THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1859.

Will Democrats Ignore the Principles of 1856, as Contained in the Cincinnati Platform?

We believe they will not; although the political elements at headquarters look squally and unsettled, indicating that a portion of the party is steadily, but surely drifting toward a complete and total rejection of that principle of a republican form of government; viz: "Popular Sovreignty."

Close observers of the "signs of the times," cannot be insensible of this, however gladly they might wish to see it otherwise—however warmly they might congratulate themselves upon a cessation of all difficulties between the members of the party. Indeed, such a glorious result is anxiously, and we might say, unceasingly and prayerfully looked for by all citizens who have the good of their country at heart, we care not where they reside. Efforts should be used and brought to bear effectually, in promoting harmony in our ranks, and in repairing the unnecessary and disgraceful disruption caused last Winter by a mere difference of opinion respecting the meaning of the notorious "Kansas-Nebraska Act."

Anterior to the presentation of Kansas at the threshold of Congress, praying for admission into the Union of the States, with the Lecompton Constitution, we believe, democrats knew no serious difference of opinion. They had just emerged from a hard fought battle, carrying dismay and defeat into the enemy's camp. Republicanism and Know-nothingism, assisted by all the abominable isms of the day, met the fate they richly deserved, and once more, Democracy was proclaimed the victor. Her cause was just; her principles sound, and the laurels encircled her chieftain's brow.

We ask, is it not a matter of the greatest surprise, that such a wide schism should ever have taken place in a party so well united; a party always devotedly and unsurpassably wedded to principle. A characteristic admitted even by opponents and vilifyers. Choosing to "rise or fall" with principle, before "men or measures." Should it, when it has advanced to the acme of renown and prosperity, attempt to annihilate its own herculean strength, by sowing seeds of discord and heart-burnings in its own ranks, and thereby rendering itself a fit subject for the enemy's batteries of venomous opprobrium?

It is not our purpose to review the cause and sequence of the Kansas troubles, and those heart-piercing struggles between the North and the South. They are familiar to American citizens; fresh, at least, in the memory of the people of Kansas. However much we may desire the veil of forgetfulness to fall over them, all coming time will be abortive in striking them from the recollection of those who witnessed their enactment, and felt the hand of oppression, crushing and severing their rights as American citizens. That difference existing among the leading men of this nation, for the time being, cast a shadow, deep and dark, over almost every "nook and corner" of the world. Thank God that storm has passed, and the waves of popular excitement no longer roll furiously over our land, threatening its submersion through, and by, the heart's blood of our countrymen. May those waves ever calmly repose, and their fury ever be arrested is the prayer of every patriot.

Passing over that first and bloody struggle, for the principle of "Popular Sovereignty," in the Territories of the United States, it seems to us a period of serious meditation and thought as the future action of the Democratic party. United, as in days gone by, upon a basis of conservative, and national principles, there is no question as to success in the next Presidential race. Yet, should no conciliation be effected between "Lecompton" and "Anti-Lecompton,"—that wing and this wing of democrots arrayed against each other—defeat, beyond doubt, must be the result, and the National Democratic banner will float no longer to the breeze, but be found *trailing the dust.*

Such being the probable result, and in view of the dire calamity to the country and to the world, cannot a re-union of the party be brought about before the fatal hour? Cannot the old and well-tried Democratic Ship be crowded with freemen, whose hearts beat in unison for the preservation of the liberties and inalienable rights of the people?

In 1856, Democrats, from the four quarters of the Union, each entertaining peculiar views, met in convention at Cincinnati, and there pledged their honor, unanimously and solemnly, to the principles that the people of Territories had the capacity to govern themselves, and that right should be granted. That plank in the platform received the hearty approval of the Convention assembled, and loud and long was it applauded by all Democrats. The pominee of that body for the Presidency endorsed it immediately. Every known Champion of the people's rights responded to it, East and West, North and South, receiving the eloquent encomiums of a conservative and union-loving nation. All Democrats were satisfied, and willing to go forth to the contest with it. Those of our people who raised the voice of condemnation, and of opposition, were designated enemies to the peace of the country, and the finger of contemptuous derision pointed at them, and their names associated with the abandoned *traitor* of his country.

The manner in which the Cincinnati Democratic Platform was received thro' the length and breadth of the land, is too fresh and unimpaired in the remembrance of the American people for any one, high or low to have the impudence to deny the facts, as stated. Can any one with truth assert that Democrats did not sanction every sentiment incorporated in that Platform? Can any one doubt but that platform was the *talisman* to victory? Had it not been for the grand, the noble spirit of liberty and equality whispered in every word of that document would the Democracy have succeeded in vanquishing the enemy? It is of no use for men who are at all tenacious of the truth to even intimate that Buchanan would have been successful without the national non-interference principle found in the Cincinnati platform? He accepted it as the true exponent of Democracy, and pledged himself to a faithful and unflinching execution of those principles, whenever they came up before him. No dissatisfaction or murmuring escaped the lips of the fearless standard-bearers of our country's rights. They marched onward to victory; the enemy overpowered and crushed, and our democratic principles gloriously vindicated.

Just now, fellow-democrats, it behooves us to nourish and preserve the doctrine enunciated in the platform of 1856, untarnished and unimpaired. And right here let us, in all frankness and kindness ask, are our leading men determined to adhere, regardless of results, to popular sovereignty, or will the opposition appropriate it to themselves? We all know the prominent feature of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," was a principle granting to the people of Kansas and Nebraska the right to control and establish such local governments as to them might seem just; independent of Federal authority, or any other power. No one who has "eyes to see, or ears to hear," can possibly mistake or misconstrue language so plain and simple as that contained in that Act. And it is unaccountable, that a collision of opinion should have occurred in regard to it, between the President and other prominent Democrats. But not attempting, at present, to enter into a discussion of the cause of the unfortunate clashing of views on that subject, we, nevertheless, know it did transpire, and that it has caused a tottering, and a fearful trembling of the Democratic foundation. Far and near, in the snow-clad hills of the North, to the cloudless savannas of the South, extending over the broad plains of the West, the same difference of opinion has, and does pervade Democratic ranks. The Administration, upheld by some, and litterally censured by others; both parties having contributed to the elevation of James Buchanan to the Presidential Chair. And, it might be said a more malignant and deadly hostility exists among Democrats than can be found in the bosom of all political organizations combined. This is a deplorable and humiliating fact, and our enemies will unquestionably avail themselves of so palpable and undeniable incompatibility of feelings and views. Success need not be hoped for, or expected, unless those discordant and antagonistic elements become calmed, and a union of all wings accomplished.

Now, the question is, will this object be consummated, and the fragments gathered together from all sections under the flag which floated proudly and triumphantly over the Union in '56? Will our ears be saluted again by the stirring intonations of "self government," "the right of the citizens of all Territories to *regulate their own affairs in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States?" Will we hear in trumpet tones, "Non-intervention in all matters of a local or domestic nature by Congress." Let each citizen determine for himself, like a freeman, and a discriminating, rational being what kind of a government he desires to live under, and with which to link his hopes, happiness and destiny!

Surplus Corn in Nemaha County.

We have, since the maturing of the corn crop, known that there was a very large surplus of corn in this county; but find it to be much greater than anticipated. In three months past, there has not a day passed that from thirty to sixty wagon loads of corn have not been delivered to our produce men in this city. One day last week we counted *fifty-two* wagons loaded with corn, waiting their turn to unload at CRANE & HILL'S and I. T. WHYTE'S.

There is a surplus of Corn in this county of not less than *five hundred thousand* bushels. This will give something of an idea of the farming operations in Nemaha County.

J. B. Jennings & Co,

In to-day's paper will be found a new advertisement of J. B. JENNINGS & Co. St. Joseph, Mo. This extensive wholesale Grocer House is too well-known throughout this country, to require more from us than simply to say J. B. J. & Co. are carrying on an enlarged business and will deal with old and new customers, with their accustomed libeanlity.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

Principles Still Triumphant.

THE PEOPLE TRUE.

Onward Still the Watchword!

FEARLESS ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLE REWARDED.

The Champion of the People's Rights again Sustained.

Douglas re-elected to the United States Senate.

The Legislature of Illinois, in joint session, on the fith inst., re-elected Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS United States Senator from that State, for six years from the 4th of March next. A Springfield dispatch says: "Long before the General Assembly met in joint session, at two o'clock this afternoon, the galleries were crowded with spectators of both sexes.—A band was stationed outside the hall, and the Democratic head-quarters were draped with the stars and stripes.

„When the roll was called, every Representative was in his seat. The deepest excitement was exhibited in every countenance. Barrett, of Springfield, nominated Douglas. Judd, of Chicago, then nominated Lincoln, when the roll was at once called. The vote stood precisely as follows: Senate, Douglas, 14; Lincoln, 11; House, Douglas 40; Lincoln, 35. This result was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The utmost confusion prevailed, the lobbies yelling, galleries shrieking, and bands playing. An adjournment was immediately made."

The freemen of the North, the South, the East and the West, have spoken out in language not to be misunderstood.—The unfaltering, the fearless, the successful "champion of the people's rights" is no longer the "Little Giant," nor "Judge Douglas, of Illinois," but "STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, *of the United States!*" and as such, is welcomed wherever he goes, by thousands of his countrymen without distinction of party! Is there not a significance in this, highly gratifying to his army of friends; and at the same time a fair warning to those who are whining and barking about his path.

There are some men—thank God, we have none here—continually contriving, and seeking to tarnish and blight the name of Stephen A. Douglas. The eyes of the nation are turned towards him, and his star is growing brighter and brighter, culminating to its zenith of magnificence and unspeakable brilliancy. Let the defamers bark and howl, they cannot arrest his manifest destiny; his star is upward and onward, and cannot be stricken from its undimed and cloudless horizon. Douglas stands a head higher to-day than any man in the nation, and if justice be done him, he will be the successful standard bearer of Democracy in 1860.

Annexation in Cass County.

A meeting of the citizens of Cass County was held at Plattsmouth on the 23d. From the committee appointed to report upon the propriety of annexation, there were two reports; majority and minority. We have not seen the majority report, but have before us that of the minority, made by A. H. TOWNSHEND, Esq., of Plattsmouth. It is the most able document we have read upon that subject. He does not once touch upon personal, local, or political matters and connect them with this subject; but treats entirely upon general principles: and in so clear and impressive a manner we wonder that any should fail to be convinced of the propriety and importance of annexation.

We would like to publish the report, but at present cannot for the want of space. We may, however, do so at some future time.

As Cass County, in case of Annexation, would be thrown directly onto the "edge" of the new State, we expected on that account a serious opposition; but are rejoiced to know that such men as A. H. TOWNSEND, and E. A. DONELAN, and others of like intelligence and influence favor the project.

The following paragraph we extract from a private letter received from a gentleman in Cass County:

"Public sentiment *at present* in this County, is rather against annexation; say three to two; but as yet, there has been no decisive judgment rendered, nor earnest investigation. Appearances though are as favorable as the most ardent friends of the project could desire; for there is a constant, steady accession to its supporters, as it becomes more fully understood by the people, that promises at an early day an indisputed majority in its favor."

The Printing Office.

A printing office is not the place to tell long stories, or enter into discussions.—A printing office is just like school; it can have no conversing without serious inconvenience. What would you think of one who would enter a school room and talk aloud, first with the teacher, and then with the scholars, thus interrupting the discipline of one and the studies of others? This is precisely the effect the same course has in a printing office.

We have been induced to make this hint from the fact that our office of late has been kind of head-quarters for young debating societies, to such an extent that at times all business has been forced to suspend. We refer to this matter with the kindest feelings, and with the belief that persons do not for a moment think of the great inconvenience they subject us to, and with the hope that "a hint to the wise is sufficient."

From the Nebraska GOLD MINES.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by E. E. PARKER, Esq., of this place, from his brother-in-law, Mr. J. S. HARDIN, one of the company that left this city last fall. It will be found quite interesting, as it gives a detailed description of the country, and the dark as well the bright side of the gold prospects:

CHERRY CREEK,
November 24th 1858.

E. E. PARKER:

* * * * * *

We are above the mouth of Cherry Creek four miles, on the Platte River; have built a log cabin 20 feet by 14, and I think, have quite a good situation for the winter. So far, the weather has been very mild and pleasant. I think the climate here is not so severe, as on the Missouri River. We have had two snows; one seven or eight inches in depth, the other four. The snow is very wet when it falls, and soon melts away. We have had no freezing weather of any consequence. Nights are frosty, but the ground is not frozen. I cannot tell the reason of such mild weather, unless it is on account of being so close to the mountains, that they serve as a shield. So near that the cold wind from the snow on the mountains, passes over our heads. I think this country in time will be one of the best regions of country in the United States. Timber is more plenty here than any place West I have seen. The bottoms of the Platte and other streams have cotton wood timber; and in the mountains pine is the principal growth. The soil along the River and foot of the mountains, is good, but not so good as East Nebraska and Kansas, but more adapted I think to the growing of small grain. I think wheat could be produced here in abundance, both fall and spring. For if the weather is generally as it has been since I arrived here, I see nothing to keep fall wheat from doing well in winter. The Platte here is a regular mountain stream. It runs swift, with a narrow channel, is perfectly clear and pure; while its bottom is of stone from the smallest pebble to the size of a persons head, worn perfectly smooth by being rolled by the current.

I suppose, as I stated before, we are four miles from the mouth of Cherry Creek; which runs a north west course. While the Patte runs here and above here, nearly the same course; while below, near the mouth of Cherry Creek it turns more to the north. So you find a scope of land laying rather between the two streams. From the Platte, out from the river for from fifty to two hundred yards, is bottom land, like that below Brownville, after which there is rising ground not hilly, but from five to twenty-five feet higher than the low ground. Along the brink of this rise is found the precious gold you have heard so much about. It is not found in lumps the size of birds' eggs, or even birds' eyes, but in small specks or scales. The largest not worth more than five or six cents. I have heard of some few pieces being found worth 25 cents, but they are not often found. We have not worked any yet in the mines. In fact, but few men are at work, from different reasons I suppose. There are a few men at work, a little distance above us, with pans and rockers. I do not know what they are making on an average. I know of one man who made four dollars in one day, and I suppose there are men making three dollars per day. There is no coarse gold found. All that is found, is supposed to have been washed from the mountains, and men here are expecting to find it by prospecting in the spring in heavier deposits farther toward the mountains, and heads of the streams. There is gold on almost all the streams putting out from the mountains, and I have heard the nearer you approach their headings, the coarser the gold but I have not yet satisfied my own mind in that respect. There are men here who have mined in California, and other places, who say this ground prospects very well, and I suppose if water could be had good wages could be made; but until arrangements are made, by which water can be had, I think but little will be done. It is supposed when spring opens, something in that way will be done. We do not expect to make anything this winter, and do not intend trying very hard. We aim, however, to make enough to send a few letters to our friends, and to buy a few notions.

There is a man running an express from here to Leavenworth and Kansas City. He charges one dollar for every letter he carries. There is also an express to Ft. Laramie, which charges 50 cents for the first letter and 25 cents for each additional.

We have plenty of meat, both beef and deer. We killed one of the yoke of cattle I got of Mr. Hughs; and Mr. Baker's Company, killed one of theirs. So we have two beeves salted up on cotton wood slabs in one corner of our house, beside deer hams hanging on the out side. We all eat well and generally four or five times per day. I think this a very healthy climate, and I would like to live here had I my friends with me. You may talk and sing of mountain homes, but in a few years no doubt this will be the garden spot of North America.—With these pine-clad hills, these clear, swift streams, and pure, though gentle breezes, all that is needed to make one happy and contented, is good books, and those we love. I have very often thought I would like to spend my days in such a place—where nature moves majestically on alone, without the meddling of man and his inventions to mar its beauty. I don't know that the gold here is sufficient to induce one to emigrate here; but there are other charms equally as precious—a pure and healthy climate, where the mind of man can be strengthened by a healthy vigorous system physically.

There are some four or five hundred men here. There is a town at the mouth of Cherry Creek, with some fifty or sixty inhabitants—some three or four women amongst them; one a Mexican, one or two Mormons, and one Indian. The Indian is the wife of an American white man. The Mormon ladies are from Utah, and I believe the Mexican is from New Mexico. There are perhaps twenty-five Mexican men amongst the mess. I suppose in the spring there will be any amount of them here.

The men here have held an election, and have sent a delegate to Congress and a Representative to the Kansas Legislature They also sent a memorial, or petition to Congress to separate this part of the territory from the eastern part, and make it a separate territory. Since then, within the past few days, two men arrived here, claiming to have been sent from East Kansas, to act as sheriff and judge: with orders to lay off a county, locate a county seat, and, I suppose, fill the offices to the best advantage; but by some means, the men of the town below have told them that they would not like to live under the Kansas Government, and I hear threatened to tar them. I do not know how it will end. This land has the Indian title over it yet, and there are reports that the Indians are not pleased with the rush of emigration here. Congress was also requested to treat with the Indians for the safety of the whites.—The Cheyenns, Arrapachoes, and Sioux all hold claims on this land, and if they were so disposed, no doubt they could trouble the whites very much. There are but few Indians here, and in all our trip here we saw not more than one hundred and fifty. It is supposed they are south on the Arkansas river or in the mountains hunting.

NOVEMBER, 28th, '56.

I am taking my own time in writing this letter. Since writing the above I have been at work some little, but my claim seems to pay very little, and I have concluded to take a new one.

Some of the men who came with us have have started up the river with the intention of prospecting, and are going as far in the mountains as practicable. McCoy of our company accompanies them. He is very resolute, and is a very good fellow to be out with. There are a good many discouraged with the prospects for gold. Some talk of returning. For myself and the men with me, we intend keeping our spirits up if possible, and stay until a farther investigation.

* * * * * *

J. S. HARDIN.

Arrest and Suicide.

On Thursday last a man named S. O. Arnold was arrested by S. H. Clayton and Geo. Simpson, a few miles above this city, on suspicion of having stolen a horse and yoke of cattle. His captors brought him to this place and delivered him over to the proper authorities, by whom he was confined in a room in the Brownville House to await an examination next day before a Justice of the Peace.

Friday noon, while the guard were at dinner, Arnold committed suicide by hanging himself with a leather strap attached to the bed-rail. He had written a letter after his arrest, to his wife in Nebraska City, giving her detailed instructions and information in regard to his financial affairs, but declaring his innocence of the crime with which he was charged.

The circumstances surrounding Arnold—his opperations, and the final termination of his career, are of the most singular character. He was of a good family, had a good education—was a graduate of Michigan University—was possessed of a reasonable and comfortable share of means and property. His operations only extended a distance of about twenty-five miles—between Nebraska City and Sonora Island. After Mr Clayton, had replevined the horse stolen from him by Arnold, from a man in whose care Arnold had left it for keeping, Arnold came the next night to Clayton's house to stay over night, when he was arrested by Clayton and Simpson. In five minutes after being placed in the hands of the officers, he wrote the letter to his wife above referred to, and immediately attempted to take his life by eating glass! Before the guard went to dinner, they searched and took from his pocket pieces of a broken tumbler and his knife. The strap with which he hung himself—a small leather one, not more than three feet in length—was not dreamed of being a means he could use by which to terminate his life. On the return of the guard he was found dead, prostrate, with his face and shoulders elevated not more than six inches from the floor, his hands perfectly free, suspended only from the bed rail.

A few hours after Arnold had hung himself, the sheriff of Otoe county reached here in pursuit of him, on another charge; and it is said a number of sufferers by loss of horses, and their friends, were in waiting between this place and Nebraska City, for the purpose of taking the prisoner from the officer and hanging him.

Murdered by a Mob.

By verbal reports, as well as accounts given by the city papers, Omaha has recently been the scene of one of the most blood-thirsty mob enactments that has ever occurred in this Territory.

It appears that two persons were under arrest for horse-stealing, and confined in the new and substantial jail in that city, where their safe keeping, and trial under our excellent crimnal code, was certain. The regular course of law appears to have been too slow, and not sufficiently severe in its provisions to suit a certain class, who, on the night of the 10th, assembled to the number of fifteen or twenty, and forcibly took the prisoners from the jail. They were found next morning hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, some eight miles above Omaha.

Agricultural Society.

The officers and members of the Nemaha County Agricultural Society are notified to meet at the office of Judge Whitney, in Brownville on Saturday, January 29, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is very much desired.

R. W. FURNAS, Sec'y.

Masonic Lodge Meeting

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, meets at Masonic Hall over M'Allister & Ponn's Story 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 & Ponn's store.

GEO. LIKENS, N. G.
THEO HILL, Sec'y.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. BY

Crane & Hill,

BROWNVILLE, JAN 20, 1859.

FLOUR, ₱ sack	$3,75@425
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ₱ SACK	3,00
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	50
CORN, ₱ bushel	20
OATS, ₱ bushel,	40
SUGAR, ₱ lb	12½@20
COFFEE,	15@16⅔
TEA,	100
CHICKENS, ₱ doz.,	2,00
EGGS, do,	15
FRESH BEEF, ₱ lb	6@8
" PORK, per 10 lbs.	$5,50@6
POTATOES, ₱ bushel,	25
SALT,	3,50
LUMBER, Cottonwood, per 100 ft.,	$1@2,00
Yellow Pine,	8,00
BUTTER,	20
CHEESE, ₱ lb,	25c
LARD,	10c
NAILS, per keg,	6,00
WHEAT, none in market	
WHISKY, per gallon,	30@40c
SALT, ₱ sack,	3,50
MOLASSES,	75
BEANS, ₱ bush,	2,50
DRY HIDES, ₱ lb,	8

ST LOUIS, Jan. 15, 1859.

WHEAT, ₱ bush,	75@110
CORN, ₱ bush,	70@75
OATS, ₱ bush,	50 @ 70c
FLOUR, ₱ bbl,	$4,50
BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, per cwt,	2,12½@2,25
BEANS, per bush,	$1,25
POTATOES, per bushel,	100@110
MOLASSES	25 @ 28c
WHISKEY,	23½ @ 25c
DRY HIDES,	15½ @ 15¾
Pork,	550@575

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 17 1859.

WHEAT, ₱ bush,	70@$1,00
CORN, ₱ bush,	35@40c
FLOUR, ₱ cwt,	$3,00@4,25
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ₱ cwt,	3,50@4,50
FRESH PORK, ₱ lb,	4½@4½c
POTATOES, ₱ bush,	40@50c
WHITE BEANS, ₱ bush,	1,50
BUTTER, ₱ lb,	15@25c
EGGS, ₱ doz	15@20c
CHICKENS, ₱ doz,	$2,00@2,50
DRY HIDES ₱ lb,	9@12c
COFFEE, ₱ lb,	12@13c
SUGAR, ₱ lb,	9@10½c
TEA, ₱ lb,	50@100
RICE,	7c
DRIED APPLES ₱ bushel,	2,50
GREEN, do.	4, 0
BEEF CATTLE	$3,00@4,00
HOGS	$,50@4,00
OATS	60 70

Brownville Mail Arrangements.

EASTERN MAIL.

Arrives—Daily (Sundays excepted) at five P. M.
Departs—Daily (Sundays excepted) at half past eight, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Arrives—Tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Departs—On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

NORTHERN MAIL.

Arrives—On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Departs—On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FORT KEARNEY MAIL.

Leaves—Brownville on the first of every month reaching Ft. Kearney in seven days; leaving Ft, Kearney on the 10th
Arrives—At Brownville in 7 days.

TARKIO MAIL.

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

C. G. DORSEY P. M.

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 buness, 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 cieculation—of either class—benefitted me the most.—JOHN J. ASTOR.

Advertise! advertise! advertise! This is the life of trade, and standing advertisements, you will find will prove the most remu erative, 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 loose 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 say to all, try it. See the advertisement in another column.

Quack Nostrums.

The majority of hair Washes, hair dyes, hair tonics hair oils, and the numerous preparations which are now before the public under such extravagant, hyperbolical and fantastic titles as we see paraded in show-window cards, and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first water; and their real merit, when they postess any, is that they do no harm. Hog's lard, whale oil, lard oil, sweet oil, scented and colored, make up, when in beatiful wrappers, and white flint glass bottles, the costliest cuparacter of tonics, and when thus costly, are baptised with some trisyllable term, add caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the charaoner of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. This gentleman comes before the world without any "high falutin" Xilophiloforim, or any other astounding and startling catch penny term; he simply advertises a Hair Restorative—what it expresses, precisely—and as a Restorative it acts. Buy Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and as you value your scalp, aye, your very brains, apply nothing else; for it may be that you will get some worse substance than perfumed lard oil on your cranium. Remember Wood's Restorative for the hair is the best article extant.

We invite the attention of the sick and afflicted, to the advertisements in our columns of Dr Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla, and Grieler's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment, Dr Carter's Cough Balsam, Dr Baker's Specific, Dr Hooper's Female Cordial, and Dr Easterly's Fever Killer. These medicines are prepared by a thorough y 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 nearly every Drug and Apothecary store in the United States

NEW AD'S.

J. B. JENNINGS. J. R. CHILDS.

J. B. JENNINGS & CO.

EXCLUSIVELY

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Cor. 2nd and Frances sts, St. Joseph, Mo.

HAVE just recieved by late arrival, at much below the regular rates of freight, a heavy stock of Groceries, which having been purchased at extraordinarily low prices, will be sold unusually cheap for cash. We respectfully invite buyers to an examination of our stock.

50 hhds new crop Sugar, fair to prime, at reduced prices
1000 sacks G A and Kanawa salt
500 bls superfine, extra and extra fine Flour
600 sacks " " " "
20 tierces new Rice
400 hf and qr boxes Star Candles
100 boxes family Soap
500 boxes Rio Coffee, good fair to prime
50 bls crushed and powdered Sugar
200 bls and hf bls butter, soda, sugar and w. Crackers
400 kegs assorted Nails
150 dozen manilla rope, from ½ to 1½ inches
75 boxes pearl Starch
50 boxes 8X10 and 10X12 Glass
500 doz 8X10 and 12 and 12X14 window sash
100 sacks new dried Apples
100 boxes imperial, gunpowder, young hyson & black Tea
150 boxes assorted and fancy Candy
50 boxes sugar Toys and Gum drops
100 whole and hf drum Figs
50 boxes layer Raisens
200 boxes Glasgow and Virginia Tobacco
100,000 Segars, various brands
150 boxes, and 25 bls Smoking Tobacco
600 dozen Field's celebrated Oysters
150 boxes W R, P P and E D Cheese
Wooden ware in every variety: Cotton, Batting, Candle wick, wrapping yarn, hemp twine, whitewash, Potomac herring, fresh Goshen butter, cranberries, orange, fresh and preserved fruits, jellies, pickles, lobsters, pepper sauce, catsups, pepper, allspice, ginger, currants, prunes, vermicilli, macaroni, starch all kinds, etc etc.

☞ Hides, peltries, beeswax and all other kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods by

J. B. JENNINGS & Co.

Jan'y 20 1859 30yly

Brownville Select School

R. P. HUTCHINS, Principal.
MRS. HUTCHINS, Assistant.

The second term of Brownville select school will commence on Monday the 24th of January. It is hoped the passed efforts in this city are a sufficient guarantee for the future. No pains will be spared to thoroughly advance scholars under their charge. An important item is in advancement however, is punctual and regular attendance; we trust therefore, parents will not fail to do this duty.

School room in the house, on the hill, recently occupied by Mr. A. Hallam, west of the Brownville House.

A STATEMENT

OF THE

Buchanan Life and General Insurance Co.

OF

St. Joseph, Mo.

For the year ending December 31, 1858.

Cash on hand,	$56,982 66	
In N. Y. and St Louis	25,974 21—	$82,956 87
Real Estate,		4,421 [illegible]
Office Fixtures		656 [illegible]
Bills Receivable,		8,[illegible]
Stock notes well secured and payable on demand,		81,770 [illegible]
Balance due on Insurance Premiums,		5,346 [illegible]
		$164,[illegible]
Capital Stock,		$96,200 [illegible]
Deposits,		52,67[illegible]
Profit and and Loss,		5,17[illegible]
		$164,[illegible]

The above statement closed the second year of the company.

The company paid their losses promptly, on the presentation of the claims, without submitting to their insurers to any detention whatever, or annoying themselves of any of the usual delays, or charging prompt payment. And they hope by the prosecution of this policy, to secure a large share of the business of merchants, steamboats and shippers generally. A dividend of 33⅓ per cent. on the net paid in, has been this day declared and credited on the Stock notes, and 25 per cent. on cargo premiums returned to the customers of the office.

JAS. L. O'NEILL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J B HOWARD, W R PENICK, J B JENNINGS, JOHN CALHOUN, HENRY BLOUNT, JAS KAY, MILTON TOOTLE, ALBERT G CLAY, C HYATT, J H LIKENS.

J. B. JENNINGS, President.
JAS. L. O'NEILL, Secretary

Notice to Lot Holders in Tecumseh, Nebraska,

Persons holding evidences of titles—quit claim deeds, contracts for deeds, or certificates of deeds, in the town of Tecumseh, Johnson county Nebraska are hereby notified that unless presentation is made in person, or by proper attorney, and lots claimed and respective proportionate amounts of entrance money and fee for executing deed, be paid on or before the expiration of six months from this date, all lots at that time unclaimed and unpaid for will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for the use and benefit of said town of Tecumseh, 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 10th, 1857.

JOHN W. SAYRE, Probate Judge

Tecumseh, Jan. 20. 1859.

Claim Notice.

To Fredrick Darlington, John L. Stockton and others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office at Brownville, N. T., on Friday, the 28 day of January, to prove up my right of pre-emption to the south quarter of section twenty-eight (28), Township (2), north of range sixteen (16), east, when and where you can appear to contest my right therefor.

Jan. 20. 1859 JOHN W. MINKS

Notice to Lot Holders IN TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA

Persons holding any evidences of titles, contracts, 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 money, and lots claimed, and respective proportion of entrance money (55 cts per lot,) and fee for executing deed, ($1 50) be paid on or before the expiration of six months from this date. All lots unsaled 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," approved February 10, 1857.

C. W. GIDDINGS, Mayor

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

FARM FOR RENT.

The undersigned, desires to rent, for the ensuing season, his farm, situated seven miles due west of 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 never failing spring of water on the premises. The farm will be rented on very favorable terms, and the pay assisted in breaking additional farming land, share of products or cash, as may be desired.

T. J. FAVORITE

Brownville, N. T. Jan. 13-59-2y if.

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 of January 1859, to prove up my right to the N. W. quarter section no. 5 Township no. 2, north of range 16 east.

H. W. GILSON

Jan. 13, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Amack, D. Am	
Burus William	McDonald B
Bingley George	McCombs John
Beirel William	Martin John F 2
Bruker Jacob	Morris Mrs Mary
Conrad Nicholas 2	Masters Kate
Charn 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
Darby Henry	Reynolds Henry
Dexter Wm.	Ross R. Sam.
Emerson John	Smith Jacob
Elliot Henry	Stewart Margaret
Fowler S D	Steys Samuel
Freiberg August Carl	Scott Henry
Hibbard 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. R 2
Lyons Jeremiah	Willman Amy
Longfellow Joseph 2	Wally Solomon
Lull M H	Wintin Samuel

Persons calling for those letters will please say they are advertised.

JOHN H. KIN[illegible]
P. M.