

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
Of the United States.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Of Tennessee.

The weather has been so fine the past week, that we could not for a moment think of being cooped up in an editor's sanctum, pouring over exchanges or in-diling editorials. We therefore laid down the quill, took up the spade, rake, and pruning knife, and went into the garden among the trees, vines, shrubs, &c. This is our apology for so small an amount of editorial this week.

Election in Nemaha.

The following is the vote in Nemaha County, with the exception of St. Frederick and Shrouds precincts. We are not aware that the polls were opened at either of those places. The vote, however, though it should be unanimous, will not change the result.

	Frederick	Nemaha City	Lincoln	Glen Rock	Long	St. Frederick	Shrouds	Total
For State Gov't Against St. Gov.	75	125	63	12	27	8	1	100
John B. Smith	107	44	32	3	9	0	0	150
A. H. Hoblitzell	135	41	26	2	7	0	0	169
J. W. Tipton	137	47	32	1	10	0	0	185
A. D. Skene	143	45	32	4	9	0	0	190
W. W. Tipton	62	113	71	17	31	8	0	199
J. L. N. Stratton	62	113	71	17	31	8	0	199
J. C. G. Saunders	66	112	72	18	33	8	0	201
J. A. Chambers	59	97	71	17	31	8	0	195
J. D. N. Thompson	68	107	63	16	32	8	0	200

*Democrats.

Republicans.

Richardson County.

We have not the returns from Richardson county, but learn from Hon. E. S. Dusdy, who was in our city yesterday, that the vote will be near 200 majority against State Government. The political complexion of the ticket elected will be most likely two Democrats and two Republicans.

Pawnee county will, we think, go against State Government.

Otoe County.

The entire Republican ticket prevailed in Otoe by a majority of over 100. So much for "soft delusion" in that county.

The majority for State Government is about 250.

We have heard from no other counties, but are prepared to hear far more of the "distracting influences of the Advertiser."

In a Pet.

Friend Reynolds, of the *Vews*, worked himself up into quite a pet in regard to what we said of his garbling the Chicago *Times'* comments on his "explanatory letter" to that paper. He says our charge of garbling is an "unqualified falsehood," and in the very same paragraph says further:

"We did quote our letter from the *Times* and the comments of that journal, excepting [yes! excepting!] one-half of one sentence which reflected upon Gov. Black, and as we have no disposition to further circulate attacks upon Democrats, we left that single half sentence out."

Certainly! That's all we charged you with, Milton. "Garble," says Webster's Unbridged, "is to pick out or separate such parts from a whole as may serve a purpose!" You left out the "one-half of one sentence," did you? Yes! Well, if this is not garbling, do we what is?!

Perhaps a different definition may be found in the new edition of "Buchanan & Black's" dictionary; on the same page with the new definition of "popular sovereignty," "people," "soft delusion," &c.

Who Struck Billy Patterson?

The following sentence we find in the last *Omaha Nebraskan*:

"We regret that the course of the *Advertiser* has been to distract the party in Nemaha County. But such is the fact."

Unfortunate, truly. Fortunate, however, that the "distractor" has been discovered. Does the "distracting" influence of the *Advertiser* extend into the counties of Douglas and Otoe particularly, and "slightly" all over the Territory? If not, who, what, or what influence "distracts the party" elsewhere than in Nemaha county?— "Soft delusion!"— Who "distracted the party" in Pennsylvania? Forney! Did he? Man of powerful influence, is he not? Who "distracted the party in every Northern state in this Union?" *Advertiser* do all that? "Who killed Cock Robin?"— Will salt-peter explode?"

Still they Agree.

The ultra Republicans of the North and the fire-eaters of the South still occupy the same bed as to the power over, and duty in regard to slavery in the Territories on the part of Congress. In a number of speeches by leading Republicans of late, we see they are still for interference.

Davis, Green, Bright, Fitch, &c., of the U. S. Senate, are following up the same doctrine closely. They are even more bold than the Republicans. This precious band, upon whose shoulders the Union seems to rest, have been for some time endeavoring to make a platform for the Charleston Convention. Here is a

plank of Senator Green's manufacturing:

Resolved, That whenever experience shall have shown that the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government have not sufficient power to insure adequate protection to slave property in the Territories, and when the Territorial Legislatures shall have failed or refused to pass such laws as are necessary for that purpose, it will then become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford the necessary protection.

Brown, of Mississippi, wants to go a little further; consequently he offers the following as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That the experience having shown that the Constitution and the common law, unaided by statutory enactments, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, and some of the Territories having failed, and others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

We have thus, says a Washington cor-

respondent, three grades of sentiment on

the subject, now dividing the Democratic party:

First, Those who think Congress should protect slavery in the Territories, after experience shall have shown that the Judiciary have not the power, and the Territorial Legislature shall have failed to give the power.

Second, Those who contend that expe-

rience has already shown that

the Judiciary have the power, and the

Territorial Legislature shall have failed to

give the power.

Third, Those who think that expe-

rience has already shown that

the Judiciary have the power, and the

Territorial Legislature shall have failed to

give the power.

Fourth, Those who think that expe-

rience has already shown that

the Judiciary have the power, and the

Territorial Legislature shall have failed to

give the power.

As a work of art the production seems

to us most faithful in all the points of re-

semblance, action, and individuality, and

its execution is really remarkable when we consider that it is the work of a young man (a native of New York) who but two or three years ago was only a simple stone-cutter in a remote village of Illinois; but feeling within himself the latent power of genius, and the aspirations of ambition, he resolved to be an artist, and made his way to the popular branch of Congress, and make a platform which the two fire-eating Senators of Mississippi dictate, and which Senator Toombs' assets will not get thirty votes in the Charleston Con-

vention. That little piece of political

trickery is to upset the Little Giant, and turn all the popular demonstrations

against him. Bah! It reminds us of a

phony show exhibiting to an irreverent

spectator a picture of Daniel in the

Lion's Den. "See," said the showman,

pointing to the picture, "is plain that

Daniel don't fear the lions!" "Yes," replied the irreverent friend, "but it is still

plainer that the lions don't care a d—n for Daniel!" So it will be with Douglas and his friends at Charleston. They will

not care a d—n, what this Bright and Fitch caucus may do or may have left un-

done.

"Roll on Sister Moon!"

Recently there have arrived at San

Francisco three vessels from Japan, the

first which have arrived in the United

States from that country. One of these

vessels brought a full cargo of fancy

wares, toys, &c. The other two brought

cargoes of rapeseed oil, leaf tobacco,

sweet potatoes, rice, chestnuts, beans,

copper ware, lacquered ware, porcelain

ware, peacock feathers, green sea-weed, &c.

The rapeseed oil is described as of su-

perior quality; the leaf tobacco, much of it

is equal to the best Havana; the rice is a

large, round, plump kernel, very super-

ior in quality. The manufactured arti-

cles are in great variety, and many of them of exquisite workmanship; and the

enameled, lacquered and varnished ware

is unrivaled.

The New York Legislature have now

before them and will probably pass a law

in regard to wills, which will interest

very many people who have wealth to

leave or wealth to expect. By it no person

leaving a wife, child or parent can be-

quealed to any association or incorporation

more than one-fourth part of his or her es-

teate after the payment of his or her debts

and even to be valid the devise or be-

quest must be made and executed at least

two months before the death of the testator.

Douglas Pyramid.

OHIO, IOWA, KANSAS, MAINE,

ILLINOIS, INDIANA, VERNON,

MICHIGAN, NEW YORK,

CONN., WISCONSIN,

MINNESOTA,

CONNECTICUT,

RHODE ISLAND,

MASSACHUSETTS,

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Patty Put.

Alluding to the famous expression of

Mr. Buchanan, that the people of a Terri-

tory, like those of a State, should decide

the slavery for themselves, and the pres-

ent Administration version of it, that he

only meant they could decide the slavery

question when they formed a State, the

Quincy Herald says:

If he had said that the negro, like the

white man, ought to be permitted to vot-

e and hold office, do you suppose it would

ever occur to anybody that he meant

the negro to be white man?

Hardly, we suspect. So, neither, when

he said the people of a Territory, like

those of a State, shall decide for them-

selves whether they will have slavery or not

did it occur to anybody, not even himself,

that he meant the people of a Territory

might do this when they came to be a

State. Not only did no such thing occur

to anybody, but Mr. Buchanan didn't

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