

# THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1859.

## Kansas Constitutional Convention.

The latest intelligence from the Kansas Constitutional Convention is, that that body has failed to memorialize Congress, making Platte River the northern boundary of the State.

Prompted solely by a desire to promote the special interests of the Southern portion of Nebraska, and believing that the annexation of that portion of Nebraska to Kansas would result in great good—and believing further that Kansas was anxious for the consummation of the object, we have heretofore warmly advocated that measure. As Kansas, through her Representatives in Convention assembled, has spoken against the project, and being unwilling to gain, or even ask admission where not wanted, we are free to say, that we would be the last to consent, under the circumstances, to the arrangement, though sure it could be effected by Congressional effort. While these are briefly our views upon "annexation," we shall go to work as zealously, privately and as a journalist, to secure the admission of Nebraska as a State, as we have heretofore labored to secure the annexation of South Platte to Kansas.

The two Territories having been brought into existence as such at the same time, we can but consider it quite appropriate that they should seek admission into the Union at the same time. We need not recapitulate the many, and what must be acknowledged, strong arguments in favor of a State form of government over that of a Territorial one; those used by the friends of annexation, so far as relates to a State government, are equally applicable now in seeking the admission of Nebraska.

The agitation of the question has, at least, in our opinion, accomplished an important point, viz: by discussion, nearly all Nebraskians, having in view the future good of the country, are not only disposed, but anxious to throw off their Territorial "swaddling clothes," and again assume, by means of a State government, their cherished positions as sovereigns before leaving their native States.

Indeed we think Governor Black would be sustained by the people of Nebraska in calling an extra session of the Legislature, the object of which should be to provide for a Constitutional Convention, that the Constitution might be framed, ratified by a vote of the people, and presented to Congress at the coming session. What do North Platte papers say to this move? Can the Nebraska Press, in this one matter, co-operate as a unit?

We will endeavor to find leisure to treat this subject more at length in a few days, and to show how intimately and vitally the election of Delegate to Congress is connected with it.

## Territorial Fair.

The Omaha Republican takes occasion to censure the Territorial Board of Agriculture, because of a sin of omission in failing to provide for premiums, it thinks, of importance—and really are—but more particularly because of a sin of commission, in providing liberally for the Ladies' Riding Match. True, Mr. Republican, "can't be expected at once;" and don't you think, too, that a "modest lady" could appear to as "modest" an advantage on a fine charger, handsomely caparisoned, "in the ring," at an Agricultural Fair, as in the act of administering corporal punishment to some poor devil of an editor, upon the public streets at the capital?

Seriously: Although the "Ladies Riding Match" always brings more money into the Society's Treasury than all other resources combined, and thus enables the "agricultural interests" to be better "pushed with zeal," the money with which to purchase "equestrian premiums" is mostly raised by private subscriptions. Such is the intention at the coming Fair; and we have faith to believe that Nebraska liberality will not be behind in this respect.

The Board have done the best they could for the coming Fair, and, as announced in the Rules and Regulations, if anything has been omitted in the list of premiums, ample provisions have been made for all worthy articles or objects, in the appointment of a "Discretionary Committee," whose special duty it will be to look after such as the Republican is disposed to complain of.

We hope there will be no complaining from any quarter. Let there be unity of feeling and action; a determination to make the best of the coming Fair, and improve on it at the next. Nebraska's future depends upon her agricultural progress and development. Nature has been lavish in her provisions in this respect, and no stumbling blocks should be thrown in the way of her advancement.

Since the above was written, we have read an article in the *Nebraskian*, over the signature "Cincinnatus," complaining—and very properly too if there were no mistake—of \$8 being offered as premium for egg-plants, potatoes, peppers, squashes, and lima beans. The \$8 in the five articles mentioned is an error; it should have been \$1, as other articles of this kind in the same list; it was \$1 in "copy," and how such a glaring error es-

caped our eye in "reading proof," we are at a loss to guess. Every intelligent reader, however, must have known there was a mistake somewhere or somehow.

We hope "Cincinnatus" is an agriculturist, deeply interested in the future agricultural welfare of Nebraska, and should he contribute to the Territorial Fair his hemp, corn, oats, wheat, flax, "white beans," &c., &c., he will be prompted to do so by higher motives than "will it pay." We would not give a fig for the support of those who look at the size of premiums. The motto should be to "excel."

## Gold Mines.

Reports from the mines are still flattering, and arrivals of dust on the increase. Within the last week or ten days over \$50,000 in dust has been received at various points along the river.

The following we clip from the St. Joseph *West* of the 31st ult.:

We were favored on yesterday evening by a call from Mr. J. W. Zigler, and one other gentleman who had just arrived on the St. Mary, from the mines. They left Denver City two weeks ago last Sunday and arrived at Council Bluffs just two weeks from the time they started. They had worked in the mines—Gregory's Diggings—just six weeks. They were four in company, viz: J. W. Zigler, C. M. Zigler, W. A. Dewey, and D. F. Spang.

They could not themselves tell exactly what they had made. They have with them between ten and twelve thousand dollars in dust; about this we know there is no mistake. This amount, however, is really but a small portion of what they made—indeed but little more than they sold their claim for when they left. They sent in what they had on hand at different times, during their stay in the mines.

They had a claim one hundred feet in extent; fifty feet of it they sold soon after they discovered it, for \$5,000. The other fifty feet they worked until they left, when they sold for \$10,000.

Mr. Zigler had a book in which he had kept an account of the sums taken out by the company for a number of days. From this book he permitted us to copy the following:

\$21, \$70, \$60, \$90, \$294, \$430, \$495, \$340, \$300, \$176, \$64, \$56, \$225, \$240, \$242, \$285, \$212, \$250, \$125, \$365, \$256, \$165.

These amounts show what was done on different days.

Besides the claim which they worked, and part of which they sold, as stated above, they were lucky enough to buy a claim for \$50, which they afterwards sold for \$4,000.

These gentlemen are all from South Bend, Indiana, and give more substantial evidence of having done well than any we have seen from the mines. They left for their homes on the cars yesterday evening, and say that a part of them—perhaps all—will return to the mines in the spring.

The accounts they give of the mines agree very well with what we have been reporting for some time past. They think there are between thirty and forty thousand persons in the mines, only about one in a hundred of whom are making money. Very many were doing nothing because they were unwilling to work for the wages they could get.

## Peace Concluded in Europe.

In our last, we announced the suspension of hostilities until the 15th of this month. Later dates brings the news of declaration of peace between the belligerent powers of Europe.

The following telegram from Napoleon to the Empress briefly states the provisions of the treaty:

VALEGGIO, July 11.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis: The Italian confederation is to be under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederation. Signed, NAPOLEON.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, that the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia, will soon meet at Zurich to conclude the treaty of peace. There will be no Congress of the great powers called to ratify the treaty, the Emperors of France and Austria having agreed to settle the difficulty without the intervention of neutral powers.

The New York Herald, in an editorial on the effects of the peace on the commercial interests, says they may be of serious import to the country if we do not meet them calmly and with foresight.—Viewing the results of war, and its sudden termination in the same aspect with the result of the Crimean war, attended as they are with failure in breadstuffs and provision speculations, and with a reckless speculation in imports, they are not without menace to our commercial affairs. The close of the present war leaves us in imminent danger of another panic if we do not exercise the utmost caution to avert it. But in one respect the war has benefited us; it has increased the government revenue considerably, at a very opportune moment.

It is said that the difficulties between the Imperial Bonapartists and the descendants of Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, the reputed wife of the King of Westphalia, are in the way of being composed. The Emperor has offered to make her son Jerome a Duke, and her grandson Jerome, who graduated at West Point, is now with the army in Italy, a Count, with suitable pecuniary endowments for the rank, if they will formally renounce all claims to the name of Bonaparte. The parties in interest have the matter under consideration, and it seems to be the impression of their friends that the proposal will be accepted.

## Correspondence from the Capital.

Omaha, July 25, 1859.

### PANTEE WAR.

The late Pawnee excursion has at least demonstrated one fact worthy of notice, and that is that the country to the northwest is not sterile, as some supposed, but possessing the finest cultivable soil; neither are the streams, which were crossed by the advancing forces, destitute of timber, but a sufficiency is reported to support large settlements in all the counties through which they passed.

All join in representing that they were much pleased with the country and the trip.

Their course of travel was up the valley of the Elkhorn, to nearly its source, where they made their forced charge upon the Indians who had committed the depredations.

A treaty of peace was ratified between the contending powers, and each retreated from the anticipated field of battle, equally well satisfied probably that the whole war had come to so peaceful a termination, with the loss of about a dozen Indians, seven of whom are reported to have been slain by Capt. Pattison's company, near De Witt, in Cuming county, at the commencement of the war.

### SETTLERS' PROTECTION.

It is certainly true that all such depredations were prevented in this Territory, and should similar occurrences present themselves, the inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood should feel themselves justified, without further orders, to make war upon them, after their manner and mode of fighting among themselves, and upon the principle that to the victor belong the spoils. Let the enemy be slain and driven from the country, and all the property belonging to them become confiscated to the victorious warriors on the field of battle of the war path of the intruding Indian.

### A NEW FORT.

A company of the army should be stationed somewhere in the vicinity of the residence of those Indians, to keep a close lookout after those who were so disposed to pilfer and murder; and in every instance where they attempted to commit such uncalled for depredations, they should be followed and mowed down like grass. There is little confidence to be placed in their promises and treaties, and the only way is to whip them into a lasting submission and by getting them under fear.

### POLITICAL.

The question of the election of Delegate to Congress is now waxing warm among our citizens, and more especially within a few days past. Heretofore they have endeavored apparently to keep themselves aloof from the excitement attendant upon such times, but the spell has been broken, and a general impression appears to be finding vent in the choice of democratic candidates.

Gen. Estabrook and Dr. Miller are the most prominent, and indeed I might say the only gentlemen who appear to have the least encouragement among our citizens.

Others are occasionally spoken of, but do not enter into the canvass as seeking success and victory by being selected by this people as the standard bearer of the party, for the next political campaign in October next.

The trial of strength is undoubtedly between the two individuals before spoken of, one of which will be chosen on Saturday next as the representative from this county, to appear before the next Territorial Convention, to be held at Plattsmouth, to meet his antagonistic political friend, in fierce but amicable combat for a victorious nomination.

### THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican party appears somewhat in a quandary as to the proper course to pursue to insure success in the next campaign for the offices of this Territory.

Some are desirous of running a full-blooded Republican, whilst others are in favor of putting on the course a mixed blood, under the new appellation of the Opposition.

General Thayer is their most prominent candidate here, whilst they have their minds turned towards Judge Bennett of Nebraska City, and one of your Nebraska constituency Mr. Daily of Peru.

Some of that party think they can catch the more snags under the appellation of Opposition than under their true party name, and therefore be more likely to insure success against the Democracy;—whilst others conclude there is more manliness and honor in fighting under their chosen banner, for principle, with probabilities of less chance of victory.

Under the Opposition name, they can glide along advocating doctrines to suit particular individuals who have in view only the defeat of the unfettered Democracy.

### CAPITOLIUM.

Omaha, July 30, 1859.

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

Considerable feeling and anxiety has been exhibited on the streets during the last few days, in reference to the selection of delegates to the Territorial Convention to be held at Plattsmouth, for the purpose of nominating Territorial officers. The friends, both personal and political, of Gen. Estabrook and Dr. Miller were sanguine of success, yet the war waged

was more for choice than for destruction of the respective opponents. The election was energetically contested by the respective parties, and amicably decided by the choice of nine Miller delegates.

Such family contests in the democratic ranks I always regret to see, much less urged to participate in them, being thereby compelled by so doing to disparage friends of long acquaintance and intimacy. But so moves the political world at times, and we can do no other way than to pleasantly submit, and endeavor to be content with whatever decisions may be rendered by the people.

Although Dr. Miller succeeded to-day in gathering the most voters in his primary election capacity for his support, it will nevertheless probably not be denied that the forces of both gentlemen are very nearly equal throughout the county. They will both appear before the Plattsmouth Convention, and ask the nomination from the collected delegation there assembled, each equally confirmed, apparently, that he has a sufficient number of friends, and ample support throughout the Territory, to elevate him to the honorable position of candidate for Congress.

Let the proper ground-work of the democracy be established by that Convention, then whoever may be the choice of the collected wisdom in that Convention, will certainly be elected by the people.

The greatest fears I entertain in reference to the action of that Convention, are that they may not meet the wants and expectations of the democracy in plainly setting forth the principles of the party, so that there can be no possible equivocation or misunderstanding of our position, on all the prominent questions now being canvassed throughout the confederacy by the democracy and the people at large.

Let us know upon what the parties mainly differ, and the sentiments of each, and then all will be enabled intelligently to advocate and uphold what he knows positively to be the opinions of the party, without fear of successful contradiction.

### RANKIN DELEGATION.

At the same time we were trying the strength and popularity of our respective candidates in Omaha, the good people of Sarpy county were endeavoring to make a choice between Dr. Rankin and Judge Ferguson.

Dr. Rankin succeeded in the selection of four delegates favorably disposed towards him for Congress, by a majority of 37 votes out of about 175 cast at the convention.

Miller, Estabrook, Rankin, Kinney, and C. B. Smith, are all talked of as candidates who will probably receive support at Plattsmouth.

### REPUBLICANS.

We have before us here, asking the suffrages of the dear people, or at least looking forward to a nomination by the Republican Convention, John Sahler of Omaha, and Taffe of Omaha, in the northern portion of the Territory, besides those whom I mentioned last week. From this it appears that the Republicans are not any more united and harmonious than our own party. We saw proper to select between two, but when the enemy is to be met, there is but little possible chance for a division in our ranks, for all are ready to say they are for the regular nominee.

### CAPITOLIUM.

[For the Advertiser.]

Mr. Editor:—I desire that you may give this Platform of principles an insertion in your paper, for the consideration of the democracy of the Territory, previous to the next Democratic Convention, to be held at Plattsmouth.

I have taken the trouble to select and compile such portions of democratic principles, from other platforms, as appeared most suitable to be adopted and advocated by the democracy of Nebraska.—Principles and men. "JEFFERSON."

### Platform for Next Campaign.

Resolved, That we assert the doctrine of non-interference by Congress in reference either to States or Territories as the only ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederated States.

Resolved, That the organized territories of the United States are only held in territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic affairs, including the slavery question; and that the legislative power of the territories extends undeniably to all rights subjects of legislation, the same as in the States.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to establish, abolish, regulate, or protect slavery in the territories, that being purely a domestic question, and it is no authority to legislate on the subject in any manner or for any purpose other than for the States on similar subjects.

Resolved, That the territorial legislatures may establish, regulate, and protect, or they may abolish or exclude slavery, and should consider it in a similar manner with all other kinds of property.

Resolved, That we hold to the doctrine that the Constitution of the U. States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as property.

Resolved, That we are unconditionally opposed to the reopening of the African slave-trade, and believe its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

Resolved, That, with the founders of the republic, we believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that the proper that the people of an organized territory should be permitted to elect their own officers, and to enact their own laws, free from Congressional and Executive control.

Resolved, That territorial legislatures should call Conventions for the purpose of forming Constitutions for State governments, which Constitutions should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection; and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters of the proposed State, but not otherwise, may be sent to Congress in the form of an application for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, with such boundaries as Congress shall prescribe; and we deny the right, and will condemn the attempt, of any Congressional action to frame a Constitution, to impose the instrument framed by them upon the people, against their known will.

Resolved, That the people may delegate power to a Convention to frame a Constitution and put it in force without submission, but such delegation must be clear and indisputable; implication will not do. The true doctrine is that the powers not expressly delegated, are reserved to the people.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States being, under the Constitution, an independent and co-ordinate branch of government, with a power of review which cannot be changed by the immediate action of parties through the instrumentality of Congress or the people, we hold that no party is responsible for its decisions, except they adopt decisions as a plank in their platform, and are parties exclusively bound by the same, except so far as to insulate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.

Resolved, That all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and to will with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice, and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof. But as a nation we can never assent to the sale of territory to any foreign power, and we will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.

Resolved, That without Court of Justice, State territory and national territory, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sentiment, anarchy and violence will become inevitable, and the rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

Resolved, That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at naught the authority of decisions of the Supreme Court, and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the Constitution, is the very essence of nullification.

Resolved, That the building of a central railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Congress granting a homestead to actual settlers, of 160 acres, on alternate quarter sections of lands subject to such restrictions only as Congress may deem best to accomplish the greatest good to the occupant and the government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements, but hold that improvements of a national character, such as railroads, can be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government as a grand landowner, should contribute of her large domain to these public improvements by which her territories are secured and promoted, and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend the best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchment in our national expenditures.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a bankrupt law for banks and moneyed institutions, so that hereafter corporations created by law shall be compelled to discharge faithfully all their obligations, and the money power be subjected to wise, uniform, and inflexible rules, for the better regulation of the labor and business of the country from the ruinous consequences of inflated credits, disastrous expansions, and calamitous convulsions, and for the better maintenance of the true policy of this country.

Resolved, That each congressional district should be left free to choose its delegates to the National Convention in its own way.

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of the Union now and forever, and regard the rights of the States as the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That we enter upon the approaching contest with the true faith and confidence in our principles, and with confidence in the intelligence of the people to sustain our cause and secure the victory.

Resolved, That there is a West which should be represented and known at the Capital and throughout the Union as deserving of much consideration in council.

Resolved, That we earnestly tender to the people of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining an organization on the principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions; that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences and assemble again as a band of brothers under the canopy of the Constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, to such particular new interests as may be necessary to be fostered for a period, during the commencement of an experimental undertaking, should be the true policy of this country. The amount of duties should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people by whom they are eventually to be paid.

"Jefferson" in presenting, and we in publishing the above, may subject ourselves to the charge of an attempt to "forestall." We know not what "Jefferson's" idea is; but this one thing we do know, the above, mainly, is correct; perhaps in the whole is as near right as a platform can be made. Should the Democratic Convention adopt this, or one embodying the same or similar sentiments, and the issue be fairly made and met, we have no doubt as to the success of democracy in Nebraska.

While we have, as Nebraskians, local interests to look after and protect, there is a general Western interest in which we are sharers in weal or woe—interests of vital importance, and in regard to which great indifference heretofore has been manifested by the West. May not the ball start from the western limits, and rolling eastward arouse the slumbering giant to a sense of its duty and importance? While the "North" and the "South" have been, and are wrangling over matters only calculated to alienate in place of cementing, the "West" has been steadily progressing in power, position, and importance, and we think it high time she rise in her strength, and

"Resolve, That there is a West, which should be represented and known at the Capital, and throughout the Union, as deserving of much consideration in Council."

### Fight between the Omaha and Sioux Indians.

We learn that the Omahas and Sioux indulged in quite a "set to" on the 23rd ult. It seems that the Omahas had been out on a hunt, and were returning home, when they were attacked by a large band of Sioux warriors, and some seventeen of the former party were massacred. Also, a large number were wounded. There was no mercy shown to any—men, women and children suffered alike.

### County Convention.

Next Thursday—one week from to-day—is the day recommended by the Democratic Central Committee for this and other counties, to meet and appoint Delegates to attend the Territorial Convention at Plattsmouth on the 18th inst. As the member of this Committee from this county makes no announcement, we presume the recommendation of the Central Committee is considered sufficient. All we have to say is, if delegates are sent, let them be those who will reflect the views of the Democracy of this county.

The next electoral college, to be chosen in November, 1860, and to meet in February, 1861, will, if Kansas should be admitted at the next session of Congress, consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for President. The slaveholding States will have 120, and the non-slaveholding 186 of these.

In speaking of the Turcos, Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, thus describes those fierce warriors whom the French have called to their aid in Italy:

Beside me in the crowd stood two Turcos, those fearful and ferocious Arabs of the French army. What hideous brutes they are upon close inspection! Dark as our negroes—with low, retreating foreheads—coarse, sensual faces—brawny arms and the activity of cats, they seem more like animals than men, and fight from the instinct which animates the tiger rather than the moral courage which is the attribute of man.

### CANDIDATES.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of U. C. Johnson, of Brownville, as a candidate for District Attorney for the Second Judicial District.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Boydston, of Nebraska City, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney in the Second Judicial District.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of J. W. Coleman, as a candidate for Sheriff of Nebraska county.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of John H. Morrison as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nebraska county.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of Orin Rhodes as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nebraska county.

### PROBATE JUDGE.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of Geo. W. Bratton as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska county.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of C. W. Wheeler as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska county.

### TREASURER.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of A. S. Holladay as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Nebraska county.

Resolved, That we are authorized to announce the name of Jacob Strohman as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Nebraska county.

### SECTORS TO CHILDREN.

Next Sabbath morning at half past 10, in the Presbyterian Church by A. S. BILLSLEY.

Rev. T. W. Tilton will preach in the same place at 8 P. M.

### L. O. O. F.

The members of Brownville Lodge No. 1, L. O. O. F., will meet to-morrow, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the hall. It is hoped every member will be present.

We have no pity for people who go about complaining of their aches and pains. Why do they not forthwith procure a bottle of Curtis' Malarial Linctus, and re-investigate their diseased muscles? It is a pain killer, and no mistake. And remember also, that his Compound Syrup of Sassafras is a sure remedy for coughs, colds, and the thousand and one diseases of the respiratory organs. No medicines are more efficacious and none more popular. See advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SAINT JOSEPH FEMALE COLLEGE, ST. JOSEPH, MO. WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M. Principal.

CLAIM NOTICE. To C. F. Stoughton and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Saturday the 6th day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the N. W. quarter of section 27, in township 5, north of range 14, east.

CLAIM NOTICE. To Z. Gerrie and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Friday August 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the S. W. quarter of section 27, in township 5, north of range 14, east.

CLAIM NOTICE. To Joseph F. Mitchell, John Bronsten, William Louide, William Elmer, Irene Gilmore, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Saturday August 6th, 1859, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the S. W. 1/4 of the north east quarter, and N. W. 1/4 of the south east quarter, and N. E. 1/4 of the south west quarter of section 12, township 6, range 14, east of the sixth principal meridian.

CLAIM NOTICE. To Mariah Walter and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Friday the 6th day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the north east quarter of section 5, in township 5, range 14, east of the 6th principal meridian.

CLAIM NOTICE. To Charles Foly and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Thursday the 4th day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the N. W. 1/4 of the North West quarter of section 26 in township 5, in range 10, east of the 6th principal meridian.

CLAIM NOTICE. To David C. Barker and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Friday August 6th, 1859, to prove up my right of pre-emption to the north west quarter of section 29, township 6, range 13, east.

CLAIM NOTICE. To James Wood, James Murphy, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Saturday August 6th, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the S. W. quarter of section 29, township 6, range 13, east of the sixth principal meridian.

CLAIM NOTICE. To James L. Wood, Calvin Hott, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Saturday the 6th day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the south-east quarter of section 35, township 2, range 11, east of the sixth principal meridian.

CLAIM NOTICE. To Meredith Edwards, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Saturday the 6th day of August, 1859, to prove up my right of pre-emption to the N. W. quarter of section 6, in range 15, east of the sixth principal meridian.

CLAIM NOTICE. To N. Vanoson and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I will appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., on Saturday the 6th day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to prove up my right of pre-emption to the east half of the S. W. quarter of section 11, and the east half of the north east quarter of section 14, Township 1, range 10, east.