

State Form of Government.

THE PEOPLE OF NEBAMA COUNTY

Irrespective of Parties or Localities,

DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A

STATE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR NEBRASKA.

Are Requested to meet at Brownville,

On Wednesday August 31, 1859,

For the purpose of publicly expressing their views. Let everybody come.

MANY CITIZENS.

Land Business in Nemaha Land Office.

On Monday last the office at this place opened for private entries.

Col. Nixon very generously, refused to receive applications for private entries before 12 o'clock,

giving the settlers an opportunity to file during the forenoon under the benefit of the 15th section of the act of 4th Sept. 1841;

by which a year's time is secured in which to pay for the land. One hundred and twenty-seven filings were made before 12 o'clock,

fifty-two of which were made before breakfast.

The vacant lands in this District have been examined personally by those wishing to invest,

and being very valuable, are sought after with much zeal. Purchasers take their "turn" at the counter;

are allowed to enter no more than 640 acres, each, at a time.

Up to yesterday evening—two and one-half days—the number of acres entered at private entry with warrants was 21,875 acres.

And THUS is the "National Treasury replenished;" and the "four millions" promised by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury,

as proceeds from sales of public lands, being rapidly made up.

The Way It Can Be Done!

We have, frequently through the columns of our paper, and in private letters,

endeavored to convince people east—in the old States—especially those with limited means and possessions,

how much better they can do for themselves and families by coming west,

than by remaining in the older and more densely populated portions of the country.

The past week a case just in point has come to our knowledge. A man, in one of the old States,

with quite a family, had by incessant toil, succeeded in securing eighty acres of land, off of which he was barely making a living.

He was finally induced to try his fortune in the "West," and accordingly "sold out" and came to this country.

With the proceeds from his sales, he here purchased thirteen hundred and twenty acres; for 320 of which he paid \$10 per acre,

and calculates he has money sufficient left, to fence 1000 acres of his land! This man, besides having a farm of his own,

four times as large as the one he before owned, and more productive; with equally as good market, has for distribution among his five children two hundred acres of land to each!

Comment is unnecessary and we only mention this for the benefit of "doubting ones" in the States, as a case having actually occurred.

Nebraska Wool Growing. Mr. Editor: For the benefit of Nebraska Sheep raisers, I will give you my experience for the last year: I had 23 head of sheep last fall, which I kept on corn and hay so as to keep them mutton fat through the winter.

Correspondence from the Capital.

Omaha, Aug. 15, 1859. HAIL STORM.

On last Wednesday, about 2 o'clock P. M., we had the heaviest hail storm that we have witnessed for many years.

Whilst approaching it was heard for miles in the distance, and presented the appearance and roaring noise as that of a rushing and destructive tornado.

The hail storm and sunshine apparently mingled as it came within the scope of our vision, presenting a beautiful and diversified landscape constituting our surroundings.

Some of the hail were picked up at our door as large as small hens eggs. After the hail had partially ceased to fall, a heavy rain ensued, which completely drenched the earth, much to the advantage of the young crops.

The grain fields of this portion of the Territory, so far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, are likely to yield an abundant harvest to the husbandman, in consideration of his industry and perseverance.

Wheat and oats are mostly cut, and appear very encouraging both as to quantity and quality. There being no rust, nor anything to do the crops damage, we may expect and certainly do anticipate lower prices and greater abundance in the future.

Potatoes are less prosperous and yielding, in consequence of the dryness of the forepart of the season, which leaves them smaller than usual at this season of the year.

It should be the desire and pleasure of the Democracy of each county, to place in nomination on their county tickets such individuals as may faithfully serve them, and give credit and influence to the Democratic ticket of the Territory, thereby working harmoniously together for the welfare of the entire party, as well as for their own safety and benefit as to their particular localities.

There are many plans concocted by the opposition to defeat us, and therefore it more particularly requires extreme caution both in the offensive and defensive operations of the party.

It has been recently proposed by some individuals to make an immediate effort towards the organization of the State of Nebraska, for which object it is suggested that the Governor be induced to call together the Representatives of the Territory in extra session as soon as most practicable.

When assembled it will be recommended to the Legislative Assembly to proceed immediately to make the necessary preparations, by consulting the several tribes in the western portion of the Territory, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to have a Territorial and State government over their dominion.

The Nebraska Gold Mines, in the vicinity of Long's Peak, now embrace a large and rapidly increasing population, which, they claim, require immediate protection through the instrumentality of the law.

And therefore the proposition is to define the boundaries of new counties along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and to give to them a legal and thorough organization.

At the same session the Legislature will be urged to call a Constitutional Convention to report a Constitution for the State of Nebraska. The Convention to be called at such a date as will enable the delegates to complete their labors in time to have the new instrument submitted to the people for their ratification before being sent to Congress.

This course, they say, will enable Nebraska to get into the Union at an early day, and probably as soon as its twin sister Kansas.

It is said that an agent has been sent among the Indians in Western Nebraska for the purpose of obtaining their consent to permit the people to reside among them, as also to extend the government and laws over their present domain and jurisdiction.

In this manner it is proposed to satisfy all reasonable men who prize so much about the necessity of a State organization, and also to prevent the dismemberment of our fair Territory.

They conjecture such a course would give us a very respectable population to base our hopes upon in anticipation of an immediate State organization.

For the present they suggest what may prove the most compromising between all parties, including the north, south and west, and result in the quiet settlement of many of our local differences in reference to territorial affairs.

Other States seem not to have reported. Michigan, no doubt, ranks with Iowa and Wisconsin; but this is enough to show that the "March of Empire Westward holds her way." Illinois has today one and a quarter millions of inhabitants, and the next census will startle the First Families of Virginia.

The Central Committee Met at Plattsmouth and organized by electing B. P. Rankin, chairman, H. C. Blackman, Secretary, and S. A. Strickland, Treasurer.

From the Gold Mines. From the Leavenworth Herald of yesterday we clip the following very interesting news from the gold mines by the last express to this city:

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, one of Jones, Russell & Co's. Express coaches arrived in our city, bringing dates to Aug. 6th. The coach we learn came full of passengers.

We are indebted to the polite and gentlemanly clerks of the Express Office for the news.

The Express brought in \$1,816 25 in gold dust. The news from the mines continues very favorable, and establishes beyond a doubt as a "fixed fact," that gold exists in large quantities in the mountains, and that too, over a large scope of country.

The passengers confirm all the accounts, and state that many are making fortunes, others are making fair wages of from five to ten dollars per day to the land, while others are making nothing.

Emigrants are going to the mines, and some few dissatisfied persons are leaving here. The season is now getting far advanced for persons to go to the mines.—But next season it is anticipated a large emigration will go to the mines.

Messrs. Jones, Russell & Co., received yesterday \$3,726 from the Philadelphia mint, made from actual Pike's Peak gold. The dust was sent to that place and there coined and returned here. This is the first Pike's Peak gold coin and is something of a curiosity, but ere long we expect to see plenty of just such coin.

Proceedings of the Democratic Territorial Convention at Plattsmouth, Aug. 18, 1859. The Convention was called to order by Gen. L. L. Bowen, and M. S. Reeves, of Otoe, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. W. Pattison of Dodge was elected Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair on Permanent Organization, viz: A. G. Clays of Douglas, H. C. Blackman of Otoe, A. D. Kirk of Richardson, J. A. H. Partridge of Dixon, and S. A. Chambers of Nemaha.

Indian Troubles in Southern Kansas.—A Battle.

We have news of serious Indian troubles in Southern Kansas. A gentleman has arrived in Kansas City and reported that the Kaws, Osages and Camanches had collected in Butler and Greenwood counties to the number of five thousand, threatening destruction to the whites of that region.

Subsequent reports says the town of Emporia had been invested by about five hundred of the savages. A battle is reported to have taken place near Eldorado, on Lower Whitewater, in which a hundred Indian and five whites are said to have been killed. The greatest consternation prevails. This hostility is supposed to have originated from the hanging of some Kaws, at Council Grove some time since, by the settlers. These are the reports—they are doubtless greatly exaggerated.—St. Joseph Gazette.

Douglas Newspapers in the South. SELMA, Ala., July 13, '59. To the Editor of the Herald:—As a subscriber and constant reader of your paper, permit me to take the liberty of calling attention to and correcting the views expressed in the following extract taken from your editorial of the 6th inst: "In all the Southern States there are only two Democratic papers, we believe, that pretend to support the present position of Senator Douglas—the Louisville Democrat and the Mobile Register—and the editor of the Register has taken the course of late, not from his admiration of "Squatter Sovereignty," but from his personal hostility to Mr. Buchanan. Indeed, the prevailing Southern Democratic sentiment on this subject of Slavery in the Territories is so intensely hostile to any other doctrine than that of Gov. Wise, that Mr. Buchanan in that quarter is now frequently assailed as faithless to Southern rights in failing to prosecute the war for the extermination of Douglas and his followers."

You are mistaken when you assert that the Mobile Register and the Louisville Democrat are the only papers South which support the position of Senator Douglas. You must examine your exchanges better and you will find that in addition to the Register and Democrat, the Louisiana Courier, Advocate, Confederation, Huntsville Advocate, Mississippi Enterprise, Tennessee Quid Nunc, Augusta Constitutional, several Kentucky Democratic papers, Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, Richmond Examiner, Fredericksburg News, Fincastle Democrat, Warrenton Flag, Fairmount True Virginian, Bedford Democrat, Wheeling Argus, Spirit of Democracy, Virginia Index, Washington States, Alabama State Sentinel, and several other Southern journals support the views of the Illinois Senator—his past and present position.—M. Y. Herald.

Judge Douglas on the Territorial Question in 1859. "But you say that we propose to prohibit by law your emigrating to the Territories with your property. We propose no such thing. We recognize your right in common with our own, to emigrate to the Territories with your property, and there hold and enjoy it in subordination to the laws you may find in force in the country. Those laws, in some respects, differ from our own, as the laws of the various States in this Union vary, on some points, from the laws in each other. Some species of property are excluded by law in most of the States as well as Territories, as being unwise, immoral, or contrary to the principles of sound public policy. For instance, the banker is prohibited from emigrating to Minnesota, Oregon, or California with his bank. The bank may be property by the laws of New York, but ceases to be so when taken into a State or Territory where banking is prohibited by the local law. So ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, all the intoxicating drinks, are recognized and protected as property in most of the States, if not all of them; but no citizen, whether from the North or South, can take this species of property with him, and hold, sell, or use it at its pleasure in all the Territories, because it is prohibited by the local law—in Oregon by the statutes of the Territory, and in the Indian country by the acts of Congress. Nor can a man go there, and take and hold his slave, for the same reason. These laws, and many others involving similar principles, are directed against non-residence, and impair the rights of no State in the Union. They are laws against the introduction, sale, and use of specific kinds of property, whether brought from the North or the South, or from foreign countries."

The Future of the North-West. Magic seems fairly rivalled in the growth of the North-west. Few can bring their imagination up to the reality. Vast prairies, which but yesterday were surveyed by government, and offered to settlers at one dollar and a quarter per acre, now present almost one unbroken field, for section after section of waving grain, each acre producing annually enough to pay for many acres at the original cost. Agricultural Societies spring up, fostering improvements, encouraging the importation of the best stock, and introducing approved agricultural machinery.

It is interesting to compare the number of Agricultural Societies in the East and South with those of the West; and in the list, as taken from the books of the Secretary of the Interior, we find Illinois leading the van. They rank as follows: Illinois 88 Tennessee 19 New York 77 Minnesota 11 Indiana 76 Nebraska 11 Pennsylvania 68 Maryland 10 Ohio 63 California 8 Massachusetts 44 South Carolina 8 Iowa 36 Washington 2 Missouri 34 Oregon 2 Wisconsin 31 Kansas 1 Virginia 31 Utah 1

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Also, the names of the following gentlemen as Committee on permanent organization, Messrs. Boykin of Sarpy, E. A. Danalson of Cass, H. Nuckolls of Richardson, L. L. Gibbs of Otoe, and C. A. Henry of Monroe.

On motion, The delegates in each county where vacancies occur, be allowed to fill the same where the seats are not contested.

The Committee on permanent organization reported: For President, S. A. Strickland, of Sarpy; For Vice Presidents, W. B. Spears, of Johnson; S. A. Chambers, of Nemaha; H. C. Blackman, of Otoe; H. W. Stuedel, of Cass; H. Johnson, of Douglas; G. W. Mason, of Bart; and John Rickley, of Platte.

For Secretaries, A. D. Kirk, of Richardson; M. H. Clark, of Douglas; and J. P. Patterson, of Platte. The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates in attendance: Richardson—H. Nuckolls, F. L. Goldsberry, A. D. Kirk, Nemaha—J. Cole, S. A. Chambers, R. Brown, J. W. Coleman, H. Gibbs, M. S. Reeves, J. B. Bennett, S. F. Nuckolls, S. M. Anderson, H. C. Blackman, G. H. Hughes, J. H. Croston.

Cass—W. McDougall, E. A. Danalson, H. H. Fowler, B. W. Safford, H. R. Cronin. Sarpy—S. A. Strickland, J. Boykin, P. Myers, H. Nicholson. Douglas—G. Clays, H. Johnson, J. McCallie, J. H. Ford, J. Millard, A. B. Moore, J. McConchie, M. H. Clark and A. B. Malton. Washington—G. E. Scott, J. Y. Clopper, O. W. Thomas and Cuming—G. W. Mason, J. R. Hyde, Lancaster—W. S. Dolevan. Dakota—Geo. B. Graff, J. N. H. Patrick, M. M. Trautman.

Dixon—A. H. Partridge. Cedar and Leau qui Court.—O. P. Thurston. Dodge—J. H. Croston. Platte—Green, Galusha and Butler—J. Rickley, L. Miller. Monroe and Hill.—C. A. Henry.

Lawsuits of P. B. H. make a roll of the names of delegates, beginning by the first county named in the call of the Territorial Central Committee, and as each delegate's name is called, to go forward and deposit his name in the hands of the Secretary. A majority of the delegates named on the Secretary's roll shall be necessary for a choice and nomination.

PHREASIS AND RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, The members of this Convention have met in pursuance of a call of the Executive Committee of the democratic party of the Territory of Nebraska, and being animated by a desire for the maintenance and consummation of the principles, and a devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and laws of our country—and being desirous of presenting a platform of principles unimpeachable to the people of this Territory, and in the name of the people, and upon which all can harmonize, and knowing the distinction between members of the party on account of construction or application of its principles: Resolved, That we affirm our abiding faith and confidence in the principles of the democratic party as promulgated by the founders of this Territory, and as sustained and carried out by these true friends of the Union, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and as enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform of 1848.

Resolved, That we hold to the absolute sovereignty and inviolable rights of all States of the Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect equality of free and Slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That we hereby declare it to be the proper construction—the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress organizing this Territory, and its general application to all territories, that the people thereof have the only and exclusive right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States—and that when they have framed their Constitution, and the same has been ratified by the ratification of the people who are to be affected thereby, a legal right to admission as a State; and it becomes the duty of Congress to admit them as a Sovereign State, under the same rights and regulations as were through original thirteen States. But inasmuch as the legislative power of the territories extends unconditionally to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of Slavery, as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress; but by the Supreme Court, on appeal from the decisions of the territorial courts.

Resolved, That non-intervention by Congress with the subject of Slavery, either in States, territories, or the District of Columbia, is a distinctive principle of the democratic creed; was the basis of the Compromise measures of 1850; confirmed by both democratic and whig parties in national conventions; and ratified by the people in 1852 rightfully applied in the organization of Kansas and Nebraska in 1854; re-affirmed at the National Convention in 1856, and again ratified by the people in the triumphant election of James Buchanan by the people.

Resolved, That by virtue of the provisions of the treaty of 1803 for the purchase of Louisiana, and by the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the inhabitants of this Territory have a right to demand admission into the Union, of right, and we are in favor of such admission, as a Sovereign State, with such boundaries as the people may prescribe, as soon as possible, and we believe that time has now arrived.

Resolved, That we are unconditionally opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which have shocked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

Resolved, That we are in favor of extending the equal rights and protection to all American citizens, whether naturalized or native born, and whether at home or abroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the general and local governments; of a liberal school fund, and of a rigid accountability in all disbursements.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a National Roadway, to the Pacific, and of liberal grants of lands for railroad and internal improvement purposes.

Resolved, That the general government should immediately make appropriations to bridge the Platte and other rivers of the territory, and that any appropriations made to the territory should be applied, as near as possible, to all parts of it, or for the benefit of all alike.

Resolved, That the public lands should no longer be considered a source of federal revenue, but should be disposed of with a view solely to develop the resources of the country, and encourage emigration to the settlement of the new territories; and that we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of the same.

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to the incorporation of banks or of banking institutions or to the creation of an unlimited territorial or state debt.

Which report was accepted and adopted, without a dissenting vote.

Informal Ballot. George L. Miller 18 Hon. F. Rankin 9 John F. Kinsey 8 W. C. Fleming 5 J. P. Patterson 5 Richard Brown 5 W. W. Donnell 2 W. C. Furnas 1 E. Estabrook 1

Formal Ballots. 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th George L. Miller 22 21 20 20 21 B. P. Rankin 15 16 17 18 6 F. F. Kinsey 8 10 12 11 7 W. W. Donnell 2 2 2 2 2 E. Estabrook 3 2 2 2 2 W. C. Furnas 3 1 1 S. J. Morton 2 S. W. Black, 2

CANDIDATES.

Announcing candidate, \$6 in advance. In no instance will this rate be departed from.—

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. We are authorized to announce the name of U. C. Johnson, of Brownville, as a candidate for District Attorney for the Second Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Boydston, of Nebraska City, as a candidate for office of Justice at large in the Second Judicial District of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of Orin Rhodes as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of Samuel Callen as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gen. W. Bratton as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. W. Whiston as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska County.

R. J. Whitney is a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska County. Thankful for past honors he trusts his old friends will remember him at the ballot box.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seymour Bolden as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska County.

To the Voters of Nebraska County: Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Nebraska County, the ensuing election, and say that having had many years experience as clerk of court doing probate business, I can, if elected, discharge the duties of the same correctly and to your satisfaction. JESSE JOHN.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. S. Holladay as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob Strickler as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of Rufus T. Rainey as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. C. Sanders as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Commissioner for the First District, Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of O. B. Hewett as a candidate for Representative from Nebraska County in the Territorial Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jesse Noel as a candidate for Representative from Nebraska County in the Territorial Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. W. W. Keeling as a candidate for Representative from Nebraska County in the next Territorial Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. H. Hobbins as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds of Nebraska County.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. H. Hoover for re-election to the office of Register of Deeds.

Next Sabbath evening at half past 7 o'clock, in the Freeborn Church by A. S. BELLINGHAW.

Rev. J. B. WELLS will preach at half past 10 A.M.

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WAR ENDED!

Great Rush for BARGAINS!

D. J. MARTIN & CO. Wholesale & Retail DEALERS MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Announce to the Citizens of the COUNTIES OF NEBAMA, RICHARDSON, JOHNSON, PAWNEE, CLAY, AND GAGE In Nebraska AND ATCHISON COUNTY In Missouri THAT THEY HAVE Just Received, Per Steamer, Emigrant, A NEW, COMPLETE, AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, SADDLERY, CUTLERY, Glassware, FURNITURE, SASH DOORS, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc. EVERYTHING Needed or Desired Can be had at our Store, and on terms favorable as those of any other House in the West.

We Do a Cash, or Exchange for Produce Trade, and are Determined thereby to Give our Customers BARGAINS.

We solicit a continued and increased patronage, pledging ourselves to spare no pains to give entire satisfaction in prices and quality.

Our Atchison County Friends Will find very much to their advantage in dealing with us.

Give us a Call, And satisfy yourselves that we have the BEST GOODS And are selling them CHEAP.

D. J. MARTIN & CO. Brownville, August 1st 1859.

Probate Notice and Sale. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of Jacob Delay, late of Nebraska County, Nebraska Territory. Persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the Probate Judge of said county, at Brownville, on or before the 12th day of September 1859, or they will forever be barred collection; and the said John Delay is further authorized to sell the personal property belonging to said estate, or sufficient to satisfy all demands, at public auction, at public sale, as may seem best, on the 12th day of September 1859. R. J. WHITNEY, Probate Judge. August 23d, 1859. 7-3t-34

Probate Notice and Sale. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of Hugh Lewis, late of Nebraska County, Nebraska Territory. Persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the Probate Judge of said county, at Brownville, on or before the 12th day of September 1859, or they will forever be barred collection; and the said Hugh Lewis is further authorized to sell the personal property belonging to said estate, or sufficient to satisfy all demands, at public auction, at public sale, as may seem best, on the 13th day of September 1859. R. J. WHITNEY, Probate Judge. August 24th, 1859.—7-3t-34

Probate Notice and Sale. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of Lawrence Kinnison, late of Nebraska County, Nebraska Territory. Persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the Probate Judge of said county, at Brownville, on or before the 12th day of September 1859, or they will forever be barred collection; and the said Lawrence Kinnison is further authorized to sell the personal property belonging to said estate, or sufficient to satisfy all demands, at public auction, at public sale, as may seem best, on the 13th day of September 1859. R. J. WHITNEY, Probate Judge. August 24th, 1859.—7-3t-34

Probate Notice and Sale. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate