THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Of the United States.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Of Tennessee.

Governor Black's Veto Message.—What is Popular Sovereignty?—Who are the People? And what Rights have they while in a Territorial Existence?

Our readers are aware that at the session of the Legislature just terminated, a bill prohibiting slavery in Nebraska passed both Houses; was presented to Gov. BLACK, and by him *vetoed!* This was so unexpected; so entirely contrary to the position taken by the Governor himself as a Popular Sovereignty advocate; so at variance with the professed principles of the Democratic party, that almost everybody "irrespective of party," is "overwhelmingly astonished!" and very naturally driven to enquire, *what does this all mean?*

Readers of the *Advertiser* will bear us witness that we have studiously heretofore refrained from discussing through our columns the slavery question; believing there to be no danger whatever that Nebraska would ever be other than a free State, and that the agitation of that "vexed question" would be productive only of much ill feeling and disturbance within our borders. We do not even now propose to discuss the abstract question of African slavery. But, as in the great political issue of the day, in which are involved the rights, powers, and privileges of citizens of Territories, slave property has been chosen, by the parties of the country, with which to exemplify a great principle, we propose to dicuss that principle involved, upon its merits; and we commence with Gov. Black's Veto Message, because it strikes at the very foundation upon which rests a principle of vital importance to the permanency of a free republican form of government.

We have not room for the Message entire. Its principal feature, however, is that by the treaty with France in 1803, and by which the vast territory known as the Louisiana purchase was acquired it was a part of the compact that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the United States, and admitted as soon as possible according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the mean time, they shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." The quotation is the language of the treaty itself, and which Gov. Black adopts as a reason why we, while in a Territorial capacity, have no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery! We have always given the Governor credit for a far more than ordinary amount of intelligence and statesmanship; and could we now believe him doing other than exhibiting the feelings of a schooled partizan, and personal friendship for the President, we would be forced to acknowledge a depreciation, in our humble estimation.

The point aimed at by the Governor in referring to the stipulations of the treaty of 1803 is, that as slavery then existed in the ceded Territory, and the United States agreed that the citizens thereof should be protected in the "free enjoyment of their *liberty, property,* and *religion* which they profess," and as what is now Nebraska was a portion of that purchase, we have no right whatever to interfere with *slavery*. We might safely offer three negatives to that proposition, viz: that if slavery existed in the ceded territory a stipulation in the treaty to protect it for all time to come, would apply to a *State* as well as a *Territory*, and consequently, however the people of either might desire to get rid of slavery, the time would never arrive when they could help themselves. The *facts* in the case, however, clinch the whole matter. At the time of the treaty with France in 1803, by which the Louisiana purchase was acquired, slavery *did not* LEGALLY *exist on a single foot of the ceded territory.* France long before that date abolished slavery in all her colonies! We are aware that in thus asserting, we advance a new position upon that question, and did we deem it necessary here to sustain our argument, or should it hereafter become so, we are quite sure we are not without the necessary proof. We are content, however, to take the generally conceded opinions, at least in this country, at the time of the treaty and since, that slavery *did* exist in a portion of the ceded territory. While we thus admit, we contend that every agreement to protect the "liberty, property, and religion" of the *then* "inhabitants" has been faithfully complied with on the part of our country. As we have before said, if the obligation to "protect," &c., extended any farther than to the "inhabitants, liberty, property, and religion" *then* existing, it extended through *all time*, and to States formed out of the ceded territory, as well as to Territories. We find that what is known as the Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress, March 6, 1820, the 8th section of which provided that slavery or involuntary servitude should never exist north of a prescribed line, viz: 36° 30. It may be, and is by some contended that this law was unconstitutional. It was observed, however, and its validity never tested before the Court. Why? Because admitting that slavery existed in the ceded territory referred to, the Missouri Compromise did not in any wise interfere with it where it existed at the time of the treaty, viz: south of this prescribed line. So much for the treaty with France, and any consequent inhibition to legislate in Nebraska upon the subject of slavery.

Choosing to discuss this question in a series of short articles, that our opinions may meet with a more generol perusal we close for this week. In the next number we shall resume, by refering to the condition of affairs at the time the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act adopted—what was proposed to be accomplished for the country—publish an extract from Gov. Black's speech in 1856, upon the rights of the people while in a Territorial existence, and compare it with his position now, &c.

Black Bird Appropriation.

We here publish the protest of those members of the Council who opposed the passage of an act appropriating from the the Territorial treasury, the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a bridge on a road made by General Government, and on an Indian Reservation—familiarly known as the "Black Bird Creek appropriation." Next week we will publish the minority report of the select Committee to whom the bill was referred, made by ourself, and which we will make serve as an editorial upon the subject.

A PROTEST,

By the Opponents of the Bill Appropriating One Thousand Dollars out of the Territorial Treasury to Erect a Bridge across Black Bird Creek, on the Omaha Reservation.

The undersigned, members of the Council, having opposed the passage of the Bill making an appropriation of one thousand dollars to build a bridge over Black Bird Crek in the Omaha Indian Reserve; and havieg exhausted all the Constitutional and parliamentary usages in order to defeat the passage of the bill, respectfully ask leave to enter our protest and submit the facts to our constituents.

We believe that the Legislature ought not to make any appropriations of this character, because it is establishing a dangerous precedent, which, if followed and carried out, would soon involve the Territory in hopeless bankruptcy and ruin.

It is calculated to inaugurate a system of intrigue and combination among the different portions of the Territory, which, if not discountenanced, will, for all time to come, deplete the Treasury of every dollar paid into it; and entail a burdensome and oppressive debt upon those who are to come after us, or drive them to the dangerous alternative of repudiation.

For this reason, appropriations for works of a local character, are at all times of doubtful expediency, but especially are they so at this time, when the Territory is already deeply in debt, and her evidences of indebtedness rapidly depreciating in value, in view of the appropriations being made by the present Legislature.

But aside from all these considerations, the passage of this bill is unjust and oppressive to the people of the southern portion of the Territory.

The general government has appropriated the sum of $80,000 in the construction of Roads and Bridges north of the Platte River.

During the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of $500 was made for the purpose of repairing a bridge built by the general government; and this bill provides for an appropriation of $1,000 out of the Territorial Treasury to rebuild a Bridge erected by the general government, on an Indian Reservation, which is by the provisions of our Organic Law, declared to be without the jurisdiction of the Territory.

The question naturally arises; what have the people south of the Platte river received as a set-off or equivalent to all these munificent appropriations? The larger portion of the population of the Territory reside south of the Platte river, and they have paid the greater portion of the receipts in the shape of taxes into the Territorial Treasury, and what have they received? The answer to this question is no less strange, than it is unprecedented and unparalleled in history.

They have never received a single dollar from the general or Territorial Government. They have received nothing. It appears from the report of the Territorial Treasurer, that the counties north of Platte River have, from the organization of the Territory, up to the present time, paid into the Treasury the sum of $1,635 93, and there has been by the operation of this bill, and the Act to repair Elk Horn Bridges $1,500 of that sum appropriated for the exclusive benefit of those counties; leaving a balance of $135 93, less the amount paid County Treasurer for making their returns, the amount contributed by the counties north of Platte River towards defraying the Territorial expenses during the period of five years.

Is it then, a matter of surprise that the people of the southern counties feel aggrieved, and are, many of them, disposed to sunder their connection with the northern portion of the Territory; and to form new associations and relations, with the view of securing their just rights and privileges.

Occasions arise when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The people south of the Platte River have forborn for five years; but who can undertake to say that they will any longer tamely submit to wrong and oppression? They have been disposed to forgive and forget the past; and amicably unite with their brethern of the northen counties in the formation of a State Government, thus enabling them to enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens, and adding stability and character to our rising commonwealth. Still, it is not to be concealed that many in the southern portion of the Territory are in favor of uniting their destinies with Kansas, which is now asking admission as a State into the Union; and no better pretext could be urged in favor of their project, than is to found in the passage of this bill, and in the previous legislation of this Territory.

In view of these facts, we apprehend and believe that the passage of this bill will seriously endanger the formation of a State Government; if it does not effectually estrange one portion of the Territory from the other.

We therefore respectfully, but earnestly and emphatically protest against the passage of this Act; and ask that this, our protest, be entered upon the Jornals of the Council.

MILLS S. REEVES,
ROBT. W. FURNAS,
E. A. DONELAN,
J. H. CHEEVER.

Speech of Hon. M. S. Reeves.

Next week we will publish the speech of Hon. M. S. REEVES of Otoe County, in reply to Gov. Black's Veto Message. It is an able document.

The News.

Two extensive fires occurred at Leavenworth last week, destroying the Metropolitis flouring mill, owned by Earle Bunting, the warehouse occupied by Hinsley, Russell & Co., wholesale grocers, J. C. Hemingray's banking house, and several law offices. Loss $55,000.

The Kansas Territorial Legislature, after organizing, passed a joint resolution adjourning from Lecompton to Lawrence, which Gov. Medary vetoed. The Legislature then passed the resolution over the Governor's veto by a two-third's vote. A question having arisen as to the constitutionality of the vote, the majority adjourned to Lawrence, the minority remaining at Lecompton. Both factions claim to be the only legal body.

Messrs. Seward and Douglas first appeared in their seats in the Senate on the 10th inst. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune states that when Mr. Seward made his appearance in the Senate, he was studiously avoided by the Democratic side, Messrs. Douglas and Pugh only greeting him.

Mr. Green has introduced a bill into the Senate to organize the Territory of Nevada.

—May, late Lieutenant in the United States Army, died in the City of Washington on the 9th inst. Mr. May distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the taking of Monterey, and the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

The sale of "Helper's Impending Crisis," has reached the number of 100,000 copies, and the gratuitous distribution of 25,000 more. It will soon reach the circulation of half a million.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention passed strong popular-sovereignty resolutions, and recommended the delegates to Charleston to vote for Stephen A. Douglas. It also recommended that the vote of the State be cast as a unit. This gives Mr. Douglas the twenty-three votes of the State, beyond all doubt.—This strong expression of Ohio will have an immense influence upon the other States. The delegates at large are Hon. George E. Pugh, D. P. Rhoades, Geo. W. McCook, and H. J. Jewett, who are all pledged to vote for Mr. Douglas.—These delegates are men of decided ability, and will worthily represent the State at Charleston.

Advices from China state that the government of that Empire had applied for American mediation to avert the threatened hostilities with England and France.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis on the 12th inst., and instructed the delegates to the Charleston Convention to cast their votes in favor of Stephen A. Douglas for President.

The Times' correspondent at Washington says: The official report of Capt. Heintzelman has been received by Secretary Floyd. It gives the details of the battle of the 27th ult. with Cortinas.—The latter, with 600 men, was entrenched one mile above Rio Grande City. The Captain attacked him with 150 regulars and 180 Meir Rangers. Cortinas retreated, and a running fire was kept up for ten miles, when the outlaws dispersed—Cortinas, with twenty men swimming the Rio Grande. All Cortinas' artillery and supplies were captured. Cortinas soon after appeared before Roma, a small town higher up the river, and threatened to burn it, and Captain Stone's company of cavalry was sent to occupy it. Company C 1st artillery is occupying Fort Ringgold.

The President has nominated to the Senate ex-Congressman Hughs of Indiana, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Court of claims. Among the other confirmations to-day, are those of Marshall M. Smith as Consul to Constantinople, and Henry N. Miller as Postmaster at Detroit.

The mail contractors continue to throw up their contracts, finding it impossible to continue the service through the failure of Congress to make appropriations.

The opposition members of the Tennessee Legislature nominated John Bell as the Union candidate for the Presidency.

The United States Agricultural Society added President Buchanan and ex-Presidents Tyler and Van Buren to their list of honorary members.

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in Lawrence, Mass., on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at at about 5 o'clock, while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreck. A portion of the operatives had left for supper previous to the falling of the building, about 600 remaining. The building was five stories high, 200 feet long by 70 wide, with a wing on the west side 45 feet, square shaped like the letter L. It ran 2,700 spindles; 960 operatives were employed. As near as has been ascertained the number of dead is 150, wounded 160. The loss of property is estimated at $600,000.

Hon. Judge Mason of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the Inventors of the country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Munn & Co., at the Scientific American office, N. York.

Nebraska Legislature.

We intended to have said a word this week as to the doings of the Legislature; but really we have been unable to find time to do so. We herewith publish a list of the titles of acts passed and approved up to 8 o'clock in the evening of the last day of the Session, at which time the 'machine' was in good running order, and laws were being ground out to suit customers—to throw in a few sheets of paper, a pen or two, and a little of Arnold's writing fluid, was all that was required to insure acts of any and every desirable nature, enrolled and ready for the Executive's approval or rejection. We will next week, or in some subsequent issue, take occasion to speak of matters as they transpired at and about the Capitol.

List of Acts

Passed at the Sixth Session of the Nebraska Legislature.

An act to incorporate the Omaha Savings Institute.

An act to establish the county of Dawson.

An act to protect game in the Territory of Nebraska.

An act to locate a Territorial Road from Decatur to De Soto.

An act to authorize John Maulding and Cyrus Wright to erect a mill-dam across the Great Nemaha River.

Memorial and Joint resolution relative to a mail route.

An act supplementary to an act on locating, opening and repairing county roads, approved Oct. 29, 1858.

An act to locate a Territorial road in Cass county.

An act defining the duties of the territorial Librarian.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the District and Probate Courts.

An act to incorporate a Seminary to be located in the city of Florence, Douglas county.

An act to provide for the election, and define the duties of Coroner.

An act to establish a territorial road from Omaha to Salings Grove, Sarpy county.

An act to incorporate the Omaha building and loan association.

An act to amend the charter of Decatur.

An act to prevent tresspassing on timber lands.

An act authorizing J. B. Weston to erect a mill-dam across Big Blue river.

An act to legalize the official acts of Abraham Tower as notary public in and for Cass county.

An act authorizing suits upon written instruments to be brought in the name by which the same are executed.

An act to establish the right of ferriage at the Loup Fork.

An act to organize the county of Kearney.

An act to incorporate the city of Arago.

An act to incorporate the Peru Hydraulic and manufacturing company.

An act to incorporate a Seminary to be located in Peru, Nemaha county.

An act to fix the time of holding district courts in the counties, composing the second Judicial District of Nebraska Territory.

An act to fix the time of holding the District Courts in the first Judicial District.

Joint resolution and memorial relative to withdraw from reservation of certain reserved government lands in the territory of Nebraska.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Brownville Liceum, Library and Literary association.

An act to incorporate the county of Morton, define its boundaries and locate its county seat.

Joint resolution and memorial relative to establishing a mail route from Brownville, in Nebraska, to Marysville, in Kansas.

Joint resolution for the relief of Frank Leihmer, Page of the Council.

Joint resolution for the payment of enrolling and engrossing clerks.

An act to incorporate the Lutheran Church at Omaha.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Nargret J. Depuy and Geo. Depuy.

An act to change the name of Geo. Ann Florence Anderson to Florence Forney.

An act to vacate a part of the town plat of the town of Wyoming in Otoe county.

An act to provide for the erection of a jail in Otoe county.

Joint resolution relative to printing the laws and journals.

An act to authorize W. W. Wyman to purchase a safe for the use of the territorial treasurer, and to provide for the manner of paying on the same.

Joint resolution in favor of Lewis Driskell.

An act to incorporate the University of Columbus in Platte county.

An act to locate a territorial road in Dodge county.

An act to authorize the election of Supervisors of roads in and for the county of Sarpy.

An act to provide for the copying of the Council and House of Representatives of the sixth session of the Nebraska Legislature.

An act to change and re-define the boundaries of Cedar, Dixon and L'Eauqui-court counties, and to re-define the Western boundary of Washington county.

An act to legalize the acts of the corporate authorities of the city of St. Helena.

An act to legalize the collection of taxes in Cedar county for the year 1859.

An act to provide for the holding of district court in the town of Columbus, in Platte county.

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to legalize the collection of taxes in Cass county, on the year 1857. Approved Nov. 4, 1858.

An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Omaha.

An act to locate a territorial road in the counties of Nemaha and Richardson.

An act for a territorial road from Worrall's bridge, in Nemaha county, to Pawnee city.

An act to locate a territorial road from Decatur to Columbus.

An act authorizing suits upon written instruments to be brought in the name by which the same are executed.

An act to encourage agricultural pursuits in the Territory of Nebraska.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between R. E. Case and Mary Case.

An act to organize West county.

An act supplementary to the provisions of the criminal code, relative to the custody of convicts.

An act to define the boundaries of Shorter county.

Joint resolution and memorial asking for an appropriation to build a penitentiary in Nebraska.

An act to incorporate the Brownville Hydraulic, Gas-light and Coke company.

An act to incorporate the town of Table Rock.

Joint resolution and memorial asking an appropriation to build a bridge over the Loup Fork river.

Joint resolution for the relief of Geo. A. Graves.

Joint resolution requesting the Governor to negotiate with the Governors of the several States and Territories relative to an exchange of laws and journals.

An act to incorporate the Papillon mill company.

An act to better define the geographical limits of the city of Bellevue.

Joint resolution and memorial asking for an appropriation to complete the Capitol building.

Memorial and joint resolution relative to school lands in the Indian Reservation in Richardson county.

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

An act authorizing the transfer of certain territorial taxes assessed previous to the year 1857, to the counties in which the same were collected.

An act to establish a ferry or toll bridge across the South Platte River at St. Vrain, St. Vrain county.

An act to amend an act for the regulation of schools in Nebraska, approved Nov. 4, 1858.

An act to erect a mill-dam across the north fork of the Great Nemaha River, in Johnson county.

An act to re-define the southern boundaries of Platte and Dodge counties.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to consolidate the corporations of Nebraska City, South Nebraska City, and Kearney city, and to incorporate Nebraska City.

An act to legalize the acts of Wm. Pilgrim, late register of deeds in and for Dakota county.

An act to legalize the collection of taxes in the county of Dakota for the year 1859.

Joint resolution for the relief of Justin Davis.

An act to establish a territorial road in Pawnee and Johnson counties.

An act to locate a territorial road from Nebraska City via Helena and Vesta, in Johnson county, to Beatrice in Gage county.

An act to legalize the acts of the corporate authorities of Nemaha City.

An act to legalize the election and qualifications of the town officers in the town of Columbus, Platte county.

An act to legalize the first organization of Gage county, the location of the county seat at Beatrice, and the official acts of the officers of said county.

An act to incorporate Kearney City.

An act to provide for the transportation of convicts.

An act to organize Wilson county.

An act to authorize Otoe county to subscribe and take stock in any railroad in Fremont county, Iowa.

An act to define the boundaries of Nuckolls county.

An act to authorize Silas Babcock to erect a mill-dam across Long Branch.

An act to re-survey a part of the territorial road leading from Rulo, Richardson county, to Blue Springs in Gage county.

AN ACT

To Amend an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Brownville Lyceum, Library, and Literary Association.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Brownville Lyceum, Library and Literary Association," approved Feb. 9, 1857, be, and is hereby amended as follows, viz: strike out the names "R. Brown, H. S. Thorp, D. L. McGary, A. I. Benedict, J. M. Wood, J. Dozier, I. T. Whyte," and insert the names of "O. B. Hewett, U. C. Johnson, C. W. Wheeler, John McPherson, T. W. Bedford, G. H. Nixon and L. Headley."

SEC. 2. All the rights, privileges and powers conferred by the original act, of which this act is amendatory, be, and are hereby revived and made perpetual.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January, 13th, 1860.

The latest dates from Washington are up to the 13th. No Speaker yet.

DEDICATION.

The Presbyterian church of this City will be dedicated to the worship of God, on next Sabbath week—Jan. 29th. Services to commence at half past 10, A. M. Rev. H. M. GILTNER, of Nebraska City, has promised to be with us, and will preach on Friday and Saturday evenings previous. *All* are cordially invited to attend.

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.

Probate Notice.

Whereas application has been made to the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, by Heath Nuckolls, administrtor of the real property of the estate of Charles M. Greever, late of said county, deceased, for the sale of the real property of said estate, for the purpose of obtaining means to discharge the debts chargeable against the same. Notice is is hereby given that Monday the 5th day of March, A. D. 1860, is the time set for the hearing of said application, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office in Brownville in said county, when and where any and all persons interested may appear and show cause why an order should not be made authorizing the said administrator to sell said property.

Given under my hand and official seal this 16th day of January A D 1860. CYRUS W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

71-3968

AMERICAN HOUSE.

New Hotel

IN

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

P. J. HENDGEN

Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to neatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of Brownville, and the traveling public, that, while at the American, they will have no reason to complain of the fare in any respect.

The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.

January, 19 1860. 28-tf

A Good Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at a great bargain a very choice quarter of section of land in Johnson county, Nebraska. There are forty acres of fine timber land, 50 acres under cultivation, a good log house and other improvements. It is two and a half miles from Tecumseh, on the road from thence to Pawnee City.

Any person wishing to purchase a good tract of land on very reasonable terms, will apply to Cyrus Wright at Tecumseh, or John L. Carson, Banker, in Brownville, or to Geo. W. Shroat, Nebraska City.

ROBERT WRIGHT,
Residing at Worrallton, in Nemaha Co,
January 18, 1860 28-tf

WORRALLTON PUBLIC HOUSE.

The subscriber informs the traveling public that he keeps a house of entertainment at Worrallton in Nemaha county, Nebraska, on the Territorial road leading from Nemaha City to Tecumseh.

The comfort and convenience of travelers will be consulted and charges moderate.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

January 18, 1860 28-3m

Legal Notice.

Russell Peery vs Luke Lavender } Attachment before Wm. Munson, a Justice of the Peace in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

To Luke Lavender, def.: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued from the office of Esq. Munson, in favor of Russell Peery for the sum of twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents and against the said Luke Lavender and the returns being made not found as to the detendant, you will therefore take notice that unless you appear at the office of the said Justice of the Peace at Peru in said county on the tenth day of February 1860, and answer, the said claim will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered against you for the same.

RUSSELL PEERY.

Ordered that the above notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser.

WM. MUNSON, Justice of the Peace.

January 19, 1860 n28-3t-$4 50f

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. Wheating'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 Honey *"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 board, 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 recipes, for they are all I claim for them, and should be in every family.

Dr. J. P. CREAGER,
27 Baltimore City, Md.

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Probate Notice.

Territory of Nebraska, County of Nemaha, } Probate Court

Whereas application has been made to said Court for General Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Drittinger, deceased, late of said county, by G. W. Waters, 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.

C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

n27-6w-$7

Petition for Divorce.

Francis C. Butler vs. Nathan Butler } In the District Court of Johnson County, Nebraska Territory, April 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 its 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 Pf'f.

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.
By PHIL. H. RITT, Dep.

27-$10fee

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 Duroin, 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

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 seventynine 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 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

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