THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1861.

Personal Liberty Laws.

Just now, and for some months past, a great to-do is, and has been, made by secessionists—and in fact, most northern democrats—in regard to the Personal Liberty laws found upon the statute books of most northern States. The fact is, they are in existence to-day in majority of the States, North and South. Those in the North were generally passed before the Fugitive Slave law was in existence, and could not, therefore, have been adopted with the view of interfering with that law. The very objectionable ones, in the North, coming into existence since the Fugitive Slave law, were passed *after* laws found a place on southern statute books prohibiting the freedom of speech and of the press on the subject of African slavery. The following is a synopsis of the Personal Liberty law now in existence in the State of Virginia:

"It enacts that any person, conceiving himself as unlawfully detained as a slave, is authorized to sue for freedom. Such person, during the pendency of the suit, must be kept in custody at the expense of the person claiming to be the owner. Or the claimant may take the custody of such person on giving bonds, of double the value of the petitioner—one thousand dollars—by the Fugitive Slave law, to have him forthcoming on trial. Counsel is assigned the petitioner by the State to prosecute his suit, and he is allowed free of cost, all needful process, services of officers and attendance of witnesses. The suit has precedence of all other cases on the docket of the court, all formalities of pleading are waived, and the question of freedom or slavery is to be tried by a jury. If the petitioner obtains a verdict in his favor, he is declared free, and the claimant is mulcted in damages and costs."

Is there anything wrong in such laws? We think not. And yet, if the courts decide that such laws on northern statute books, conflict with, or interfere with the Fugitive Slave law, or any other law of Congress; and their repeal will in the least heal existing difficulties, we, for one, say, repeal them by all means.

The Traitors.

As we remarked in a previous article upon the real causes of existing national difficulties, the South Carolina traitors no longer claim that the election of Lincoln is the cause of their actions. The following extracts we make from speeches made in the South Carolina Convention:

Mr. Packer, speaking of secession, said: "It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years."

Mr. Ingles said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years."

Mr. Keit said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life."

Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years." And he further said: "We are about to sunder our relations with the North, and I trust forever."

On another occasion, Mr. Rhett said: "The federal laws, laying taxes on the people of South Carolina, have fallen this day, and, so far as we are concerned, fallen forever."

Do such men, who confess that they have long been concocting conspiracy to overturn the government of these United States, want concessions or compromises? The causes *hitherto* alleged are mere pretexts. They want no compromises; no Union.

If compromises or concessions would satisfy; heal difficulties, restore peace, and perpetuate the Union, the North, with its practical and accustomed devotedness to, and love for, the country, would not be found lagging. But the fact is they are not desired, nor would they be accepted by those who are making the trouble. Hence it is nonsense to talk about them *now*. Would the Union-loving men in the South hurl from positions their traitorous leaders, and place in their stead those who would listen to reason, *then* we might talk of concessions and compromises; but not until then. At the proper time, and when concessions are asked: not authoratitively *demanded*, the north will be found discharging her duty—her whole duty.

Schuyler Colfax.

The press throughout the country is still busily engaged making up a Cabinet for the new administration. We suppose it is a fixed fact that Mr. Lincoln has tendered Cabinet offices to Mr. Seward of New York, and Mr. Bates of Missouri, and that they have accepted the positions. Further than this, we are not aware of definite action.

We are glad to see the name of Schuyler Colfax of Indiana urged as a member of the Cabinet. As we have often remarked, we have a partiality for self-made men; those who by their own industry, perseverance, cultivation of natural talent, and inflexible devotion to principle, work their way to position, and gain the esteem and confidence of their fellows. We are partial to such, because they are representative men of the country; exemplifying the peculiar system of government under which we live and flourish.

Such a man is Schuyler Colfax. We have been an admirer of the man for years, and, while watching his progress, have been gratified at his success, and the more convinced of his statesmanship. His career in Congress has been characterized by sound practical devotion to the true interests of the whole country. His intimate connection with our postal affairs, and the arduous duties he has performed, has perhaps given him a more accurate and practical knowledge of that branch of our government than any other man in the party. No man, therefore, could with more propriety be tendered the position of Postmaster General. In fact, if there is any such thing as men having claims for position, Schuyler Colfax has strong claims for that office.

Government Appropriations.

We learn, by a private letter from a friend, who has recently spent a few weeks in Washington, that our indefatigable Delegate, Mr. DAILY, is leaving no stone unturned, that he may, if possible, obtain appropriations for this Territory. We are free to say, however, that we consider it unreasonable to expect anything under existing circumstances. Not from any want of interest, devotion, industry and perseverance on the part of our Delegate; but from the fact that the government has no money to give. There is really not money sufficient in the national treasury to pay off members of Congress. The present corrupt administration has squandered and stolen the people's money, until the treasury is entirely depleted. Future developments will doubtless show where most of it has gone. It has been, and is now being used, to overthrow the government by the traitors who seek its destruction.

The Dundy Case.

We have not heretofore, nor do we intend now or hereafter to participate in the general wrangle over the matter between Mr. Dundy and Mr. Fleming. We have already expressed over belief in regard to the half breed land point, and are prepared to substantiate our views if need be. In another column we publish the remarks of Mr. TIPTON. They are brief, but certainly cover the ground.

In regard to the contest between Fleming and Dundy for a seat in the council, we learn that the report of the majority against the claim of Fleming was submitted by Mr. Tipton. By that report which is to be a part of the journals of the Council it appears that on account of illegal votes cast for Fleming, the committee was of the opinion that Dundy was entitled to his seat. These included votes at Rulo precinct, where two of the judges of the election and one of the clerks were not residents of the precinct, also many votes cast by persons who were not residents of the precincts where they voted, and by numerous persons who were not qualified to vote anywhere according to law and the Organic Act of Nebraska.

After the contestants had taken their testimony, and both had appeared before the Council and the committee had commenced to examine the case, unbeknown to the Council and the committee, Mr. Fleming left for Richardson county to take more testimony, having served a notice on Dundy of no legal force.

With this testimony taken before no legal tribunal, and by no order of the Council, he returned; whereupon Mr. Dundy made affidavit that he never employed any person to appear for him in taking the testimony, and filed a motion with the committee for its rejection. The committee entertained the motion and rejected the additional evidence. The question was then settled upon the testimony taken by the parties according to the law governing contests.

On adopting the majority report the vote was a tie, and the same occurred with the report of the minority. So that Dundy being in he could not be ousted; and Fleming being out, he could not be admitted. Fleming raised the Half breed question, and in reply to the arguments of his friends, Mr. Tipton made his speech. In the House the question was up in the case of Acton, and was decided against the reservation.

The Legislature unanimously memorialized Congress to take action on the subject of the reservation, and settle the question. This was done on the presentation of a resolution by Mr. Tipton.

Game of Uchre.—The Boston *Atlas* is accountable for the following extraordinary game of euchre.

Programme of the game.—South Carolina and James Buchanan against Major Anderson and General Scott.

South Carolina deals and turns up ten of spades (niggers;) General Scott passes; James Buchanan having best bower assists South Carolina. They play, and the old General, having good hand, he draws James Buchanan's best bower, and taking three tricks, he euchres them.

Major Anderson now deals, and turns up *hearts*; James Buchanan passes; Gen. Scott says he cannot assist the Major; South Carolina passes; Major; Anderson turns down hearts reluctantly; James Buchanan passes again; Gen. Scott passes again; South Carolina passes; Maj. Anderson makes *clubs* trumps, and says *he plays it alone*. The hand is played, the Major makes a march, and South Carolina and James Buchanan are skunked.

The Columbus *Ledger*, a Breckenridge organ during the late campaign, says that "it is time to cease prating about the fanaticism of the Northern pulpit, when we find Southern clergymen praying to God to confuse and discomfit freemen."

REMARKS

OF MR. TIPTON, OF NEMAHA, IN THE RICHARDSON COUNTY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Belden enquired, what was the report of the majority? Do they base Mr. Dundy's right to the seat, upon the proposition that the half-breed reservation was outside the political jurisdiction of the Territory?

Mr. Elbert explained that the committee did not take position upon that point at all. They found Mr. Dundy entitled to his seat from other reasons.

Mr. Belden. That does not seem to be a fair way of stating the question.

Mr. Tipton said there were four points in Mr. Dundy's case, either of which, if sanctioned, were sufficient to entitle Mr D. to his seat. Three of the points, without examining the half-breed question, had been fully sustained by the testimony. The committee, therefore, without asking that question into consideration, had reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioner. But for himself, he had no hesitancy in saying that he did not believe the people upon that reservation had a right to vote.

Mr. Belden then commenced a speech upon the report, but without concluding, gave away, and the Council adjourned to six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Belden resumed his remarks, holding that the half-breed tract had ceased to be a reservation, and was now under the jurisdiction of Nebraska.

Mr. Tipton said:

Mr. President, the gentleman from Douglas, (Mr. Belden,) has closed his ardent and highly declamatory speech by exclaiming, "God forbid that I should be so *propped up* in my party as to be unable to appreciate evidence." I have only to say in reply that it is unnecessary for the gentleman to invoke Heaven's protection against such a great calamity, for in fact there is not enough of his party left in which to wrap himself.

When I came to Nemaha county as a resident, I found this half-breed reservation generally regarded as excluded from the limits of Nebraska Territory. Did I ask as to the locality in which lands were subject to pre-emption, I was informed, "any place in the county outside the half-breed reservation."—Did I go into a court, I was liable to hear a motion to quash an indictment because the crime as charged was committed within the half-breed reservation. Did I have access to a grand jury room, I might find an informant refused a hearing because the act complained of, was committed on the half-breed reservation. Did I enter the commissioners court, the resolution might be to rescind a former order for establishing a voting precinct on the reservation.—Did I ask the assessor as to the field of his operation, the answer was, promptly given, any place in Nemaha county outside of the half-breed reservation. Did I ask the treasurer of whom he collected taxes, his reply would be, the only persons liable to taxation, are those assessed outside of the reservation. Did a prisoner pass along the streets, curiosity could occasionally be gratified by the intelligence that he was on his way to Nebraska City, to be tried for depredations committed upon the timber upon the reservation. Did I enquire for the school facilities of this savage tribe of people, the answer was, "no such thing as schools seem to have been originally thought of in connection with this tract—none have ever been provided, as is customary, in Territories occupied by whites." The boisterous crowd were perhaps engaged in denouncing the President of the United States, for having ordered the marshall to eject the trespassers from this peculiar district.

If I looked for the boundaries of Richardson county as defined by the proclamation of a Democratic Governor in 1854, I found them designated outside of the half-breed reservation.

Did I look for the basis of representation when the first legislature was elected, I found one hundred and fifty-two whites on the reservation deducted from the whole number of the population, and representatives assigned outside of the reservation. Did I look for a repetition of the act, I found that in the next year when the voters were enumerated in order to assign members of the legislature, five votes from the Nemaha side of the reservation, and twelve from the Richardson side, were deducted, and on the basis of the balance, councilmen were assigned. So that I am not by law allowed to represent those five unfortunant men on the Nemaha reserve.

Did I desire to see what view the department at Washington had taken of the question, I was referred to a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated. March, 1856, in which he said, the tract is placed "in the catalogue of lands to which the Indian title is not extinguished," and further, that it is guarded by an act of Congress which "authorizes the President to expel them (whites) by force if necessary from settling in the Indian country."—"And that the tract in question should be kept as reserved according to the intention of the parties, until the President shall have fully executed the trust confided to him." If not satisfied with this decision, and I asked for a Congressional record on the subject, I was refered to the contested case of Bennett and Chapman, in which a Democratic Congress gave Chapman the seat by excluding the vote from the reservation. And also, to a report of the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, in which he took the same position in his famous report.

Desirous now to know what ground is occupied on the subject in the organic act, I turn to the first section of that instrument, and there read that, all territory is "excepted out of the boundaries" of Nebraska, which "is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the Territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory."

From this I infer, that if I find in the original treaty a provision showing that these half-breeds are holding at the will of the general government then the government may include them in the Territory without their consent. Or, if I find that their term of occupancy had expired, at the date of the organic act, in that event they might be annexed without their consent.

From the treaty of Prairie du Chine, in 1830, I learn that this tract of country, was "bestowed" upon them, by the Omahas, Iowas, and Otoes, for themselves and in behalf of the Yancton and Santee bands of Sioux." But how bestowed? Bestowed in such manner as that "the President of the United States may hereafter assign to any of said half-breeds, to be held by him or them in fee simple, any portion of said tract not exceeding a section of 640 acres to each individual. The President becomes the trustee and accepts the trust under the treaty.—But how shall they hold till they demand their portions in fee simple? In common, of course. When the President allots he will convey to them what they are entitled to—no more, nor no less. But it will be a title in fee simple. Then it stands to reason that their consolidated titles as an entity, is at least as good as in severalty. So while they were holding in common, their title was equal to a fee simple, and they could not be annexed without their consent. This was their condition when the organic act passed Congress. No man ever claimed—no man now claims, that they gave that consent, and were by virtue of it included therein. While in common, the Indian title might have been extinguished by treaty, or an act of Congress or proclamation of the President, (they consenting,) but no such public act has been performed. The only change that has occurred is that the President has been allotting tracts in some cases, and confirming a few titles. But does an allotment, of itself, imply annexation to Nebraska? Certainly not, for allotments might have taken place before the Territory was organized, and might have been operatives before a State touched their boundary either east or west. I contend that if the mere fact of holding a fee simple title on that reservation admits to full citizenship in Nebraska Territory, then sellers on that tract have ability, by some magical power, to lay hold of the nett work of Nebraska Legislation and draw it over, and stake it down around their farms, passing around all unalloted tracts or claims belonging to minor half-breeds.

I can very easily suppose a case in which the omnipotent doctrine of allotments would be plausible and fair. Supposing there was an addenda to the treaty, in these words, "provided, moreover, that as soon as these lands, being allotted, shall pass into the hands of persons entitled to vote, such persons shall be admitted to the polls of precints established by the county immediately west of them," then the case would be a plain one, and there could be no doubt. But although men go upon this presumption, no such act or provision ever was enacted. In the contestant's petition, he only claims that the work of allotment began in 1859, and the most therefore that gentleman should claim is, that the titles is in process of extinguishment. The treasurer of Richardson county says upon oath, that not more than one out of ten of the whites on the reservation have ever paid taxes, and that a part of those paying, did it because they thought it would help their titles, and doubting his authority, he never attempted to force collections. There is, therefore, neither law nor custom for taxing those people, for while Richardson assesses them, Nemaha does not. Since the condition of the reservation is so peculiar, I will join in a memmorial to Congress calling on that body to pass an act of annexation as soon as may be, or ask the President for an early proclamation, as soon as he believes his trust is fulfilled. While I admit that in many things Richardson county has gone on the presumption that she had authority on the reservation, yet I deny that she can bind the other counties by her actions.

Mr. President, since the committee, reporting in favor of Mr. Dundy, has not taken any notice of this reservation in coming to their conclusion, I only have examined it because the opposition have demanded its investigation. I know there are honest men on that tract who think they have no right to vote, and others equally honest who think differently, and I hope before another important election, we may have an official decision.

Ousted.—We learn that Dr. ARNOLD the member from Atchison County in the Missouri Legislature has been ousted by Mr. LARSH, who contested his seat. We are not advised as to the points upon which the case turned.

Hon. S. G. DAILY will please accept our thanks for continued and valuable documentary favors.

Religious.

Rev. A. S. Billingsley will preach in Nemaha City next Sabbath at 10 1-2 A. M., and in the Presbyterian Church of this city at 6 1-2 P. M.

Rev H. Burch will preach at the Congregational Church next Sabbath at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 1-2 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Yellow Nansemond,

Having the agency for Mr. TENBROOK in this locality, I will be prepared to furnish plants by wholesale and retail and at reduced rates early in the Spring.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

R. W. FURNAS.
Brownville, Nebraska.

Feb 1861

Nemaha Land Office,
Brownville, Nebraska, Jan. 30, 1861.

To John W. Backus, Jacob Trammell, Aaron C. Kelly, Thomas E. Russell, John L. McKee, John W. Evans, John Lardent, William Cobb, Andrew Shaffer, Nicholas Shidegger, John Worrell, Aaron B. McMahon, James Hanson, and David Lockwood:

You are hereby notified to appear at the Land Office at Brownville N. T., within thirty days from the date of this notice, and make additional proof in relation to your pre-emption entries, in accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in default of which we are authorized to cancel said entries.

G. H. NIXON, Register.
C. B. SMITH, Receiver.

Estray Notice.

Territory of Nebraska }
Nemaha County } ss.

Personally abpeared before me Robert E. Gibbs, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he did on the 16th day of Jan A D 1861, take up a certain pony mare of the following description, to wit: of the medium size, gray color, no brands or marks visible, supposed to be nine or ten years old. Said estray was on his premises at the time, taken up in township 5 and range 14 of this county.

ROBERT E. GIBBS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 21st day of January A D 1861.

S. L. COLLINS, J. P.

We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed and sworn, do hereby apprnise the above estray at twenty-five dollars.

HENRY HARMON.
B. L. BALDWIN.

The above were appointed and sworn by me this 21st day of January A D 1861.

n29-3w S. L. COLLINS, J.P.

LARD AND BUTTER.

Being desirous to buy

BUTTER AND LARD,

We will give 10 cents per pound for nice lard, and 20 cents per pound for nice fresh butter, delivered at our store, payable in goods. We will take all of either brought us until the 20th of February 1861.

Jan 19 D. J. MARTIN & CO.

PEASE & FOWLER, BLACKSMITHS,

Water Street,
BROWNNILLE, NEBRASKA.

Have recently located in this place and solicit a share of public patronage. Their work and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction. Prices for shoeing horses—$1 50 for shoeing all round with new shoes. Dec. 30; 3m

Joseph Schlitz, Administrator of George Englehardt, deceased } Probate Court
vs } Petition to sell land
John Philip Englehardt }

To John Philip Englehardt and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of George Englehardt deceased. You are hereby informed that on the 12th day of January 1861, said administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain an order of said court for the sale of the following real estate of which the said George Englehardt died seized to pay the debts of said decedent, to wit: the north half of the south west quarter of section eighteen township five range thirteen, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that February 23d 1861, at 10 o'clock A M is the time set for hearing said application at the office of the Probate Judge in Brownville in said county, where all persons interested may attend and show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator for the sale of said real estate.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of January A D 1861. C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

Ordered that the above be published six consecutive weeks. n28

REAL ESTATE AND Collection Office OF T. W. Bedford,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Main, Between Levee and First Streets.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Making Collections and Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE, for cash and on time.

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED for Eastern Capitolists, on lands selected from personal examination, and a complete Township Map, showing Streams, Timber, &c., forwarded with the Certificate of location.

Brownville, N. T. Jan. 3, 1861. y1

Williamson R. W Cobb } Civil action. District Court
vs } Nemaha County, Territory
Gurdin H. Wilcox. } of Nebraska.

The said defendant Gurdin H. Wilcox, in the Territory of Kansas; will take notice that on the 24th day of September; 1860, said plaintiff Williamson R. W Cobb did file his petition in said District Court, in and for said County of Nemaha, together with his affidavit for an attachment in the above named action, and caused a summons and an order of attachment to be issued thereon against said defendant.—That the sheriff of said county, by virtue of said order, on said 24th day of September, according to law attached the following as the property of the said defendant, to wit: the undivided half part of lot No. 4 of South east fractional quarter and south west quarter of south east fractional quarter of section 18, township No. 5, north of range 16, east of the 6th principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, all containing 34 acres more or less. That the object and prayer of which said petition is to obtain a judgment against said defendant in favor of said plaintiff for the sum of $200 00, with interest from August 24th, 1859, and for the further sum of $30 00 with interest from the same date for money collected by said defendant, as agent for said plaintiff, of one Thomas Mackey, and which said money said defendant neglects and refuses to pay to said plaintiff. That the said defendant is hereby required to appear and answer or demur to said petition on or before the 18th day of February, 1861.

JOHNSON & SCHOENEFF,
Jan. 3. 4w-$10 Pesinitif' Att'ys.

Dwarf Broomcorn Seed.

The undersigned offers a very desirable variety of Dwarf Broom corn seed for sale, the stalks of which, on an average, are not more than 18 inches to two feet high to the brush, and the brush is of about the same length—the whole plant being only three or four feet high. The broom is far superior to the old tall variety being much finer in fibre and much more elastic. It will yield fully twice the amount of brooms from an acre of land than the old tall variety does. On account of its dwarf habits it bears closer planting, and will resist the severest storm, and remains erect when others blow down. The brush is wrapped up about half its length in the top leaf, which obviates it from bending down, and consequently keeps the brooms straight. This dwarf variety will prove indispensable to all cultivating this valuable crop. Price 37 cents per ounce package or $4 per lb. Sent by mail postpaid. Address

Jan. '61 CHAS RAYMOND, Shaw's Point, Ill

VANITY FAIR,

The Great National Humorous Weekly Journal.

PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT JUDGES TO BE THE MODEL ILLUSTRATED PAPER OF AMERICA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As an Extraordinary inducement to New Subscribers, the following Premiums are offered:—Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, a copy of VANITY FAIR, for one year and any new novel or publication, worth from One Dollar to One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

For Four Dollars, a copy of VANITY FAIR, for one year, and a bound copy of the First Volume, in a neat Cloth binding, the retail price of which is Two Dollars.

These Premium Books will be sent postage free.

For Five Dollars, a copy of VANITY FAIR, for one year, and a Certificate of Subscription to the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, which entitles the holder to

1st. The Superb Steel Plate Engraving, "FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d. One copy, for one year, of the Elegantly Illustrated ART JOURNAL, while as a gratuity, nearly Five Hundred works of Art, viz:—Paintings, Marbles, Parians, Etchings, &c., by the best Artists in Europe and America, will be awarded among members—a truly magnificent and national benefit. The Engravings will be ready for delivery on and after October 15th, and will be served to subscribers in the order of their subscription—commencing in early will therefore receive the earliest impressions. They will be sent, packed in small sylinders, to any part of the country (California excepted) postage free

Subscribers in California, in the Canadas, the Provinces, the West India Islands, and in Europe, will remit Fifty Cents extra to defray extra postage on the engraving. The "ART JOURNAL," is regularly mailed upon each issue, viz:—March, June, September, and December.

In remitting subscriptions, be sure to give your name in full; Town, County, and State.

Seal all letters securely, and direct plainly, to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
PUBLISHER FOR PROPRIETORS,
113 Nassau Street, New York.
n-29

The Tribune for 1861

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the *Weekly Tribune* commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to politics, but we shall soon be able to forego political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of education, both popular and general, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Ward, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME MEWS.—We employ regular correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS

Daily Tribune,	(311 issues per annum)	$6
Semi-Weekly,	(104 " ")	$3
Weekly,	(52 " ")	$2

TO CLUBS—Semi-Weekly: Two copies $5; five for $11.25; ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies $5; eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, The Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. Payments always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

This popular monthly will be greatly improved for 1861. It has now a circulation of about 100,000; or ten times as much as any other two dollar Magazine. It contains 1000 pages of double column reading matter yearly; from 12 to 15 Steel Plates and Steel, 500 Wood Engravings—which is proportionately more than any periodical, at any price, gives. The newspapers very generally pronounce it superior in many respects, to the three dollar Magazines. Subscribe for it, and

SAVE A DOLLAR.

The stories in "Peterson" are considered to be the best published anywhere. There will be given in 1861, several

ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS;

Equal in merit, at least, to those for which this Magazine has already attained such celebrity, and superior to those to be found anywhere else. Morality and virtue are always inculcated. Clergymen recommend this Magazine. Its pictorial embellishments are also unrivaled. Its ELEGANT MEZZOTINTS and other STEEL ENGRAVINGS excel those in any other Magazine, and at least given in every number.

COLORED FASHION PLATES

in advance. It is the only Magazine whose fashion plates can be relied on.

Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on steel, and colored; also, a dozen or more New Styles, engraved on wood; also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Costume can be cut, without the aid of a mantua-maker—so each Number, in this way, will save a Year's Subscription. Engravings of new styles of Caps, Bonnets, Head-dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks Capes, Under-Garments, &c., &c., given in great profusion in every number. Also, a Plate of Children's Fashions every month

COLORED EMBROIDERY PATERNS.

She Ock Table Department of this Magazine is wholy unrivaled. It is edited by Mrs. Jane Weaver who furnishes for each number, beautiful Original Patterns.—Every number contains a dozen or more patterns in every variety of Fancy Work; Crochet, Embroidery, Knitting, Bead-Work, Shell-Work, Hair-Work, Wax Flowers, Stained Glass, Leather-work, Painting, Photographs, &c., &c., with full descriptions. Every number will contain a Super-b Colored Pattern for Slipper, Purse, Chair Seat, Handkerchief, Embroidery, Collar and Cuff, or some other useful, or ornamental article. These can be had in no other American Magazine.

Receipts for the

TABLE, TOILETTE, SICK ROOM, &C., &C.

Will be given in every Number. ☞ A Piece of new and FASHIONABLE MUSIC will appear each month.—Also, articles on the Flower Garden, and Horticulture generally, and hints on all matters interesting to Ladies.

TERMS:—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy for One Year,	$2.00
Three Copies for One Year	5.00
Five Copies for one Year	7.50
Eight Copies for One Year	10.00
Twelve Copies for One Year	15.00
Sixteen Copies for One Year	20.00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight, Twelve or Sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three and remitting $5.00; or a Club of Five and remitting $7.50; or a Club of Eight and remitting $10 00; we will send *gratis*, our splendid MEZZOTINT or an ALBUM, at the choice of the person getting up the Club. To every person getting up a Club of Twelve and remitting $15 00; we will send either an extra copy of the Magazine for 1861, or the Mezzotint or Album as the remitter may prefer. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen and remitting $20.00 we will send the Mezzotint or Album and also an extra copy for 1861.

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All Post-Masters Constituted Agents. A specimen sent when Desired.

John C. Denser, Pff. } Before Jesse John, J. P. of
vs. } Nemaha County, Nebraska
J. H. McKamy, Deff. } Territory.

On the 6th day of December, A. D. 1860, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action, for the sum of ninety-five dollars.

HEWETT & THOMAS, Att'ys for Pff.

January 3, 1860. 3w

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at this office.

Star Of the Press. 1861.

"GREAT IN MOUTHS OF WISEST CENSURE."

THE NEW YORK MERCURY

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Largest Literary Weekly in the World

Although the patriarch of the weekly press (below now in its twenty-third year) THE NEW YORK MERCURY teems with the fire and vigor of youth, as well as with the wisdom and dignity of mature years. Presenting as it does the *cream de la creme* of literature—enriched with the entrancing master-pieces of the romancers in the world—glittering with the brilliant wit and humor of the sharpest pens of the time—abundantly garnished with the rarest gems of native poesy—overflowing with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" from the great writers of its immense constitutorial staff, and honored all over the country for its public freedom from any thing calculated to wound or rupture the most sensitive moralist or class of people—it has been for years the Luxury, the Teacher, the Monitor, and the Welcome Guest of hundreds of thousands of American homes.

The publishers and proprietors of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, have made the motto of its columns:

"Here shall young Genius wing his eagle flight,
Rich dew-drops shaking from his plumes of light."

and during the present year (1861) its grand, inimitable army of writers—whose united salaries exceed the total of those paid to the President and Vice-President of the United States—and its brilliant constellation of literary specialities will be materially enlarged. Thus, one of the proprietors' new announcements is that of the witty, waggish, quizzical, whimsical, world-renowned, and pungent

Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.,

who contributes to THE MERCURY a side splitting series of Burlesque Biographies, Lectures, Sermons, Fashion Articles' Criticism of Paintings, Plays, Statues, etc. under the general and significant title of "DIVERSIONS OF DORTICKES; or, HARLEQUIN HITS AT THE TIMES."

In the Pictorial Department appear the magnificent illustrations of that prince of American Artists,

Felix O. C. Darley.

Throughout the present year, this magnificent and famous Journal of Superior Literature will contain glorious Romances, Sketches, Stories, Poems, Gems of Humor, Moral and Domestic Essays, Criticisms, etc., by the most noted American and English writers, who have been engaged at vast expense to write for THE MERCURY. We may name the following regular contributorial force:

Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.,	Cousin May Carleton,
Arthur M. Grainger,	Dr J. H. Robinson,
Joseph Barber,	S. R. Urban,
Felix O. C. Darley,	Mrs. M. E. Robinson,
Grace Gardner,	J. A. Parton,
George Arnold,	Rev. R. B. Welch,
Rev. R. M. Devens,	W. O. Rauch,
Ned Buntline,	George Martial,
Wm. Ross Wallace,	Hattie Tyng,
	R. H. Newell.

Other celebrated writers will also contribute—making THE MERCURY a great focus of all that is Entertaining, Instructive, Witty and Wise.

Our special NEW YEAR'S GIFT to our readers is a brilliant new novelett, entitled

CATHOLINA;

OR,

THE NICHE IN THE WALL.

A TALE OF LOUISIANA.

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

The opening chapter of which appear in THE MERCURY for January 5th, 1861.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy for the getter up of the club. Six months' subscription received. Always write plainly the name of your Post-Office, County, and State.—We take the notes of all specie-paying banks at par.—Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post-paid, to

CAULDWELL, SOUTHWICK & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
40 & 42 Ann Street, New York City.
n-23

AN ACT

To authorize the County Commissioners of Nemaha County to re-levy the Taxes of said County for the year 1860.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, that the sheriff of Nemaha county, either in person or by deputy, is hereby directed to complete the assessment list of said county for the year 1860, so as to embrace as nearly as possible all the real and personal property of said county, subject to taxation, and make return of the same on or before the first Monday of March, 1861.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of said county, or a majority of them, together with the assessor, shall constitute a board of equalization for said county, and shall hold a session of at least three days, commencing on the first Monday in March next, at the county seat, for the purpose of correcting the assessment roll in said county, in accordance with the provisions of the 29th section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the valuation and assessment of the real and personal property, and for the levying and collection of taxes in the Territory of Nebraska, approved Nov. 1, 1858."

SEC. 3. The board of county commissioners of said county shall immediately, after the board of equalization has arisen, proceed to levy the taxes for the year 1860, according to the provisions of the present revenue laws of the Territory, *Provided*, however, that the aggregate amount of the territorial tax for 1860 shall not be less than the amount reported to the territorial auditor as due from said county by the former assessment and levy for the year 1860.

SEC. 4. As soon as practicable after the taxes are levied, the county clerk shall make out a tax list in accordance with the provisions of the 81st section of the present revenue law of the territory of Nebraska, and deliver the same to the county treasurer on or before the first Monday in April next.

SEC. 5. The county treasurer shall then immediately proceed to the collection of taxes at his office at the county seat, and all taxes not paid on the first day of June next shall become delinquent, and ten per cent. penalty shall be added thereto, together with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date of such delinquency until paid, and the further proceedings in the collection of the taxes shall be governed by the revenue laws of this territory then in force.

SEC. 6. Any person having paid taxes in the county of Nemaha for the year 1860 shall be entitled to a credit for the full amount so paid, to be applied to the taxes assessed and levied against said person by the levy provided for in this act, and if it shall be ascertained on presentation of his receipt for the taxes paid for the year 1860, that he has paid a greater amount than shall be due from him for the taxes for the year 1860, according to the tax list made according to the provisions of this act, then the treasurer of said county shall refund to such person the excess so paid, and in all cases where the taxes levied according to the provisions of this act, against any person, are greater than the amount he may have paid on the former levy, his receipt for the amount so paid shall be good and sufficient for that amount, and he only be required to pay the balance according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. As soon as the commissioners of said county shall receive a certified copy of this act, they shall have the same published in the newspapers of the county for at least three successive weeks.

SEC. 8. When the tax list for the year 1860, made according to the provisions of this act, shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer he shall collect no more taxes on the former list made for the same year.

SEC. 9. The compensation of officers of the county perform