

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

Democratic Central Committee Meeting.

The members of the Territorial Democratic Central Committee, are requested to meet at the Herndon House in Omaha, on Tuesday the 12th day of June, A. D. 1860, to take such action as may be deemed necessary for the organization of the Democratic party, and to fix upon the time and place of holding a Convention to nominate a Democratic Candidate for Congress, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary at the time.

Charleston Convention.

This national Democratic convention did not, as our readers are aware, make the contemplated nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Its proceedings, we have already published. Some of our friends may be pleased at the result, and we do not doubt this right belonging to every citizen of the United States to be pleased or displeased. Will that right be granted us? We hope no one will deny us the same right as they themselves enjoy.

Sectionalism.

Years ago our fellow-citizens were strangers to sectional feelings. The States composing the Confederacy, under which we live, knew nothing of the spirit of sectional strife now prevailing. It was the high and noble pleasure of one section to show to another section justice in all matters. All were willing to do right, deal fairly, protect sacred principles without partiality or favor. And in this way our nation has expanded; gone on from a mere handful of people to over thirty millions; growing as a nation ever did before in strength, power and wealth. Each part of the government acted smoothly, flowing on without a jar; results a flood of unharded prosperity into all corners of the land. The North, the South, the East and the West, lived in the bonds of friendship and peace; all had feeling of sectional character had no resting place in the hearts of the people. A national movement was cordially endorsed from the extreme South to the outer confines of the North.

Now, in all sincerity, how do we, as a people, compare with our ancestors? Look to our national situation only a few years ago! Have not some of us undergone a notable and remarkable change? One of our great national parties has disappeared, has almost past into oblivion and little hope of its resurrection; we allude to the Whig party. The members of this party have found a place in the ranks of other parties; some to the Democracy, Republicans and Know-Nothings. Of the latter but little is heard; the other two are the parties of the nation at this time. The Democracy have filled a proud and conspicuous position in our annals. No one will question the valuable services conferred on the country by the Democratic party. The divisions existing in the ranks of this "old party" for a few years, we fear, will prove its final downfall, if not quickly settled. It must be done or the consequences may be fatal to its life; go the same way as its former antagonist.

We think we can be impartial between the North and the South. Have no other feelings on the subject than the preservation of the Union and its perpetuation for all time to come. This we know may be accomplished, should sectionalism be forever allayed. Is there a reasonable hope or prospect that such will be the case? Is the South doing what justice, fairness and patriotism dictate towards all other sections of the land? Does the North manifest a desire for the prosperity of the South and willing for her to enjoy without molestation or interruption all her peculiar views? If these questions could be responded to in the affirmative, we would hear no more of sectionalism, and none would apprehend a dissolution of our, now mighty and prosperous, Nation. The mass of our citizens North and South feel the imperative necessity of a quietus thrown over sectionalism. They love their country; few of them approve of the conduct and sentiments of those who sail under the cognomen of leaders. This has, within a few days, confirmed the correctness of the assertion to the satisfaction of all, and leaves it beyond cavil, that the masses do not desire or want a distraction in the Democratic party. A conservative Democrat or Republican need not be feared in any position in the gift of the American people. But we beg not to be associated with fanaticism and sectionalism North or South. Shall aid to the extent of our ability conservatism and the perpetuity of our glorious Union as long as we can lift a pen or raise a voice.

The Mayor of New York has received official information that the steamship Great Eastern will shortly make a voyage to this port. The population of Baltimore is estimated at 230,000. Boston contains about the same.

The East and the West a tale of astounding success would fill the air with shouts of joy from the lips of American freemen.

The Baltimore Convention, meeting on the 18th of June, we presume will be composed of men who have the will of the people at heart and will act accordingly. We do not believe a majority of south-ners approve of the course of their delegates in the recent convention. If we mistake not it will be generally denounced as unwise and imprudent, thro'out even the extreme South. The Democratic party at large, is not pro-slavery, never was, and, we hope, never will be. On the subject of slavery in the States and Territories it inculcates the grand doctrine of "non-interference." If this is not so we want to know it. Does not feel disposed to breathe forth anything by word or deed to feed the flame of slavery agitation in Congress or elsewhere; gives it over to its own locality to be favored or rejected by the people themselves. Is the doctrine of a slave-code for the Territories to become a part of the Democratic creed? Does she pass by unnoticed the towering landmarks of "Popular Sovereignty," which led her through the political struggle of 1856? We answer No. Democracy is the same "to-day, yesterday, and forever," and will triumph again in 1860, with the national, conservative, undying principle of "Popular Sovereignty" flying at the mast head.

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Ancient Disease—People Suffering.

This disease has prevailed as an Epidemic and Epidemic for many centuries. Its attacks are sometimes violent, terminating in the most unpleasant and distressing consequences. Its ravages are extensive, spreading gloom over the happiest and gayest circles, filling the mind with fear, horror and woe. All nations, tribes and kingdoms have felt its appalling effects. No locality is exempt; prevails on land and sea, in the crowded metropolis and quiet village, and has been known to exist among citizens of rural districts. Mild climate, pure water and bracing air do not exercise any kind of influence in arresting its progress, or in contributing to its origin or prevalence. It is asserted that the seasons of the year do not count in any manner, its nature, and we believe this is correct so far as we have read.

Many malignant cases are occurring at this time, in various sections of our country. We feel that sympathy which words cannot describe for every victim of this heart-severing, blood-congealing complaint. Our own section is suffering, and we see little prospect of a decline, though we have not despaired.

Nature of the disease is altogether mental. We cannot hope ever for its complete eradication from the human family, because it is hereditary; one of the "original feelings" stamped indelibly upon the mental organization of man. It is in him; he won't listen to suasion, logic or eloquence; has free course, and of course, runs through all the different stages. When it begins to break out in one person, others immediately become affected until it seizes all who are in the least predisposing condition. All are subject, the "rich, the high and the low;" females do not ordinarily suffer as much as men, yet when attacked the same symptoms are presented. Children are not liable.

Some of the symptoms: Of these we must speak briefly, as we feel assured they are well known to most of our readers. The usual mode of examination in other maladies is not followed. We cannot form a diagnosis or prognosis from the pulse or tongue. Temperature may be of some use. The respiratory organs afford us but little aid. The eye, manner of speech, and actions of the body generally, tell us without doubt the nature of the disease. You must watch closely; if you see a man cross over from the opposite side of the street, and approach you looking quite pleasant, you may fear an attack. If he is tall he will put himself to a wonderful sight of trouble to speak to you; will smile just as if he thought you felt glad to see him. These are but a few trifles. A common habit of the affected is to nod, wink or beckon to you to come out to one side, when you are delighted in conversing with "good fellows." Now, if he succeeds in calling you out prepare yourself for witnessing a case of this ancient disease. He will trouble you with numerous questions, such as will sound harshly upon the unaccustomed ear, and if your answers are not satisfactory, the countenance changes; the eye loses much of its soft and gentle look; the voice has no music to your ear; you feel a powerful inclination to leave the interview come to an end. Such a sight is awful! In order to make you escape you must tell him many things you will regret. In leaving him you will feel no inclinations to meet with a call of the kind again as long as you live.

Treatment is simple when you have the "spindules," but if this remedy cannot be obtained the result is distressing. Will some lover of our humanity ship to Nebraska this great salvation?

Kind reader excuse us for writing about the "times." We can appreciate your feelings; know how to cherish the best of respect for all whose financial sky is "dark, gloomy or unsettled." We know the "times" are tight, see the great inconvenience of such a state of affairs every hour, and would gladly welcome a restoration of the "good old days" of the early settlement of Nebraska. But, you ask, what of the prospect of better times? Well, we hardly know what to say. Predictions in a few countries, with no fence around vacant lands, we confess are hazardous, but if you want our opinion you can have it, on these conditions: Call and show us by ocular demonstration your faith in "good works," such as paying over what you know you owe us, and you can have our highest and most distinguished opinion of the "times," without any reservation. Will you come? We believe you will; feel heap of confidence in the patrons of the Advertiser in coming to the "scratch," "chalk line," etc., etc.

P. S.—Our devil says "confidence don't fly flour;" this remark evinces great sagacity and immense research.

The Tribune's correspondent says:—Wood appeared in the Sec. of the Convention, and explained that he had been invited to attend their meeting, but he felt himself delicately situated without further action. Mr. Yancy delicately gave him the cold shoulder by suggesting that the Convention was composed of retreating delegations, and regretted that he had been admitted. Wood took the hint, and has made a virtue of necessity, by a written protest against their proceedings.

Correspondence from the Mines.

MOUNTAIN CITY, April 20, 1866.

It was my intention to write you from Denver, upon my arrival, but our stay there was so short that I had not an opportunity, consequently some items of which I had taken note on the road for your benefit must be omitted.

We left Brownville on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at Denver on the 11th inst. Having performed the journey in 21 days time, and in 16 days travel. We could not have selected a more favorable time for the trip, having fair weather during all the time we were on the road.

You have probably observed in the papers notices of a new road from the mouth of Beaver Creek on the Platte, to Denver, by which it is claimed that the route is shortened about 40 miles. We were unfortunately enough to have been drawn into this humbug. The new route is a "Cut-off," as it is called; is perhaps fifteen or twenty miles shorter. It is claimed as one of its advantages, that it avoids the sand hills which are on the old road in the vicinity of Fremont's Orchard. But according to the best information I can obtain there is not much more sand on the old road now than on the new; and, in a short time, when the cut-off has been traveled a little more, it will doubtless be worse in this respect than the old road. Besides the cut-off is rough, and a greater part of the way hilly, and in some places there is a scarcity of wood and water. In one place we had to travel nearly all day without water, an inconvenience which is not known on the Platte route. The secret of the matter is that a certain company of individuals at Denver, have laid out this route, and built two bridges where none is needed, and claiming to have a charter from the Legislature of Nebraska and Kansas, have taken pains to publish their own statements of the advantages of the road, and having thus drawn the travel, are now imposing further upon the public, by levying "black mail," by exacting a toll of \$2 for every wagon that passes. We happened to be the first of whom toll was demanded, but the sentinel not having his commission with him, and no means of enforcing his demands his claims were not respected.

We had heard much of the prosperity and thrifty growth of Denver, but being somewhat acquainted with the manner in which western towns rate their growth, we had made considerable allowance for what we had heard. For once, however, we found a western City in Denver, fully equal to all that has been said of it. It now numbers a population of five or six thousand inhabitants—does twice as much business as any town on the Upper Missouri.

The season being early, provisions of all kinds are scarce and high. Flour is worth from \$18 to \$20 per hundred; corn meal \$15; Coffee 30 cts per lb; sugar 35; bacon 25. These are the rates at Denver, but here, 40 miles west of Denver, the prices are nearly doubled.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, presented the results of the consultation of the delegates from that State. They endorse the course taken by Tennessee and if the resolutions presented by the Tennessee delegation are not adopted, he is authorized not to cast the vote of the State on any subject.

Mr. Colewell of Kentucky, endorsed the ground taken by Tennessee and Virginia. They would all be in favor of the following are the Tennessee resolutions: Resolved, That all citizens of the United States have equal right to settle with their property in the Territories of the United States; and that under the decision of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as a correct expounder of constitutional liberty, the rights of neither person nor property can be destroyed by Congressional or Territorial legislation. Resolved, That two-thirds of the electoral votes of the United States shall be required for the nominations.

[Two-thirds of all the electoral votes, including the seceders, are 202. This resolution was drawn up to prevent the nomination of Douglas.]

In the Evening Session, after some discussion and wrangling, the Tennessee resolutions were, in substance, passed.

Mr. Stuart moved to amend them so as to require all who vote for nomination, shall be bound to support the nominee, but this was ruled out of order.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidate for President. First Ballot—Douglas, 145 1/2; Guthrie, 36 1/2; Dickson, 7; Lane, 6; Hunter, 4; Davis, 2; Tacey, 1; Johnson, 1; Johnson, 1. N. W. York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, voted entire for Stephen A. Douglas.

Second Ballot—Douglas, 147; Guthrie, 36 1/2; Dickson, 6 1/2; Hunter, 4 1/2; Lane 6; Davis, 1; Johnson; Tacey 2 1/2.

Over fifty ballots were taken with but little variation in the result. The highest number of votes which Douglas received was 152 1/2, on the thirty-fourth ballot. This was one vote more than a majority of the Electoral votes.

On the morning of May third the convention again assembled. A motion was made to suspend the order for balloting and carried—aye, 199 nays 51.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolution: Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns to-day, it will be met at the City of Baltimore on the 18th day of June next, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia. Mr. Randolph moved to insert Philadelphia and the 4th of July. Mr. Ludlow moved to insert New York. Motions lost.

The resolution to meet in Baltimore was adopted. Ayes 195, nays 55. After a few unimportant speeches and motions the Convention adjourned. The adjournment was effected by the Douglas party, under instructions from Washington.

tended with vastly less suffering. It certainly is true that 'fools are not all dead yet;' else we should not see so many coming here thus early in the Spring, and then starting back to their ma's in the States before they have been here more than a week, crying 'humbug!' This sort of folly existed even in California, and it would be well for all to remember this before starting for this country. It is not reasonable to expect that every one who comes here will make ten thousand or even one thousand every week. Mining is always a lottery and very many must assuredly draw blanks. At least one half who come here will go away crying 'humbug.' The remainder will cry 'Eureka!'

Proceedings of the Charleston Convention.

We here give a very brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention, from Tuesday till the adjournment:

Mr. Holden, of Virginia, spoke at some length. He intended to hold onto the Northern Democracy till the last horn blows. He loved the Union and was determined to stand by it to the end. He spoke much longer in a similar strain; he said he believed slave traders to be the noblest philanthropists on earth—the most Christian people in the world; he had negroes on his plantation, direct from Africa, and they were "the noblest Romans of the world."

Remarks were then made by the delegates from California and New Jersey. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, contended that the South demanded no more of the North than was stipulated in the contract, and the seceding delegates have to decide on that ground.

Mr. Holden of South Carolina was opposed to Squatter Sovereignty, but was willing to take the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, endorsed the statement of facts made by Mr. Seward, of a compact between the North and the South at the time of the passage of the Kansas bill. "Ask for our property and our lives," said he, "and we were ready to lay them down; but do not demand of us our honor."

Mr. Berry, of South Carolina, one of the three from that State who remained in the Convention, arose. (Hissing from the galleries)—cries on the floor, of clear the galleries!

He proclaimed himself a Union Democrat. This great and glorious Union should be preserved if possible. He would say to gentlemen if they will now endorse the Dred Scott decision, they will be able to bring the Southern States into union and harmony.

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cate their action, and to recommend candidates for President and Vice President, but a portion of them objecting, the motion was withdrawn.

A resolution was passed with but five or six dissenting voices, calling a Southern Convention to meet at Richmond on the 2d Monday in June.

Washington Matters.

The friends of Douglas at Washington claim that the withdrawal of the freeters is a gain as they do not represent the sentiments of the people.

The friends of the seceders openly avow their policy to be that of throwing the election into the House by running three or perhaps four tickets. Once there they count on fifteen southern States, together with California and Oregon, to elect their man. The plan involves the keeping out Kansas, which they have the power to do through the Senate.

The Covode Committee have ascertained that an Administration paper is supported at Detroit, out of the profits of the Federal offices at that point as a condition of holding the same.

The Committee are now engaged in ferreting out the authors of the Leecompton Constitution.

Later form California by the Pony Express.

We clip the following from the Gazette's Pony Express column: SAN FRANCISCO, April 27. Emigration from China has recommenced. The Flying Mast brought 470 passengers, the James Brown daily expected with as many more.

The Indians between Salt Lake and Carson Valley have stolen 50 horses belonging to the Pony Express Company, which may detain the incoming express three or four days.

The Legislature has passed a bill providing for a vote of the people to decide whether the Convention should be called to revise the State Constitution; also, a bill giving bonuses of \$50,000 and \$40,000, to installments of \$5,000 and \$4,000 per annum, to the first and second companies carrying telegraph lines across the continent, but passed both Houses.

News from Mexico, reports the Liberal army, 6,000 strong, to have taken Colima and Manzanillo without opposition.

The Washoe Silver Mines are all absorbing matter of public concern. It is estimated that 7,900 people have already gone there.

New discoveries are reported, and the belief in the great extent and richness of this silver region is increasing.

A bill passed the Legislature appropriating \$500,000 to provide wells on the Colorado Desert. And decided to adjourn on the 30th.

Strong efforts were made in the Legislature to-day to extend the session. But could not get the two-third vote required. Oregon dates to the 21st, state G. K. Othel nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress by the Convention held at Eugene City. They nominated no candidate for the Presidency.

British Columbia advices to the 24th. Frazier river mining news continued favorable.

Speedy Communication.

The Saint Louis Democrat, in referring to the "Pony Express," says: "We present our readers to-day's paper, with the details of the news by the last arrival of the Pony Express from California. It came through in ten days from San Francisco to St. Joseph, and in eleven days to this city. Among other features will be noticed intelligence from China only fifty-seven days old; from the Sandwich Islands in twenty-five days; from British Columbia in 14 days; from Washington Territory in the same period. This is really wonderful, and no grander triumph for horse flesh is on record.

The China news is now received in 57 days in detail in New York, showing how clearly nature has designed this to be the great route from the Indies, and furnishes abundant argument for the passage of a Pacific Railroad and a Telegraph bill, and pend-ut of all other considerations. We have been informed that large numbers of letters came to St. Louis by the last Pony Express, to be telegraphed to the East in detail, so as to lessen the extra expense imposed by sending them from further West. Indeed St. Louis is the recognized starting point of this enterprise, as shown by the spirit evinced in San Francisco, where the citizens of St. Louis were most desirous to participate in the prospective benefits of the speedy communication established across the plains. Private enterprise has shortened the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific to ten days; the Government is criminally negligent of public interest, if any honorable means of lessening it to five are untried. No body can doubt that it is feasible a ter all that has been done to remove the prejudices of a decade of years against a ten days trip. Human energy, cordially supported by fair allowance from the public treasury, will perform greater wonders than any that have yet fallen to our lot. Will the Government do it?

Methodist Conference.

Conference is now in session at Buffalo. A resolution was offered relative to the duties of presiding elders so as to place them in the pastoral relation. Committees were appointed on the Bible, Temperance, Temporal Economy, and the Pastoral Address.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the question of divorce and re-marriage.

Glue for Cementing Paper.

Take of isinglass and parchment size, each 1 oz; sugar candy and gum tragacanth, each two drachms; add to the one ounce of water, and boil the whole together, till the mixture appears (when cold,) of the consistency of glue; then pour it into any form you please. If this glue be wet with the tongue, and rubbed on edges of paper, silk, or leather, that are to be cemented, they will, on being laid together, pressed tightly, and suffered to dry, be as firmly united as other parts of the substance. It is fine to seal letters.

Married.

In the City of New York, on the morning of the 10th inst., by Rev. James Nelson, Pastor of the Baptist Church, in New York, Mr. Wm. Wood, of Albany, and Miss...

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Religious Notice.

Rev. J. O. WYVIE, of the Christian Church, will commence protracted meeting at Peru, in this county, on Saturday evening at early candle-lighting. All are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. A. A. M.

Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, of Free and Accepted Masons will hold their 3rd Annual Communication in the City of Omaha, commencing Tuesday June 10th, 1866. H. W. FURNAS, Grand Secretary.

Probate Notice.

Territory of Nebraska } County of Nebraska } Notice is hereby given that I have appointed Henry C. Wood, of the County of Nebraska, to be the executor of the last will and testament of George W. Blaney, deceased, late of Nebraska County, Nebraska Territory, at my office in St. Louis, Mo. and County of St. Louis, Mo. of said day and all persons interested in said estate may attend and object, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at my office and no objection shall be allowed after that time. C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

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DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of J. O. WYVIE, Late & Henry C. Wood, existing and transacting business at New York, N. Y., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, as of the date of this publication. U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF TRADE, U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF TRADE.

Wanted,

250 Acres of Prairie bottom, in contracts of not less than 40 acres each. Let to the lowest bidder. Apply immediately by mail to my office on Main street of this place. H. M. ATKINSON.

TRUST SALE.

Whereas on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1859, William Hoyer, and Julia C. Hoyer his wife, executed to William H. Hoover, a deed of grant for the use and benefit of said Julia C. Hoyer, and her heirs, the following described real estate in Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W., of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska Territory, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, as shown by the records of said Territory, in the County of Nebraska, State of Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section 10, Township 21 N., Range 21 W