

THE ADVERTISER. R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR. THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1858.

During the Editor's absence several friends have consented to write occasionally for the Advertiser. During such absence, therefore, he will hold himself responsible only for articles over his own signature.

The News.

The news from Europe is entirely void of importance. The contest between Morphy and Hartzig was being continued. Five games had been played, of which Mr. M. won three and Mr. H. two.

From California we learn that the Administration State Ticket carried the election, by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. The next Legislature will be Administration Democrats by a large majority.

San Francisco sent a Republican representation to the Legislature. The Douglas wing of the Democracy nominated candidates for Representatives to Congress (McKibben and Dooly), against whom no opposition candidates were run.

The Legislature having at its last session passed a bill postponing the election of members of Congress until the next year. The point raised by the Douglas Democrats is that the Constitution provides that members of Congress shall be elected every two years.

About 2,000 persons had returned to California from Frazer River since the 1st of September. Oregon dates to the 21st of August had reached San Francisco. Lieut. Allen and fifty men had defeated a body of Indians on the Yakima river, capturing 70 prisoners and a large number of horses.

News from Texas to the 21st ult. has been received. The Galveston papers state that the Northern Comanches, Kiowas, and a part of the Apaches, numbering fourteen Indian bands in all, have declared war against Texas.

Arthur P. Bayly, formerly Governor of the State of Alabama, U. S. Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, &c., died of yellow fever at Mobile on the 22d ult.

The Republicans in the Tenth Congressional District have nominated Clas. Delano to succeed Dr. Claflie, one of the leading Republicans of that State.

According to a recent decision of the Postmaster General, he appears resolved to wage war to the death upon the country papers which have a habit of sending off advertising supplements in their weekly editions.

The New York Criminal Palace, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The Fair of the American Institute was being held there at the time, and the Palace was crowded with visitors.

Reports from Pike's Peak are so contradictory that we are really at a loss to know which to believe. Some represent the yield of gold as being very abundant, while others treat the whole affair as a humbug, and engage all those who can make a dollar or even fifty cents a day to stay at home.

Governorship of Nebraska.

There is, so far as we know, four aspirants to the office of Governor of this Territory, viz: Judge Black of Nebraska, Fernando Wood of New York, Col. J. A. Parker of Virginia, ex-Register of the Omaha Land Office, and a gentleman of Quincy, Illinois, whose name we forget.

As it is generally believed that the two latter gentlemen have not the least chance of success, it is quite unnecessary for us to say anything of them.

Of Mr. Fernando Wood we only know that he has the reputation of being one of the leaders of a fraction of the Democratic party in his State; that he has been Mayor of the city of New York; that at the subsequent election he, being a candidate for re-election, was defeated although the Democratic ticket carried the day.

Such fanatics on the negro question should be compelled by law to join in wedlock with those for whom they shed so many bitter tears.

This eternal right of the poor downtrodden son of Africa insinuates itself into every little township or town-election throughout the enlightened regions of the North. Candidates for Justice

to the re-election of the Hon. D. E. Sickles, in the Third Congressional District. How these proposals have been received we have no means of judging.

Judge Black is not a self-candidate; he is the candidate of the people of Nebraska. In the three counties where conventions were held, he was unanimously nominated.

Of what weight will be at Washington the wishes of our people, compared with the inducements offered by Mr. Fernando Wood, remains to be seen.

Our Signature.

By some "hook or crook," intentional or unintentional, our signature has not been appended to our articles which have heretofore appeared in the "Advertiser."

We have, doubtless, lost considerable fame by this omission and would most gladly recall the past in order to have "D" at "tail-end" of those "cray" productions.

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Illinois Senatorial Contest.

The race for the Senate, between Douglas and Lincoln is looked upon with peculiar interest throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Judge Douglas is, and has been, a prominent leader of the popular-sovereignty wing of the Democratic party. Those who differed slightly with him about past issues are now gallantly sustaining him in the present struggle.

How is it possible for a lover of Democracy and an enemy to sectionalism to sympathize with Lincoln—a man who considers a "nigger" on an equality with the white race, and no doubt believes in the humane doctrine of amalgamation—a mingling of the black and white? This kind of *modus operandi* of relieving the country of "Santol" may suit those of fastidious taste in the North, but we confess we live too far "out west" to think of such an abominable treatment to the colored folk.

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This eternal right of the poor downtrodden son of Africa insinuates itself into every little township or town-election throughout the enlightened regions of the North. Candidates for Justice

of the Peace and the office of "dog-peltor," must define their position on the nigger issue." Aspirants for legislative honors must declare their course in regard to the welfare of the "colored population." Pulpit orators must go into extemporaneous occasionally about the "nigger" or the pews of his church will be scantily filled, and now at this particular time, Mr. Lincoln is proclaiming from every stump in Illinois the cause of Ethiopia's dark-skinned sweet-scented offspring.

Judge Douglas takes the only conservative and Union-saving view of this vexed question." He says let the inhabitants of the States and Territories settle this, and all other things pertaining to themselves in "their own way."

It is useless for us to make any attempt at describing the un-pardonable and un-forgotten blessings which would inevitably follow the passage of a Homestead Bill by Congress.

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Best Route to Cherry Creek.

It is quite amusing to see the innumerable places mentioned as the nearest and best point from which to "roll out" for the newly discovered "gold fields." Now we believe something like romance is being practiced upon those who intend going out to the mines.

We would like to know how Omaha and Kansas City can each be the points for emigrants to start from to Cherry Creek. Omaha, if we are not mistaken, is about seventy miles north of Brownville, and Kansas City a long way south of this.

Mr. Forney then proceeded, by bringing proofs, to make good what he said at Tarrytown, and next attend to the accusations made against him by the Administration organs, especially the Washington Union and the New York Herald.

Mr. Forney terminates by casting a glance at the present position of the Democratic party, and resumes in saying: "The change which has come over the face of the nation within the last three or four months can be attributed to nothing so fairly as to the irresistible and convincing power of the principle of popular sovereignty.

Persons owning property in this city and vicinity should by all means manage to hold on to it until the race is finished; a fortune is near at hand. Look out for the Iron Horse!"

Hon. B. W. Furnas

Of the Council, is one of the working men of that body. Always at his post—always at work for his constituents and the Territory. He is entitled to no small degree of praise. From the amount of bills already prepared and presented by him, he must work day and night.—Omaha Times.

Col. Forney's Address, Col. Forney, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, has published in his paper an address "in vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Leocompton organs."

Mr. Forney commences by a brief review of the past, from the time Mr. Buchanan accepted the nomination tendered by the Cincinnati Convention up to the present; he speaks of his long years of intimacy with Mr. Buchanan, of his efforts during the campaign of '56 in behalf of the candidate of the Democratic party, of the warm support he gave the Administration so long as it stood on the Cincinnati platform; but claims that when the President resolved to turn his back to the people vote it down then it will never be a recognized institution.

There was an ingenuity of proscription, a fertility of falsehood, a recklessness more than once to inquire in the language of Governor Walker, whether indeed we were living in the last year of American Independence, or the first year of the American monarchy? I saw the basest wretches, men who had never been recognized by the Democratic party in this State, and who in 1856 had scarcely an opinion to crow, ready to go for Fremont or Fillmore—I saw these men not only clothed with the power of the Federal Administration, but authorized to speak in denunciation of men who had created it.

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tion of it which seeks to force upon Democracy a dishonoring and repulsive test. Even in South Carolina, where Mr. Speaker Orr, lifting his voice, it not against the Kansas blunders of the Administration, at least in favor of Judge Douglas.

In Georgia, the leading active men of the Democratic community, Messrs. Tombs and Stephens, backed by the larger number of the democratic papers, have clearly and unequivocally signified their hostility to the proscription policy of the Administration.

In Louisiana a much more striking state of public opinion is apparent. The public press of New Orleans, sustained by a majority of the newspapers of the State, repudiate the rank intolerance of the Administration, and repudiate the maintenance of the Washington Union.

In Mississippi and Tennessee the manifestations are numerous in the same direction. But, perhaps, the two most striking instances are those of Kentucky and Missouri. In the first, the democratic press defiantly array themselves upon the side of Douglas in his struggle in Illinois; while in the second, both the Senators in Congress and the Representatives in Congress, with all the national papers to support them, have not only proclaimed their earnest sympathy with the great leader of Illinois, but have in terms denounced the vituperative and scandalous course of the Washington Union. So much for the aspect of affairs in the Southern States. Turn we to the great Northwest.

There the progress of the principle has been still more triumphant. There its footsteps have left behind the lagging, halting policy of the Administration. In Minnesota the public sentiment is so strong in support of Judge Douglas, and also in support of the principles he advocates, that no man can be elevated to public position who grows upon the Leocompton platform. In Michigan the democratic State Convention have been compelled to place in nomination Charles E. Stuart, that patriotic Senator, who, with Douglas and Berwick, resisted the machinations of the Federal power, and contended to the last against the Leocompton calamity. Every democratic candidate for Congress in Michigan takes the same ground. In Iowa and Wisconsin, notwithstanding the patronage that has been openly exerted against democratic opinions and the democratic organization, there would not be the ghost of a chance to poll even a reasonable democratic vote, if the democracy did not proclaim their unalterable determination to stand or fall upon the principles laid down at Cincinnati, and the pledges of 1856. I have glorious Illinois to speak for here. Upon the eyes of the whole Union are now fixed with intense interest. But look at Ohio and Indiana. What do we see there? Precisely the same state of things, only more strongly developed than that I have attempted to depict in the other States of the free Northwest. English and Cox, and Gooch and Powell, and all who started so boldly against Leocompton and survived, redoubt the English bill as the great monster of power, and that their timidity is a political chance return to the party. They now find that the danger is not in the English bill, but in the party that would denounce the party and the party that would denounce the party.

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Mr. Forney terminates by casting a glance at the present position of the Democratic party, and resumes in saying: "The change which has come over the face of the nation within the last three or four months can be attributed to nothing so fairly as to the irresistible and convincing power of the principle of popular sovereignty.

Persons owning property in this city and vicinity should by all means manage to hold on to it until the race is finished; a fortune is near at hand. Look out for the Iron Horse!"

Nebraska Legislature.

Abstract of the Proceedings. Weekly & Thurs., Sept. 29 & 30. 1858.

Mr. Daily offered the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory be requested to furnish this House with a full copy of the correspondence of the Secretary with the Department in relation to the printing of the Legislative Assembly, and the payment of the expenses of this Legislature, as well as the regular session to be held by law on the first Monday in January, 1859.

Mr. Daily moved that the rule of the House prohibiting legislation on special laws be indefinitely suspended, on which the yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bramble, Collier, Day, Cass, Daily, Dool, Fleming, McCarty, Noel, Ruder, Seymour, Strong, Taffey, Young—13.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill regarding the collection of taxes for 1857. Mr. Dool introduced a bill for an appropriation law.

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