THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 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.

With but one or two exceptions, our Eastern exchanges have, from some cause or other, failed to reach their destination during the past week. We have therefore but a very limited amount of news to offer our readers.

Ira Stout suffered the penalty of the law for the murder of Mr. Littles on the 23d ult. at Rochester, N. Y. His death was not so immediate as it should have been, for he struggled for some eight or ten minutes.

Mr. Breckenridge has written a letter to the Illinois Democratic Central Committee, in which he says that although he cannot endorse the course of Mr. Douglas at the late session of Congress upon the Kansas question, yet he desires his election.

Dr. Leroy, the Buchanan candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, in a speech he made at Bloomington, withdrew his candidature and advised his friends to vote for Doughs men.

The news from the mines are cheering. A telegraphic dispatch from Boonville, dated Oct. 23, states that a portion of the Lawrence company had just returned from the South Platte, where they prospected extensively and found gold all along the South Platte. Most of the miners were seeking winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's forts. The Lawrence party intend returning to the mines in the spring with a large outfit.

The General Land Office has decided that a tract of land having once been entered under the provisions of the pre-emption act, is not subject to sale or pre-emption based upon settlement made subsequent to the date of such entry. This decision will put a stop to the jumping of claims once pre-empted.

Who Is Sound?

In this age quite a number would have us believe that their peculiar way of thinking is in strict conformity with the thoughts of the founders of this Government. This party and that say: "Lo come to me, I am the light; my doctrine is sound and yours corrupt."

The Republicans, so denominated because of their predilection for the negro race, contend that all other parties are wrong, and that they are sound. Say they, "Let Congress settle the question of slavery; the people themselves are not capable of discriminating between good and evil, but the powers that be can furnish better domestic laws than the masses." Therefore, the Constitutions of all Territories should be framed by outsiders, by 'Dick, Thomas, and Harry,' residents of some State or States; and whether or not suitable to the wants of those who are to be affected by said Constitution, quiet submission must attend it.

Next in order comes another party, and we are glad to know it is fast becoming "beautifully less," that violates the most sacred principle on the ground of "policy." We have our opinion as to the ultimate doom of any party or parties, political or otherwise, that will attempt to crush to dust a great and cardinal principle like that of popular sovereignty.

Then, who is sound? Who is consistent? Who has proven himself the true, unflinching and unterrified friend and supporter of democratic measures? Who had the nerve to stand unmoved when one of those measures was about to be submitted to the "fiery ordeal?" These are questions easily answered. Stephen A. Douglas is the individual; no doubt can be had of his soundness on the subject of popular sovereignty; and a nation will ere long honor him for his nobly conservative struggles.

What Is Democracy? And who are Democrats?

We propose, in few words, to answer the above questions; and to begin, democracy is that form of government which is controlled and ruled by the people, and not by any one man or any particular clique, either North or South, East or West. Democracy is not sectional, but national. It does not in its purity wage war against the peculiar domestic institutions of any section of the land. Its objects are for the free expressions of the people through the ballot-box on all and every occasions; to enact such laws as will conduce to the peace, happiness, prosperity and perpetuity of the Union; to discourage and put down all feeling of sectionalism, come from what quarter it may. If the party called democratic will adhere without deviation to the principle its name implies, then we can act with, and labor for its success. We believe it will in the future, although late transactions seemed to indicate a contrary course, and many democrats trembled for the safety of the party.

In all things pertaining to Territories, Democracy means "hands off"—non-intervention—let those who reside in them create and pass such laws as they deem expedient. Congress says to the Territories, "form your Constitution, submit it to the people, if approved, if republican in form, you can be admitted into the Union." This we style pure democracy, and the only democracy that will succeed in 1860. Abuse, talk, and howl until your throats are sore about "popular rights," it will do no good. The principle of the democratic party is right, the opinion of wise men to the contrary notwithstanding.

And who are Democrats? The men who have stood manfully by the side of principle, or those who have went with soul and body for laying aside principle and adopting expediency? We appeal to men of sense, men who can look at facts impartially and without the prejudice of a forlorn demagogue. All reasonable men in the four quarters of the land cannot hesitate in answering the above question. Before a party sacrifies a sacred and well known principle, which has elevated it to power, it had better sacrifice name and everything else. Democracy scorns the idea of discarding principle for policy—and all good democrats here or elsewhere will agree with us.

Take away the power that confers on the people the right to attend to their own affairs in their own way, and serious fears may be entertained that the "Union will slide."

License Bill.

The long talked of "License Bill" has passed both branches of our Legislature. Those of our citizens who elect to deal in the "critter" will, we presume, have the protection of the law, or rather the law will be after them with a "sharp stick."

We have no certain knowledge of the provisions of the bill, but hope under its workings, we will, in the future, have "something good to take," *as a medicine* of course.

Such laws, if enforced so as to restrain men from using liquor in excess, would be of incalculable benefit. Some men cannot taste a drop of liquor without becoming beastly intoxicated, abusing themselves and friends. A law severely punishing the "dealer" for giving or selling to such "infortunates," is loudly called for in every section of the land. Men who drink sensibly and with forethought need no legislative restraint.

Moderation in all things is a sure indication of a highly refined and talented mind.

Look Out! Look Out!!

The attention of a neighboring postmaster is called to the above ominous caption!

The mail from this place was made up on the morning of the 2d inst., sent off, and in the evening was promptly returned to the hour, containing the identical packages and papers which were dispatched from this office in the morning. This is the fact.

Such conduct as this in an important official, elicits the thanks of our citizens "*over the left.*" We cannot account for this palpable dereliction of duty, unless it was owing to said postmaster's excessive interest in the Illinois election. If that interest was in behalf of America's champion, S. A. Douglas, we can excuse him, but we have serious doubts about the Department accepting it as a valid excuse. If you are for Douglas, and did on the 2d inst. waft yourself to Egypt—thereby forgetting to open the mail, and allowing the carrier to return the mail matter back to this office—we can but console you with our heartfelt sympathy; your head will likely be treated as many other heads have during a few weeks past—*decapitated!*

From the Mines.

From the Topeka Tribune of October 24th, we have more intelligence from the gold diggings, and intelligence that is as favorable as any yet received, and of such a character as to command full credence. The letter is addressed to Mr. Hastings, by his son who went out to the Peak about the middle of July. He says:

"After an unsuccessful search of six days for gold, our company divided into two parties, myself and five others in company. On the second day of prospecting, we found indications of gold sufficient to induce us to go to work. We accordingly went to digging, each in his own way, as no one was used to the business; but considering the distance we were obliged to carry the dirt for washing we were well satisfied with the first three days' work, which by the best means we had of judging, yielded about nine dollarf per day to each man. Since that time each man has been working on his "own hook." I have averaged about $15 per day the last two weeks.

"The climate is very healthy. I have heard of no sickness since coming here, although the comforts of life are somewhat limited and the fare is hard."

Falling off in Emigration.

For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Island, there is now a preponderance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over towards these shores. The official returns made up in England show that for the past three months of 1858, the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 16,000, of whom 8200 were bound for the United States, against 16,726 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the rest, 6867 were for the Australian colonies. Emigration to all parts of the world has not been at so low a figure for fifteen years past as it now is. It attained its maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 375,725. This was reduced to less than one half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,007.

It was a rainy week the past one.

Correspondence from the Capitol.

Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 25, 1858.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Council to-day, 18th, the Code bill providing for compensating the Commissioners who reported a code of laws to the Legislature in 1856, was considered and so amended as to allow O. D. Richardson and J. D. N. Thompson five hundred dollars each, and J. L. Sharp three hundred.

The School bill also passed that body.

The three term court bill was reconsidered, which was opposed by Messrs. Moore and Doane, and supported by Mr. Bowen, and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

HOMESTEAD.

The Council bill for a homestead of 80 acres without the limits or a half acre within the boundaries of a town, without valuation, was taken up in the House, and on a motion to refer that, together with all other bills on the same subject, a discussion arose and efforts were made to instruct the committee to report a valuation clause, upon which a diversity of opinions were expressed. This question has been a fertile theme for debate, infusing life and activity into most of the members of the House, whilst endeavoring to obtain a hearing at the earliest opportunity.

These conflictions of sentiments occasionally render the discussions quite interesting to those of the spectators who have none of the immediate responsibilities to bear or fear of being called to account by constituents.

HON. R. W. FURNAS.

In order to show what this gentleman is doing in the Council, I have taken the trouble to gather the titles to the bills which he has individually introduced for the action of the Legislative Assembly.

I will give the subject of the bills without strictly following the titles:

School—Homestead—License—Agricultural—Hedge Fences—Publication of general laws—Ferry at Aspinwall—Ferry at St. Deroin—Mill-dam in Johnson—Another in Pawnee—Notaries—Mrs. Cuming—Prisons—Appraisement—Negotiable paper—County Surveyors—Probate Judge—Nemaha Insurance Company—Brownville Charter amended—Deputies—Territorial Auditor and Treasurer—Joint Resolution relative to Wagon road from Platte to Kansas—Also to National Homestead—Also relative to school lands—Johnson county Assessor—Courts in Johnson and Pawnee—Johnson county seat question—County seat general law.

Making in the above list thirty, many of which are lengthy general bills, requiring much labor and thought in drafting them.

From this you perceive that the Judge has not been idle whilst in the Council or about his room, where all this bill matter is to be prepared before presentation.

Whilst in the Council, he is attentive to the work of the session, and very seldom, if ever, found absent from his seat when a vote is taken.

Contrast this list with the whole number of bills introduced into the Council, which are in number 120 on file, and you find that he has performed a very large proportion of the actual labor of the session.

The above is a practical guarantee of vigilance and activity on his part, inasmuch as he is necessarily bound to guide and protect them to their finafity.

He has offered several other bills since the above was written, giving him the credit of being the producer of over one-fourth of the bills which have been presented for the investigation of the Council during its present session.

Much patience and labor has been required to secure the passage of many of them.

BILL WRITING.

There are some members of the Legislature who are not as fruitful as they might be in the production of important bills for general laws, but consume the time of both branches with local legislation.

It is no easy task to perform to draft a long bill on a subject which has but little or no attractions, and it is probably for this reason to some extent that so few general laws are introduced, together with the desire to satisfy the whims of others who do not stop to examine the consequences to the country of the course which they recommend, but aim at self-aggrandizement.

The Revenue bill was made the special order for 10 o'clock this morning, 21st, but other business intervening kept it off until a late hour, and at last the House concluded not to take up that subject.

HOMESTEAD.

The Homestead bill appeared to be the principal engrossing question, and a disposition was manifested to do nothing else of importance until that whole subject was clearly disposed of.

They therefore, after much discussion, concluded upon taking Council bill instead of the substitute introduced into the House.

This course was not anticipated by those supposing themselves in the majority, as they evidently were the day previous when they agreed to consider the substitute.

Many speeches were made on both sides during the two days the question has been under debate, and considerable anxiety shown for particular results.

Messrs. Cleyes, Daily, Marquette, Collier, Gwyer, Stewart, Fleming, Steele, Steinberger, Kline, Rankin, and Mason, were the principal talkers; the first five being supporters of the money valuation clause, ranging from one dollar to ten thousand, and the latter seven for Council bill, which includes only a land limit. An amendment was talked on in favor of the single white persons, which the Council refuse to concur in. This will take it back to the House, where the bill may be changed or killed by a close vote.

The vote had changed during the night and about reversed the whole question. The vote stood on Wednesday 18 to 12 in favor of a money limitation, but to-day the count ranged about 13 to 17 in favor of the Council bill which gives 80 acres of land or a half acre lot as a homestead, with the improvements thereon and without limitation.

The former strong valuation party were exulting over their success, and the prospects and the pleasures of victory; but lo and behold, the edifice was to be one of magnificence, requiring skillful workman who had calculated upon the size of the requisite pins for its support, and had determined not to permit in so elegant a mansion *small bores*, which could anticipate but little pins for the sustenance of so large and well planned body.

REVENUE.

After the Homestead was disposed of, the next important measure was the investigation of the assessment and collection of taxes. This question was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Mason moved an amendment to the first section exempting all improvements from taxation, which was supported by Mason, Rankin, Marquette, and Kline, and opposed by Collier, Daily, Taffe, Gwyer, and Davis of Cass.

Mr. Steele offered to amend the amendment by saying the valuation should not exceed $2000, and this was supported by Messrs. Steele, Clark, Cooper, and De Puy, and opposed by Fleming, Seymour, and Doom.

The discussion did not appear to include the second amendment offered, but the arguments advanced were for and against the original motion to exempt all improvements. The debate continued to considerable length and until the question had become exhausted, when a vote was taken and both amendments fell, and the first section adopted. Many amendments have been offered and made to the bill under a running conversational debate, but nothing of exciting interest has occurred since the first section discussion.

The bill passed the House, and will give general satisfaction, except probably the specific road tax of three dollars on every quarter section. There is a road pole tax of one dollhr and fifty cents, which can be worked out at one dollar and fifty cents per day. Then a specific tax on each quarter section of land is levied for the improvement of roads, which can also be worked out at one dollar and fifty cents per day by the settler or owner of the land, but if it is not paid in labor, it must be discharged in cash at the Treasurer's office. This latter clause of specific tax may be amended in the Council, so as to do justice to all parties.

CAPITOL.

A memorial has been introduced by Mr. Rankin, asking Congress for an appropriation to complete the Capitol, which is a question of much importance to the people of Nebraska, inasmuch as that building remains in an unfinished state, and injuring materially for the want of the appropriate funds to finish it.

STATE BANK.

A State Bank bill was introduced by Mr. Scott, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Miller, indefinitely postponed.—Mr. Doane moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill had been postponed, which carried, and the bill was again before the Council, when Mr. Doane moved to refer to a special committee, which failed, but went to the committee on Corporations, and, on motion of Capt. Moore, will be reported on Monday for the action of the Council.

This is a long bill, making the foundation of the Bank the pledge on real estate. It will probably not pass.

HERNDON DINNER.

By invitation of citizens of the city of Omaha, Mr. Farham, Chief Engineer, and Engineers Dye and Dodge, together with Mr. Bice, who has an official connection with the Mississippi and Missouri river railroad, and others connected therewith, as well as Governor Richardson, Chief Justice Hall, Judge Black, Gen. Burnet, Surveyor-General of Nebraska, and other prominent citizens and strangers, partook of a sumptuous dinner at the Herndon.

After the dinner was over, speeches were made and toasts offered by many at the table, which lasted till a late hour in the afternoon.

CAPITOLIUM.

Nebraska City is full of thieves. Scarcely a night passes without something being stolen from some citizen of that place. So says the News.

The Wyoming Post has gone under.—This is the sixth Nebraska newspaper discontinued for want of patronage since last spring.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an interesting account of the prospects of the South Platte gold region.

Nebraska Legislature.

Abstract of the Proceedings.

Wednesday, Oct. 20.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced.

By Mr. Ramsey, To incorporate the city of Rulo.

By Mr. Cleyes, To incorporate the Nebraska city hydraulic and gas company.

By Mr. Davis of Cass, For an act relating to the better observance of the Sabbath and the protection of religious worship.

By Mr. Steele, For a Territorial road from Florence to the mouth of the little Papilion.

By Mr. Briggs, For the limitation of actions.

By Mr. Mason, For securing the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus; also For the prevention of frauds.

COUNCIL.

Mr. Reeves introduced a joint resolution relative to the present session of the Legislature and the adjournment of the same.

Bills Introduced.

By. Mr. Moore, To amend the charter of the city of Omaha.

By Mr. Dundy, To fix the time of holding courts in the second judicial district.

By Mr. Cheever, To restrain cattle, sheep, horses and swine from running at large in the counties of Platte and Monroe.

By Mr. Scott, To incorporate the State Bank of Nebraska.

By Mr. Dundy, To require justices of the peace to give bonds before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

By Mr. Miller, To legalize the acts of certain commissioners of deeds, and for other purposes.

Thursday, Oct. 21.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Dean, To incorporate Pawnee City.

By Mr. Stewart, Regulating the disposal of unclaimed property.

By Mr. Kline, For a road from Cuming city to Fontenelle.

Bills Passed.

An act concerning limited partnerships.

To establish a Territorial Road from Bellevue to Forest city.

To incorporate the town of West Point.

To incorporate the Concord town and ferry company.

To incorporate the city of Beatrice.

For the prevention of frauds and perjuries.

COUNCIL.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Moore, To authorize courts to establish standing rules of practice and fix the time of pleading to actions in court.

By Mr. Furnas, To incorporate San Deroin; also

For a Territorial road from Nebraska city to Beatrice.

Bills Passed.

To establish a ferry opposite Strike-the-Rees camp in Minnesota Territory.

For a Territorial road from Aspinwall to Pawnee city.

For a ferry at Ponca Landing.

Friday, Oct. 22.

COUNCIL.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Reeves, To apportion the members of the House of Representatives.

By Mr. Dundy, To incorporate the town of St. Stephen.

By Mr. Reeves, To require county clerks to give bonds.

Bills Passed.

For a ferry at Wyoming.

For a Territorial Road from Ponca to Pacific city on the Running Water.

For a Territorial road from Rulo to Blue Springs.

For a road from Nebraska city to Platte river.

Saturday, Oct. 23.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Fleming, To incorporate the Missouri river and Nemaha Valley railroad company.

By Mr. Daily, To define and settle the boundaries of Nemaha county.

By Mr. Marquette, To incorporate the Salt Creek bridge and Ferry company.

By Mr. De Puy, To incorporate the city of Genoa in Monroe county.

Also for a road from Omaha to Fontenelle.

By Mr. Noel, To authorize the formation of companies for the detection of horse thieves and other felons and defining their powers.

COUNCIL.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Dundy, To incorporate the Yancton land company.

By Mr. Cheever, For a ferry across the Platte river at Louisville.

By Mr. Porter, To incorporate the Platte Valley and Pacific railroad company.

By the President, Relating to Florence ferry and bridge company.

Bills Passed.

Incorporating the Frankfort town and ferry company.

For a Territorial road from Peru in Nemaha county to the Kansas line.

Authorizing R. W Frame to keep a ferry at Peru.

For a road from St. Stephen to Kearney.

Regulating the county jails.

Monday, Oct. 25.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Clark, For a road from Brownville to Kensington; also

To prohibit the issue and circulation of unauthorized bank paper.

By Mr. Gwyer, To incorporate the Omaha and Salt Lake Telegraph company.

By Mr. Kline, To prevent tresspassing on timber lands.

By Mr. Rankin, Authorizing the Bank of Nebraska to deposit security for its issues with the Auditor of the Territory.

By Mr. Hall, Concerning commission merchants.

Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to compensate B. B. Thompson, L. Richardson, W. Dundy and S. F. Burtch, for services as clerks for the Code Commissioners.

By Mr. Mason, To regulate inclosures and against tresspassing animals.

Democratic Flunkeys.

Our Jenkins has begun to extend his operations to the Presidential court, and we should not wonder if we shortly had a daily circular announcing that Mr. Buchanan took a walk in the grounds of the White House for five minutes before breakfast on the previous day, in company with Col. Titus or Dr. Atchison; that in the afternoon he took his usual nap, and, to the surprise of his attendants, did not snore; that in the evening he wrote a letter, and used an adhesive envelope, supplying moisture thereto by an application of his tongue, and that Miss Lane took carriage exercise at her usual hour in a barouche. An approach to this is being made weekly by strolling anecdote-mongers, whose reports find admission to the columns of papers that ought to offer better matter to their readers. From some motive or other, or probably from no motive at all, but in the sheer efflorescence of folly, these gentry are trying to make it appear an astonishing circumstance that President Buchanan does not assume the airs and state of a European monarch. A few weeks ago we had a long letter in one of the country papers, telling us of the writer's having seen Mr. Buchanan taking his turn at the common wash-basin of a relay house, having refused the use of a private room up stairs, wiping the presidential face with the public towel, and tying his cravat at the common looking-glass. The correspondent was astonished, not that Mr. Buchanan, being a gentleman of decent habits and accustomed all his life to cleanliness, should deliberately prefer to perform his ablutions in a common wash-basin in public to making them in a private room appropriated to his use exclusively, but that the President of the United States should wash his face in company with private citizens. It was the equality and not the publicity of the affair which struck him.

Another Jenkins has more recently been regaling us in the coluns of the N. Y. Observer with an account of a visit he paid to the said Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland. That such stuff as it contains should find a place in a journal making more than ordinary pretensions to gravity, is of itself sufficient to suggest an enquiry as to what we are coming to. The letter itself is a piece of dull absurdity, and is only worthy of notice for the light in which the writer, and we dare say, many of his readers no doubt regard the President of the United States. He is throughout treated as an exact counterpart of European sovereigns, and the broadest surprise is expressed in every line at his not imitating them. The dullard who favors us with his experience, finding himself in Lancaster, and finding that Mr. Buchanan was "rusticating" at Wheatland, felt himself bound, as dullards generally do, to hunt up the notoriety, and inflict a visit on him—an operation which these disgusting bores always dignify with the term—"paying their respects." Having brought the gentleman to pay, we are told in a tone of profound astonishment that he came out of his parlor, received his pursuers in the hall, invited them to sit down and chatted with them in his own house, with as much ease and good humor as any other gentleman would display under like circumstances. The next incident is an emetic of the most powerful kind:

"Nothing about this truly great man is more wonderful than the ease and simplicity of his manners in private life. He throws off all reserve, and makes his visitor feel quite at home in his presence. While we sat there, a rough, laboring man, walked in without a coat, and saluted the President, 'Good morning, Sir,' and handed him some newspapers. The 'rich brogue' betrayed the man's nationality. Mr. B. replied with a calm smile, '*Thank you*,' took the papers and the man left."

Think of an Irish laborer, in his shirt sleeves, approaching the President in his country house, handing him a bundle of newspapers, and saying "Good morning, Sir;" and more wonderful still, think of the President saying "Thank you," and "smiling calmly."

We next learn that the Sunday following the above astounding circumstance, the same great man walked two miles to church. "His feet," when he got there, says the veracious correspondent, "were covered with dust, and the perspiration stood on his forehead." Think of the audacity of the dust in covering the feet of our Chief Magistrate, and of the perspiration in standing on his forehead!—Moreover, when he entered the church, "the congregation made no stir;" they neither rose from their knees, nor bowed to him, nor cheered him, nor in any other way made fools of themselves, nor desecrated the building—so our traveler is astounded. "After church the President walked devoutly," he adds, "and entirely unattended through the streets of Lancaster." We do not pretend to know what sort of a gait "a devout walk" is, or what sort of a train is expected to follow the President of the United States through the streets of a country town on Sunday, but we do know that the publication of such rubbish as we have quoted above is calculated to make both the President and the writers of it laughing stock of the public. There is just as much flunkeyism, snobbishness and folly displayed in such gossip as this, as in the most arrant nonsense that ever appeared in any Court Circular. Will these roving blockheads, who make a practice of cooking up descriptions of people's houses and reporting what great men have for dinner, ever be got to remember that it is almost inexcusable, in a foreigner even, not to know that royalty confers, in monarchical countries, not only official, but social superiority; whilst the Presidency of the United States confers official superiority alone; that in the exercise of his functions the President is the first man of the Union, but that as James Buchanan at Wheatland he is, in the eye of the law, the equal of the coatless Irishman—aye, even the equal of the Observer's correspondent—and in the Church a worthless depraved sinner, whose best works are dirty rags?

J. Glancy Jones, who was tendered the appointment of Minister to Austria, has notified the President of his acceptance.

Between $800,000 and $900,000 will be required for the pay of the volunteers who engaged in the service against the Florida Indians up to the time of the removal of Billy Bowlegs and his band.

We invite the attention of the sick and afflicted, to the advertisements in our columns of Dr. Hasterly's Indian Sarsaparilla, and Bradley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment, Dr Carter's Cough Balsam, Dr Baker's Specific, Dr Hasterly's Female Cordial, and Dr Hasterly's Pills for Bilious. 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 every Drug and Apothecary store in the United States.

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 the color or be 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 color that is re-produced, its beauty, its original color, its luxuriance and glose is sure to follow. Wood's Restorative is the only valuable hair preparation.

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.

NEW AD'S.

Legal Notice.

Hubbell, Alexander & Davis vs. Moore & Brownlee — Second Judicial District Court of Nebraska Territory.

To November term, A. D. 1858 for Nemaha County.

To Thomas Moore, William W. Moore, and George Brownlee, partners, or Moore & Brownlee—

You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, the petition of the above named Plaintiffs, Sampson R. Hubbell, Robert Alexander, and James S. Davis, partners, wherein is claimed of you the sum of one thousand and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, being the amount due said plaintiffs, Hubbell, Alexander & Davis, from you the said defendants on a certain promissory note dated May 12, 1857, payable nine months after date to the order of said Hubbell, Alexander & Davis with interest from maturity at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and whereas a writ of summons and attachment issued against you thereon, and directed to the sheriff of Nemaha county has been returned "not found," as to Thomas Moore and William Moore. You are hereby notified that unless you appear at the ha xt term of said court, on or before the morning of the second day thereof, to be begun and held at Brownville, in said county, aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1858, and answer to said petition, judgement by default will be had against you for the amount therein claimed, with costs.

J. SWERT, Att'y for Pltf.

Ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser, as the law in such cases provides.

ANDREW W. PENTLAND, Clerk, by CHARLES G. DORSEY, Deputy.

Brownville, Nov. 4, 4w

Notice to Tax Payers.

R. T. RAINEY, Treasurer of Nemaha county, informs the citizens of said county that he is ready to receive taxes at all times between this and the 1st of January next.

Brownville, Nov. 4, 1858. 18-4w

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Rhodes, deceased, are hereby notified to pay the same; and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned.

18 CONRAD ARNS, Adm'r.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.

J. SCHIITZ

Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18-1y

CITY TRUNK STORE.

PASSETT & CROSSMAN, Manufacturers of

Traveling & Packing TRUNKS,

VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

40, N. Second st., bet. Pine & Chestnut,

Saint Louis, Mo.

We are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Our stock is large and complete and all of our own manufacture. Those in want of articles in our line (wholesale or retail) will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. A share of public patronage is solicited. n18v3-1y

M'NUTT'S Celebrated STOMACH BITTERS

Are an unequalled Tonic and Stomachic, a positive and palatable Remedy for general Debility, Dyspepsia, loss of Appetite and all diseases of the Digestive Organs.

These Bitters are a sure Preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE!

They are prepared from the purest materials by an old and experienced Druggist, and therefore can be relied on.

THEY AID DIGESTION!

By gently exciting the system into a healthy action—pleasant to the taste, and also give that vigor to the system that is so essential to health.

☞ A wine glass full may be taken two or three times a day before eating.

Prepared only by W. L. M'NUTT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Oct. 28, '58 18-1y

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a trust vested in William L. Parker (since deceased) by deed of trust executed on the fourteenth day of October A. D. 1857, by James H. Austin, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on pages three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six of Deed book "A," I Walter W. Hackney, administrator of the estate of said William L. Parker, will from the corner of Second and Main streets in the town of Brownville in said county, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M and four o'clock P. M, on the twenty-eighth day of November A. D 1858, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described land, to wit: the northeast quarter of section number thirteen in township number five north of range number thirteen east of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska Territory, and to execute a deed to the purchaser. The same to be sold to satisfy a certain promissory note described in said deed, said note being yet unpaid. 18-4t

Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a trust vested in William L. Parker (since deceased) by deed of trust executed on the fifth fourteenth day of October A. D. 1857, by Cornelius Austin and recorded in the recorder's office of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on page three hundred and forty-nine of Deed Book "A," I, Walter W Hackney, administrator of the estate of said William L. Parker, will, from the corner of Second and Main streets in the town of Brownville in said county, between the hours of nine o'clock A M and four o'clock P M, on the twenty-eighth day of November A D 1858, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described land, to wit: the south-east quarter of section No thirteen, in township No. five, north of Range No. thirteen east of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska Territory, and to execute a deed to the purchaser. The same to be sold to satisfy a certain promissory note described in said deed, said note being yet unpaid. 18-4t

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a trust vested in William L. Parker (since deceased) by deed of trust executed on the seventeenth day of October A. D. 1857, by Thomas Staley, and recorded in the recorder's office of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on pages three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-five of Deed Book "A," I Walter W. Hackney, administrator of the estate of said William L. Parker, will from the corner of Main and Second streets in the town of Brownville in said county, between the hours of nine o'clock A M and four o'clock P M, on the twenty-eighth day of November A D 1858, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described land to wit: the southeast quarter of section number thirty-two in township number five, north of range number twenty east of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska Territory, and to execute a deed to the purchaser. The same to be sold to satisfy a certain promissory note described in said deed, said note being unpaid. 18-4t

Land Warrants,

For Cash and on Time

We are prepared to loan Land Warrants of all sizes to settlers on such times as they may desire—long or short—at the usual rates.

A constant supply of Warrants will be kept on hand for sale as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Buy of regular dealers and beware of bogus warrants.

All warrants sold by us will be guaranteed to be genuine in every respect and will be exchanged if defective.

Being permanently located in Brownville, we can always be found at the old stand a few doors east of the Brownville House.

LUSHBAUGH & CARSON, Bankers, and Dealers in Land Warrants.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I will take the necessary steps to the re-opening of the contested claim of James Ferguson, for the purpose of more fully investigating the right to enter the south west quarter (1/4) of south west quarter (1/4) and lot number four of section eighteen (18) in township five (5) range thirteen (13) east. I hereby warn all persons not to purchase, trade for, or in any way to negotiate for any portion of the above described property.

May 27, '58 v2n46tf AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE.