

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 2, 1859.

Later from the Mines.

ARRIVAL AT BROWNVILLE OF BERGER, THORNE AND HARDIN.

FORMER REPORTS CONFIRMED.

Gold Exists in Abundance, but cannot be had without Labor.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF SOUTH PLATTE ROUTES.

Our "Private Opinion Publicly Expressed."

On Monday last Messrs. R. C. BERGER, J. S. HANCOCK, and Wm. THORNE, arrived at this city direct from the gold mines.

We can give their story in a few words by saying that they fully confirm the accounts we have heretofore published.

They bring the best of evidences, the gold itself.

They came the new and direct route to Brownville, and pronounce it unsurpassed.

Great preparations are being made by many of our citizens for an early start to the mines.

Numbers are here already from the States—one company from Maine, and another from Michigan—ready to start the moment they dare trust the season.

Those who do not propose going are busy as bees, in various ways.

The farmer is arranging to cultivate every inch of ground possible; the merchant is determined every want shall be supplied, and hotel-keepers making preparations for a heavy run of custom.

The Nebraska City News, on the 22d ult., issued an extra, being the account of a returned townsman, who went out a South Platte route and returned by the North Platte route.

He is very decided in favor of the South Platte routes, as in fact are all, without exception, who have traveled both.

We have heretofore given news from the Nebraska gold mines, as we received it by letters or from those who had been there and returned, without particularly advancing the impressions upon, or convictions of our own mind in regard to the matter.

We therefore at present very briefly give our own notions, or ideas of the new El Dorado.

We have been perfectly satisfied since the first season we came to Nebraska, by information received from a reliable source that there was gold in, and along the base of the mountains immediately West of this region of country.

The information was received from one who had spent twenty years in that country, and who expressed great confidence that it would be soon prospected and developed.

We were therefore prepared to place confidence in all reasonable reports that have been of late published.

all its mid-day splendor, and all things move along as pleasantly and prosperously as heretofore.

The overcrowded portions of the old States can well spare a large portion of their inhabitants—to people the country still west of us, or swell that now settled partially.

There is room for them on our prairies; they are useless where they are; living from hand to mouth.

Here are openings for them, where by a few years labor, even the poorest, may be surrounded by luxuries, comforts, and conveniences, to which they will forever be aliens while they remain where they are.

While we say an additional impetus has thus been given this very promising young city; an enterprise, to her, of incalculable benefit completed, we may safely apply the latter expression when contemplating or speaking of the advantages Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas are to derive from the completion of this road.

Hitherto the mass of emigration has come up the Missouri river. They have started for the "West" with perhaps no fixed point or locality in view.

On their way, at the various points in Southern Kansas, "a thousand and one" inducements have been held out to them, and the consequence has been the greater portion have stopped South of us.

The completion of this road will take a surprising amount of emigration off the river, which will be poured out opposite Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas, and speedily work its way into these portions of the two Territories.

While speaking of Railroad matters, we are reminded of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road. We have not heard a word about it for some time.

Perhaps now that the Hannibal road is completed, interested capitalists will wake up to this important enterprise; important not only to that portion and vicinity of country through which it must pass, but important to the capitalist, because when completed, it will prove a paying road, without doubt.

It will not only tap the rich Missouri valley through which it will pass, but all the heavy settled portion of Nebraska, in reality.

It is safe perhaps to say that no Congress has ever done so little as the one now nearly expired.

Just now the "Representatives of the People" are busily engaged in doing up the genteel to Lord and Lady Napier, and President making.

A Washington writer, in speaking of the state affairs, covers the whole ground in the following sentence: "Everything is in the slough in which the Presidential teams are stuck.

Whips and rails have proved ineffectual, and the drivers worst confounded, and "jocund day" went break.

Every body is at loggerheads, and wisdom is in a fog. The interests of the North clash with the interests of the South, and benefits to the one are injuries to the other.

It is utterly impossible to foretell which way the wind will blow. All are befogged, and like the immortal Micawber, waiting for "some thing to turn up."

The bill appropriating 6,000,000 acres of land to be divided among the States and Territories, according to representation, for the establishment and promotion of agriculture and mechanics arts, has passed.

It is rumored the President will veto it. We doubt it.

The New School Law.

Some time ago we published, entire, the New School Law, passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Nebraska. Our readers we presume, therefore are familiar with its provisions.

Section 2 of the law provides that on the first Monday in March, 1859, the qualified voters of School Districts already formed, or to be formed, shall meet at the usual place of holding elections, and after organizing the meeting by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, proceed to elect Three School Directors;

the person receiving the highest vote to serve for 3 years, the next highest for 2 years, and the lowest for 1 year, and annually thereafter in the same manner, and on the same day, one Director shall be elected to serve for 3 years.

We intended to have written an article in answer to a communication which appeared some time ago in the Omaha Republican making objections to the new law; but the paper containing it has been mislaid, and our time has been otherwise occupied.

The article referred to, is the only complaint we have heard of, and suppose that came from a want of understanding or knowledge of the law. It is certainly a plain and easy to be understood law.

Any law, upon any subject, requires to be understood before it works perfectly smooth, to those unacquainted with it.

A good School Law is as important to a State or Territory as the Civil or Criminal Code, and should be studied with equally as much care.

If we recollect, the Republican correspondent objected to what is termed the Township Board of Education, and the Sub-Districts, or local Directors,—that one or the other was useless in this new country.

This may be true in a measure, yet they are both essential portions of the machinery that are to be more useful as we become older, and are in novice obstacles for the present.

The provisions of the new law are sufficiently primary and simple to be adapted to any stage of educational progress, however new the country, and thin the population; while it at the same time makes ample provision for the higher and more advanced grades suited to densely populated portions of the country.

We are sure the law only wants to be put in operation to become popular with every true friend of education.

We think the present School Commissioner, J. H. KELLOGG, Esq., amply qualified to fill his position. He is a man thoroughly devoted to the subject of Education, and we are confident will use every effort to secure to the Territory the advantages to be derived from the workings of the new Law.

When will the Laws be Printed? We are daily asked the above question; and nearly every mail brings us letters containing similar enquiries, or asking for copies, by those who were aware that we had been elected Public Printer by the last Legislature, and supposed, as a matter of course, we had been furnished with the "copy" and were executing the work, and ought to have, at least, the laws ready for delivery.

We have only to say in answer, that we have not as yet received the copies of laws from which to print; and, to be frank, we do not expect we will. Had former usages, to say the least, been conformed to, justice to the Public Printer observed, and the interests of the people of Nebraska in the slightest degree consulted, the laws passed at the late session of the General Assembly, would before this have been printed and delivered, not only to the Secretary of the Territory, but to the several counties.

The matter of printing was submitted to the Department at Washington soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, but up to this time no decision has been made, that we know or have heard of.

We are told the Hon. Secretary is having the work done in Albany, New York.—How true this may be; or if true, how soon we may expect copies; we are unable to say. This much we do know however; and that is, the Territory is in a deplorable condition on account of the delay. Justices, lawyers and litigants are unable to move a peg; or if they do, grope their way in darkness and uncertainty. Complaints are universal.

This dilemma we hope may have a salutary effect upon our next Assembly, in prompting them to the passage of a law requiring all general laws to be published in at least one newspaper in each county in which a paper may be published. Had this been done at the last session, as ought to have been, the great difficulty under which the Territory is now laboring, would have been obviated.

We introduced a bill of that nature, and labored as best we could to secure its passage. But a portion of the members being "penny wise and pound foolish," and others assuming it to be a trick of newspaper publishers—and we "the chief sinners"—the bill failed. In the event of the passage of the bill, we might, or might not—as there was then, and is yet, two papers published in this county—have been a recipient of the meagre financial benefits conferred. Like almost every body else, we like "smooth pieces;" yet we think in such matters we can consult the public good, and we know such an act would result beneficially to the people at large. Hundreds will read the laws by which they are to be governed, given them in broken doses, through the col-

ums of their local paper, who otherwise would never think of devoting the time to take up and peruse a Law Book. And besides, the books are only within the reach of officers. We think it an uncontroversial position that the more familiar the masses are with the laws under which they live, the easier are they governed, and litigation decreases. But, we are wandering from the text, and will only say we hope the passage of a bill as above referred to yet may pass the Legislature of Nebraska. If there is any fears of imposing a burthen not desirable, leave the matter optional with the county authorities.

An Item for our Business Men.—We printed on Saturday last an extra edition of 3,000 copies of the Weekly Times. By Saturday afternoon, every copy was sold, and the demand not half supplied. We propose to print ten thousand copies when we get off another gold edition.—Leavenworth Times.

We publish the above that our citizens may cut it out and paste it in their hats, to ponder over next season, after emigration is over, and other points have received the benefits. This is the way St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Nebraska City and Omaha advertise their advantages. Since the gold reports have been known to be reliable, we, on our individual account, have sent away hundreds of extra copies of the "Advertiser" to Hotels, Reading-Rooms, and individuals in the East. But the fact is we are not able as an individual to compete with cities or communities in this manner of advertising the advantages of our city, nor do we intend to undertake the job. Will our citizens assist in advancing their own interests?

Letter from California.—San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1859. FRIEND FURNAS:—As I have no leisure to write, I refer you to accompanying papers for the news of the day. After my last from the Mormon settlements, I saw the elephant in the way of roads, deserts, &c. After writing you I passed through some hard Mormon communities, where ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism prevailed, and many upon, apparently, the verge of starvation; where I beheld tall lank young men in buckskin trousers too short for smite, with thick locking countenances, and good judges of whisky, but otherwise ignorant; and among men and women it appeared that the maxim was steal, defraud, and make money if you can, and Brigham will approve the plan.

In leaving these settlements, which were at first designed to extend to the coast for the purpose of accommodating the emigrant saints, we had to traverse a desert of about 300 miles, some places 50 miles distant between watering places.—After crossing the last range, we came suddenly in the most beautiful valley in Southern California, in which was situated San Bernardino, from which the Mormons were called home about a year since, but are now returning.

Here I found great excitement in regard to a recent discovery of gold on the Gila river, which however is all exploded. From San Bernardino to Los Angeles, a distance of sixty miles, I traversed some of the handsomest portions of California. Over the level plain is seen quietly grazing, in the latter part of December, thousands of cattle and horses. In Los Angeles, where I spent a week having come on in advance to find a market for cattle and wagons, I found every variety of tropical fruit, and some delightful promenades through the orange, lemon and other groves, also through the extensive vineyards, from which large quantities of wine is annually exported. Here I had the pleasure of dining, on one occasion, with Col. Ware, the oldest inhabitant of Rochester, Mo. Jim Beckwith, the celebrated mountaineer, Major Lyons, the pioneer civil engineer of California, and Major Arnold of Salt Lake Mail celebrity. From this place I proceeded to San Pedro on the arrival of my party. Here we took the steamer for this port. There being over 200 passengers on board, you may imagine there was some slight indisposition among them when she began to roll and pitch. Numbers are returning here from Frazer river, who report favorably of the mines for summer diggings, but everything is now frozen up. I have a large party here that I shall start with this afternoon for Shasta City or vicinity. As they are all new chums I give them a day's run in the city before starting.

Not having been in this city for six years, I could scarcely realize the change. It is now equal in many respects to New York.

WYREKA.

Correspondence from the Capital.—Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 27, 1859. TIMES LOOKING UP.

All countenances begin to wear their former usual and accustomed smiles at the fair prospects before them. Business is reviving, the weather becoming more pleasant, the river is beginning to open, capitalists and settlers appearing, lands are being sold, and emigrants for the Jefferson gold regions coming among us by every imaginable mode of conveyance, having in view the only one idea, and that to get to the mines in safety.

THE SLED MAN.—A few days since a gentleman from the State of Minnesota I think, passed

through our town on his way to the Platte river gold fields, drawing a sled on the snow, laden with the requisite equipage for the trip. He was apparently in good spirits, and went on his way rejoicing up the Platte river.

Two men are here now who have walked the whole distance from Wisconsin, and made good time. It is their determination to foot it through if no better opportunity offers. They possess the energy and power, and are gentlemen of considerable intelligence.

Omaha, Feb. 23, '59. Dear Sir:—It is presumed your city authority was invited to attend the celebration of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, as well as those of the Upper Missouri cities, at St. Joseph, on the 22d inst.

None of our officials or citizens being disposed to endure the inclemency of the cold and disagreeable weather, it was deemed appropriate for our citizens to give expression to their sentiments, respecting that interesting event, at home.

A meeting was therefore called yesterday evening, and the Mayor presided. I send you the substance of a speech made by Hon. A. D. JONES.

AMERICA.—Substance of Remarks Made by A. D. JONES, Respecting the Completion of the St. Jo. and Hannibal Railroad.

It is to be regretted that this evening through the medium of public posters the interesting purpose of giving expression to our sentiments respecting the completion of the first great iron thoroughfare connecting together the two great watercourses in the United States, being so other than the noble father of waters and our own adopted channel of commerce, the lengthy, turbid Missouri.

This union has been effected between the cities St. Joseph, on the Missouri, and Hannibal, a prominent town on the Mississippi. This connection unites the "Empire" and the "Garden of the South," and the interests of several of the sisterhood of the great northwest whose granaries are now growing under the benign influence of the fruitful expanse of the fertile West.

The prairie wilds of the several States and Territories of the West, have already been robbed of their natural and charming beauty, by the active and industrious pioneer, who has deemed it expedient and profitable to turn the sod of nature's green for the more useful purpose of procuring the benefits to be derived from the thick black mould which lies beneath, from which to obtain the necessities of life by the sweat of his face.

Among the most noted and prominent of the statesman and patriot, who has deemed it his duty to be more immediately the State of Missouri, with all her commercial connections in every direction, lying as she does as a great and important western center of trade, bearing witness to the fact that the great leading water course on the west, which has already of incalculable advantage to the frontier settlements, already that State has several important and wealthy cities within her boundaries which are rapidly growing into extensive cities, for enlarged mercantile business and enterprise.

Then comes Kansas and Nebraska, and the future Mountain States of the western frontier, as predicted by Colonel Bent, and also New Mexico and Utah.

Lines of States rich in productive soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and from which most result abundant and valuable harvests of cereals and with excellent wild fruits which so much abound in the mountain regions of Jefferson Territory. All this accumulation must not necessarily flow to the Missouri river at Omaha and other points of note along its western bank and eventually find its outlet in part to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

In this calculation I have not taken into consideration the great and all absorbing subject of the coal fields of the State of Missouri, and the coal fields of the Missouri Territory, which are rapidly growing into extensive cities, for enlarged mercantile business and enterprise.

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The extension of railroads towards the Rocky Mountains should produce rejoicings from every portion of the frontier settlements, whether directly benefited or not with reference to their location or terminus.

Every completion of these roads adds vastly to the convenience and comfort of our citizens, besides producing a desirable completion for those carrying trade.

Every depot gained cuts off the tardy and unprofitable stage, which is now necessary to arrive at some point where we may be more favored with the more rapid and usually safe conveyance by steam; upon these roads which are now just penetrating the eastern portion of the State of Iowa.

From present appearances, however, we are, before the lapse of many more years, destined to witness the welcome sight of the flying locomotive rapidly approaching our own beloved shores from the states towards the rising sun.

Already the workmen are upon the track, within a few miles from our own dwellings, and miles and miles of obtrusive hills are giving way before the pick and shovel, and the enterprise of the contractors, and the activity of their employees.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when we will be able to return the compliment of an invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of only the connecting link between St. Joseph and the Upper Missouri river, but also the probable starting point of the great Platte Valley and Pacific road across the Rocky Mountains.

If the numerous regions of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains shall prove productive in the accumulation of wealth to the extent now anticipated by even the most doubting believers, then we may calculate certain on a railroad being fully constructed up the Platte Valley and amply equipped within five years for the trade that must necessarily find an inlet to that new golden territory of Jefferson, to support and supply its energetic inhabitants who must also necessarily seek a market for their dusty accumulation on the bank of the turbid Missouri.

For five hundred and thirty miles a better natural track with suitable gradients, cannot be found in the United States. A track can be laid into the very heart and center of the gold regions, with but a small cost comparatively. Along its borders it is to be obtained a large quantity of rich and arable land suited to the cultivation of the usual productions of many of the western States and Territories.

Some Doctor.—The Postmaster at this place received, a few days ago, the following letter which we are permitted to publish, withholding the names of parties. Wonder if School Masters are in demand at Plum Hollow, Iowa? We hope the Doctor may be compelled to "come down," that he may get the "hole Bill."

Plum hollow Iowa January 24 3 1859 Dear Sir I am unguided with you But I want you to let me know if you please whether there is such a man in your neighborhood as ——— for this spring 2 years ago his wife was up in this Neighborhood and I doctored her sent medicine to her after she went home to the amount of forty Dollars and I have sent 2 or 3 letters Sense he got Sending for medicine and Cant get No answer if he is there Please tell him if he will send me 25 Dollars I will give him the Balance But if I have to come down and Be put to trouble I must have the hole Bill Please Send me a few lines to Let me know whether he is there or not yours with Respect Dr H C

Direct your letter to Plum hollow Fremont County Iowa

The Great West.—CALEB CUSHING in a recent speech made in Boston, and in which he took occasion to severely rebuke the spirit of sectionalism prevalent in that region, in doing so, paid the following compliment to the Great West:

"Jealous of the South! Such would not be my theme if the demon of sectionalism had so far possessed itself of me. I should not strive to draw the attention of Massachusetts away from the only real danger of a sectional nature which threatens, and to fasten her attention upon an imaginary one. Not by the comparatively small section of the Union lying between Mason and Dixon's line and the Gulf of Mexico is the sceptre of the power in this Union to be held hereafter, but by those vast regions of the West, State after State stretched out like star beyond star in the blue depths of the firmament, far away to the shores of the Pacific.—What is the power of the Old Thirteen, North or South, compared with that of the mighty West? There is the seat of empire, and there is the hand of imperial power. Tell me not of the perils of the slave power and the encroachment of the South. Massachusetts and South Carolina will together be as clay in the fingers of the potter, when the great West shall stretch forth its arm of power, as ere long it will, to command the destiny of the Union."

Chess Problem No. 4. BY T. R. F. White. K at Q 5; Q at K's Kt 4; B at K's R 3; Kt at Q's B 6; P's at K 5, and 7 & Q's B 5. Black. K at Q's B sq; Kt at Q's Kt sq & Q 3; P's at K's B 4 & K's Kt 1. White to move and mate in three moves. This is, perhaps, more properly termed a Puzzle than a problem. It can be solved.

Held for Postage. A letter directed to "G. Augustine, Edward P. O. Wis." if the postage be not paid it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. J. H. MAUN, P. M.

Nemaha County Bible Society. A meeting of the citizens of Nemaha county will be held at the First Presbyterian Church in Brownville, on next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of forming the Nemaha County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. A general attendance is very much desired.

Nemaha County Agricultural Society. The officers of the Nemaha County Agricultural Society will meet at the office of Judge Whitney, in Brownville, on the last Saturday in March, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding where the Fair will be held, and for other purposes. R. W. FURNAS, Sec'y.

Masonic Lodge Meeting. Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, meets at Masonic Hall over 3d Allister & Purn's Store on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. R. W. FURNAS, Sec'y.

Full Blood Devon Cattle, For Sale. A pair, male and female, of full blooded Devon Cattle, pedigree furnished, will be parted with on favorable terms, if application be made soon. A pair of male cattle, a cow and Prater breaking will be taken in payment. Apply at the "Advertiser" Office. March 3, 1859.

Office to Rent! The room on Main Street, formerly occupied by Brown & Hallam as a Banking House, is for rent. Apply to the "Advertiser" Office. CRANE & HILL. Brownville, Feb. 20, 47.

The Markets.

CONNECTED WEEKLY BY Crane & Hill, BROWNVILLE, MAR. 2, 1859.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Flour, Corn, Beans, Pork, and other goods.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Flour, Beans, Pork, and other goods.

Brownville Mail Arrangements. EASTERN MAIL. Arrives—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. DEPARTS—Daily (Sundays excepted) at half past eight, A. M.

For Pikes Peak. Du Pont's Celebrated Powder, Patent Metallic Kegs, and Castles, just the thing for Camp use. Sold by the Agents, RANDALLS, GOULEY & CO., Corner of Vine and Commercial Streets, and 2d North Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RANDALLS, GOULEY & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CORNER OF VINE AND COMMERCIAL STS. AND 2d NORTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Cash for Produce. We are now paying cash for corn and wheat, and on the return of Mr. Hill, now east, we will pay CASH for all kinds of country produce. BROWNVILLE, MARCH 24, 1859. CRANE & HILL.

Seeds! Seeds! The subscriber would call particular attention to the following Seed of very superior quality, Chinese Sugar Cane and Black Lotus. Also Union, Best, Orange, Radish, Turnip, Lettuce seeds, &c., by the city. A limited supply of China & Earth Almonds at 50 cents per 100 tubers. Current Seeds by the peckage or bush. Our Seeds are all Warranted.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, Agricultural Warehouse. MAIN SEED STORE, No. 18, South Main Street, opp. New Exchange Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

NO LIE! To all Whom It May Concern. In order to be possible, I wish friend and foe to understand that I am a Cash Business.

Valley View Nursery Depot. Corner of Chestnut & Beaumont Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO. CLARK & BARNARD, Proprietors.

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