

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 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."

The News.

The St. Louis Republican sums up as follows the returns of the elections which have taken place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana:

Pennsylvania	20 Rep.	5 Dem.
Ohio	15	6
Indiana	7	4

42 15

Giving a majority of 27 to the Republicans in these three States, instead of one majority for the Democrats as in 1856.

In Florida Judge Hawkins, democrat, has been elected to Congress by 2000 majority. The Legislature is largely democratic.

In South Carolina, the following gentlemen, all democrats, have of course been re-elected to Congress; as there was no regular opposition to either of them: J. McQueen, W. P. Miles, L. M. Keit, M. L. Bonham, W. W. Boyce. Mr. Orr declined to be a candidate for re-election, and is succeeded by J. D. Ashmore.

In Iowa, the result of the election shows a republican gain. Curtis, republican is re-elected to Congress.

Thirteen postmasters in Illinois have just been removed from office.

The Paraguay Expedition fleet sailed on the 15th inst.

The great prize fight between Heenan and Morrissey came off on Long Point, Canana, on the 20th inst. Both were badly cut, and Morrissey was declared the victor. Three thousand persons went to witness the fight.

A dispatch which reached Fort Belknap, Texas, on the evening of the 7th inst., states that Major Van Dorn's command, consisting of 250 men of cavalry, and 112 friendly Indians, had attacked a camp of Indians 23 miles west of Fort Arbuckle, and killed 44 Indians and took over 200 women and children prisoners, besides taking a large number of horses. Major Van Dorn was badly wounded, having been shot twice. Three of the men were killed and eight wounded.

Advices from Frazer river are to Sept. 7. The mining news was cheering. The river was falling rapidly, and the miners were realizing as high as \$80 per day.

The great chess match between Morphy and Harwitz suddenly closed, owing to the illness of the latter. The games stood: Morphy 5, Harwitz 2, drawn 1.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree establishing the Regency of the Prince of Prussia. The health of the King gives serious alarms.

The Late Elections.

When the Cincinnati Convention assembled, the representatives of the Democratic party, before proceeding to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, established and agreed upon a platform of principle, the main feature of which was a full recognition of the popular sovereignty doctrine.

All the aspirants—James Buchanan among the number—expressed their willingness to stand upon the platform of the party, and declared their resolution to carry out the doctrine it contained.

That fundamental principle of popular sovereignty was made the issue of the presidential campaign, and by its earnest advocacy in every democratic press and from every democratic stump in the land, the democratic party succeeded in elevating its candidate to the presidential chair.

Never Administration commenced under more favorable auspices. The democracy throughout the Union stood united to a man in its support; the opposition was silenced; many of their papers went over into the ranks of the democracy; and in the fall of 1857, in every State where elections took place, large democratic gains were the result. All pressed that, to use Gov. Foote's language, "the Democratic party, with an unbroken strength, in the Free States of the North upon the basis of popular sovereignty, would have been able to meet and overthrow the Republican faction everywhere; the victories achieved last autumn over this pestilent faction would have been renewed and multiplied; and before the present moment there would have been an end of Free-Southern and Black Republicanism forever."

But the Kansas question came up, and, in an evil hour, listening to the advices of a few fire-eaters—who are now stigmatized by a prominent Southern man as being "the most shallow, self-sufficient and really impotent demagogues that the South has ever known"—Mr. Buchanan turned his back to his pledges, disregarded the popular sovereignty principle, that great plank of the democratic platform; and, borrowing from the republicans their Congress-intervention doctrine, tried to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they abhorred. In vain did the democrats remonstrate, Leecompton was made a test of democracy. Since then we have heard, the best democrats denounced as traitors to the party, and we have witnessed the strange spectacle of a Democratic Administration proscrib-

ing democrats, removing from office all those who would not submit to their dictates, and using all the means that power gives to influence against democrats in the States.

Well, now, look at the result.

In Pennsylvania, the home of the President, where the federal patronage was used and extraordinary efforts made to bring a result favorable to the Administration James Landy, Henry M. Phillips, Owen Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Wm. L. Dewart, Alson White, Wilson Reilly and James L. Gillis, who voted in Congress for the Leecompton policy, have been defeated. Pennsylvania sends to the next Congress, out of 25 representatives, 22 Anti-Leecompton men; that is 20 Republicans, 3 Anti-Leecompton Democrats, and only 2 Administration Democrats, Florence and Dimmick. But examined in detail, the result of the election is still more disheartening to the Administration. Thus Florenco who took his seat last winter backed by a majority of 2,200 goes back with only 493. Landy who had two years ago 1,147 majority is beaten by Verne by 1,037. Phillips who had 262 majority, now succeeds to Millward who has a majority of 2,936. Paul Leidy who was backed by 2,594 majority, now yields to Scranton who has 3,000 majority. Glancy Jones who carried his district by 6,444 majority is superceded by Schwartz who has 50 majority. Owen Jones is beaten by Wood who has 2000 majority. So throughout the State.

Ohio which, had the Administration been faithful to democratic principles, would undoubtedly have sent a majority of democrat to the next Congress, sends 15 republicans and 6 democrats, although every democratic candidate repudiated the Leecompton policy.

In Indiana, Niblack and English are the democrats re-elected to Congress who voted with the Administration on the Kansas question, and they secured their re-election by renouncing the profession of the Leecompton English bill. Out of 11 Congressmen, 9 are Anti-Leecompton.

Such is the result of the late elections in the Free States. We have said above what it would probably have been had not the Administration deserted the Cincinnati platform.

But suppose for a moment that when Mr. Buchanan tried to force upon the people of Kansas the Leecompton Constitution, Douglas contended for principle—for the Cincinnati platform, embracing the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Every blow struck had its effect; his language plain, but accompanied with that power and force which has seldom fallen from the lips of man in this or any other age. All over the land it was shouted, *Douglas is opposing the democratic party, he has gone over to the republicans.* Some said it is no more than was expected of such a man. Little did his calumniators dream that his course was destined to meet with the approval of the conservative people in all the sections of the Union, and that even the democratic party, north and south, east and west, would unite in saying that the "little giant" was and is of the "true metal." He came to the rescue in the right time, and the cause of principle and democracy is saved from impending ship-wreck.

The accusations made by almost every democratic paper in the land against Judge Douglas are fresh in the memories of the American people. He was unhesitatingly pointed at as a traitor, as an enemy more hostile than the most fanatical and unscrupulous abolitionist, and the individual who ventured the intimation that Douglas was taking the course marked out by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was denounced a renegade and destined to be paid for his "policy" party.

But the "table has turned," and democrats everywhere are flocking to the old platform laid down in 1856. Douglas has retrieved and placed upon a firm foundation the principle of popular sovereignty. Odious constitutions may be dispensed with by the voice of the people. Congress shall not force laws upon a State or Territory, but the inhabitants thereof shall be left free, without any extraneous influences whatever, to frame and adopt such laws as in their wisdom may deem applicable. This is all that is or has been contended for by Mr. Douglas. He thought Kansas should be allowed to decide for herself, that her citizens had sufficient intelligence to know their own business, and if left alone no apprehension need be entertained but what she would adopt just such a Constitution as she wanted.

Judge Douglas fought in open battle for that plan of admitting Kansas into the Union. It was not "policy" with him but principle. Although the whole Democratic Administration was arrayed against him, he did not surrender an inch of ground, but renewed with increased vigor his masterly efforts in behalf of principle, the democratic party and the Union; and to this end he is still found directing the life of a western pioneer should entitle him to not only the very modest privilege of cultivating "twenty acres of timber," but to 160 acres of land wherever he can find it unclaimed, "residing" on and cultivating the soil for five years, and paying the fees of the land office.

Few of us would be able to comply with the contemplated modification of the pre-emption law as asked for in the "petition."

Men who settle new countries are not supposed to be possessed of the force and means to carry on a farm and besides grow and bring to perfection a large body of timber. Not only this, but it seems

that where timber already exists the claimant is not included in the provisions of the law; that only these who take up lands on the plains can have any of its benefits. The settlers of the Western Territories had much better cling to the present law, without asking amendments which are calculated to work more mischief than good. Give us no harder yoke to wear than the one already around our necks. We have barriers enough to the rise, growth and prosperity of the Western States and Territories without adding another. But we have not the remotest idea that Congress will make the amendment as desired by that "Whang-doodle" Committee."

Keep It Before the People.

That Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, is the man for the age; that he has stood steadfast in maintaining the most vital principle of the democratic party. Whilst many have departed, flinched, and most cowardly fled before the enemy, this man has displayed no want of courage which enters into the composition of a great and wise statesman.

Last session of Congress when Kansas appeared for admission into the Union, and the President recommended her admission on the ground of expediency, ignoring the principle of allowing the people of Kansas to receive or reject the Constitution under which they were to be organized as a State, Judge Douglas stepped forward in vindication of principle, and in opposition at that time to almost the whole of the democratic party headed by the President. The entire land was made to echo with vituperations and curses poured out on the head of Mr. Douglas. His motive was misconstrued, especially to the party of which he was a member was the general interpretation North and South. The Administration had sent forth to the nation its well digested and carefully written views, and the expectation was that all democrats would swallow them as the "law and gospel" of the party; but should any one fail to bow with all submission, he or they must be handled as traitors, and banished from the "good graces" of the President and his "policy" party.

An attempt was repeatedly made to "read men" out of the democratic party. Douglas contended for principle—for the Cincinnati platform, embracing the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Every blow struck had its effect; his language plain, but accompanied with that power and force which has seldom fallen from the lips of man in this or any other age.

All over the land it was shouted, *Douglas is opposing the democratic party, he has gone over to the republicans.* Some said it is no more than was expected of such a man. Little did his calumniators dream that his course was destined to meet with the approval of the conservative people in all the sections of the Union, and that even the democratic party, north and south, east and west, would unite in saying that the "little giant" was and is of the "true metal."

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Whether Mr. Fernando Wood set himself up as a candidate for the Governorship of Nebraska, or had the office offered to him, as asserted by some of his friends, all the probabilities now are that he will not get the appointment. Here again we are going to quote the N. Y. Times, for we consider the Times—Mr. Mason Bingham's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding—as a paper tolerably well posted in the department of news, quite independent in its judgments, and keeping at distance from the ultras of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

So the Times, that is its Washington correspondent, says that "a discovery has just been made which threatens seriously to interfere with the efforts of F. Wood towards the reconstruction of his political agrandizement." The discovery is nothing more nor less than Mr. Wood loaned \$39,000—on good securities—to Senator Douglas to help him in the Illinois canvass. Of course the President, who is doing all he can to defeat Douglas did not relish the discovery, and very likely the Governorship is lost to Mr. Wood.

Members anxious to be heard, and others making motions, some calling to order, others making points to be decided by the Speaker, and all creating confusion, got the House into such a snarl that it was difficult that order was restored by the chair, who was supposed to be a little wool gatherer from the manner in which he decided some questions before the House.

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Hard Road to Travel.

When a young man, whose education has been liberal, and on whom no pains were spared to make him a useful member of society, frequents the bar-room and gambling table, well might he say: "I have a hard road to travel."

When men and women, who are bound by the sacred tie of marriage, forget their vows and seek after strange pleasures, well might they say: "We have a hard road to travel."

When the honorable citizen forsakes his useful occupation and becomes a politician, well might he say: "I have a hard road to travel."

When neighbors who could settle their differences by a little kindness and common sense, place themselves under the protection of "the limbs of the law," well might they say: "We have a hard road to travel."

When the Council are seldom if at all found out of order. All understand the rules, and they attentively obey them, acting courteously toward each other in every respect.

HON. L. L. BOWEN.

The General is the President of the Council, and is an efficient and pleasant officer. He understands his whole duty, and performs it in the government of the body to the satisfaction of all its members. On the floor his address is easy, agreeable and forcible, always drawing great attention from his associates and the lobby.

His membership is co-extensive with the territorial organization with perhaps the first session of the Legislature, and this is his second term as president of the Council.

COUNCIL BILLS.

A Mechanics' Lien Law passed the Council unanimously, also an act regulating the salaries of the Auditor and the Territory.

Brownville an Outfitting Point for the Mines.

To those who design going out in the spring to the newly discovered gold mines, we wish to say a few words. We have always deplored the practice of endeavoring to delude the public in anything, and particularly in misleading those who are or intend emigrating to the West.

Take if you please a map of the country west of us, and we feel confident you will at once be satisfied that Brownville is as near or nearer to Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek than any other point on the Missouri river. We appeal to the common sense of those contemplating a voyage to the modern Ophir. Look at your maps; examine for yourselves. This is the safest and wisest plan. Let your own good judgment dictate and govern. Pay no regard to the silly, false and senseless "gas" of hirelings up and down the Missouri river.

If you do this, we have no doubt, nay, we feel well satisfied you will make this your outfitting point, particularly when we tell you, in good faith, that you can outfit here much cheaper than at most points held out as the places and only places where you can get a cheap outfit. We have a country to the west of us for fifty miles as well settled and cultivated as a good many of the old States. All along the route for that distance you can buy all you want, clothing and groceries excepted, much cheaper than at any river point whatsoever, and that is an advantage which no other point on the west side of the Missouri river has. Again we say, try this place, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed; on the contrary you will have much to be thankful for, and escape the greedy and merciless fangs of would be disinterested friends.

Again we will call your attention to the fact that Brownville is situated directly opposite Atchison county, Missouri, a section of country famous for stock raising and agricultural pursuits. Undoubtedly emigrants will fare here as well if not better than anywhere else.

Our merchants have provided themselves with ample stocks of goods, and we are authorized to say for them that they will sell as cheap as any upper country merchants. If then the route to the mines from Brownville is as near and as practicable as any other, and an outfit to be had on reasonable terms, why not make it your starting point?

NEXT week we will speak of this subject more fully.

D.

Whilst the Court bill was under consideration, and after it had passed, some gentleman moved as a parliamentary clincher that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered and that that motion be laid upon the table. A member rather in a bad mood and evidently out of humor about the matter, rose and said,

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to explain my vote; I do not like this undoing what the House has once done, and therefore I vote 1." Showing evidently he did not know which way his vote would count. It was of course recorded against him in the place of sustaining his position.

CASS COUNTY INSTITUTES.

These bills were again before the House to-day, and were advocated by Stewart, Briggs and Kline, and opposed by Claeys, Steele and Fleming. The objections urged by the last named gentlemen were that they preferred a general law, and opposed perpetual charters with tax exemptions.

Members anxious to be heard, and others making motions, some calling to order, others making points to be decided by the Speaker, and all creating confusion, got the House into such a snarl that it was difficult that order was restored by the chair, who was supposed to be a little wool gatherer from the manner in which he decided some questions before the House.

PROCEDURE.

The Institute bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, previous to being read the first time; and after the Committee rose and reported to the House, motions were made to suspend the rules that they might be read the first, second and third time, and put upon their passage, which was carried, and the bills were sent to the Council where it was indefinitely postponed. Many are pleased at the result, whilst others think the relief called for will not be given in the first bill, which is construed not to effect back mortgages, trust deeds, &c., but only answers for the future, whilst other debts are stopped only about six months.

HOMESTEAD.

Homestead bill passed the Council this morning, 16th, allowing eighty acres in the country and half an acre in town without reference to value.

This will meet opposition in the House but will be advocated by Mason, Rankin, Stewart and others, whilst it will be strongly opposed by Daily who wants a valuation limit without reference to quantity. Marquette will also oppose it and others. But I think the probabilities are in its favor. A homestead of some kind will be likely to become a law next week.

Both bodies have agreed to have the Criminal Law published in a newspaper at the Capital, for which they agree to pay seventy-five dollars. This will be a loss to any office that may do it, as it is to be paid in territorial warrants.

The Homestead in the Council was advocated by Doane and Reeves, and opposed by Miller and Moore because it did not embrace a valuation clause.

LADIES IN THE HOUSE.

On Friday three young ladies made their appearance in the House for the first time during the session.

Then came the tug of war; for at such times all real business suspended and gives way to the oratorical and gallant gentlemen to show their eloquence and powers of debate