

Who is to Blame?

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, "T," writing from Council Bluffs, Iowa, under date October 26th, speaks of "dull times in Omaha," the "dilapidated condition of the Capitol Building," "Mental imbecility of Legislators," "Ruined credit of Nebraska," and such like, and closes by saying:

"I was told by persons in Omaha, who knew the blighting effects of such laws upon their prosperity, that a majority of the members felt a personal interest in their passage, as they were individually heavy debtors."

We have no objection to "T," or any straggling scribbler saying what they please in regard to Nebraska, as their own opinions; but what we object to, is "persons in Omaha" aiding in giving circulation and credit to such libellous reports. We have frequently read similar paragraphs given on the authority of "persons in Omaha," and seen many indirect insinuations in the columns of at least one of their city papers, to the same effect. Why such a course is practiced, we are really at a loss to imagine. They do not injure the individual or individuals desired to be "cut," because no one man is singled out; but a sweeping assertion is made, including, of course, all, thus inflicting a stigma upon the character of every member of the Legislature, and, consequently, the whole Territory.

Now, as to a "majority of the members," having or feeling a "personal interest," in the passage of any relief laws, because "individually heavy debtors." So far as our knowledge extends, we know of but barely a single member of the past Legislature who would likely become the recipient of any relief measures, and that man was a resident of Omaha—and we wish to be understood as making the reference through no feelings of unkindness or disrespect, towards one overtaken by misfortune—and we know that he would not, even under the circumstances, attempt to legislate for his "personal interest" to the detriment of his constituents at large.

As we have before said, there was a "home demand" for relief from the beleaguering oppression of non-resident creditors, coming up from every quarter of the Territory, and as to the necessity of such relief, there was but one opinion, and that was it should be granted. The great question was how can it be affected and not impair the creditor's rights. Of course there was a diversity of opinions, as will be upon all such questions, and consequently, it was unreasonable to expect that any member of the Legislature could have the pleasure of voting for a Bill that exactly suited his notions or the notions of his constituents individually. The present one, as evinced by its passage, came the nearest suiting a majority, and if it does not work well can be repealed at any subsequent session. As we have before stated, it simply adds another court term to the proceedings which gives to the debtor an extension of six months—a law that was in force in Missouri for a number of years, and we are not aware that it "destroyed" her "credit." It was introduced into the Nebraska Legislature by a gentleman who is himself a large creditor, and a gentleman of fine legal attainments and experience.

Who Will be Judge?

It appears to be very generally believed that Judge Black is to be our next Governor. This being the case, who will be his successor, is a question very naturally presenting itself. We know not who is thought of. There will undoubtedly be plenty of aspirants, and we will not pretend to mention any name, but will suggest two points for consideration, viz: that the person be a resident of Nebraska, and that he be a young lawyer.—As to the first, no resident will dispute with us. As to the second, we, of course, do not mean a mere student, with no reading, comparatively, or practical knowledge. But we mean a young lawyer; one who has not already attained a name, a fame, an advanced position, and a fortune in, and through his profession. We have noticed in all professions, that men placed in positions of trust, honor or profit, with all these before them, and yet to attain, make much more efficient, faithful, attentive and industrious officers, than those older, and who have already become possessed of all those distinctions which stimulate young men to persevere and excel. There might be a hundred reasons given in detail, but we will not enlarge.

Looking Ahead—The Boston Traveller

an Opposition paper, usually has an eye to the windward, and now evidently foresees the defeat of sectionalism in 1860. It admits the democrats are "sensible," and adds: "It is one of the felicities of the Democratic party that it generally gets beaten at the right time, and becomes wiser under the rod. It has a vast vitality, and is so hard to kill that its destruction is a thing that is never thought to be possible."

The returns of the election in New York

for Governor foot up as follows: For Morgan 235,657; Parker 217,914; Barrows 57,511; Smith (64 counties) 4,385. Morgan over Parker, 28,643.

Correspondence from the Capital.

Omaha, Nebraska, Nov. 29, 1858.

NOTARIES.

Much inquiry is made respecting the requirements of the new law which was passed by the last legislature, respecting the duties of Notaries Public in this Territory. And as the law has not been published, the information required may be sufficiently gleaned from this communication to answer present purposes. All Notaries now in office can continue to hold their positions until the first of January next, when their terms will cease.

Those desiring to obtain commissions after the first of January will be required to obtain certificates of qualifications and character from the Judge of the district in which they reside, which must accompany the bond.

The number of notaries to each county is limited by the late act, and cannot extend beyond ten, and in the majority of those steps at five.

It was said at the expiration of the session, that the laws would all be published and ready for delivery in six weeks, if so, the law can be referred to before the terms of Notaries expire.

The reason for enacting a new law, containing different provisions, in reference to numbers, was, that there appeared to be a superabundance of Notaries in every town and county in the Territory, and to such an extent that confusion instead of convenience was the result.

WARRANTS.

Since the passage of the Revenue law which allows all Territorial taxes to be discharged with Territorial warrants, and County taxes with County warrants, and City taxes with City warrants and City Scrip, there has been a rapid rise and a ready sale, especially in warrants given by the Territory, and a reasonable percentage on the others.

Territorial Warrants are selling here now at forty-five cents on the dollar, and appear difficult to obtain even at those figures.

Capitalists are making purchases of all that can conveniently be found in the market, and consider the investments as safe, and calculated to yield them a handsome profit, and timely return of the principal and interest. County warrants are also looking up and are certainly a source from which a respectable percentage may be obtained.

THE GOLD MINES.

A young gentleman returned from the Auriferous Regions of Western Nebraska, a day or two since, bringing with him letters and samples of the dust which he procured with his own hands, and answers inquirers that there is no doubt as to the abundance of the precious ore.—He said there were about four hundred in the mines when he left, and he met twice that number along the road pushing encouragingly forward for their golden destination.

Some speculators are reported to be among the advance companies, and already cities have sprung into existence, with the usual squatters' cabins reared therein, as the commencement of the rise, progress and expected future golden prospect of accumulated fortunes.

Preparations are being actively made for security and comfort during the winter, and prospecting has continued until they have satisfied themselves that gold exists at least for a range of over a hundred miles within the limits of Nebraska. What is to be the result of all this excitement, no one is capable for the present of fathoming. The whole country is evidently exhibiting symptoms of the Yellow fever and persons are restless and anxiously awaiting a convenient and suitable season for their western exit.

Our towns and country are apparently to loose a large portion of their population for a short time, if not permanently, thereby giving way to a different and new class of citizens who are seeking western homes, fortunes, and rapid speculations, in the rise of now depreciated property. The gentleman reports the roads good, and the small streams well bridged, with but few difficulties or obstructions to encounter in accomplishing the journey of six hundred miles, that being near the distance from Omaha to the gold mines.

Dealers of every kind and description are preparing for the supply of emigrants in the spring, both at home and on the road, and in the mines, which will necessarily result in the accumulation of large stocks of groceries and provisions, and every article desirable for the trip.

LARIMIE TERRITORY.

Inasmuch as it is in serious contemplation to proceed immediately to accomplish the early organization of Larimie Territory, including the western portion of Nebraska and Kansas, it may not be improper to set forth what may be considered as appropriate boundaries as the limit of jurisdiction for the new government. Let it be bounded on the south by the Arkansas river, on the east by longitude one hundred and one, on the north by the North fork of Platte River, and on the west by the summit of the Rocky mountains. That boundary will include an average, north and south of about two hundred and forty miles, east and west, of three hundred and sixty, making an area approximating eighty-six thousand square miles.

This will include the mines already

discovered on Medicine Row, Pole Creek, South Platte, and Cherry Creek, and indeed the entire auriferous region of western Nebraska. There is much of the country that is well adapted to agriculture, with an abundance of timber of an excellent quality, suited to all practical purposes, which, like other western Territories, is confined to the borders of the streams and elevated portions of the country.

A variety of excellent wild fruit is found in the high lands of Larimie Territory. Also game in abundance, consisting of deer, bear, antelope, and buffalo, besides much small game which adds much to the luxuries of the table, and which will detract much from the troubles of the epicurean in that new country.

Within the boundaries of the proposed Territory there is already a population of from a thousand to fifteen hundred inhabitants, nearly all of whom are legal voters.

WESTERN EXCHANGE BANK.

This institution is again making an effort for recuperation. A new organization has taken place, and M. F. Shinn is elected President in the place of Thomas Benton, Jr. They have agreed to, and are now paying twenty per cent on deposits, every three months, the news of which is undoubtedly glad tidings to many who have had their means locked up beyond their control. No money in bills will be issued until the bank can be again placed on a firm and sure foundation.

FORKISH.

A company of gentlemen in Council Bluffs have united their capital and efforts for the purpose of packing a large quantity of pork during the winter, and are offering five dollars per hundred for hogs, and the prospects are that they will get their share at that price.

Since navigation has closed, and it has been discovered that there is but a small portion of salt in the county, and the probabilities appearing that they may need all that can be conveniently obtained, they have had runners gathering up the quantities on hand at the different towns.

CAPITOLIUM.

(Correspondence of the Advertiser.)

PERU, Nov. 25, '58.

FRIEND FURNAS—

I have seen several letters, written by "Capitolium," which, to say the least, I think do not give a full account of the matters of which they treat. There also appears to be a misunderstanding with some of the people in regard to what is called the Stay Law; also with regard to what action was taken on the "Homestead Bill," the Bank Bill, the printing contract, the election of printer, &c., &c. I desire, through the medium of the Advertiser, to lay before the public a number of short articles upon the subjects just mentioned, and will be under obligations to you if you will publish them.

First, then, with regard to Special Legislation, without referring to the several direct and indirect charges that have been made, by "Capitolium" and others. I will state the fact that the impression is tried to be made, that, as a general thing, in the Legislature, the Republicans, or the opposition to Buchanan Democracy, favored all kinds and any amount of special Legislation, and the so-called Democracy opposed it. Now, nothing is further from the truth than all statements tending that way, or calculated to convey such an idea. It is true, at the commencement of the session, Mr. Rankin introduced a resolution in the House, postponing the consideration of all local matters till certain general laws were disposed of; which I opposed, though I did not discover that it was in any way considered at the time as a party test. My reasons for opposing it were, first, because the Council had no such rule, and were passing special bills all the time, and sending them into the House, and they were accumulating on our hands; and no general laws having been matured by the committees at that time, so that the House could act on them. I thought that it was then proper, when we had plenty of time, (the House adjourning for more than a week without sitting over two or three hours a day,) to carefully consider, and closely examine all bills of a private or special nature, and not put them off till near the close of the session, and then bring them in like a flood, and pass them without consideration, which I am sorry to say was the case with regard to some bills.

I had several bills that I desired to pass and though they were special—having reference only to my county—still I did not consider them the less important to my constituents. Among them was one bill defining the boundaries of Nemaha County so as to include McKissic's Island and the upper part of the Bottom.

But the resolution passed, and stood as the rule of the House, till the session was more than half gone, when it was set aside on motion of Mr. Fleming, of Richardson county, a consistent democrat and a talented man. But, the "certain general laws" had not all been passed and were not, even at the end of the session. Then came the flood of special legislation that had been dammed up for so long a time.

The most obnoxious laws in the whole batch that were passed, were, as a general thing, introduced first into the Democratic Council, and passed, and then, in the House, supported and voted for, by

the so-called Democratic members. To specify a bill that passed both Houses and became a law, originating, I believe, in the Council, I will mention the appropriation of \$500 out of the Territorial treasury to repair a bridge in Douglas county, across the Elkhorn; and Steinberger, a member of the House was appointed the commissioner, to receive and expend the money. A strong Buchanan Democrat is Steinberger.

Just here let me ask a question which "Capitolium," or some good Democrat who voted for this appropriation, may answer if they see fit. If our Territory in four years under Democratic (so-called) rule, has got in debt twenty thousand dollars, without repairing or building any bridges or roads, how much will it be in debt at the end of four years from now, following up the same democratic rule of repairing and building all the bridges necessary, to say nothing of the thousand and one that will be asked for that are not necessary?

There were other measures brought forward and supported by the said Democracy equally obnoxious, while there was no bill brought forward by a Republican or Opposition member, of a private or special nature that was liable to any particular objection. And it is equally true that all the special legislation, a large majority were introduced by the Council, as was also the said Bank Bill, of which we have heard so much, and of which I propose to say something in the future.

Now, I do not say that these obnoxious measures were supported unanimously by the Democrats, because I believe there were some exceptions; and could I remember I would give them. But the journals will clearly show the reverse of what has been frequently charged and insinuated in various quarters.

In my next I shall take up the printing question, and the election of public printer.

S. G. DAILY.

Although differing from Mr. Daily, politically, we are disposed to be liberal, and when our columns are not crowded too much, give him an opportunity to imitate the turkey-hen under which the boy put forty eggs—spread himself. We shall, however, reserve the right at all times, to comment upon, criticize, or reject, as we may feel inclined or see proper.

In the above article, Mr. Daily is mistaken where he is speaking of the rule precluding special legislation says, "the Council had no such rule." There was such a rule adopted in the Council immediately after the introduction of the Criminal Code, and rigidly observed until the Code was disposed of.

In regard to the "obnoxious bill introduced in the Democratic Council," viz. "a joint resolution appropriating \$500 to repair the military bridge across Elkhorn," we, as one voting for it, say, that while we feel as sore as Mr. Daily, or any one else, over the fact that in all appropriations heretofore made by Government to this Territory, not one dollar has been spent south of the Platte River, we could not resist the conviction of the correctness of the principle, and the appropriation. Government appropriates large sums of money, and builds a road through, or for the benefit of the Territory of Nebraska—knowing nothing of our local prejudices and bickerings—a fresher or fire sweeps away or endangers a valuable bridge, and we throw ourselves back on our dignity, and say, "Oh, well, the general Government built that, let them repair it." We ask whether the very appropriate answer of the Government would not be: "Look here, you Nebraskians, we have not only given you the money with which to make your roads, but have made them for you, and left them in good condition, and now, if you cannot keep them in repair, don't ask us for any more money or roads." We ask, in all seriousness, would not such be a sensible and natural answer?

It will be further recollected that there was pending with this joint resolution, another one, asking Congress for an appropriation for the construction of a wagon road from the Platte to the Kansas line. It would not have looked very consistent, in one breath to refuse a small appropriation to repair a road already built by General Government, and in the next ask for an appropriation for the construction of new road.

But, says one, "don't you believe the citizens of Omaha should have repaired that Elkhorn bridge?" Yes, sir, we do; but their failing to do it, was laying the whole Territory exposed to censure from the General Government, upon whom alone we are to depend for such assistance. And we believe, further, had that Military Road been constructed, and running from any point south of the Platte, there would have been too much pride and enterprise among the citizens to have asked an appropriation from an already impoverished Territorial treasury.—Ed.

The "Layman's Advocate," is the title of a new paper just started in New York. It is designed to urge the claims of the laity to a participation in the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is just the kind of sheet needed, and if judiciously conducted will be the means of hastening a necessary change in the economy of the church.

Thermometer 23 below zero yesterday.

Annexation.

Since the appearance of our article on this subject last week, the question has been talked over by every body in this region, and we have heard of but very few men who oppose it.

We learn from one of our townsmen just from Nebraska City, that this project is all the talk there, and everybody is in favor of it. We also learn from prominent citizens of Richardson and Pawnee counties that there too, the majority of the citizens favor annexation.

Petitions are in circulation, which is all well enough; but we suggest the calling of a convention, or mass meeting at which there can be more of an interchange of views—more of an understanding among the people.

Since the above was in type, a meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity was called, on the subject of annexation, the proceedings of which will be found in another column.

A vote was taken at the recent election in New York upon the question of holding a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. Full returns have not been received, but it is believed that a majority have voted against the proposition.

From Washington.

We extract the following paragraphs relative to Nebraska from the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. The writer, while he has the point at issue relative to the Public Printing controversy, has jumbled up the parties or papers contending, terribly, as will be seen by those familiar with the circumstances:

"I understand that Judge Black, of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, will probably succeed Wm. A. Richardson as Governor of that Territory. Such I know to be Mr. Buchanan's wishes, but he hesitates as to the propriety of bestowing any more patronage upon Pennsylvania—Judge Black, I understand, is from the Pittsburgh district. As, however, it would be vacating one office to fill another, or in other words, only changing a position, I am inclined to believe that Judge B. will be the new Governor. The President says he will not appoint until after the meeting of Congress, in just time for his successor to reach the Territory by the first of January, when Governor Richardson's resignation takes effect.

"The proprietors of the Nebraska City News and the Brownville Advocate [Advertiser], have gotten into a squabble over the printing spoils in the Territory. Mr. Morton, the proprietor of the Advocate, [News], being Secretary of the Territory, claims the right to designate the public printer to print the Territorial laws, and has accordingly designated his own press, which he pretends to have sold to his brother. The Legislature believing they had the right to elect their own printer, elected the proprietor of the Nebraska City News, [Nebraska Advertiser.] The question at issue has been referred to Washington for settlement. How it will be disposed of I am unable to say, though I understand that precedent is in favor of the Legislature."

A Republican Reply to Seward's Speech.

There are Republicans at the North who are speaking out. The New Hampshire Statesman is one, and just now says: "Now let us inquire, in the name of common sense, of what avail is it to prove by statistics that we pay three-fourths of all the revenue of the government, while southern consumers are our largest consumers? Of what avail is it to prove to the satisfaction of every politician, that we supply the South with all that they wear, from a top-knot to a shoe latchet; with all that they use, of every article; from a steam engine to a friction match, when this very necessity feeds our manufacturers? The South is as necessary to the North as the North is to the South. Massachusetts annually makes millions of dollars worth of shoes. The South is her best customer. When the shoe business declines, gaunt hanger stalks through the streets of her flourishing villages.

New England is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton. We buy the raw material of the South, and pay in goods. When our spindles cease to whirl, the operatives are threatened with starvation. It is the spirit of a hyena that bites the hand that feeds it. It is high time to cultivate fraternal feeling between the different sections of our country. Neither commerce, manufactures, nor agriculture can flourish, while the two hostile portions of our country endeavor to injure and cripple each other. Suppose we succeed in convincing the South of their dependence on us for all they eat, and wear, and use, and thus stimulate them to establish manufactures for themselves, or divert their trade into other channels, are we gainers by the process?

Suppose we prove that they are indebted to us for all their literature and all their teachers, and thus rouse their hostility to our books and teachers, are we benefited in anywise? No good has come or ever will come from this crimination and re-crimination. It neither strengthens the party, nor hastes the downfall of slavery. We hold that every State has the right to determine what institution it will adopt.

Why, then, hoist the banner of "No more slave States," when the very corner stone of our political fabric rests on the principle that a majority of the people of every State, new or old, shall decide what question for itself?

We shall be glad to hear all New England, and all the free States, and all the States of the Union, respond "Amen," to this.

The census of Spain has been approved by the Queen, and is to be published. The number of inhabitants is put down at 15,464,330.

Territorial Printer.

Much has been said in relation to the Territorial printer in Nebraska. At the recent session of the Legislature, R. W. Furnas, was duly elected to that important position, and he will, without doubt, when the matter is fairly examined into, be continued as public printer, and the action of the Legislature sustained. No man in Nebraska, from what we can learn, has any higher claim upon it than Mr. Furnas, and certainly none deserve it more. Since his advent into Nebraska he has labored unceasingly, both mentally and physically, for the best interests of the Territory, and probably no single man has done more than he, and we regard it but an act of justice on the part of the Legislature, to award him the Public Printing, Milton S. Reynolds, of the Nebraska City News, to the contrary, notwithstanding.—Holt County (Mo.) News.

Seward Replated.

The Cincinnati Commercial, the organ of Governor Chase, of Ohio, closes a review of Seward's recent speech of Rochester, with the following very significant but very just remarks of the distinguished New Yorker:

"With this speech as an antecedent, his election to the Presidency, if he is elected, will result from some enormous crime, weakness or folly of the opposite party or its candidate, and not from any strength of his own. He will not be a safe man for any party to nominate; for the time is past when doctrines such as he enunciates are to find a paying demand anywhere in the American Union."

Chess.

Paul Morphy has played 117 games in Europe of which he has won 88, lost 15, and drawn 14—a pretty clean score for Young America to run up against the old country. Good for Mr. M.

Twenty weekly papers in the Middle States, now have columns devoted exclusively to chess.

The Chess Monthly, a fine Magazine, soon announces a new volume. It is under the supervision of Paul Morphy and Daniel Willaust Fiske. No chess player should be without it. Terms \$3 a year. Address Chess Monthly, 49 Nassau street, New York.

The Star of Empire.

Broadway is getting to be, in fact, is, the great arena of the Hat Trade in St. Louis. Keevil is the Magnate who wields the scepter, and his Hall of the Great Hat, is the Throne of Empire. Keevil acts every part of his career nobly.

Among the vows that a man has made at Japan when he is married, is that he will find plenty of tea and rice for his wife during her life.

Annexation of "South Platte," Nebraska, to Kansas.

A meeting of the citizens of Brownville and vicinity, was called on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., to take into consideration the expediency of calling a convention of the people of South Platte portion of Nebraska, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of their views in regard to annexation to Kansas.

The meeting was organized by appointing Hon. RICHARD BROWN President and O. B. HEWETT Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The question of annexing that portion of Nebraska situated South of the Platte River to the Territory of Kansas, is beginning seriously to agitate the public mind; and

Whereas, The measure is one which so materially concerns the interest of the people of that section of Nebraska as to merit their prompt and serious consideration; and

Whereas, We, the citizens of Brownville and of Nemaha county, deem it desirable that a conference of the people of "South Platte" should be held, and an interchange of views and feelings upon that subject should be had, and, further, that a time and place for holding such conference should be appointed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people of every county of South Platte Nebraska be and hereby are invited to meet in Convention, to be held at the city of Brownville, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D., 1859, for the purpose of interchanging views, and obtaining the sense of the people of that section of Nebraska upon the proposed annexation to Kansas.

Resolved, That we do earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens the importance of such a convention being held, and that, in selecting Brownville as the point for holding it, we are influenced only by considerations of centrality and local convenience to the whole of South Platte.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of other counties, that they do immediately take steps to secure a representation in the proposed convention; and that the citizens of Nemaha county be requested to meet on Wednesday the 15th inst., at Peru, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the South Platte Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Advertiser and Journal of Brownville, and that all papers favorable to the proposed convention be requested to copy them.

Resolved, That R. W. FURNAS be chosen to correspond with individuals in the several counties south of the Platte in Nebraska in regard to the said convention.

R. BROWN, Pres.

O. B. HEWETT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

It is desired that there be a full attendance of the members of Brownville Lodge, No. 5, at their Lodge Room, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Masonic Notice.

Business of importance requires a general attendance of Nemaha Valley Lodge, on Saturday evening the 15th T. W. BEDFORD Sec'y.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY Crane & Hill,

Table with market prices for various goods like Flour, Corn Meal, Oats, Sugar, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2, 1858.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Corn, Flour, etc.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 7, 1858.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Corn, Flour, etc.

Brownville Mail Arrangements.

Articles—Daily (Sundays excepted) at five A. M. Depart—Daily (Sundays excepted) at half past eight, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Articles—Tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Depart—On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Articles—On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Depart—On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FORT KEARNEY MAIL.

Leaves—Brownville, on the first of every month reaching Ft. Kearney on every day; leaving Ft. Kearney on the 10th.

PERU MAIL.

Leaves—Brownville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock, A. M.

ARRIVES AT BROWNVILLE, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock, A. M. to 12, M. and from 1 P. M. to 6, P. M.

Masonic Lodge Meeting

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, meets at Masonic Hall over M'Alister & Pann's Store on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE MEETING.

Brownville Lodge, No. 4, meets over Thursday evening, at the Hall over M'Alister & Pann's store.

Opinions of Distinguished BUSINESS MEN.

Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your calling or occupation may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and effectually in some shape or other, in the most judicious manner. I freely confess that what success I have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to any other cause combined. There may possibly be some who will object to my saying so, but I cannot well conceive what they are.—P. T. BARSKY.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long—to be the great medium of success in business, and to be the grandest of all. And I have made it a rule, to advertise in the Advertiser, in the Journal, a long experience has proved me not to regret any time spent in well laid out; and by keeping my business constantly before the public, has secured me the success that otherwise would have lost.—STRENGTH GIBBARD.

Whatever success I may have had in business, I owe mainly to constant advertising, and I deem it good policy to advertise long in the same paper. From a close observation, I am fully convinced that it is impossible to make much headway in any branch of commerce, without the facilities which the Press alone can give.—JACOB RIDGWAY.

My motto through life has been—work and advertise. In business advertising, you will find a philosopher's stone that turns whatever it touches to gold. I have advertised much, both in the weekly and daily papers; nor have I found that those of the largest amount of circulation are the most beneficial to me.—JOHN J. ASTON.

Advertise! Advertise! Advertise! This is the life of trade, and standing advertisements, you will find will prove the most remunerative, at least I have found it so, during my business career thus far; for should you withhold, but a single week from the paper in which you are concerned, you are sure to lose some business which you would have had, had you not been so remiss.—WILLIAM GRAY.

Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines, but we now give an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it, but because we are personally believers that Dr. Ayer's Pills are the best medicine for the age, and one of the best physicians and Chemists of the age, and we have known from experience that his Cherry-Foetida Pills are the best medicine for the cure of Gonorrhoea, and have given it to our family with untiring success. We therefore give it to our friends, and our neighbors who have tried these Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—Democrat, Clinton Co., Ohio.