THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1859.

The Wrong Spirit.

It is to be regretted that in a matter so important to any people as that of annexation to the residents of South Platte, there should be found men, acting from any other principle than that of a desire to arrive at honest and unbiased conclusions, and a fair untrammelled expression of the wishes of the whole people interested. As we have before stated, our object in agitating this subject was to secure an expression of residents of South Platte, and with a determination as a journalist, to urge a compliance on the part of Congress with that expression, be it which way it might. We entertained, and do yet, the most lively feelings in favor of the project; and the more investigation we give, the more we are confirmed in the opinion that incalculable benefits will be conferred upon us by annexation. We have, therefore, labored to disseminate our views, throwing aside political and personal preferences or prejudices, keeping an eye only upon the welfare and prosperity of the country we have chosen as our future home.

When a preliminary meeting was held in this city—the first, we believe, South of the Platte—it was composed of citizens entertainig views on both sides of the question, desiring investigation and light. At that meeting a preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the following are extracts:

"*Whereas;* The question of annexing that portion of Nebraska situated South of the Platte River to the Territory of Kansas, is begining 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 attend 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 of 'South Platte' 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."

The object of the Convention was to secure an "interchange of views," and of "obtaining the sense of the people."

As the Corresponding Secretary, appointed at that preliminary meeting, we sent out over 300 circulars promiscuously, not knowing who were for or against annexation, but urging attendance by those entertaining views on either side.

The people met in this and other counties, irrespective of their views on *annexation*. When an expression was had in Otoe County, and found to be in favor of annexation, the opponents refused further to act in conjunction, but choose to act separately and independently, with no other purpose we imagine than to create confusion in the minds of those at Washington who are to act upon this question. The meeting in Otoe, referred to, appointed Delegates to the Brownville Convention, reflecting the views of the majority of the citizens. The opponents of annexation withdrew and appointed another set of delegates—who had not, however, the boldness to appear on the 5th. Another Convention was, by the seceeders called "*of the people South of Platte, opposed to annexation,*" to meet at Nebraska City, on the 1st. A few persons from four counties met at a private residence in Nebraska City, and the proceedings then had is heralded forth as the "VOICE OF SOUTH PLATTE."

We have prefaced at length the point we wished to make, that the facts might all be seen at a glance: and now we submit to any intelligent mind; are not the opposition endeavoring to thwart, rather than secure the honest, fair, untrammelled expression of the people? Is the motto "*rule or ruin*" the one that should prompt men to action, in a matter fraught with such vital importance, both for the present and the future, as the one now under the consideration of people South of the Platte.

Let the honest expression of the people as given in the South Platte Convention, go up and be acted on by Congress. Then if an annexation act be passed by Congress, let that be submitted to a popular vote of the people, both in Kansas and South Platte Nebraska, for their ratification or rejection, and all cheerfully abide the result. As an advocate of annexation, and aside from our oft expressed views in favor of the principles of Popular Sovereignty, we have nothing to fear as to success by submitting this question to a vote of the people. We are satisfied that to-day, aggregately, South Platte stands two to one in faver of annexation, with a continued increase by investigation.

Away, say we, with such scheming, wire-pulling, and manouvering in matters like this, and only prompted by insignificant political aspirants; and shame on the men who so far forget themselves and the interests of their neighbors as to resort to such.

What Next?

Certain opponents of annexation blessed with a superabundance of philanthropy and magnanimity, and possessed of a sudden and overflowing love for "North Platte" are now on a fresh scent. They want a *Territorial Convention!* We suppose should they fail in getting a *suitable* expression thus—and we should not be at all surprised that disappointment visited them from that direction—the next step will be to invite Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri to participate. *Such things have happened.*

While we think—and presume no one else seriously entertains different views—that North Platte has no more business to meddle in this matter, than has northern Missouri, or Iowa: yet we are of the opinion that were this question submitted to a vote of the citizens North of Platte, the result would be about "nip and tuck." Omaha, and her influence would of course oppose, for the purpose of retaining the Capital, while the interests west and north of that, would be in favor, in hope of eventually getting the Capital, or having it more central.

Hon. Fenner Ferguson.

Our indefatigable Delegate, Hon. FENNER FERGUSON, is working faithfully for the interests of his constituency. We notice by late Congressional proceedings, that he has introduced the following bills:

A bill to provide for two additional Land Districts,

A bill for the relief of the City of Omaha,

A bill granting to each actual settler, who occupies and cultivates the same, a homestead of 160 acres of land.

A bill to pay the expenses of the late extra session of the Legislature.

A bill to authorize the sale of school sections, 16 and 36.

A bill granting public lands for a geological survey of Nebraska.

A bill to enable the city of Omaha to enter lands within her corporate limits.

A bill establising an additional judicial district in the Territory of Nebraska, to be called the Laramie district and to provide for the appointment of a judge to preside therein.

A bill for the relief of John B. Bennett and William Bennett.

A bill for the relief of John B. Motley.

A bill to donate lands to the University of Nebraska.

We know not what are the detailed provisions of the bill relative to School lands; but we respectfully suggest that *control* only of those lands be obtained, and not *sales* ordered or authorized. The School lands will be of much more advantage as a source of revenue for school purposes if held on to, and only *leased* for the present, and until they become much more valuable.

Judge FERGUSON has proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him, and should he, under all the circumstances surrounding him—the session short, and various important measures of a national character to occupy the attention of Congress—succeed in engineering through, even what bills he has already introduced, he will have accomplished a herculean and almost unparalleled task, which should not fail to render him endeared to, and highly popular with Nebraskians as a faithful and industrious public servant.

They want his Blood.

The increasing popularity of Judge DOUGLAS, and the enthusiasm manifested all over the country, from the extreme North to the extreme South, with the masses of the people, has so chagrined other Presidential aspirants and their friends, who having failed to kill off the "Little Giant" by other expedients, are now plotting a resort to the *code duello.* The following we extract from a recent Washington letter:

"While the whole country is on the tiptoe of expectation in regard to Senator Douglas, and cities are vieing with each other to see which can show him the most distinguished honor—while even the asperities of party give way, North and South, before the unexampled contest for the right, is it not shameful that here, in the capital of our great Union, a spirit should continue to be manifested at war with these enthusiastic popular demonstrations? A wild hallucination has settled down upon those in this city who assume to speak for the National Administration. The more the people applaud the more these arrogant few resist and plot. The last exhibition is a foregone conclusion to put Senator Douglas, on his arrival here, into such a position as may compel him to send or accept a challenge to fight a duel. I need not particularize, but the letters of certain individuals, lately published, clearly point to this end.—Let us ask, in all candor, whether there has not been enough of this savage malignity? Stephen A. Douglas is at this moment public property. He cannot justify himself to his country by permitting any one to force him into a personal fight. It is unnecessary that he should prove that he is a man of courage. His whole life has shown that. Hence, it is his duty to bear himself in such manner, on his arrival here, as will put men to the shame who are thirsting for his blood. The people will take care of them.

☞ Our friends in this county and in the States, who have aided in making handsome additions to our subscription list, will please accept our thanks.

The Hargus Case.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska, in the case of Hargus, of Nebraska City, indicted for murder, has made the following decision:

SUPREME COURT, TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,
December Term, A. D., 1858.

The Territory of Nebraska, ags Simpson Hargus.

And now this case came on to be heard upon the assignment of errors, and the arguments of counsel, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, do find that there is error in the proceedings and Judgement of the District Court of the Second Judicial District herein, that the Statute providing for the punishment of the crime of manslaughter, which was in force at the time of the commission of the offense charged, was unconditionally repealed before the trial and judgement in the said District Court, it is therefore

Ordered, and adjudged by this Court, that the judgement of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in this case, be, and it is hereby reversed. and that the defendant, Simpson Hargus, be discharged from custody.

Stage Route to the Mines.

A portion of the company in the employ of the Brownville and Cherry Creek Stage Co., for the purpose of putting in thorough repair the road from this city to the intersection of the Leavenworth and Ft. Kearney road, have just returned, and report matters connected with this enterprise, in the most flattering condition. The road is on a direct route, and abundantly supplied with water and timber.—For the first hundred miles, the country is settled, and an abundance of corn for the supply of stock can be had. The only important streams to be crossed are the Big Nemaha and Big Blue; the former is already provided with a good, substantial bridge, and the latter has a rock bottom, and banks remarkably easy of ascent and descent. The company have not decided whether to cross the Blue at Beatrice, or beyond Austin. Both places are making preparations for the immediate bridging of that stream.

We will give further information, perhaps, in our next issue.

Indian Outrage,

We learn by Messrs. Brown and Coleman, who have just returned from a trip in the interior, that a most hellish outrage was committed in Gage county, on Christmas day, by a number of Indians representing themselves as Pawnees, but who are supposed to have been Otoes.

It seems that a Mr. Patton, residing in Gage county, beyond the Blue river, came into the settlements on the Missouri river for supplies, and left his family, wife and three small children, in charge of a young man in his employ. A day or two after his departure some eight or ten Indians came to the residence of Mr. Patton, and demanded something to eat. Mrs. Patton gave them some food, after eating which, all but three of them went out of the house. One of the three remaining Indians rudely seized Mrs. Patton, who resented the insult by a stunning blow with a heavy fire shovel; the three villianous devils then seized the woman, and in turn violated her person, in the presence of the young man left to protect the family. The Indians then stole and drove off all the sheep belonging to Patton—fifteen or twenty—and fled. Mrs. Patton with her children, who were without shoes, immediately started on foot for the nearest settlement, a distance of ten miles.—The outrage having been committed late in the afternoon, it was quite late at night when she and her little ones reached a neighbors, and strange to say, the children's feet were not seriously frozen.

This is one of the most revolting and and blood-stirring outrages ever committed on the Nebraska frontier, and should be punished with the severest penalty—one that will learn the villians a lesson never to be forgotten. It is useless to imagine the feelings of the husband on his return. He ought never to get through shooting Indians, and the booby in whose care the family was left, merits only contempt.

Boundary of Kansas.

We see that Hon. M. J. PARROTT, Delegate from Kansas, has introduced a bill to change the northern boundary of Kansas, making the Platte river in Nebraska said line. The bill was read first and second time and referred to the committee on Territories, where it will undoubtedly remain until South Platte is heard from.

Governorship of Nebraska.

The Washington Star of a late date, says: "It is thought "on the avenue," that the Hon. SAMUEL BLACK, one of the United States judges for Nebraska, will be appointed Governor of that Territory, and that his present position will be filled by a prominent citizen of Georgia, whose friends are pressing him for it."

Judge Black passed through this city, on his way to Washington, on Wednesday the 5th inst.

Personal.

We had the pleasure last week of meeting and forming the acquaintance of our fellow "Knight of the Quill," J. DAWSON, Esq., Editor of the Wyoming Post. He was a Delegate to the South Platte Convention, and is "Right on the Goose." Mr. DAWSON was one of the original proprietors of Wyoming, and has done much to advance the interests of that nature favored town. "May his his shadow never grow less."

Annexation in Kansas.

From some cause or other we have received but few Kansas exchanges within the last few months. The Leavenworth *Herald*, Topeka *Tribune*, White Cloud *Chief*, and *Highlander*, are all strongly in favor of the project. The following we clip from the last *Highlander:*

"Between southern Nebraska and Kansas there has always existed the best of feeling, and a warm sympathy, the fruit of it, is constantly augmenting, from the unity of purposes and objects inspiring the minds of the people inhabiting both sides of the *air-line* which unites—not separates us.

One in purpose, one in feeling and one in everything but *name*, there exists no valid reason why South Platte Nebraska, and Kansas should not be represented in the Halls of our National Legislature by the same voice, and guarded by the same arm. No reason why her representatives should not have a place in our Capitol Halls, urging her interests and ours in the same breath.

United, we enter at once the National Confederacy, a young, powerful and beautiful State, rich in all the elements of success and prosperity, with a glorious destiny before us, and an influence in the Councils of the nation commensurate with our wealth and rank.

We hope this agitation will not end here. There are interest too important, and responsibilities too heavy, to let this question remain, without considering it well and faithfully. Whatever of advantage there is to the people of Nebraska, comes home to ourselves. Both sections are, alike, to be benefitted. Let the inhabitants of both ponder it well, It is a question for the people to answer. They alone are interested, and from them alone must action proceed.

From Utah.

FILLMORE CITY, Nov. 15, 1858.

R. W. FURNAS:

Since my last, under date October 15, Clay Creek, a continued change of locality, together with a combination of circumstances, is my only apology for so long delaying another communication.

After writing you from the Kanyon Cannon, by plowing and wallowing thro' snow, over rocks, mud, &c., for about a week, we came to Provost Cannon, twelve miles in length. In making a road thro' which the Mormons expended about $90,000. They charge toll at the rate of one dollar per ton for freight. In passing through this, we were frequently surrounded by rocks rising almost perpendicularly to the height of several thousand feet. The road, in some places being cut through solid rock. We frequently found streams bursting through the rocks and falling from a height of several hundred feet, into Provost River, in one single sheet, producing a scene of singular granduer and beauty.

Emerging suddenly from this Cannon, we came in sight of Utah Lake, which is about 40 miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. Near this lake we came to Battle Creek Settlement—a village of some two thousand inhabitants. It is surrounded, as all towns are here, by an adobie wall about 10 feet in height.—Stopping in the principal street of this place, we were immediately surrounded by an army of neatly dressed, and well-behaved children, with pies, cakes, butter, eggs, etc., which found a ready market in our train. Stopping for a noon halt, we were called upon by many ladies in search of cooking utensils, all neatly and tidily arranged. In most of them I could detect the Yorkshire, Linconshire, Manchester and London dialects. Visiting their habitations, I found a striking resemblance to the English Cottages. We next passed American Fork, thence by Lehi, to the River Jordan, which has its source in Utah Lake, and flows north into Great Salt Lake. In this stream our Captain and Mule, went through the ceremony of baptism, which he declared on his recovery, entitled him to Mormon wife. In passing through these towns I was struck with the cleanliness of the streets, the tranquility of the inhabitants, &c. No drinking establishments, no houses of prostitution, no gambling, or other vices, in striking contrast with our Missouri towns of the same population.

Soon after leaving Jordan Bridge I had the unexpected pleasure of taking by the hand and having a few moments interview with our esteemed and worthy employer, Mr. Majors, who said to Captain H., "I have heard of this train all along the road, but did not expect to see the cattle looking so well". "You certainly did not ride that mule through?" "Where did you get that strange man?" referring to a teamster we got at Laramie. The memory of this gentleman is very extraordinary, after seeing so many trains to remark a stranger in our train.

Mr. M. was then en route to Fort Bridger from Camp Floyd, having gone in via Salt Lake City we did not see him. By him I was ordered back and up Utah Lake in charge of a company of men and the stock of Captain H., while he took the men to Salt Lake City to be paid off. Arriving in sight, though 9 miles distant, of Camp Floyd I retraced my steps for the purpose of establishing a Camp on Utah Lake. I was then engaged for several days in hunting stock I spent one night in Camp Floyd with one continued round of greetings in reunions with old acquaintances, both officers and citizens, with no intermission to write during the time. Many teamsters were fitting out for California.

I found the Camp in a large valley almost destitute of vegetation, and timber.

The officers who have been out some time are characterized in appearance by reckless blaze air, entirely foreign to those in civilization. Everything wears a monotonous appearance. Dissipation appearing to be the only recreation, as well as the bane of the post.

No doubt next spring witnesses the return of most of the troops to the States. What Uncle Sam will do with the 100 wagon loads of horse shoes brought out I am unable to say as they will not pay transportation back.

This neat and well arranged city comprising some 12,000 inhabitants resembles in appearance a New England village, in regularity of streets, yards, shade trees, &c.

This City presents quite a business appearance from the number of employees of the contractors. President Brigham is living in all the secluded splendor of an Ottoman Despot, surrounded by the most beautiful flowers of the land, in the shape of females, numbering about sixty-five, from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, after arriving at the latter age, they are transferred pro rata to the bishops, and their place supplied by younger and more fascinating beauties. The appearance of his palace and grounds is magnificent in the extreme. Fifty cents gains admittance to the grounds, the visitor being disarmed by the sentinel at the gate. Two dollars and a half takes you through the Palace. In the midst of which is a school room for the education, as they arrive at the proper age, of the, at present, one hundred and forty-nine Young Brighams. The young wives are arranged in separate appartments, on one side of the building; when in an "interesting situation," they are placed in appartments on the opposite side. He has one daughter possessing great beauty and personal charms, aged sixteen, and nine others aged thirteen, which will all be thrown upon the market at one time. Here is a subject for meditation. Brigham is not the only man with a number of wives. Suppose in two generations from now, a man in marrying his fifth or tenth wife, he will be in danger of wedding his half sister, when the stock will certainly degenerate. Their manner of treating wives is certainly going in accordance with the laws of nature, or the brute creation—putting them away at certain seasons, &c. I have, however, in no part of the world, met with a greater degree of hospitality. The most perfect harmony appears to exist among the females. I cannot upon entering a house have much respect for either males or females on account of their doctrine of plurality of wives.

At Camp Floyd, I met our friend Joice of the Cincinnati Commercial.

At Lehi, I spent some time at the residence of Porter Rockwell, of train burning memory. I am now in charge of ten wagons and one hundred men, en route for California by the southern route.

This City, situated in a beautiful Valley is about one hundred and forty miles south of Great Salt Lake City. It is the Capital of the Territory. The Legislative Council convenes here, the first Monday in December.

Seventy miles from this we pass Beaver Settlement; fifty miles further, Red Creek Settlement; twenty-five miles further, Cab Creek; fifty miles further Big Panther. By tracing on the map you may see the route to San Barnadino, near the coast; the place of debarkation of emigrants to the land of the Saints.

From the Pacific our route turns north to Los Angelos.

When another opportunity of corresponding occurs, I will embrace it. My next may be from Los Angelos, or Placerville. From both of which the most flattering reports are received.

Respectfully, WYREKA.

Another Letter from the Nebraska Gold Mines!

CHERRY CREEK, Auraria, Nov. 27, 1858.

J. B. BERGER:—

Again an opportunity is offered to write you a line. I am greatly pleased with this country; especially the climate, which I think is milder even than at Brownville. There has been scarcely a day since our arrival, that we could not be comfortable in the open air, in shirt sleeves.

I am satisfied gold is plenty here, although the prospecting has not yet been sufficient to determine where the best diggings are, or what is the particular quality or extent. I have been trying my hand for three days past, but for want of water, have met with but poor success—making only about 40 cents per day. I am satisfied, however, that with a supply of water I could have made $4 or $5 per day, in the same spot where I have been working. Upon digging to the depth of two feet anywhere, the "color," as miners term it, is found, There are men here now, working in choice spots, and under all the difficulties, who make from $3 to $4 per day. There is not, nor will there be, much mining done this fall or winter, from the fact that all are busily engaged in erecting cabins. I believe in a few years this country will be sufficiently developed to make it equal, if not superior, to California. If I had my family here I would be perfectly content to remain permanently.

Game is plenty. Deer, Antelope, Buffalo, Grizleys and Panthers. I have seen but one Panther, and he made off in a hurry. I wanted to follow, and get a shot, but Clark Edwards, who was with me, thought we had better not trouble him, and as neither of us had any experience in "jungle hunting," we concluded "discretion to be the better part of valor."

There will be plenty of work for Carpenters here in the spring. Aside from the amount of building necessarily to be done, there will be a vast amount of fluming. Groceries will pay; especially whiskey, which is worth $12 per gallon, or 25 cents per snort; and the d——st poorest kind of rot-gut at that. I have not tasted a drop since I have been here; it is so verry mean that I am sure, under its influence, I would, in writing to you, or other of my friends, lie like h—ll.

Gold has been discovered all along the the mountains, from Pike's Peak to Ft. Laramie. It is thought the richest discoveries will yet be made in the Mountains.

We have a mail of our own from here to Ft. Laramie; postage, 50 cents per letter.

Address me at Auraria, Cherry Creek, via St. Joseph, Mo., and Ft. Laramie, Nebraska. R. C. BERGER.

MEMORIAL

Of the citizens of Nebraska Territory, residing South of the Platte River, in Convention assembled at Brownville, N. T., on the 5th day of January, 1859.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, assembled in Delegate Convention, representing that portion of Nebraska Territory lying South of the Platte River, and expressing the will of the people of the same without distinction of party, respectfully ask of your Honorable Bodies the passage of an "Enabling Act" at your present session, by virtue of which that part of Nebraska Territory extending north to the 41° of latitude, south to the 40° parallel, east to the Missouri river, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing the North and South Parks, may be included within the boundaries of the proposed State of Kansas.

Your memorialists would respectfully set forth the fact that the geographical position of the South Platte region eminently fits it to become an integral portion of the State of Kansas, as nature has erected no barriers between them, but has made them kindred in soil and climate, as they are in all material interests—While Nebraska North of the Platte has been divided from us by every natural line that can properly determine the boundaries of independent States. It is divorced from us by the Platte river, which, rising far north in the Rocky Mountains, traverses the Territory of Nebraska in a diagonal direction down to the 40th° parallel of latitude, dividing us into two sections by an almost impassable barrier.

Your memorialists would further add that they have been impelled thus to memorialize your Honorable Bodies by an earnest desire to claim and exercise their full privileges under the Constitution as the citizens of a Sovereign State, at a period as early as practicable, under the Organic law of the Territories.

And your memorialists will ever pray &c.

The above Memorial was unanimously adopted by the Delegate Convention which met at Brownville, N. T., on the 5th day of January, 1859.

S F NUCKOLLS, *President.*

J D RAMSEY, S A CHAMBERS, B PIKE, N W TUCKER. } *Vice Pres'ts.*

JACOB DAWSON, HOUSTON NUCKOLLS. } *Secretaries.*

Gold Discoveries.

The present year has witnessed gold discoveries which, in their extent and richness, may not prove less important than those formerly discovered in California. The mines opened near Ft. Yuma are very rich, by accounts recently received from there. A correspondent from Fort Yuma says: "Several parties of officers and officers' families, stationed at this Fort, have visited the mines, and they are all satisfied that the mines now worked are valuable. One of the officers, to satisfy himself by actual observation, stood by and watched the washing of a cart load of dirt. The entire load, containing forty-four buckets of dirt, gave fifty-one dollars, besides about four dollars in specimens given to a lady while the washing went on, and which were not weighed. Another gentleman was invited by a miner to go up to a new spot, and see what the prospect would be. After some eight inches of surface dirt was removed, the gentlemen picked out with his knife several pieces, amounting to about $1 50, and a panful of the remaining dirt gave, when washed out, about the same sum.—*Saint Joseph Gazette.*

County Seat of Richardson.

The vote in Richardson county, for the permanent location of the county seat, resulted in favor of Falls City, by between thirty and forty majority. The last vote was between Falls City and Salem only.

Spanish quarter dollars being still received in St. John, N, B., at their former valuatian of twenty-five cents, parties in the United States have lately been making it a trade to collect quarters and deposit them in New Brunswick, thus realizing a profit of twenty per cent on the investment.

NEW AD'S.

Notice to Lot Holders

IN TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA.

Persons holding any evidences of titles, contracts for deeds, or certificates of deeds, in the town of Table Rock, Pawnee county, Nebraska, are hereby notified that unless presentation is made in person, or by the proper attorney, and lots claimed, and respective proportion of entrance money (55 cts per lot,) and fee for executing the deed, ($1 50.) be paid on or before the expiration of six months from this date. All lots uncalled and unpaid for, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for the use and benefit of said town of Table Rock agreeable to the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly of Nebraska, entitled "an act regulating the disposal of lands purchased in trust for townsites," and approved February 10, 1857. C. W. GIDDINGS, Mayor.

Table Rock, Jan. 13, '59.-3t

Fruit Trees.

Brownville Nursery.

The subscribers offer for sale the following varieties of Apple Trees.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Yellow Bellefleur, Hawking, White Winter Pearmain, Red Romanite, Janitan, English Golden Russet, Winesap, Roman Stem, Winter Swarr, Pome Gris, Willow or Limber Twig, Snow Apple, Baldwin, Domini or Darwin, Taiman's Sweeting, Northern Spy.

FALL VARIETIES.

Fulton, Fall Pippin, Fall Janitan, Autumn Swarr, Fall Strawberry, Milan.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Sweet June or Hightop Sweeting, Early Trenton, Summer Queen, Golden Sweet, Early Harvest Redstreak, Early Harvest.

The Nursery is situated on the farm of R. J. Whitsey, about one mile south of Bronville. The trees are one year old from the graft and very large and healthy for that age. Produced in the soil and climate of Nebraska, they must prove superior to those that are shipped from the States. They can be obtained earlier in the spring—are not injured by cutting off the small sprouts in order to make the shipment less and to lessen the bulk, as our eastern nurserymen do when they send trees abroad. This is a truth that our Nebraska farmers must take into consideration. To those who wish to have Good orchards the proprietors will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. During the planting season, one of us will be found in the nursery to wait on those who favor us with their valued orders, GEO. W. BRATTON, JOHN S. FAVORITE.

P. S. We hereby warn all persons against trespassing, or removing any trees, or any mark placed on or among the said trees. B. & F.

Brownville, N. T., Jan. 13, 1859. 3m

FARM FOR RENT.

The undersigned, desires to rent, for the coming season, his farm, situated seven miles due west from Brownville. Forty acres is now under cultivation, enclosed with a good post and board fence. There is also a good comfortable log house and a splendid spring of water on the premises. The farm will be rented on very favorable terms, and the pay taken in breaking additional farming land, share of products or cash, as may be desired.

T. J. FAVORITE,

Brownville, N. T. Jan. 13-59-29 tf.

Claim Notice.

To Philip M. Martin, and all others whom it may concern You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, on Saturday the 22d day of January 1859, to prove up my right to the N. W. quarter of section no. 5 Township no. 2, north of range 16 east.

H. W. GILMORE.

Jan. 13, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Brownville Post Office for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858.

Amack. D. Am	
Burns William	McDonald B
Bingley George	McCombs John
Beirel William	Martin John P 2
Bruker Jacob	Morris Mrs Mary
Conrad Nicholas 2	Masters Kate
Chard John 5	Mow John H
Cowperthwait Rich'd	Manning R C
Con Elizabeth	Minick Elizabeth
Crichfield Hardin	Monroe A Q
Council Jos W.	McLaughlin Charles
Cooper Ephreim	Nickerson Lewis
Dickey James	Prosser Jonathan.
Duegee Richard	Ripple Henry
Darbs Henry	Reynolds Henry
Dester Wm.	Ross R. Sam.
Emerson John	Smith Jacob
Elliot Henry	Stewart Margaret
Fowler S D	Steys Samuel
Freiberg August Carl	Scott Henry
Hubbard S William	Scott Mrs. E. C.
Harrison James E 2	Sinclair Mrs. F.
Hawley K Orester 2	Steward Joseph
Haskell C Emily	Stites Emeline
Humphreys D Charles	True D
Jewell David	Thurber Wm 2
Jewell A P	Twining W. W.
Jack David	Worrall G. H 2
Lyons Jeremiah	Willman Anny
Longfellow Joseph 2	Wally Solomon
Lull M H	Wintin Samuel.

Persons calling for those letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN H. MAIN, D. P. M.

BROWNVILLE Eating Saloon.

The proprietor has recently fitted up and now has in operation a

DINING ROOM,

Next door to the Bank Building, on Main Street, where

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

can be had.

Great pains is taken to have everything neat, comfortable, and orderly

Bill of Fare.

FRESH OYSTERS, PICKLED OYSTERS
CHICKENS, MUTTON CHOPS,
BEEF STEAK, HAM & EGGS,
PIGS' FEET. TRIPE,
SOUP, COFFEE, WILD GAME OF ALL KINDS—SUCH AS—DEER, TURKEY, GREESE, DUCKS, PRAIRIE CHICKENS, BRANT, FISH, &c.

Believing that the City needs, and will support such establishment, the enterprise has been embarked in with the confident hope that a liberal patronage will be extended,

Brownville, Jan. 6, 1859. tf

Masonic Lodge Meeting

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, meets at Masonic Hall over M'Allister & Penn's Store on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. R. W. FURNAS, W. M.

T. W. BEDFORD, Sec'y.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE MEETING.

Brownville Lodge, No. 5, meets every Thursday evening, at the Hall over M'Allister & Penn's store.

GEO. LIKENS, N. G.

THEO HILL, Sec'y.

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, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are.—P. T. BARNUM.

I have always considered advertising—liberally and long—to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; and by keeping my business constantly before the public, has secured me many sales that I otherwise would have lost.—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Whatever success I may have had in business I owe mainly to continuous Advertising, and I deem it good policy to advertise long in the same papers. 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 RIDGEWAY.

My motto through life has been—work and Advertise. In business, Advertising is the true Philosopher's stone, that turns whatever it touches to gold. I have advertised much, both in the weekly and the daily papers; nor have I found that those of the largest circulation—of either class—benefitted me the most.—JOHN J. ASTOR.

Advertise! advertise! advertise! This is the age 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 withdraw but a single week from the paper in which you are accustomed to advertise, ten chances to one that would be the time when some would-be-customers will look into the paper for your business, and not finding it you will lose several profitable sales.—WILLIAM GRAY.

McLean's Cordial.

As may be seen, we insert this week the advertisement of McLean's Cordial.

"It is well known we are not particularly favorable to patent medicines, and, as a general thing, eschew the whole of them with but little ceremony, and with these sentiments we declined inserting this advertisement until we knew what were the ingredients of the medicine, and how compounded. This we have learned, and believing, as we do, that the ingredients are good, and the compound judiciously made, we recommended it as a mixture worthy of public confidence."

The above is from the St. Louis Christian Advocate, edited by the celebrated Rev. Dr. McAnally, which speaks volumes in favor of McLean's Cordial. We refer to all, try it. See the advertisement in another column.

We invite the attention of the sick and afflicted, to the advertisements in our columns of Dr Easterly's Indian and Sarsaparilla, and Gridley's Salt Rheum and Piles Ointment, Dr Carter's Cough Balsam, Dr Baker's Female Pills, Dr Hooper's Female Cordial, and Dr Easterly's Liver Killer. These medicines are prepared by a thoroughly educated Physician, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, and that all can rely upon them as being safe and efficacious 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.