THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Of the United States.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Of Tennessee.

Mr. Buchanan on Slavery in the Territories.

We gave last week an abstract of the Message of the President, and quoted the most important part relative to slavery in the Territories. It is hardly necessary to say that the positions taken by Mr. Buchanan totally differ from what is considered as the true doctrine by the Democracy of the North and West, and will be repudiated by the great majority of the party. In order to show the fallacy of the President's argument, it will do no harm to put again before the eyes of our readers the most extraordinary passages of that extraordinary paragraph in the Message concerning the territories. It opens thus:

"I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration."

If it is true that the Supreme Court, by the Dred Scott decision, "finally settled the question of slavery in the Territories," then Mr. Buchanan is singularly behind his time in congratulating Congress upon an event which had occurred three years previous the delivery of his Message, a document supposed to contain new information. But he knew very well that such was not the case, and in writing those lines, he evinced a degree of coolness unsurpassed by anything we have heard of for a long time. The truth is, the question of slavery was not settled by the Supreme Court; it has perhaps never been so far from being settled as it is now; it is the prominent topic now at issue in all parts of the Union; and never before was agitation on this same "settled" question more violent than it is at the present time. Everybody knows that, and no one is better acquainted with these facts than the President.

Mr. Buchanan proceeds as follows:

"The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States."

Now, there are a great many men of high standing, Mr. Douglas among them, who, we suppose, are as good readers and as good lawyers as Mr. Buchanan, and who deny that the Supreme Court ever decided any such thing. The attorney of the slaveholders in the Dred Scott case, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and even members of the Court itself, have repeatedly declared that no such decision was given. The only point really decided was, that Dred Scott, being a negro, was not a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, had no right to institute a suit in our national courts; and the opinions indirectly expressed by the court, or by the different members of it in the case, have no legal and binding authority. The doctrine laid down by the President in his Message, being divested of the mantle of sanctity he would cover it with a decision of the Supreme Court, rests then on its merits—or rather demerits—alone; and it never will be indorsed by the people of the North. His opinions that slavery exists in all the Territories by virtue of the Constitution; that although the people of a Territory were unanimous in their desire to prohibit slavery, they could not do it; that Congress and the people of the Territories through the Territorial Legislature have the power to protect but not to prohibit slavery; that no *human power* can stop its extension; are views which the Democratic party in the great Northwest are not yet, and likely will never be, prepared to adopt.

The closing remark that such a principle is "well calculated to promote peace and harmony," is another cool assumption. If slavery exists in the Territories under the Federal Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to pass laws for its protection, the Territorial Legislature failing to do it. Then, instead of being localized, the slavery question becomes a subject of national politics; "the agitation would thus be rendered incessant;" material would be afforded "to keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States;" and sectional strife and struggles, which would convulse the country, would be the result.—The only way to have peace and harmony is to adhere to the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, and let the people of the Territories "regulate their own affairs in their own way."

Mr. Buchanan further says:

"Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable."

"The evil would be intolerable!" Indeed! When did Mr. Buchanan made this discovery? No doubt it is since he wrote his letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination; for, if we remember right, he then said that "the people of a Territory, *like those of a State*, should determine the slavery question for themselves!"

The last quotation we will make, reads as follows:

"Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court."

This is cool, too! "There's ice in it." *Irrevocably fixed!* Are the decisions of courts never reversed? In the language Mr. Buchanan himself used when speaking in the Senate of the United States on a decision of the Supreme Court, "even these decisions, like all other human things, are modified and changed by the experience of time and the lights of knowledge." But far from "irrevocably" fixing the status of a Territory, the Supreme Court did not "fix" it at all, for the very simple and very plausible reason that the question was not before that body for adjudication.

Such a perversion of facts, and such a doctrine, coming from a Democratic President, would be perfectly unaccountable without light thrown on the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan, and the motives which prompted him to utter sentiments so contrary to the popular sovereignty principle to which he owes his election. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"Mr. Buchanan has undertaken to decide by his *ipse dixit* a question which the Supreme Court has not decided, and to dictate the Democratic party what it shall do at the Charleston Convention in reference to the slavery question. Mr. Buchanan will find out that he is not yet king of this country nor dictator to the Democratic party. His opinions in regard to political matters are of very little account. He is often and most grossly mistaken in regard to what constitutes Democracy, and his reading of party platforms and court decisions amazingly defective. He commenced life a Federalist. All his early impressions and associations were Federal. He lived to middle age an uncompromising Federalist—so much so that he declared 'if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out.' He never had occasion to make the incision.—He has been a Federal in disguise all his life, playing possum with the Democratic party, holding its offices and enjoying its honors. In his extreme old age and second childhood, his early impressions regain possession of his impulses, and placed in power, he acts out his real character."

To the above we only add the following remark, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"While, on the question of slavery in the Territories, the President endeavors to create the impression that he is animated by an extreme and almost unprecedented degree of regard for the incidental expressions of opinion made by the Supreme Court of the United States, in another part of the message he is free to announce, practically, his disregard for the opinions of that tribunal, for he reiterates his request for power from Congress to seize and to hold certain military posts in Mexico, notwithstanding the decision for which he professes so much regard pronounces the grant of such power to be clearly unconstitutional."

State Organization.

A bill providing for the organization of the State of Nebraska passed the House on the 3d inst., by a vote of 22 to 14.

The bill provides for an election to take place on the first Monday in March next, for Delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection.

At said election a vote "For State Government" or "Against State Government" shall be taken, and if a majority of the votes is not in favor of a State organization, then no further proceedings shall be had. If, on the contrary, a majority pronounces "for State Government," then the Delegates elect shall meet in Convention, at Omaha, on the second Monday in April, and proceed to frame a Constitution.

The Convention shall be composed of fifty-two members, apportioned as follows: Richardson county shall elect four delegates; Nemaha county, five; Otoe, eight; Cass, six; Sarpy, four; Douglas, eight; Washington, three; Burt, Cuming and Izard, two; Dakota, three; Dixon, Cedar and L'Eau-qui-court, two; Dodge, one; Platte, Monroe and Hall, two; Kearney, one; Pawnee, one; Johnson, Gage and Jones, one; Clay, Saline, Lancaster, Green, Calhoun and Butler, one. Three thousand dollars are appropriated to pay the members of the Convention.

Every white male person, above the age of twenty-one years, who at the time of the election shall be a resident of this Territory, shall be a qualified voter; and every such person, a resident for six months in the Territory and for forty days in the delegate district, shall be eligible as a delegate.

The bill also provides for the returns of elections, the manner in which they shall be transmitted, the issue of certificates of election, &c.

There are some objectionable features in the bill as it passed the House, the apportionment, for instance, is not very fair. But as we do not think it will be amended, we will have to make the most of it.

Slavery Prohibitory Bill.

The Bill prohibiting Slavery in the territory of Nebraska, passed the House, with some amendments, on the 3d, by the following vote:

AYES—Bain, Baker, Bowen, Burbank, Campbell, Collier, Crowe, Davis, Hanscom, Lake, Latta, Marquette, Maxwell, Myers, Rogers, Reck, Stevenson, Stewart and Taffe—19.

NAYS—Adams, Arnott, Barnard, Belden, Brodhead, Goshen, Hinsdale Jonson, Keeling, Kennedy Malcolm, Noel, Nuckolls of Otoe, Nuckolls of Richardson, Reynolds, Shields, Tuft,—17.

Absent—Bates and McCasland.

On the same day the bill went to the Council, and the amendments were concurred in. The vote stood as follows:

AYES—Boykin, Cheever, Doane, Dundy, Furnas, Porter and Reeves—7.

NAYS—Collier, Little and Scott—3.

The bill reads as follows:

Whereas. Some of our citizens seem to fear that Slavery or involuntary servitude may be a fruitful source of discord and disunion in the Territory, and in order that we may not have any further agitation upon this unpleasant subject and that the same may be forever settled,

Sec. 1. *Therefore be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, That Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, be, and the same is forever prohibited in this Territory.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, 1860.

As the above bill passed both branches of the Legislature after the Message of the President had been received at Omaha, the prompt action of the Representatives of the people cannot be considered otherwise than as a rebuke to, and a repudiation of, the "new and dangerous doctrine" enunciated by Mr. Buchanan. It shows that the Democratic party in this Territory, are not disposed to submit tamely to the dictates of any man, and are resolved to maintain intact the rights of the people.

Gov. Black returned to the House the bill to repeal the ferry charter of John B. Boulware with his objections to its becoming a law.

Sherman not Elected.

The report of the election of Speaker was false. It grew out of a hoax perpetrated upon the Illinois Democratic State Convention which met at Springfield on the 4th inst. Somebody at Washington telegraphed to that body the election of Sherman, and the dispatch was received and read in the Convention. From Springfield it went to Chicago, we suppose; for we read in the St. Louis papers of the 5th, that the Republican Association of that city fired one hundred guns in honor of the supposed election.—Our dates from Washington are to the 6th. On that day, after much rambling debate, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result:—Sherman 109, McClernand 35, Bocock 30, Quarles 13, Davis 9, the rest scattering. Necessary to a choice 112.

The News.

The Illinois Democratic Convention met at Springfield on the 4th inst., and instructed the Delegates to the Charleston Convention to vote for Douglas for President.

The Leavenworth Herald of the 6th inst. says: The Denver City Express arrived yesterday, seven days out from Denver, and brought $22,000 in gold. Mr. Wiley, the messenger, reports six inches snow on the South Platte. The Rocky Mountain News says "there appears to be a determined effort on the part of some to break down the Provisional Government." The miners in the mountains have held meetings and unanimously resolved to resist every process claiming authority from the late Legislature, and repudiate any connection or fellowship with the movement. The principal reason for hostility is said to be the tax to be levied upon the miners; other causes are complained of—among them the action of the Legislature in voting themselves ten dollars per day for their services during the term of the session.

It seems, says the St. Jo. West, that there is a personal difficulty between Mr. Drake, of St. Louis and Frank Blair, growing out of some abusive language used by the latter in a speech made at a meeting held in the Hall at Jefferson City. The particulars are not given, but Mr. Drake, the next day, offered a bill which seemed to have some reference to the matter, and which was spoken of by some of the members as being most violent and improper.

Information has been received at Washington, from Madrid by which it appears that our Minister to that Court is encouraged to believe that our claims against Spain are now in position for adjustment. The official correspondence seems to justify this conclusion. Prominent members of Congress are privately discussing the propriety and justice of amending the existing laws which authorize the President to repel Indian incursions and foreign invasions and to suppress armed expeditions in this country against foreign States with which we are at peace, so as to make the principle applicable to our own States with view to protect them from invasion, and to punish the abettors of such offences. Legislation on this subject has been suggested by the recent Harper's Ferry raid, and a bill for the purpose will probably be introduced in the Senate at an early day.

Official information has been received at Washington that England has concluded a treaty with Honduras by which the Bay Islands are ceded to that Republic. There now remains to be adjusted the less important question of the surrender of the Mosquito protectorate by Great Britain to Nicaragua, to compel the settlement of the difficulties between England and the United States, growing out of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, on the basis to which both governments have heretofore agreed. That Mr. Whyke will succeed in concluding the pending treaty with Nicaragua does not admit of a doubt.

Helper has sent a splendidly bound copy of the unabridged edition of his "Impending Crisis" to Missouri Clark, with a letter, returning that gentleman his sincere thanks for the magnificent advertisements he has bestowed, free of charge, upon his book. He ought also to send one, bound in gilt-edged morrocco, to old Bennett, for his services in extending the sale of the volume.

The Delegate from Utah will, after the organization of the House, present the application of that Territory for admission into the Union. They adopted a constitution several years ago, and he represents that Utah has a population of 100,000, and that if the Mormons were allowed to elect their own officers they would be almost as well satisfied with a Territorial as a State organization, and probably be willing to pay the expenses of their government besides.

The steamship Indianola arrived at N. Orleans, Jan. 6, with Brownsville dates of the 2d inst. Cortinas, with 500 men, took the city of Rio Grande on the 24th ult., killing a number of citizens. Subsequently a body of troops and rangers, from Brownsville, attacked Cortinas and re-took the city after a hard fight, capturing the guns of Cortinas and sixty Mexicans.—Nine Americans were killed and sixteen wounded. Among the latter was Capt. Ford who led the attack. Cortinas fled across the river.

A fire broke out on the 3d inst., in a tenant house, in New York, occupied by seven Jew families. Six persons were burned to death, viz: Marcus Nalthancy and two children, Emily Burns and child, Lewis Grofender and child, and a woman named Mary Day.

The Captain of the yatch Wanderer, with four of her crew, have arrived from Teneriff. In his protest to the American Consul at Teneriff, he swore that he sailed from Savannah for Smyrna, with a crew of thirteen men and two females: that his cargo consisted of silks in bales, and $27,000, and that his vessel was piratically run away with by his mate.

Gen. Lamar, late minister to Nicaragua, died in Texas, on the 16th of December.

The President has removed Jas. Mills, associate editor of the Pioneer and Democrat, from the office of U. S. Collector, and appointed E. A. C. Hatch. Cause the Pioneer and Democrat was a Douglas journal, but it can't be killed off in that way.

Queen Victoria is reported to be in a "peculiarly interesting situation," for the twelfth time. Prince Albert is as well as could be expected.

A letter from Perth of the 12th ult., says the die is cast. The Government is resolved to adopt a rigorous policy towards Hungary. One hundred and eighty Protestant noblemen and gentlemen have been imprisoned for taking part in the assemblages which protested against the Imperial Patent in December. The Austrian army in Hungary will soon be 50,000 strong. The Vienna correspondent, writing on the 1st, says the danger of a conflict between the Imperial authority and the Hungarian Protestants daily increases.

One day last week, says the Tuscagee (Ala.) Republican, a couple of organ-grinders, whose conduct has been such as to excite the suspicions of the slaveholders of that locality, were severely whipped by the citizens of Warrior Stand. They received about two hundred lashes each. When released they beat a hasty retreat for a more congenial clime.

The Richmond Whig is becoming fastidious. Just hear it: "If Virginia and the South cant be saved, without being saved Democratically, they both may be damned, and damned to all eternity, so far as we, and the Southern Opposition generally, are concerned.

Out for Douglas.

The last number of the Baltimore Dispatch, comes with the name of Stephen A. Douglas at its mast head, in flaming letters. The Dispatch is one of the most extensively circulated papers in Maryland, and the able and vigorous manner in which its editor is battling in behalf of the "Little Giant" cannot fail to have a telling effect throughout the whole South. At the Charleston Convention Douglas will need but the assistance of three or four Southern States to give him a two third vote on the first ballot; these he will get as certain as the sun rises on the morning of the day. Therefore, let us, as patriots, rejoice! Shout! Shout!! "All hail the coming man!!!"

That able Democratic journal the West Tennessee Democrat of the 10th instant, has at its column head the name of Stephen A. Douglass for President, and John R. Tompkins, of Alabama, for Vice President. The Demoorat is an old and influential paper, and no doubt speaks the sentiment of the party in West Tennessee, where it advocates the nomination of the Illinois statesman.

The eastern mail did not bring us anything the last two days.

Nebraska Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

COUNCIL.

The following bills were passed:

Bill to amend an act to incorporate Ft. Calhoun.

To incorporate the Peru Hydraulic and Manufacturing company.

To authorize James H. McCardle to erect a mill dam on Papillion Creek.

To allow certain parties to keep a ferry on the Missouri at Rock Bluff.

To incorporate Platte City in Morton County.

To establish a Territorial road from Iona to Fontenelle.

Mr. Furnas submitted a report from the Territorial Board of Agriculture.

On motion, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

A bill to prevent stock from running at large was lost.

The bill to bridge Blackbird creek, and the two reports—the minority report by Mr. Furnas, and the majority report by Mr. Doane—were taken up.

On motion of Mr. Furnas the majority report was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Doane the minority report was rejected.

Mr. Little moved to postpone the bill until the first of February, 1860. Carried.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed:

C. B. to incorporate the county of Morton, define its boundaries and locate its county seat.

C. B. to organize Wilson County.—Amended by striking out the section providing for the location of the County Seat.

The committee to which was recommitted the bill to organize Shorter county reported, recommended to strike out the section providing for the location of the county seat. On motion said amendment was made and the bill passed.

C. B. to organize Dawson county.

Mr. Campbell inquired if it was Jacob Dawson.

Mr. Tufts replied that it was John L. Dawson, author of the Cincinnati Platform.

Mr. Hanscom moved to amend by inserting "John L." before Dawson.

Mr. Bowen moved to insert "Nancy."

Mr. Nuckolls, of Otoe, moved to strike out "Dawson," and insert Campbell."

A motion to amend by substituting Brodhead, and another to substitute Nuckolls, were lost, when the question occurring on the motion to strike out "Dawson," and insert "Campbell," it was carried.

C. B. relative to the transfer of taxes paid previous to 1859 to the respective counties by which paid, passed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

COUNCIL.

Mr. Furnas introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Brownville Liceum, Library and Literary Association.

On motion, the bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Reeves moved a third reading of the usury bill, and upon this Mr. Doane called the previous question. Carried.

Question on the passage of the bill—Ayes 6, Nays 4.

Bill to organize Lager County passed.

Bill to prevent trespass on timber, recommitted.

Bill to protect game in the Territory, passed.

Bill to authorize Otoe county to take stock in any Railroad in Fremont county, Iowa, passed.

C. B. for a Homestead exemption law, being a substitute reported back by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Furnas moved to recommit. Lost.

Mr. Dundy moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Dundy moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Doane moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried.

Question on the passage of the bill.

Ayes—Messrs. Boykin, Doane, Porter, Reeves, Scott and Mr. President—6.

Nays—Messrs. Cheever, Dundy, Furnas and Little—4.

Mr. Doane moved to reconsider, for the purpose of recommitting for certain amendments. Carried, and, on motion of Mr. Reeves, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee with instructions.

The bill to organize Shorter and Wilson counties returned from the House amended so as to allow the people of the said counties to locate their county seats, were taken up and the amendments concurred in.

HOUSE.

A bill to fix the time of holding the District Court in the first Judicial District was taken up read third time, and put upon its passage. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Burbank, a bill for the re-location of the county-seat of Richardson county, from Salem to Falls City, was taken up.

Mr. Myers offered a substitute, and moved its adoption.

Mr. Reynolds offered a remonstrance from 165 citizens of Richardson county, relative to the location of the county seat thereof.

Objections being made to the remonstrance, vote was taken on its reception, which stood, Ayes 20, Noes 13. A two thirds vote being required to suspend the rules, the question, "shall the remonstrance be received," was lost.

Mr. Collier moved to amend so as to have the bill go into effect on the 20th of January next. Adopted.

Several amendatory motions were lost, and an animated discussion was had upon the subject by Messrs. Burbank, Hanscom and others.

The question occurring upon the adoption of the substitute, it was carried, and the substitute adopted.

The question occurring on the passage of the bill, the vote resulted, Ayes, 25, Nays 8, so the bill passed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

COUNCIL.

After a long debate the bill appropriating $1000 for bridging the Blackbird Creek passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Boykin, Collier, Doane, Dundy, Porter and Scott—6.

Nays—Cheever, Furnas, Little, Reeve and President—5.

Mr. Furnas gave notice of a bill for an appropriation to build a bridge in the Half Breed Reservation, and also to build a bridge across Pawnee Creek in Cass county.

Mr. Dundy gave notice of a bill for an appropriation to bridge Nemaha river in Richardson county.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

COUNCIL.

The following bills were passed:

Bill to incorporate North Platte Bridge and Ferry Company.

Bill to allow a toll bridge on great Nemaha River in Richardson county.

Bill to incorporate the city of Arago.

Bill for a Homestead exemption.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed:

Bill to amend the Ferry Charter on the Missouri river at Peru.

To relocate the county seat of Johnson county.

Joint Resolution to build a Penitentiary

Bill relative to the changing and locating of Roads.

The Revenue bill.

Bill to protect game in this Territory.

Public Opinion has declared that Curtis' Compound Syrup of Sassafras stand unequalled among the remedies offered for speedily curing diseases of the lungs, chest and throat.

His Mamaluke Liniment has become one of the staples articles of trade. Merchants might as well be without sugar and coffee. Every family should keep a constant supply of these medicines on hand. n23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Brownville Post Office December 31, 1859.

Amos J B	Jewell C W 2
Alley H J	Johnson M
Alley J H	Kellum W
Anders D C & S A	Kuney D C
Amsdun Nathan C	Klone G
Adkinson N B	Kellog J C
Adams Thompson	Kelley J N
Buster D	Lowendah J Otto
Brown Miss Malinda	Laughlin Miss C M
Border Missouri A 2	Lankatt Elias
Burns Mis M A	Lowring A D
Behrnds Herman	Minick Mrs E S
Belden S	Mead A
Barns Elizabeth	Munford M J
Beckworth A C	McWhirt A S 2
Barry John	Wadkins R Mc
Banks R J	Moreland Hannah
Baldwin Mr.	Megrow Levi
Ball Samuel	Parker Sarah
Burns C S	Purcell J J
Burns Thomas H	Pemberton George
Collow Francis	Richardson Sonle
Compton Wm	Rodgers James
Lami Gaspart	Roper Joseph R 4
Cont A L 2	Ross T P
Com'a Miss M	Roberts James
Crawford R	Ross J A
Campbell H	Stevens Mr
Dixon Mr.	Stuss Ruben
Dickey J H	Sherman H
Daily, S G	Scott J D
Downs J G	Smith John
Banks Miss R A	Steirs Sam L
Leonard G E	Smith Warren
Elvin T R	Stone L
Filson Nancy	Thompson E H
Florence Miss	Sanders D C
Fetton S O	Stins John B
Grover C L	Simpson Miss M J
Gene Jo-Jn N	Tow W H H
Gered John	Taylor A H
Hanning, P	Tollman W
Harrington S B 2	Thurman Wm
Heywood T. P	Comfort & Tice
Horton D J	White Mrs J E
Hayes Wm	Williams Mrs T
Heffenvin Dorr	Ullimbergin Jacob
Hutchins D P	Wilson Mark
Hall H L	Williams F. J
Hamilton Joseph	Wats J D
Hume H W	Woods Joel M
Harriatt E	

T. J. WHYTE, P. M.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Nebraska City bottom, on Wednesday, January 4th, 1860, one bay horse, glazed face, harness marked. Also a large bay mare mule, about eighteen hands high, ox yoke brand supposed to be on left fore shoulder. A liberal reward will be given for their delivery to the owners, Majors & Russell, or for information leading to their recovery.

Jan. 10th MAJORS & RUSSELL.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, N. T., granted on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1860, I, Conrad F. Harms, as Administrator of the Estate of Joshua Randall, late of said county, deceased, will, on Saturday the 25th day of February, A. D. 1860, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and the setting of sun of that day, before the office of the Probate Judge of said county, in Brownville, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: the east half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) and the west half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number thirty-two (32), in township number six (6), north or range number fourteen (14), east of the 6th principal meridian in Nebraska and county of Nemaha, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, consisting of a log house about fourteen feet square and twelve acres of breaking inclosed by a lawful fence.

Terms of sale: one third cash in hand, one third to be paid in six months from the time of sale, and one third in one year from day of sale.

CONRAD F. HARMS, Administrator.

Brownville, Jan. 12th, 1860. 27 6t—$10.50

"Good News for the Ladies."

ANY LADY that will send her address to Mrs. E. CREAGER, Baltimore City, Maryland, with three cent postage stamps enclosed, shall receive by return mail something of importance to her. "Woman know thyself and be happy."

The Great Female Pills.

DR. J. P. CREAGER is the General Agent, Wholesale and retail, for Dr. Wheatling's celebrated Female Pills. *These Pills are truly valuable for ladies: For they will restore the monthly courses when they may stop from any cause whatever.* They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed; indeed, there is no case of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe.

Single boxes, mailed to order postpaid upon receipt of one dollar, by J. P. CREAGER,

Baltimore City, Maryland.

A liberal discount to druggists. 3 cent postage stamps as good as money.

Honey the best of Honey.

I have a valuable receipe for making honey that I will send to any person upon receipt of 50 cents We make and use it in our family *at half the cost*, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine Bee made Money *"from which it cannot be told."* Any person who will make and sell it, can easily clear from $2 to $3 a day; it only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for fifty cents.

Every family may have this delightful luxury, for any lady can make it in 15 minutes at any time.

If you really want something nice, do not miss the Honey or Washing recipes, for they are all I claim for them, and should be in every family Address

Dr. J. P. CREAGER,

Baltimore City, Md.

"Why Labor so hard to Wash"

I have a Chemical process for cleaning clothes, by the use of which they can be washed in *one half of the usual time*, without being boiled, and with scarce any rubbing; thus saving much labor; and the cloths are very white and clean, and they last much longer than if washed in the old way or rubbing by hand, or with wash ing machine, by which the clothes are much worn. The articles used cost very little and are easy to obtain. I mail this very useful recipe to order, post paid, upon receipt of 50 cents. Three cent postage stamps good as money.

If you really wish something nice, do not miss the Honey or Washing receipts, for they are all I claim for them, and should be in every family.

Dr. J. P. CREAGER.

27 Baltimore City, Md.

DR. CREAGER is sole agent for Dr. Winder's celebrated Matrimonial Series, 3 books: No. 1, a Book for Young Men, designed to prepare them for the society of Ladies; No. 2, 'Errors in Courtships;' No. 3, 'Reproductive Control;' any one of which will be mailed to order, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 cents. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.

Fine Honey.

Dr. R. C. Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of honey, equal, if not superior to any thing we ever saw. This honey was manufactured by Mrs. Smith' according to the directions given in receipt which she purchased of Dr. J. P. Creager, Baltimore City, Md. Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee, by writing to Dr. Creager, No. 568, West Baltimore street, Baltimore City Md., enclosing 50 cents.—*Hawkinsville (Ga) Pulaski Times.*

Probate Notice.

Territory of Nebraska, } Probate Court
County of Nemaha, }

Whereas application has been made to said Court for General Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Drillinger, deceased, late of said county, by G. N. Walters, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Saturday the 18th day of February, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, is the time set for the hearing of said application at my office in Brownville in said county, when and where all persons interested are requested to appear and show cause why Letters should not be granted to said G. W. Walters.

witness my hand and the seal of said court this 9th day of January, A. D. 1860.

G. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

n27-6w-$5

Petition for Divorce.

Francis C. Butler } In the District Court of Johnson
vs. } County, Nebraska Territory, April
Nathan Butler } Term 1860.

To Nathan Butler, the above named defendant:

You are hereby notified that Francis C. Butler, the above named plaintiff in this cause, has filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska Territory, in and for the county of Johnson, a petition praying the court for the causes therein set forth to grant the said plaintiff a decree of divorce from you the said defendant, and also praying the said court to decree that the custody of the child, the issue of marriage between you the said defendant and the said plaintiff, shall, during the minority, be and remain in said plaintiff and for such other and further relief as justice and equity may require. And you are further hereby notified that unless you appear before the said court on or before the morning of the second day of the next term thereof to be begun and held at the court house in Johnson county, Nebraska Territory, on the first Monday being the 2d day of April 1860, and answer all and singular the allegations of said petition, the same will be taken as true and the decree prayed for will be granted by the court.

J. B. WESTON, Solicitor for Pl'ff.

It is hereby ordered that the above notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser for four consecutive weeks as the law requires.

ALLEN BLACKER, Clerk.

27-$10fee By PHIL. H. RILY, Dep.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued from the office of the clerk of the District Court for Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, on the 29th day of December A. D. 1859, I, J. B. Wells, Sheriff of said county, will, on Monday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1860, in front of my office on First street in Brownville in said county, at one o'clock P. M., sell at public auction the following described personal property, to wit; three oxen and one ox wagon: said property being held under attachment at the suit of Heath Nuckolls, administrator of the estate of Joseph Dorrin, deceased. Terms of sale: one fourth in hand, one fourth in thirty days from the day of sale, one fourth in sixty days from the day of sale, and one fourth in ninety days from the day of sale.

J. B. WELLS,

Sheriff of Nemaha county, N. T.

Brownville, Jan. 3, 1860. 26 2t-$4.50

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To Delinquent Tax Payers of Nemaha County:

YOU are requested to attend at my office (in the Mercantile House of Theodore Hill, Brownville) and pay your Taxes. Those neglecting to do so until after the 20th day of January, 1860, are hereby notified that I shall proceed as by Law directed. (Sec. 38, P. 241, General Laws of Nebraska,) and collect the same by distress and sale of personal property.

JACOB STRICKLER, Treasurer of Nemaha County.

Dec. 29th, 1859. 25-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Charles F. Holley }
vs }
Moore & Brownlee. }

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against George Brownlee, Thomas Moore and W. W. Moore, and in favor of Charles F. Holley for the sum of five hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-nine cents, and twenty-seven dollars and five cents costs, I, J. B. Wells, Sheriff of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, have levied upon, and will sell at public sale, from the door of the house where the last term of Court was held, in Brownville, in said county on Tuesday the 24th day of January, D. A. 1860, at one o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, as the property of William Moore, the following property, to-wit: the southwest quarter of section twenty, town four, north of Range fifteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, also lot four, in Block 86, in Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory, in satisfaction of said execution.

J. B. WELLS.

Sheriff of Nemaha County.

by R. C. BERGER, Deputy Sheriff.

Brownville, Dec. 22, 1859. n24 4t$7 50

Legal Notice.

Evan Worthing, Pl'ff } Nemaha county, Nebraska
vs } Territory, before John H.
Chester S. Langdon and } Maun, Esq., a Justice of the
the firm of M F Clark & Co. } Peace for said county, in
composed of M. F. Clark } said Territory.
and John R. Davis.

The said defendants, the firm of M. F. Clark & Co., composed of M. F. Clark and John R. Davis, are hereby notified that Evan Worthing, the above named plaintiff, has this day filed his petition before John H. Maun, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, against Chester S. Langdon and the firm of M. F. Clark & Co., composed of M. F. Clark and John R. Davis, claiming of them the said defendants the sum of thirty-three dollars and seventy cents with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, from the 30th day of June A. D. 1858, as money due to the said plaintiff from the said defendants, on a promissory note drawn by Chester S. Langdon in favor of M. F. Clark & Co., dated June 30, A. D. 1858, and payable one day after date, and by them sold and assigned by endorsement to the said plaintiff, and that unless you the said M. F. Clark and John R. Davis appear at the office of the said Justice of the Peace on the 18th day of January 1860, at one o'clock, P. M., and answer said petition, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the amount claimed with costs of suit.

J. B. WESTON, Att'y for Pl'ff.

Ordered that the above notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser for four consecutive weeks as the law provides.

JOHN H. MAUN,

Justice of the Peace.

Brownville, December 12, 1859 n23-6t-$4[illegible]

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