THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 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, "F."

Correspondence from the Capitol.

Omaha, Oct. 11, 1858.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The Democratic members of the Legislature came to the Capitol apparently determined to first attend to the passage of general laws, and then, if time permitted, to spend such time as might be necessary to the passage of such local bills as might be found requisite to satisfy the demands of those who desire but little else.

In order to show how the matter stood at an early day of the session, when the democracy had the will of their constituents fresh in their memory, as ascertained from them direct whilst soliciting their essential aid in the way of their suffrages, to elevate them to the prominent positions they now occupy, I propose to give the vote on the following: A Resolution to the effect that no special legislation should be considered until the general laws so much demanded by the people shall have passed.

Against		In favor	
Marquette,	Rep.	Rankin,	Dem.
De Puy,	"	Clark	"
Daily	"	Clayes	"
Stewart	"	Kline	"
Davis	"	Fleming	"
Taffe	"	Steele	"
Collier	"	Gwyer	"
Davis	"	Mason	Whig

Bramble, Dem.

The above were the prominent debaters on the above question, and a sufficient amount of votes were obtained to carry the resolution into effect.

From the array of names above displayed, it will be perceived that the democracy stated all right, and the Republicans, as anticipated, on the off side and nearly always wrong. Time will show how each party is to be held responsible.

REGULAR SESSION.

It was ascertained too, that in the effort to regularize the special session, that the Republicans and the opposition to the democracy were pretty generally against the bill, whilst the democrats were for it, both in argument and on the record.

Much time in heated debate was consumed on this bill, and the parties appeared to desire an issue, especially on the part of the Republicans inasmuch as they have the majority in the House. It was plain to be seen to which side a member would likely be found on any party question introduced, either direct or indirect.

But *stubborn facts* brought the thoughtless to their sober thoughts, and their judgments dictated that the *bill should be made good.*

HOUSE IN A SNARL.

Occasionally the House gets into deep water for want of a proper knowledge of the rules, and all being members of little legislative experience, they are more desirous of making a spludge than to seat themselves at the still hour of night and inform their darkened intellects in regard to the rules of the House.

They appear less inclined in this way than former bodies which have assembled here for the purpose of enacting laws.—But there is a much greater disposition to make speeches and lead in argument and eloquence. Although they appear deficient in the rules, there are some sound men in debate and many of superior judgments.

HON. O. P. MASON.

This gentleman, a member from Nebraska City, is one of the most talented and energetic workers in the House. He is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a very laborious position, but the most honorable post within the gift of that body. Being an attorney by profession, he is able and argumentative in debate, and is always listened to with much attention.

His manner of address does not make the impression of ease to himself, but nevertheless he is untiring in his energies and perseverance in the discussion of all important questions which are presented for the consideration of the members, and endeavors to make all questions understood before passed beyond the control of the House.

COUNCIL BILLS.

An Election Law has passed the Council providing for holding the elections on the second Tuesday of October hereafter.

This is certainly a wise provision, as that will come in at a time when our farmers are at leisure if any time in the year, and can more conveniently attend mass meetings and the polls—as it is now it breaks in upon the farmers' harvest season, and injures him sometimes very materially to leave his fields that need his personal attention.

Candidates too will be accommodated with larger assemblages of those whom they desire to become their constituents, as in the fall they will turn out in greater numbers to listen to the eloquence of those desiring their suffrages.

A bill has also passed establishing the time of holding regular sessions hereafter, commencing on the first Monday in January 1860.

This will throw off the next session for about three months longer than is usual between sessions, which will probably be no disadvantage to the people.

A Criminal Code has been passed by both Houses, and the Council passed a bill providing for its publication in some newspaper at the Capital, in advance of the regular delivery in book form.

This is a wise provision inasmuch as we have no criminal law in existence.

It should be known immediately. The Illinois lawyer will recognize it at once as appearing familiar.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

In the House, when a bill is introduced by a democrat, and which is likely to be of any credit to him, it soon finds its way into the hands of a standing or select committee. The practice of reading bills the first and second time before it can be referred is found to be erroneous, and the rule established is that all bills when first introduced may immediately be referred to any committee the House may direct.

As a general thing a bill thus referred finds a grave and is never heard of afterwards except accompanied by a full substitute purporting to be "introduced by the committee," instead of the name of the original introducer who should usually have the credit of his labor.

This is a cunningly devised plan to take the wind out of the sails of the democracy, who have no control over the subjects embraced in the bills after they get into the possession of those who prefer being the recipients of the benefit likely to arise from the presentation of important bills. And even bills which are so plain that errors in grammar as they contend, where for instance words understood are omitted, being of no consequence, must be overhauled and ridiculed by the wiseacres who obtain possession and control of them.

It is right that all errors should be corrected, but that which is correct in reality ought not to be the subject upon which to consume the time of the Legislature.

HOMESTEAD.

In the Council a Homestead has been discussed at considerable length, and will probably pass the Legislature in some shape.

It is proposed by some members to give a certain quantity of land either in country or town without a money valuation, and let the owner improve as much as he is disposed to expend upon it. A few are in favor of one hundred and sixty acres or half acre in town, others would limit it to eighty or forty acres; again some are sticklers for a valuation homestead of from fifteen hundred dollars up to at least about three thousand.

There are several bills in the House, one of which covers all debts in the past, whilst another prohibits the property to be sold during the existence of the parents.

CASS COUNTY INSTITUTES.

There have been three charters introduced in the Council and passed, which are called by the titles of the bills—Seminary, Institute, and Dempster Biblical Institute of Cass county. Over these bills much discussion arose in reference to a clause therein contained exempting all property owned by those institutions from taxation forever.

The Legislature should not pass charters of any kind, much less those giving such great advantages over the balance of the country. Or if charters must be granted, let a time be set when the Legislature may review them and pass such laws in reference to them as may be deemed proper.

THE COURT BILL.

This bill in the House on yesterday consumed the entire day.

It provides for an appearance and trial term of court to commence from and after its passage.

Originally it contained an "issue" term, which was stricken out in the Council. Much and learned discussion was made on this bill, and probably more than on any other which has been before the House. The books and documents documents were read and referred to, and more interest was apparently felt by both members and lobby than over any other during the session. After being considered in Committee of the Whole it came back into the House and was referred. It will pass.

The principal advocates of the bill were Daily, Steele, Rankin, Gwyer, and those who spoke in opposition were Collier, Mason, and Stuart, all of whom done well in the discussion towards gaining for themselves the reputation of good, sound and eloquent debaters.

In this discussion a report was read several times as authority purporting to come from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as it really did, yet was written by the gentleman who made so much use of it. The report of the gentleman on the Homestead and the arguments of the same individual in the court bill discussion disagreed, for which the gentleman who wrote the report would read it.

The members and lobby were pretty generally informed that Rankin was the author of Mason's report, which did not set well on the latter.

PLATTE COUNTY.

Agricultural resources of the county of Platte, situated at the junction of Platte and Loup Fork rivers, as contrasted in the years 1857 and 1858.

It will be remembered too that this is only the second year of its settlement.

	1857.	1858.
Prairie breaking	551 acres.	1648 acres.
Corn	169 "	983 "
Potatoes	14 "	71 "
Buckwheat		90 "
Sugar Cane		15 "
Turnips	1½ "	8 "
Beans	1 "	5 "
Oats		24 "
Wheat		37 "
Horses	39	27
Cattle	196	279
Hay	513 tons	963 tons.

This shows a very respectable increase for an interior county located eighty-five miles west of the Missouri river, and of which Columbus is the county seat.—Farmers of Nebraska, let us hear from you in a similar manner.

W.

The News.

The Kansas election resulted in the triumph of the Free State ticket. The Legislature will be strongly Republican. It is even asserted that the Democratic party did not succeed in electing a single candidate.

The Democrats carried the State of Delaware by 750 majority.

As yet we have received but partial return of the election in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana—but enough to show large Republican gains everywhere. The following named persons are reported elected to Congress:

In Pennsylvania, Morris, Verre, Milword, Wood, Hickman, Schwartz, Stevens, Killinger, Campbell, Hale, opposition candidates; and Florence, Roberts, Dimmick, Fisher, and Foster, democrats.

In Ohio the opposition elected Gurley, Ashly, Corwin, Staunton, Carey, Trimble, Sherman, Spink, Thompson, Burgham and the democrats elected Burns, Martin, Vallandingham and Pendleton.

In Indiana the opposition elected Hovey, Dunn, Holman, Kilgore, Porter, Davis, Wilson, Colfax, Case and Petit. The democrats elected English.

Ten districts in Pennsylvania and eight in Ohio remain to be heard from.

The Democrats carried Pottawatamie county, Iowa, by 250 majority.

By the Utah mail which reached St. Joseph on the 16th inst., we have further news from the mines. A gold hunter just in from Cherry Creek, where he had been prospecting four or five months reports that seventy-five people were in the mines, who were making from one to twenty dollars each per day. The largest amount which he had heard of being taken out by a single person in one day, was twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, and the largest specimen only one dollar and a half; the average returns of a day's labor being about five dollars. This it should be remembered is done without tools adapted to the work. The mail party met about eighty wagons on their way to the mines.

Hon. William Preston has been appointed Minister to Spain and has accepted the appointment.

The postmasters of Peoria, Bloomington, Ottawa, Napierville, Joliet, Springfield, Galesburg, &c., in Illinois, have been removed to make way for Administrationists.

Faran, who was appointed postmaster at Cincinnati but a short time since, has been removed for expressing his sympathy as being with Douglas in the Illinois contest.

Col. Sumner has assumed the command of the Military Department of the West.

The American Institute have voted a reward of $3,000 for the detection of the incendiary who set fire to the Crystal Palace.

A remarkable meteor, apparently one-third the size of the moon, was observed at the Toronto Obcervatory. Its form was pear-shaped, and it burst when at an elevation of twelve degrees above the horizon.

Five of the crew of the Haidee, a vessel fitted out in New York a few months since for the slave trade, which went to Africa, took on board nine hundred slaves, and landed them in Cuba, have been arrested by U. S. Marshal Ryndeers, of New York. The vessel was scuttled and sunk off Montauk Point a few weeks ago.

We have news from Havana to the 2d instant. A terrible explosion of a powder magazine occurred there on the night of the 29th ult. The magazine was filled with powder, shells and rockets, and the explosion was attended by the most disastrous effects. Twenty-eight persons were known to be killed outright, and one hundred aad five were wounded, while it was apprehended that many more were buried under the ruins. Ninety new sugar-houses were totally destroyed, and the gaz works were so far damaged as to leave the city in darkness.

The London papers publish a report by Mr. Varley, electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph, on the present state of the cable. His experiments show that the cable has not parted. Faint signals are still received from Newfoundland. He speaks of another and more distant fault, the locality of which he cannot estimate without going to Newfoundland.

Judge Douglas.

Who has not heard of him? Has he not a world-wide reputation? Must he not have done something very remarkable for good or evil? That he is in every body's mouth, and that every newspaper, of all political shades and aspects, have his name held up for scorn or praise, there must be something very unique about this man. We hold that he is the true exponent of democracy, the corner stone of that glorious political fabric, the fairest that a people ever built up, and we further hold that were it not for S. A. Douglas that noble fabric would be ere now frittered into atoms.

Years ago Douglas staked his political existence on the issue, whether a people had not the right to frame their own domestic institutions without the interference of any power whatsoever. We all remember what a storm there arose thro' the country as he, and all good democrats, preached the doctrine that such a right did belong to the inhabitants of any Territory within this Union. And nobly was that right vindicated at the last presidential election. Its merits were tested, and the people declared in its favor by electing James Buchanan to the presidential chair.

Why was James Buchanan elected by such an overwhelming majority? Simply because the platform on which he stood was that great principle of self-government put forth by Judge Douglas; that principle which carried dismay and terror into the enemy's camp, and scattered to the winds that doctrine which held that others besides the governed had the right absolute of forcing on them laws contrary to their wishes and desires.

But we must change the scene from the time when the whole nation declared for this principle of self government and come to the time when a minority in Kansas framed a constitution and aimed to have Kansas admitted into the Union without submitting that constitution to the people to be ratified or rejected by them. The Administration for the sake of expediency wished Kansas admitted. A nation was waiting with an eagerness never before attendant on any great question. The friends of national rights and popular sovereignty trembled for the result.—What will the "little giant" do now? Will he succumb? What will become of his favorite hobby-horse? were questions everywhere put by Douglas' enemies.—They little knew the might that slumbered in the "little giant's" mind. He came forth with a will and an energy equal to the great task before him. He knew his time had come; he knew what he had to contend with; but he was equal to the task. Nobly did he defend that great principle of his life; he threw down the gauntlet and won the most glorious victory that man ever dreamed of. From that hour Douglas was a marked man. Those who before doubted his sincerity now flocked around him; the nation's heart beat freer; democracy stood forth fairly and fully vindicated in its pristine glory.

But persecution is ever the reward of genius. The Administration frustrated in their nefarious project of forcing a constitution on the people of Kansas, have pursued Stephen A. Douglas with all the envy and malice that evil human nature is capable of contemplating; but their works will recoil on their own heads, and Judge Douglas will stand forth as a brilliant beacon in the political horizon, the idol of a great people. *Vox populi vox Dei.*

Our Trade—Important to the People of Brownville.

Nothing can effectually and permanently builds up a town but extensive trade, and those points deficient in this respect must sooner or later go down. We cannot complain for want of a full share of the patronage of this and portions of adjoining counties.

The business of Bronwnville has increased greatly in the last year; not however, as much as it should have done.—This has been owing to the want of effort on the part of our leading men, who have and are still, accumulating, it appears, money as rapidly as they care about. A safe and profitable trade is carried on, and this seems adequate to satisfy their avaricious propensities. All well, so far, yet it is evident, with proper exertion, your business can be conducted on a much larger scale. We have the people whose custom should come here, and if you go to work in the right way, it will come; no doubt about that.

Merchants at other points have taken an immense portion of the trade which should pour its rich harvests into your pockets, and the very reasonable inquiry may be suggested, how has it been done? Why, simply this: those merchants have gone out through the interior, made acquaintances, talked to, and with the settlers, built, or subscribed liberally to bridges across streams; opened up roads, and kept on hand all varieties of goods, and —*sold them.*

All admit that even a part of the trade of our *own county* goes to points ouside of our county limits. This should not be. We need the trade, not only of Nemaha, but of Johnson, Clay, Pawnee, Gage, Jones, and a portion of Richardson.—We must and will command the trade before long; it is ours geographically, and all that is required to concentrate it here now, is a little more enterprise and energy on the part of our citizens. particularly trading men and merchants.

Come gentlumen, put your "shoulders to the wheel." All are mutually and interested in extending the business of Brownville, Be watchful, be diligent, be energetic, and your efforts "like bread cast upon the waters, will return after many days."

D.

Letter from the Plains.

NORTH PLATTE, BRIDGE,
Sept. 22, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:

Although we yesterday met the mails, and to-day several returning trains of Messrs. Russell and Waddell, we have nothing of interest from Salt Lake or Brigham. Everything tanquil—Governor Young still dictator to Gov Cumming. A large number of the Saints in the employment of Government. Provisions very low, with a downward tendency. Money extremely tight.

To-day we leave the Platte, after having journeyed on the South and North branches of that river for more than eight hundred miles.

We are now enjoying all the luxuries of the season. in the way of game. viz: elk, black tail deer, antelope, long eared rabbits, Sage hens, speckled trout, &c.

Weather yet mild and pleasant for the season.

At our camp thirty miles back of this, a Government agent was distributing presents in the shape of blankets, to the Sioux Indians. We met numbers of them returning to their respective encampments, in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, not 30 miles from Deer Creek. One day we missed an ox, when mounting a mule, I went in search of him, and finally found him in a ravine with an arrow burried in his side. This was done by a party of Indians not six hours from drawing their presents. Being imprudently unarmed, and the train some miles in advance, Messrs R. W. & co. might have been minus a mule as well as an ox if they had met me. These mischievous wretches, idstead of receiving presents, should be paid for such work with powder and ball. These Sioux lay about their camps and allow the Black Feet to make annual incursions among them and carry off their horses. There is one noted Indian, that every year leaves his moccasins near a lodge to let them know he has been about. His moccasins measures seventeen inches; and he always runs away horses on foot. He is a chief of the Blackfeet. This might be considerek a pretty big foot; but as a curiosity he is not equal to a chief of the Crows, who has hair thirteen feet long. He raps it around his waist, and carries it over his left arm, except on state occasions, when he has it combed out and trailing behind.

There is a marked difference in the appearance of the Sioux on this road now, and seven or eight years ago. The march of civillzation westward, has, instead of elevating the minds and habits of these savages, has had the most demoralizing effect. They have now sunk to the lowest depths of degradation, with scarcely a blanket; whereas, a few years ago, even their females were attired in dressed skins, neatly garnished, and mounted on horses, richly caparisoned and ornamented. These degraded wretches might have their condition improved by sending a few missionaries among them.

We are progressing with our usual success; have passed the dreaded Black hills without loosing any cattle; perhaps the first train that has been so fortunate. I counted as high as seven in a hundred yards.

The long-horned Texas cattle are in high favor for a journey of this sort, for various reasons.

Our train is the first that has reached this far without loosing a teamster either by desertion or otherwise. At Laramie a messenger overtook us, who came from Nebraska City on express for our worthy friend and assistant, Major D. W. Crenshaw, to return immediately. This young gentleman, although scarcely twenty years of age, is recalled at the request of his father, to proceed immediately to El Passo, New Mexico; there to take the supervision of a mail route to Stockton, California. This is quite a jaunt to commence in September, to go three thousand miles through the open Prairie, sometimes a thousand miles without a house.

We have discouraging accounts in regard to grass beyond South Pass.

The inhabitants of the States have no idea of the expense attending the transportation of freight across the Plains by Messrs. M., R. & W. There is not another company in the United States so competent to fulfill such a contract, from their long experience in freighting and their unlimited resources. Apart from this, their strict regard to the moral deportment of their employees should be a matter of serious consideration with Government. There is no employment on the Plains where moral deportment is observed by the youth of our land, except in the employment of Messrs. Russell & Co. Here youth are exposed to many temptations, and are deprived of the restraining influences of society and parental advice, yet the Bible and Hymn Book are their constant companions.

Should nothing of importance happen, my next will be from Fort Bridger.

Very Respectfully, WYREKA.

Fernando Wood.

Mr. MASON BINGHAM, of New York, now in this Territory, paid our City a visit last week. He says we done injustice to Mayor Wood in publishing a paragraph from the N. Y. *Times*, in relation to the Governorship of this Territory.—Fernando Wood has not applied to the Administration for the Governorship of Nebraska; has not consented to accept the office should it be offered him by the President; yet should he accept, he will leave New York forever, and invest his capital—several hundred thousand dollars—in Nebraska. Mr. Bingham considers the Times poor authority for Democrats, even worse than the Tribune.

While speaking of the Governorship we will state that if the unanimous wish of the citizens of this Territory has much influence with the Administration, Judge BLACK will be our next Governor.

For Cherry Creek.

A company from Pawnee county, numbering fifteen men, was last week in our city, fitting out for the gold mines.

Clothing.

D. SEIGEL, of the Baltimore Clothing Store, has just received a large assortment of Fall Goods, which he will sell at astounding cheap prices. Those wanting a neat article will have the choice in calling soon.

Miss Mary Turner

Has, we are informed, received a new supply of Bonnets, Dress Trimmings, and Millinery of every description. We will not attempt to describe her stock of goods, as we confess the most profound ignorance of the various articles of women's apparel; but the ladies who have visited her Store, speak of it in terms of the highest praise. She deserves liberal patronage.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Mr. HILL returned a few days ago from New York, where he procured a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods. A portion of his goods has arrived, the balance he expects on the next boat. As his goods were purchased at New York, he can afford to sell them cheaper than if procured from St. Louis.

Nebraska Legislature.

Abstract of the Proceedings.

Wednesday, Oct. 6.

HOUSE.

A bill providing for the appointment of deputies, was considered, amended and passed.

COUNCIL.

Bills Passed.

Joint Resolution and Memorial for the construction of a Wagon road from Platte river to the Kansas line.

An act relating to salaries of Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, was reported back from the House, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Thursday, Oct. 7.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

Joint resolution and Memorial relative to Punca Indians.

A bill for a general law.

COUNCIL.

The contested case of Messrs. McDonald and Dundy was taken up from the table, and after a recess the resignation of McDonald was handed in. The committee of the Whole reported a resolution admitting Dundy to the seat vacated by McDonald, which was carried, and the oath of office administered to Mr. Dundy.

Mr. Dundy was appointed on all the standing committees in the place of Mr. McDonald.

Bills Passed.

A Joint Resolution and Memorial relative to the Punca Indians.

An act to amend sections 42, 43 and 53 of 2d chapter of 3d session laws.

A bill to incorporate the Cass county Seminary.

A bill to incorporate the Dempster Biblical Institute.

A bill incorporating the Cass county Institute.

A memorial for a land grant for railroads, for four routes running westward, and one running northward.

Friday, Oct. 8.

HOUSE.

Memorial and Joint Resolution for the construction of a Wagon Road from the Platte river to the Kansas line was taken up, read third time and passed.

Mr. Rankin from committee on roads, reported back A Memorial for a land grant and recommended its passage; read third time and passed.

Saturday, Oct. 9.

COUNCIL.

Bills Passed.

A bill abolishing the office of attorney general.

A bill fixing the time for holding the general elections.

A bill authorizing certain parties to erect a mill-dam across the Great Nemaha river.

A bill authorizing H. Nuckols and N. J. Sharp to keep a ferry at Yancton.

A bill to authorize C. M. Grover and others to keep a ferry at St. Deroin.

A bill authorizing I. T. Whyte and others to keep a ferry at Aspinwall.

A bill to amend chap. 2 of laws of 1857 in relation to district courts.

Monday, Oct. 11.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced.

By Mr. Mason, A bill for the discharge of insolvent debtors.

By Mr. Marquette, A bill to change and re-define the boundaries of Calhoun county.

COUNCIL.

An act incorporating the Beatrice and Ferry company, was read third time and passed.

An act to change the time of convening the Legislative Assembly, was taken up and passed.

A New Invention.

Some ingenious kind of "scape goat" is about getting out a patent for extracting liquor from the noses of old torpors. We speak for the right in Nebraska,

'D.'

County Clerk.

During the absence of Mr. Parker Mr. R. L. DODGE will attend to the business and act as County Clerk.

County Treasurer.

Mr. RAINEY, the Treasurer of Nemaha county, is now ready to receive payment of taxes, which must be done between now and the 1st day of January next.

Another Nebraska paper, the Dahkota Herald, died recently. It is the fifth the present season.

Monsieur Lamarque, a resident of Nebraska City, died on Tuesday of last week.

Died.

On Friday 15th inst at Pleasant Grove near Glen Rock Nemaha county, Ralph Milner, the only child of Samuel and Margaret Wagstaff, aged 4 years and 15 days.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—This is one of the greatest ornaments which man or woman could boast of. A splendid head of hair, a luxuriance of hair, if it be in a healthy state of health, glossy and thick, no matter what its color or no so that it is natural, is an attraction that will not escape the envy of those who are bald, and gray hair is unnatural till one is in the neighborhood of four score and ten; short of that it is a disease. How could we restore gray hair to its original health? Use Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, for sale at all the drug stores. It restores the hair, it restores its health, and when that is re-produced, its beauty, its original color, its luxuriance and gloss is sure to follow. Wood's Restorative is the only valuable hair preparation.

Legal Notice.

William S. Hall, Pl'ff,
vs.
Abel Line, Defendant.

Nemaha county District court, of the 2d Judicial District, Nebraska Territory to November term, A. D. 1858.

To Abel Line, the above named defendant, you are hereby notified that the above named Plaintiff, William S. Hall, has filed on the nineteenth day of October, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of the Nemaha county District Court, of the Second Judicial District, Nebraska Territory, his petition, wherein he claims of you, Abel Line, the abole named defendant, the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty one and twenty-eight hundredth dollars, with interest on the same, at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of September, A. D. 1858, upon a certain promissory note, made by you, upon the nineteenth day of November, 1857, whereby you promised to pay to the said William S. Hall or order, on or before the first day of September next after the going the said note, the sum of twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars, for value received, the said note payable in lumber, at twenty dollars per thousand, except feathered edged sheeting, at one fifty hundredth dollars per hundred, which said petition also avers that you, the said Abel Line, are a non-resident of the Territory of Nebraska, and that he verily believes that you are in some manner about to dispose of or remove your property out of the Territory of Nebraska without leaving sufficient remaining for the payment of your debts which he verified to under oath by the plaintiff; and, whereas, in the said case a writ of attachment and garnishment has issued against you the said Abel Line, returnable to the next November term of the said court, to be held at the city of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1858, which said writ of attachment also summons you to be and appear on or before the second day of said term and answer to the said petition of the plaintiff, as aforesaid, and whereas, by the said writ of attachment, the following described property, belonging to you has been attached, to-wit: the steam-sawmill now being and situated in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section no twenty-five (25) in township no six (6) north of range fifteen east of the sixth principal meridian, Nebraska Territory, situated in Nemaha county aforesaid, and whereas, by the said writ of attachment one Frank Wirth was attached therein as garnishee of you, the defendant, and whereas the said writ of attachment and the summons therein contained as to you the defendant, Abel Line, has been returned "not found," now, therefore, this is to further notify you the defendant Abel Line of the issuing of the said attachment and the said summons, and that the aforesaid property has been attached as aforesaid, and of the garnishment of the said Frank Wirth, and that the said writ of attachment and the summons therein contained to you as aforesaid, is returned "not found," and that unless you be and appear on or before the second day of the next term of the said Nemaha county District Court, to be held as aforesaid, and plead to the said petition, of the plaintiff, judgment will be rendered against you, for default thereof, and the plaintiff be allowed to recover the sum which he claims in the said petition of you.

U. C. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Plf.

It is hereby ordered that the said Notice be published for four successive weeks in the Nebraska Advertiser as the law provides.

ANDREW W. PENTLAND, Clerk.
By CHARLES G. DORSEY, Deputy.
October 21, 1858.

Legal Notice.

H P Bennett & Co.
vs
William Rose and William Rotton

Nemaha county district Court of the Second Judicial district, Nebraska Territory.
To November term A D 1858.

To William Rose and William Rotton, the above named defendants.

You are hereby notified that from the office of the clerk of the Nemaha district Court of the Second Judicial district of Nebraska Territory, there has on the 19th day of October A D 1858, issued from the said Nemaha county district Court a writ of summons against you, returnable to the November term of said Court, to be begun and held at the city of Brownville in said Nemaha county on the sixteenth day of November A D 1858, and notifying you that there would be on or before the first day of November A D 1858 on file in the office of the clerk of the said Nemaha county district Court the petition of the above named plaintiffs, wherein they claim of you the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on the same at the rate of five per cent per month from the first day of Apr. A D 1858 upon a certain promissory note made by you on to wit the first day of October A D 1857, whereby you promise to pay unto the order of Julian Metcalf six months after the date thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on the same at the rate of five per cent per month from the maturity of the said note, the said note being given for value received, which said note has been endorsed by the said Julian Metcalf and made payable unto the above named plaintiffs.

And whereas the said summons above mentioned has been returned by the sheriff of the said Nemaha county as to you the said William Rose and William Rotton "not found."

Now therefore, this is to notify you the said William Rose and William Rotton that unless you appear on or before the second day of the said November term of the said Court to be held as aforesaid and answer to said petition of the plaintiffs, judgment will be rendered against you in the said case for default and the plaintiffs will have judgment for the sum in said petition demanded.

U. C. JOHNSON, Att'y for Plffs.

It is hereby ordered that the above notice be published for four successive weeks in the Nebraska Advertiser as is required by law.

ANDREW W. PENTLAND, Clerk.
By CHAS. G. DORSEY, Deputy.
October 21, '58 n17

Legal Notice.

William Ferguson and R. A. Ferguson
vs
Thos. P. Haywood

Nemaha County district Court of the Second Judicial district Nebraska Territory.
To November Term A D 1858

To Thos. P. Haywood, the above named defendant.

This is to notify you that whereas a writ of summons has issued against you from the Nemaha county district court of the Second Judicial district Nebraska Territory on to wit the the 19th day of October, A D 1858, returnable to the November, Term of said Court, to be held in the city of Brownville in said Nemaha county on the sixteenth day of November A D 1858, summoning you to answer on or before the second day of said term the petition of the above named plaintiffs William Ferguson and R. A. Ferguson, to be on file in the office of the clerk of the said Nemaha county district court on or before the first day of November A D 1858, wherein the said plaintiffs claim of you the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents with interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 5th day of June A D 1858 upon a certain promissory note made by you unto them on to wit the day and year last aforesaid for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents, payable sixty days after date with interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent per annum, it being given for value received.

And whereas the said summons has been returned by the sheriff of the said county 'not found' as to you the said Thos. P. Haywood.

Now therefore, you are hereby notified that unless you appear at the next November term of the said Nemaha county district court to be held as aforesaid and answer on or before the second day of the said term the said petition of the plaintiffs, that then judgment will be rendered against you on the said petition per default and the plaintiffs recover of you the sum demanded in the said petition.

U. C. JOHNSON, Att'y for Plffs.

It is hereby ordered that the above notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser for four successive weeks as is provided by law.

A. W. PENTLAND, Clerk.
By CHAS. G. DORSEY, deputy.
October 21st, '58 n17