

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.
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A few Suggestions for the People of Brownville—Business Men Particularly.

There is no need of argument to show how important it is for the interest of this place to secure the trade and travel of that section of country situated directly west of this point, and unless diverted by some undue influence, would naturally find its way to Brownville. This subject has frequently been alluded to in the columns of the Advertiser. We again present facts for consideration. That Brownville has natural advantages equal to any other point in Nebraska is a proposition susceptible of demonstration; and if this City can but secure these advantages and develop its own resources, it need fear no rival. If we consider the section of country which is naturally dependent upon this place as an outlet and market for its produce, we find that nearly all of that portion of country extending north about fifty miles from the Kansas line, and west as far back as settlements are likely to extend, embracing the finest portion of Nebraska, and containing within its limits six organized counties; to-wit: Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee, Gage and Clay, is mainly tributary to Brownville. The settlers of these six counties, excepting perhaps those in the eastern part of Richardson, and the northern part of Clay, will find this the nearest and most accessible point on the Missouri river; and unless attracted by some unnatural influence will eventually make this point their market place. If such has not been the case, heretofore it is to be accounted for by the fact that the settlers have been led to suppose that the merchants of Brownville were not furnished with such supplies as they needed, and that they could make their purchases to better advantage at older and larger places; and also from the fact that the principal road extending from the river to the interior, starts from Nebraska City; and people find it more convenient, in a new country, to go a little further, and follow well beaten routes, however bad, than to go to the trouble of seeking new ones, and new crossing places in a country so difficult to traverse as ours.

Heretofore a greater portion of the settlers of Gage and Clay counties have made Nebraska City their trading point, for the two reasons above mentioned. And it is only till the present season that they have thought of coming to this place. We are assured, however, by all those who have once made the experiment of coming to Brownville for their supplies, that henceforth they will make this their point of trade. They find a far easier country to travel over in coming here than can be found to any other point on the Missouri. The settlers on the Blue in the neighborhood of Beatrice and Austin, who have been accustomed, heretofore, to trade at Nebraska City, have expressed this opinion, and acted upon it. Within the past four weeks they have bought goods and supplies in this place, to the amount of nearly two thousand dollars; mostly at the house of Messrs. Crane & Hill. This fact is sufficient to show where the trade of those places will naturally tend. But still, if the people of Brownville are desirous of securing it, they must not expect to have their desires gratified without some activity and effort on their part.

In the first place let it be known that our merchants have as good a supply of goods as can be found in the Territory, and that they are selling, and can afford to sell goods here cheaper than they can at any other point. Next, we should make an effort to open and keep in good repair a public road from this point to the Blue. An apology for a road has been laid out between here and Austin in Clay county; but it has never been put into good repair. It would cost but little to make a good traveling road from here to Beatrice. Both the Nemahas are bridged, and a little labor in fixing the crossings of the smaller streams is about all that is necessary. A road from this point directly west would pass through St. George, St. Frederick, and Tecumseh; crossing the Yankee Creek somewhere in the neighborhood of 'Lafin's' thence over direct and level route to Beatrice; crossing bear creek about three miles this side of that place. This route once opened and extended about twenty miles beyond the Blue, to where it would intersect the old Military road from Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, would draw all the travel from the plains to this place. Because people in coming from there will be anxious to reach the Missouri river by the nearest and easiest route, and they will find that they will shorten their journey some fifty or one hundred miles by crossing the Blue at Beatrice, instead of following the windings of the old Leavenworth road by Marysville.

The Blue at Beatrice has a rock bottom and low banks, and is easily forded. The enterprising citizens of Beatrice have organized a Bridge and Ferry company, and having obtained a charter from the Legislature, intend to bridge the Blue as soon as practicable. From that point to the Ft. Kearney road there is nothing to obstruct the route. The set-

tiers on the Blue have already opened a route from Beatrice to several trading points on the Leavenworth and Ft. Kearney road, and will find a ready market for their produce at the different stations on that road.

Messrs. Roper & Weston of Beatrice have made large contracts for the sale of corn at these stations, and are buying up their supplies in the vicinity of Beatrice and Austin, at fifty cents, cash per bushel. The proceeds of this trade will doubtless find its way to the merchants of Brownville.

The importance and advantages of this route from Brownville to Ft. Kearney and the Nebraska gold mines have been almost entirely overlooked. Heretofore it has been claimed that there were but two practicable routes, from places south of the Platte, to these Plains one by the way of Marysville and the Leavenworth and Kearney road, and the other by the head waters of the Nemahas across Salt Creek, and along the South Fork of the Platte. The route from this place to Beatrice will be found considerably nearer and less difficult than either of the others. We therefore urge upon our citizens the propriety of taking some measures to avail ourselves of these advantages.

Mare's Nest.

The editor of the Nebraska City News has discovered a "Mare's Nest," with nearly egg or little mare in it, however. He says "R. W. Furnas is disqualified for the office of Public Printer, and in support of his declaration quotes an extract from Section 8, of the Organic Act, which reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or shall be increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applied to members of the first Legislature, &c.

Then there is such an office as Public Printer is there, brother Reynolds? and the Legislature have the right to elect provided the person elected be not "disqualified"—and the Secretary consents—you should have added. Perhaps you may yet find, after a close examination of the Organic Act, provisions made for the offices of "wood hauler" and "potato digger," provided always, that he is not "disqualified." We reckon the News didn't know of the above quoted clause in the Organic Act, or else he forgot it, when under precisely similar circumstances to those of R. W. Furnas, it was an aspirant for the office of Public Printer? The Hon. Secretary, too, has learned to place a new construction upon this portion of the Organic Act. We hope to be pardoned for referring to the fact that in 1856, when the late lamented Secretary Cumming talked of attempting to control the Printing that no one was louder and more fierce in heapings anathemas upon the head of Mr. Cumming than the now Secretary, Mr. Morton. However, "circumstances alter cases."

That portion of the Organic Act referred to above has no application whatever to the present case. If so, why did not its advocates call it up in 1857 when R. W. Furnas was before elected? Echo answers—"didn't suit our convenience."

The office was "created" at the first session in 1855, since which time, until the present, not one of these organic act sticklers ever dreamed of denying the right of the Legislature to elect a Public Printer.

The Nebraskan, whose interests prompt it to denounce the last election "a farce," was the first recipient of the pecuniary benefits arising from the office of Public Printer; was a candidate again in 1857, and, if we are not mistaken, in 1866 also. It never for a moment thought otherwise than that the Legislature had a perfect right to elect a printer; on the contrary it was very much out of humor in 57 because not elected by the Legislature. No, gentlemen, there is not one of you who yourselves believe the positions you take are correct, "How to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Territorial Printing—Stay Law. "Dion," the Brownville correspondent of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, under date Nov. 14th, writes as follows in regard to the "Territorial Printer" controversy, and the improperly-called "Stay Law," about which interested parties and enemies of Nebraska are inclined to make a great "scare crow," and "bug bear," We had designed when leisure afforded an opportunity, to say something explanatory of the "Stay Law," but as "Dion" has briefly, ably and to the point, given an interpretation, we with pleasure give it place in our columns. The whole truth of the matter is, debtors, oppressed by the excessive pressure of the times, are by this amendment to chapter 2d of the laws or 1857, "regulating District Courts" provided with an extension of six months. No legal rights are disturbed or impaired in the least—noting retro-active. If present circumstances do not cry aloud for relief, in the name of high heaven, will some wiseacre imagine those that do.

"Since the adjournment of the Legislature, I see that quite an interesting squabble has sprung up between Mr. Farnas, the member of the Council from this county, and Mr. Secretary Morton.

The Legislature, it seems, elected Mr. Farnas printer before adjourning, which action on their part has caused the Hon. Secretary to wax exceedingly wroth, as he claimed that the printing was a matter resting entirely under his control, and with which the Legislature had nothing to do. So, through the columns of last "Nebraska City News," a paper belonging to him, he hurls at both Mr. Farnas and the Legislature, a series of epithetical projectiles, which certainly prove the attainments of the writer in that particular department of literature, but which I think will very little effect the merits of the controversy. That Mr. Farnas as a competent and efficient workman, has been sufficiently attested. He is perhaps, the only printer in the Territory, who would have done the work at home, and if the Legislature, as the representatives of the people, through a disposition to patronize and encourage home industry and enterprise, have elected him to publish their own proceedings, opposition to their will, on the part of one who has heretofore been so clamorous about the sacred voice of the people! as Mr. Morton, comes with an exceedingly bad grace.

A very erroneous and injurious impression is, I fear, getting abroad, with regard to the action of our Legislature in the passage of a Homestead and Stay Laws. By means of which creditors could be postponed indefinitely, in the collection of their demands, and debtors hold all their property from liability or execution. The Legislature had such laws under consideration, but they, together with a Bank Bill that was introduced, and had, I am sorry to learn, many friends among the members, died still-born. Under the law as passed by the Legislature, there is provided an appearance term and an issue term, under which, cases requiring trial by jury stand over for six months. But you, in Missouri, lived under a law very similar in its provisions for the last ten years preceding the last revision of your statutes, and I believe it was not considered particularly oppressive to creditors on any one else.

How it Works.
We noticed by the last Nebraska City News that the revenue arising from the provisions of the new License Law as fixed by the City Council, amounts to the sum of **one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars per annum**. When it is remembered that this revenue goes into the Common School fund, the value of the new law can be seen at a glance. Our city authorities, we believe, have granted license to one or two establishments in this city.

The Louisville Courier pays the following tribute to the occupation of the farmer:

If a young man wants to engage in a business that will insure him, in middle life, the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more sure than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the soil. In short, if he would be independent, let him get a spot on earth; keep it within his means, to shun the lawyer be temperate to avoid the doctor; be honest, that he have a clear conscience; improve the soil, so as to leave the world better than he found it; and then if he cannot live happily and die content, there is no hope for him.

We have often been consulted by parties preparing to start new papers in the West, and have invariably given the answer—"Dont undertake the task unless the citizens of your town or neighborhood, provide for at least one year's support aside from the proceeds of advertising and subscription."

"For about eight years we have been publishing a paper in the west and have experienced and felt all we say.

The interests of both towns and communities must go down unless the people feel a greater necessity in supporting the local press. They must give a more liberal patronage—pay up more punctually, or the west will soon be nearly or entirely depopulated of newspapers, and printing offices.

Letter from the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE ROCK, September 25, 1858.

FRIEND FURNAS:

Since my last from the Bridge, I have each morning and evening been more forcibly impressed (as we are daily increasing our altitude) by the appearance of the comet, which—like the Star in the East, to the Wise Men Journeying to the Cradle of the Babe of Bethlehem, as a beacon to us—has made its appearance in the West, about 7 o'clock P. M. and in the east about 4 o'clock A. M.—Some 3 weeks the tail of this luminary appears to the naked eye, to be about two feet in length. It has steadily increased, until this morning, it appeared about fifteen feet in length. We are enabled to distinguish it more clearly from our elevated position, and our vision being materially aided by the purity of the atmosphere. We now breathe the most wholesome atmosphere on the globe. Aided by instruments we could here be enabled to ascertain all about the movements of this dread monster, in its Mazeppa flight, should it get astray some pleasant evening, and attempt to impede our progress. I hope it may first come in contact with Fremont's Peak. I was apprehensive it might take a notion to give battle to Laromie's Peak, but I presume that treading the ground immortalized from being pressed by the hand of the Mule and Grasshopper hero, will redound more to the glory of this long tailed monster, than it will to the point of securing the positions you take, the chips fall where they may."

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The loss of stock is reported as being enormous. One Government train that passed forward early in the season lost seventy-five head of mules. Large numbers of dead cattle line the road.

We have just overhauled a train three months from Leavenworth, sub-contractors. As regards the road agents of the

Company, we cannot find them—have seen but one since we left.

We have lost three steers, two died, one killed by Indians. More strayed. We started with fourteen extra ones, and now have over thirty. Our Captain has himself shot as high as fifty-five steers in one day, with old horse shoes or anything he could pick up. This, with care and attention in driving, watering, grazing, &c., accounts for our lossing none. Train twenty-seven is traveling near us; has lost no stock of note,

At the bridge the Assistant Quarter Master of that station unloaded six wagons of oats for us. We had over-hauled the loading in all the other trains. We now travel with greater facility.

At the bridge several companies of U. S. troops are in very good quarters for the winter.

Dates from Sacramento to the 12th of August, report the mines yielding a rich return.

Great distress is anticipated in the Frazier river and Colville mines, in consequence of the great rush to that quarter, and the scarcity of provisions when they get snowed in.

Respectfully. WYREKA.

WYREKA.