repeat, if the sentiment of our people was to change from enthusiastic admiration of Senator Douglas to indifference towards him—it is time that change was wrought. But how is it?

We assert that from the moment the first gun thundered the announcement of "Douglas is come!" the enthusiasm for him among the people of Chicago has increased in intensity down to the time of the present writing. It would be of no use to attempt to say anything with regard to the demonstration which met the eyes and ears of the Senator as he came into the city. We have twice frankly acknowledged our inability to do justice on paper to that indescribable scene. But it was a generous and splendid tribute of esteem and praise, on the part of the people, which they will never forget—and a triumph on the part of Senator Douglas, which few men in America have ever been permitted to enjoy. We must not overlook the full significance of that ovation. Senator Douglas himself desires that it be not overlooked; and he so expressed it in his speech: In his noble exordium he says:

"This vast sea of human faces indicates how deep an interest is felt by our people in the great questions which agitate the public mind and which underlie the foundations of our free institutions. A reception like this, so great in numbers that no human voice can be heard to its countless thousands—so enthusiastic that no one individual can be the object of such enthusiasm—clearly shows that there is some great principle which sinks deep in the heart of the masses, and involves the rights and the liberties of a whole people, that has brought you together with a unanimity and a cordiality never before excelled, if, indeed, equally on any occasion. I have not the vanity to believe that it is any personal compliment to me."

That was as eloquently spoken as nobly conceived; and though innumerable voices broke from that "vast sea of human faces," declaring that one man was the sole object of that demonstration, and that that man was Douglas, that he deserved it, &c.; yet it was the great principle of popular sovereignty, which is so intimately connected with his name, and which has given dignity and honor to his efforts in the public service, that, together with his personal worth and popularity, called that multitude out. Had it been otherwise, the enthusiasm must have subsided gradually, before this; for no man was ever able, it is not likely that any man ever will be able to awaken enthusiasm in the masses, to the degree and height we witnessed in Chicago on the evening on the 9th, and keep it thus warm and high without the aid of a great principle or memorable exploits in behalf of the people. Both these aids Senator Douglas eminently possesses. There is no principle more deeply imbedded in the popular heart than that of popular sovereignty; and no man combines more of those personal qualities which adorn and commend the true statesman. These things fully explain how it is that the enthusiasm of the people of Chicago, for Douglas and his cause has not abated in any degree or particular. The popular judgment is converted to the principle no less than to the man. And we predict, with the utmost confidence, that before the day of election shall have been reached, a decided majority of the citizens of Chicago will be hearty in support of Stephen A. Douglas for the United States States.—*Chicago Times.*

Senator Douglas' Speech—Comments of a Southern Journal.

We publish upon the first page, this morning, the speech of Senator Douglas, made to the reception meeting called to welcome him home to Chicago. It speaks for itself, and it embodies just such Democracy as all must advocate—North, South, East, and West—who hope to maintain our nationality, and preserve the republican simplicity of our government. Mr. Douglas has turned neither to the right nor to the left, but has marched straight forward in the path of duty, defending and preserving the doctrine of popular sovereignty against its enemies without and within the Democratic organization. The great principle it avows is incorporated into the very spirit of republicanism, and is, and must continue to be, the basis of our Democratic creed.

Preserve pure the doctrine that the people shall govern themselves—shall make their own laws, and that a majority clearly and fairly expressed, shall rule, and the enemies of the Democratic party can achieve nothing to harm our cause or the union of the States.

If those who have applied all manner of harsh epithets to the distinguished Senator, for his course last winter, will read his speech through, they will find in it a higher and nobler purpose—a patriotic sentiment, that reaches far above the shafts of malice, and the petty jealousies of those that beset him in the Senate and elsewhere. If they would school themselves again in Democracy, they would do well to ponder over this speech; for it is abounding with the very essence of Democracy, and it would be well for them to quaff again of its pure fountain, and slake their factious thirst. Such speeches go home to the hearts of the people—go home to their hearts and heads, and will live in the memory of the pure Democracy, when all mere questions of difference of opinion shall have been buried in the dead—past!—*Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.*

Sen. Douglas' Position Sustained.

Relieved from the quicksands of Kansas and Lecompton, and turning out upon the broad blue waters of the federal constitution, Mr. Douglas rides the waves as gallantly as a new war steamer on a cruise for pirates. In other words, taking up the glove thrown by Mr. Lincoln, his Republican competitor for the Senate, Mr. Douglas assumes an attitude upon State institutions, State rights, and constitutional obligations, which is impregnable, because it is perfectly consistent throughout, and absolutely indispensable to the harmony of this great confederacy, and to the best interest of the several human races here thrown together. Mr. Douglas is right in assuming that the American constitution was framed upon the free white basis; that it contemplated a government of white men, the predominance of the white race, and the submission of the black and aboriginal races. He is right in defending the Dred Scott decision upon the broad and general interpretation of the constitution; and his arguments against the equalizing of the blacks with the whites, as drawn from the deplorable results of the experiments made in Mexico, Central, and South America, are conclusive in every view against this most false and atrocious philanthropy of negro equality.

In relation to State rights, Mr. Douglas has equally the whip hand over his nigger worshipping competitor, Mr. Lincoln. The latter assumes that there can be no peace in this Union until either the free or slave States go to the wall, and all the States shall be slave States or free States; while the former maintains that these diversities of State institutions are the very life of the Union, and that, under the constitutional law of State sovereignty, they may be extended indefinitely in every direction—each State adapting itself and its institutions to its peculiar climate and productions, and all, without interfering with each other, moving on their glorious career around the constitution, as the planets circle around the sun. Between these two men, upon the great issue touching the general scheme of our federal system, there can be but one opinion. Douglas is right, and Lincoln is on the high road with Lloyd Garrison and all his ungodly abolition crew, to bloody revolution, disunion, anarchy, and all the horrors of an endless war of sections, factions, races and religions.—*N. York Herald.*

The Atlantic Telegraph,

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.

The President, who is at Bedford, received the first intimation of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable through the Associated Press. The following is a copy of Mr. Field's message to the President of the United States at Washington:

Dear Sir: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the U. S. steam frigate Niagara and her British Majesty's Agamemnon, was joined in mid-ocean, July 29th, and has been successfully laid; and as soon as the two ends are connected with the land lines, Queen Victoria will send a message to you, and the cable will be kept free until your reply has been transmitted.

With great respect I remain
Your obd't serv't
CYRUS W. FIELD.

New York, Aug. 6.

Through the courtesy of President Buchanan, the agent of the associated press is enabled to furnish the press of the country with the following dispatch:

To C. W. Field, Trinity Bay, N. F.:

My dear Sir—I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Trinity Bay, N. F., Aug. 7.

The complete success of the Atlantic Cable is placed beyond all doubt. Signals are now being made through the whole extent of the cable, but it is unlikely that the cable will be opened for business for several days or perhaps a week, as the electricians will require time for a series of experiments with their recording instruments. Due notice will be given for the opening of the line for business.

Ex-President Pierce.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Boston, says:

"The friends of Ex-President Pierce will be glad to learn that, by a late arrival by ship from Madeira, tidings have been received from him. His own health was perfect. The health of his excellent wife had been improved by her sojourn in the island, but the causes of her sickness were not removed. They were to leave Madeira on the first of June, for Lisbon, thence, avoiding the larger European cities, for Vevay, in Switzerland, where he will spend the summer. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. John Howard March will be with him in Switzerland, I hear. The period of his stay in Europe will be controlled by the health of Mrs. Pierce.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Aug. 1.—Preaching in the School House at half past 10 o'clock A M by Rev. M. Wood. And at same hour in Johnson's Hall by Rev. R. Gaylord of the Congregational Church of Omaha.

Aug. 8.—At half past 10 o'clock A M, by Rev. P. Gorton. And at night by Rev. T. W. Tipton.

Aug. 15.—At half past 10 o'clock A M, by Rev. T. W. Tipton.

Aug. 22.—At half p. 10 o'clock A M by Rev. P. Gorton. And at night by Rev. T. W. Tipton.

Aug. 29.—At half past 10 o'clock A M, by Rev. T. W. Tipton.

Brownville Mail Arrangements.

EASTERN MAIL.

Arrives—Daily (Sundays excepted) at five P. M.
Departs—Daily (Sundays excepted) at half past eight, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Arrives—Tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Departs—On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Arrives—On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Departs—On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FORT KEARNEY MAIL.

Leaves—Brownville on the first of every month, reaching Ft. Kearney in seven days; leaving Ft. Kearney on the 10th
Arrives—At Brownville in 7 days.

TARKIO MAIL.

Leaves—Brownville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Arrives—At Brownville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7, o'clock, A. M., to 12, M; and from 1, P. M. to 6, P. M. C. G. DORSEY, P. M.

We invite the attention of the sick and afflicted, to the advertisements in our columns of Dr Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla, and Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment, Dr Carter's Cough Balsam, Dr Baker's Specific, Dr Hooper's Female Cordial, and Dr Easterly's Fever Killer. These medicines are prepared by a thoroughly educated Physician, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, so that all can rely upon them as being safe and effectual in curing the diseases for which they are recommended.—They are standard remedies, and can be found in nearly every Drug and Apothecary store in the United States.

We would particularly call the attention of our readers to a remedy known as McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It is certainly a valuable remedy. We therefore say to all, call at the agent's, and test for yourselves its intrinsic merits. It is delicious to take We ask our lady readers to try it. See the advertisement in another column.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE
At Auction.

On Friday the 3d day of September, 1858, at 1 o'clock P.M. I will sell at auction in front of my office, in Brownville, Nebraska, the following described real estate in said city, to wit:

Lot No.	3 in Block No.	12	Lot No.	7 in Block No.	22
"	15 "	13	"	1 "	32
"	6 "	14	"	7 "	33
"	7 "	17	"	15 "	38
"	2 "	18	"	8 "	42
"	2 "	25	"	16 "	48
"	9 "	27	"	8 "	49
"	11 "	58	"	11 "	50
"	6 "	62	"	3 "	54

The above are some of the most desirable lots for residences in the city, and will be sold positively.

TERMS:

One third cash in hand one third in three months; and one third in six months from date of sale.

CHARLES G. DORSEY,
August 19, 1858, 8 3t Real Estate Agent.

E. MATHIEU,
Cabinet & Wagon-Maker
Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
All kinds of cabinet work neatly executed.
☞Repairing of wagons' plows, etc., promptly done.

CLAIM NOTICE.

To George Vanlew and all others whom it may concern: you are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1858, to prove up my right of Pre-emption to the northwest quarter of section number fifteen township number one range sixteen, east of the principal meridian. J. L. HANDY.
August 19, 1858.-2t.

CLAIM NOTICE.

To Samuel Stumbo, John Hoyt and all others whom it may concern. You are hereby notified to appear at the Land Office in Brownville, on the 27th day of August, 1858, as I intend to prove up my right of Pre-emption to the southwest quarter of section 11, township 1, range 16 east
August 19, 1858. E S DUNDY.

CLAIM NOTICE.

To Henry E Church and all others whom it may concern: you are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, Nebraska Territory, on the 26th day of August, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to prove up my right of pre-emption on the south-east quarter of northwest quarter, and south half of northeast quarter of section 34, and the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 35, in township 6, range 15, east.
August 19. WM. MILLS.

Claim Notice.

To Garret Wirkof and all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, on Friday, August 27th, 1858, at 10 o'clock A M., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the south west quarter of section 12, township no. 2, north of range 15 east of Sixth principal Meridian.
August 19, 1858. 2t MARCUS COOPER.

1858. 1858.
SCARRITT & MASON,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
Furniture and Upholstery,
CORNER WASHINGTON AV. & 2D ST.,
St. Louis, Missouri.

To our Patrons and the Public in General.

We take great pleasure in being able to assure you that notwithstanding our heavy loss by the burning of our Sales Rooms at Nos 40 and 42 Washington Avenue, and the loss of the entire stock in them, on the morning of the 25th inst., are already able to fill any order that may be desired in our line.

Having a large amount of stock in our ware houses that are not connected with our sales room, and being in constant receipt of goods from the best manufacturers, we are thus soon enabled to fill orders at our usual low prices, and in our former prompt and satisfactory manner.

Our facilities for procuring and keeping up a desirable stock are unequalled; our personal attention and large experience is and will be constantly given to our legitimate business as dealers in and manufacturers of

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

in all the various branches. We assure you that we will sell as good goods and at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as any house in the West.

Thanking you for the very liberal patronage already bestowed on us, we ask a continuation of the same.

Sales Rooms for the present on the Northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Second Street, four doors below our old stand.

Very Respectfully, SCARRITT & MASON.
St. Louis, August 1, 1858. no7

NOTICE.

The Mayor and City Council will meet on Wednesday next, (the 18th inst.) to view the assessment roll. All who are so disposed can meet with them.

H. JOHNSON Marshal.
Brownville, August 12th, 1858.

GEO. W. BLISS,
CONSTABLE AND
Collecting Agent,
PERU, NEMAHA COUNTY,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
Particular attention paid to making collections for non-residents. Charges reasonable.

References.

R. W. Frame,	Postmaster, Peru
Wm. E. Pardee,	Probate Judge, Neb. City
E E Parker	County Clerk, Brownville
Lyford & Horn,	Senora, Mo.

Two Houses and Lots for Sale!

The subscriber has two houses and lots in Brownville, N. T., which he proposes to sell on exceedingly favorable terms, viz: lot 12 in block 22, and lot 7 in block 39. Also one vacant lot, no. 5 in block 20, which fronts the river at the steamboat landing. R. B. STOUT, Jr.
Brownville, August 12, '58.

To all Whom it May Concern.

I hereby inform the public and my friends that I have this day placed the City Drug Store in the hands of John H. Mann, who will in the future have exclusive control and management of the same. A. S HOLLADAY.
Brownville, August 12th, 1858.