

Nebraska vs. Kansas.

The great agony is over—bleeding Kansas is no more—border ruffians and free-state fanatics have ceased their broils, and as the fog and smoke have cleared away, and people are left to their "sober second thoughts," we propose to suggest a few facts of these two great Territories, irrespective of politics, but in regard to their relative advantages and disadvantages—their merits and demerits.

We desire the reader, before going into the detail of facts we propose to present, to turn his eye over the map of the Northern States. Start, if you please, as far east as Boston, in "the land of steady habits," travel on to the city of New York, the great metropolis of the New World, thence on through the many inland cities of that State to Buffalo, thence along the line of lakes to Chicago, the greatest wonder of the age, and still on westward "as the star of empire takes its way," and bring up on the confines of civilization on the western banks of the Missouri, and you strike the very heart of the new-settled portion of Nebraska. Does not every one see with half an eye, that the above described route is destined to be the great thoroughfare across the continent, and that it must eventually pass up the valley of the Platte, terminating on the shore of the Pacific. Does not the flood of emigration, the swarms of people rushing headlong, by railroad, steamboat, stage-coach, and finally, by express and covered wagons, over this particular line, drive one to the irresistible conclusion that this particular route has some great natural advantages, some uncommon incentive more attractive to the emigrant than any other route in the whole of this mighty republic?

Again, this route has already the prestige of success—an advantage over any other. Eastern speculators, Western sharpers, home seekers, and lastly, Old Bullion and a vast majority of the Congress of the United States, have all along had the same opinion, and to prove their professions of friendship to, and the sincerity of their opinions of this route, they have lent their aid by four large and liberal grants, to four different Railroad Companies, to secure the early completion of four different Railroads, running parallel to each other from the Mississippi west, and making a grand terminus on the Missouri river within the short space of one hundred and twenty miles, thus facilitating by the aid of government the inundating and continually overflowing tide of emigration. Will it be possible, we ask, that when these railroads (now in contemplation and actually located), are completed, and their iron horses are daily coursing their fiery way over the Prairie State, bringing us within a ride of twenty-four hours to Chicago, for any other route to attract from this any considerable portion of either travel or transportation? Then, we can safely add, that no portion of God's creation, however fair, fertile or productive, has a prospective future brighter than that of Nebraska for a series of years to come.

Nebraska has attracted less attention since its organization than Kansas, because it had nothing in its political history so exciting as to elicit the pecuniary aid and sympathy of the people in the Eastern States in its behalf, but peaceably and steadily it has grown in wealth and population for the past year beyond the wildest expectation of its earliest settlers.

Nebraska has on her eastern border—the entire breadth of her Territory—the Missouri river, navigable at least nine months in the year. Kansas is touched by the Missouri river only on a small space of her Territory. Nebraska is reached, as we have shown above, by four great thoroughfares across Iowa, directly from the East, while Kansas may be reached alone by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thus making the ingress and egress to Nebraska far more convenient than to Kansas. Nebraska lands, so far famed for the depth of their black alluvial soil, pure, clear, healthy water, vast and beautiful prairies, dotted over with groves of hard-wood timber, and unsurpassed in fertility of soil, are all opened to be claimed and owned by the actual settler, while on the other hand, the choicest and best of Kansas lands are taken up by Indian Reservations, and many towns in Kansas are being slowly built up on indifferent sites, because the most favorable points are in possession of the Indians and are yet reserved, thus rendering the future of these towns very uncertain for an investment. But, in Nebraska, the whole field being open for a preference in selection, the towns that are of any considerable importance are, as their unrivalled growth would seem to indicate, located where permanency and perpetuity are added to natural advantages. We venture the assertion, from facts and personal observation, that the far-famed and much talked of city of Leavenworth, in Kansas, with her blood-stained lots, all covered with houses, cannot honestly boast of as great an actual resident population, as many fine brick structures, as either Nebraska city or Omaha, in Nebraska, and lots in either of the two last-named cities are commanding as good prices, and are in much greater demand than in the former place.

The future is what Nebraskians can dwell upon with pleasing anticipations and most exhilarating hopes, with the addition of a conscious certainty of success. For now, while Jim Lane and Stringfellow are drinking out of the same bottle, sleeping in the same bed, and buying real estate with joint notes, and the Border Ruffians have seen their long-cherished scheme grow pale and dim on account of the glorious light of the Sun of Liberty, and the Freedom Strikers have worn their throats hoarse, and spent their last dol-

lar in the futile effort of electing one of the Fremont's and Jesse, and while we keep in continual remembrance the fact that Kansas must be peopled (the excitement being over), by the slow and tedious process of covered wagon emigration, Nebraska will get by steam-car the go-aheaditive, enterprising emigrants from all Yankeedom. Calculate the vast difference in the character and habits of that industrious, ever-restless and speculative people, who will at once take up their line of march from the East to the West, over one of the above-named four routes, and with those who are of a similar character in point of enterprise with the early settlers of Arkansas, and you cannot fail to see that the contrast is so great, that it will not admit of any degree of comparison. Why are so many emigrants now coming from Kansas to Nebraska? Is it not because the best lands there are reserved, already settled or claimed by squads of speculators and sharpers?

The productiveness and fertility of the soil of Nebraska, we venture to say, is unrivalled east of the Rocky Mountains. Seven years ago people questioned the permanency of the rise of property in Iowa, upon the western banks of the Mississippi, still, as time passed on, large and flourishing cities sprung up, and property kept steadily advancing—and then, as if by magic, that spell was broken, and a new field of speculation is opened on the western bank of the Missouri; and although a certain fortune can be realized here in an incredible short space of time for any honest investment, still, property in eastern Iowa is having a continual and successive rise. Now, if this be true of property in Iowa, with such a field as this Territory presents in competition with it, what may not in reason be expected of the future and ultimate destiny of Nebraska? No new field can be laid out for operation beyond this point, to come in competition with us. The Missouri slope of the Rocky Mountains, with six hundred miles of territory, will pour its trade and commerce eastward as the tide of emigration sets westward, and ten years hence this beautiful country will present to the eye of the traveler, as he speeds his way to the Pacific, drawn by the iron horse, vast cultivated plains and flourishing cities, swarming with life, activity, energy and enterprise.

In view of all these facts, we cordially invite the enterprising and energetic of all classes of community to come, examine, and form their opinions in regard to the truth of what we have asserted.

Gold, Gold, Gold!

We would advise persons in the East who design coming West for the purpose of locating or purchasing property, to bring their ready means in gold. It will be much to their advantage in many respects. Eastern drafts, one year ago, brought a premium here; but the Bankers and Brokers of this Territory have a large surplus on hand, and they are not worth as much as Nebraska paper, and are really below par.

Again, the Land Office receives nothing but gold or land warrants, making a much greater demand for gold than before the land office was opened for pre-emptions, and as the time is near at hand for the public sale of lands, gold will command a still greater premium. Government will, of course, ship off large amounts of gold which must be replaced by nothing but gold. Then leave your Eastern drafts and dirty filthy paper rags, and bring with you the shining, glittering, orange-colored metal, and it will save you from a great amount of vexation and trouble.

Outstanding Mail Robbery.

The Greenfield Sentinel of the 24th inst., published in Hancock county, Indiana, gives the following particulars of the robbery of the Dayton mail, between Cleveland and Indianapolis:

MATT ROBBED.—On Tuesday night last, the Mail Wagon, containing the mail from the East, was stopped and the bags removed. The robber's manner of procuring it was entirely new. He met the Carrier about one half mile west of Cumberland with a buggy, and told him that he had purchased the right to carry the mail from Cleveland to Indianapolis, and to give the mail to him, which the boy did upon the robber producing the following order, purporting to be from Mr. Johnson, the Contractor:

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.

HENRY—I, Mr. Brown have the mail. I have sold out the road to him as far as Cleveland. I want you to stay in Cumberland until I come out. Stop at the Anderson House; don't tell any body that I have sold out.

O. JOHNSON.

The boy acted as directed in the order. The robber assisted him to unhitch his horse. The bags have since been found rifled of their contents. Due diligence is being used to arrest the guilty person.

GODEY'S LADY BOOZ, for June is on our table, filled as usual, with the instructive, useful and ornamental. The instruction for needle work is complete and can not fail giving the ladies invaluable aid in the art of stitching. The various new and excellent receipts which this periodical gives in each number, far exceeds in value the amount of its subscription.

Mrs. C. P. Brister, the talented Editor of the Newark Times has the following "Want" in the local column: "A Boy wanted," &c. Who edits the Newark Advocate?

Returns of the Election of Sarpy County.

The following is the vote given to the various candidates for the different County Officers, on Tuesday last:

Table listing candidates for Probate Judge, Sheriff, Register, County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent Common Schools, County Surveyor, and County Commissioners, with their respective vote counts.

The vote of the County was very small compared with the number of actual residents, the farmers being retarded by the lateness of the season, were busily engaged in getting in their spring crops. As the names of all the candidates were put on one general ticket, it is fair to presume that an honest expression of preference has been given by the electors in the above result. The gentlemen elected are all well qualified to fill with honor the respective offices to which they have been chosen.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly officers of the steamer Min-ne-ha-ha, for late St. Louis papers and other items of news.

The Min-ne-ha-ha left St. Louis, on Saturday evening May 16th, with full trip of passengers and freight—lay all night below mouth of river—discharged 300 tons of freight at different landings below, and brought up about 400 tons to this city, Omaha and the Bluffs. She run but little at nights, lost twenty four hours by the wind and passed on above this city last Tuesday morning. This boat is deservedly popular with the traveling community.

Skinning.

The lively stable keepers in Omaha, are very expert in this process. We had the misfortune to be caught at that place on Monday last, a wet rainy day, and being under the necessity of coming home that evening, we went in search of a conveyance. One man modestly asked eight dollars to bring us ten miles. We finally succeeded in persuading another to bring us for six. We advise our friends never to be caught in that city on a rainy day, for if he is a stranger, they will faithfully conform with the example given in the good old Book, and "take him in."

A Big Haul.

Last week, Mr. Carpenter, living near this city, having made a new and strong seine, made one draw at the mouth of the Platte, and caught fifteen hundred weight of cat fish—six of them weighing over 500 pounds. He realized \$100.00 for the haul. This may be a common occurrence in this country, but we confess it astonished us to see so many monsters of the finny tribe.

Another Steamer Snagged.

The Steamer Sultan, struck a snag about 10 o'clock on last Saturday morning, above Hemmins Landing, causing her to leak badly. She had at one time, five feet water in her hold aft. They run her on a bar, and succeeded in stopping the leak temporarily, and when the steamer Min-ne-ha-ha passed her, they were engaged in building a side dock.

The Steamers, Mink and St. Mary's, passed up last Sunday, with Government stores, their destination being Fort Randall.

The Steamer Emigrant, came up from St. Louis, on yesterday with a large amount of freight and passengers—and still they come. For complimentary notice by the passengers who came up with her, see another column.

A very severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kawaihae, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, recently. It was the most severe that the residents there have had for many years, and sufficient to shake down many of the old doxies in Honolulu, if it had occurred there.

The President of the United States is sixty-five years of age. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1814 at the age of twenty-one, consequently has been in public life forty-three years.

Complimentary.

"Honor to whom honor is due." A meeting of the passengers on board the Steamer Emigrant, on her last upward trip, was held on Saturday evening, May 23d. Nearly 200 persons having assembled in the cabin, the meeting was called to order by the Hon. G. H. Nixon, of Tennessee, on whose motion Judge W. F. Beckwood, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and A. H. Andrews Esq., of New York, and J. W. Bondurant Esq., of Sioux City, were appointed Secretaries.

After some brief remarks from the Chair, in reference to the boat, and her officers, it was moved and carried that Maj. R. D. Jones, of New York, Hon. G. H. Nixon, of Tennessee, and Dr. J. A. W. Black, of Omaha, N. T., be appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting towards the Boat and her Officers. The Committee after a brief consultation reported the following:

Resolved, That the safety, comfort, and convenience of the westward-bound traveler, whose course is up the Missouri River, depends not only upon securing a passage on a well built and commodious Steamer, but upon the character of those in command, and having during our present trip had abundant opportunity to form an opinion of the Steamer Emigrant, and her Officers, and being desirous to convey important information to our friends who may hereafter be westward-bound, as well as to perform an act of simple justice, therefore,

Resolved, That in Capt. J. W. TERRELL we recognize an able, experienced and efficient Commander, and we hereby tender him our thanks for his obliging attention to the wants of his passengers; for his uniform courtesy, and manifest determination to make every one feel at home, while on board his craft.

Resolved, That Mr. G. W. BOYD, the Clerk, and the other Officers of the Steamer merit our thanks for their politeness, and evident intention to make it an object to seek their company on future occasions; and we would especially remember the Steward, who has so bountifully cared for the wants of the "inner man."

Resolved, That the West is a great country, and Miss SOREY, although of a ruddy complexion, is nevertheless a daughter of which she may well be proud.

The resolutions after being discussed in an able and eloquent manner by Hon. G. H. Nixon, Hon. B. B. Chapman, of N. T., Dr. J. A. W. Black, of Omaha, N. T., J. R. Grace Esq., of Ky., Judge W. T. Lockwood, of Ohio, and Maj. R. D. Jones, of N. Y., were unanimously adopted, and the Secretaries instructed to furnish copies to the Capt., and publishers of papers in St. Louis and along the line of the Missouri River.

The object for which the meeting was called be accomplished, it adjourned sine die.

WM. F. LOCKWOOD, Chair'n. A. H. ANDREWS, J. W. BONDURANT, Secretaries.

Treason Trials in Kansas.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Leecompton, K. T., May 12th, states that upon the opening of Judge Cato's court this afternoon, the U. S. District Attorney Weer moved for a nolle prosequi to be entered in all treason trials now pending before that court in which the United States is prosecutor.

In making this motion, Mr. Weer remarked that he did so by advice of the Secretary of State and acting Governor of Kansas, Hon. Fredrick Stanton, and in accordance with his own belief that the General Government would approve his course, as an act calculated to restore present peace and preserve future harmony in the Territory.

Judge Smith, of Lawrence, a member of the Kansas bar, and a party interested, desired to know whether this nolle prosequi would include prosecutions for usurpation of office?

The District Attorney replied that he presumed it would, but that these cases could not be thus determined until the right of prosecutorship between himself, as District Attorney for the United States, and Mr. Neuseme, the Territorial District Attorney, (which is to be argued this week,) should be decided.

This will probably be settled in a few days, in favor of the United States District Attorney—in which, or indeed, any case, the docket will be cleared—and very properly so—of Messrs. Lane, Robinson & Co., with their political offences. Sic transit gloria mundi, and so ends this much vexed question—the advantage of the Democracy and the taking away of the political stults of the Black Republican party.

The clerks in the various Departments at Washington, have begun to have some anxiety about their permanency in office, the outside pressure is becoming heavy, and the poor fellows are anxious and care-worn. With salaries just sufficient to make their ends meet, provided they don't expend anything outside of their real necessities—food, clothing, shelter and fire—they hang to their places as tho' their eternal salvation depended upon them.

The "Northern Pacific Railroad Co." Washington Territory have held a meeting at Olympia, and subscription books were to be opened shortly at different places on the Sound, as well as in Oregon.

The coming struggle for the nomination for Delegate to Congress, is the all absorbing topic. The lumbering business is brisk, principally for foreign markets. The Indians appear to be making preparations for an outbreak.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE LAND OFFICERS IN THE TERRITORIES OF MINNESOTA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. BY joint resolution of Congress, approved 15th March, 1857, valid pre-emption claims on the 16th and 36th sections, heretofore reserved for schools, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, will be recognized WHERE THE SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN, OR MAY BE MADE PRIOR TO THE SURVEY.

1st. In cases where the approved plat of survey has not yet been returned, the declaratory statement must be filed WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE RECEIPT OF SUCH APPROVED PLAT AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.

2d. Where the plat is now in the Register's Office, the declaration must be filed WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS CIRCULAR IN YOUR DISTRICT.

A failure to comply with this requirement, will work a forfeiture of the claim. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner.

Pen and Scissors.

The Chronotype says: "We are informed by Mr. Bump, who has just returned from a trip North, that a man was found dead on the Plains, on Thursday of last week, between Ashton and Little Sioux. No particulars were ascertained as to his name or business. He was well dressed and possessed a gold watch and chain.

The charges against Gov. Izard of Nebraska, having been withdrawn, he will be removed on the ground of public expediency. It is probable a successor will be chosen from a non-slaveholding State.

There is a strike among the employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, which resulted in a serious riot. They drove the new engineers, conductors and brakemen, from the trains and chased them to the woods. The military was called out, and after killing, wounding and capturing several of the rioters, quiet was restored in the city of mobs and riots.

The Auditor of Indiana is redeeming the issues of the Bank of North America, at Clinton, at 90 cents; the Saving Bank of Indiana, at Connersville, at 69 cents; and the Bank of Albion at par.

We see by our Eastern exchanges, that there are several thousand Mormons en route to Salt Lake. About one thousand have already left Iowa City. They are mostly from England, and are represented as in a better looking condition than those who have heretofore emigrated to that country. Gov. Young can replenish his harem from this train of hand-carts.

By the latest news from Salt Lake, we learn that the Legislature has passed an act for organizing the Militia, and a school has been opened to teach military tactics. They aver that the Federal Government have no power to appoint Territorial Officers. Now comes the tug of war!

Great preparations are being made in England for the prosecution of the war in China. All in animation in the dockyards at Portsmouth, equipping the gun-boat squadron.

The President of the United States has approved of the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the withdrawal of that portion of the Iowa lands heretofore directed to be sold on the 4th proximo, upon which the Indians have recently committed depredations by murdering the settlers, destroying their homes, &c.

Several of the Ohio papers are out for H. B. PAYNE, for the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Payne is one of the ablest and soundest Democrats in the State. He would do honor to any position in which he could be placed. Being one of the best stumpers in Ohio, he would, if nominated make a gallant canvass.

Postage to Foreign Countries.

The Postmaster General has just issued a new table of instructions to Postmasters, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounce or under to Great Britain at 24 cents.

Ditto to any part of Germany by closed mail, 30 cents.

Ditto to most parts of Germany by the Bremen line direct, 15 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to Germany, via France, 21 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to any part of France or Algeria, 15 cents.

Pre-payment optional in all cases.

The rate for letters to Canada and the other British North American provinces 10 cents, pre-payment optional.

The following instructions in regard to printed matter will be useful to many of our readers:

"Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American provinces, or published in those provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular pre-paid quarterly rates of U. S. postage, to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the U. S. on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense."

O. Hinton, once a notorious citizen of Ohio, practices law in one of the Sandwich Islands.

We understand that gun cotton is extensively used in the manufacture of ladies' skirts, in consequence of its expansive properties. It is necessary, however, to use the article with great caution. One worn lately by an Eastern lady blew, and damaged her considerable.

BELLEVUE MARKET.

Corrected weekly by CLARKE & BROTHER, Forwarding and Com. Merchants. Flour—Fine, \$5.00 per Sack. Extra Superfine, \$5.50 00. Meal—\$1.00 @ \$1.50. Apples—Dried, \$4.00 @ \$5.00 bbl. Green, \$3.00 @ \$7.00 do. Butter—New 50 c @ \$1.00 do. Old packed, 30 c @ \$1.00 do. Beans—\$4.50 @ \$5.00 bbl. Corn—\$2.00 @ 2.75 bush. Oats—\$1.25 @ 1.30 bush. do Seed, \$2.00 bush. Bacon—Shoulders 15c. Hams—18c. Sugar cured—20c @ \$1.00. Sides—18c @ 30 c @ doz. Hides—Dry, 8 to 10c. do Green 4c. Hay—\$15.00 @ \$20.00 @ tun. Hops—12 c @ \$1.00. Lard—20 @ 25 c @ \$1.00. Onions—\$3.00 @ \$5.00. Potatoes—\$1.00 bush. Pelts—Sheep 75c @ \$1.00 do. Goat 40 @ 50. Lumber—Cottonwood \$35.00 @ \$40.00 @ 1000. Oak, Walnut, Basewood \$45.00 do. Pine \$55.00 @ 70.00. Shingles—Cottonwood \$5.25 @ \$5.50. Sash—\$1.00 to \$1.50.

PALMER & AVERILL.

BELLEVUE STORE.

Corner of Jefferson and 27th street, Opposite the Fontenelle Bank, BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Bellevue, Sarpy county, and the surrounding country, to their new and selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

Which they offer at Wholesale and Retail at prices 30 per cent, lower than ever before offered in this city. We can and will sell Goods as low if not lower than they can be bought in Omaha or Bluff City. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HATS, CAPS and BONNETS.

The largest and best assortment in the Territory of Nebraska, at the St. Louis price, at the BELLEVUE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Twenty cases of Boots and Shoes, all sizes, at the BELLEVUE STORE.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

A tip-top article of Young Hyson, at 65 cts. per pound, at the BELLEVUE STORE.

HARDWARE.

Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, &c., at the BELLEVUE STORE.

KNIVES and GLASS.

Cheap at the BELLEVUE STORE.

CUTLERY.

A large assortment of Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, &c., at the BELLEVUE STORE.

CLOTHING.

A large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, at Eastern Prices, can be found at the BELLEVUE STORE, no 30-1f.

BELLEVUE, May 28, 1857.

Found in my buggy, placed there by some unknown person, a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing some articles of value to the owner. On the inner leaves of a Bible is printed E. M. Daniels, and also E. M. Thornton. The owner is requested to make herself known and receive the property.

no 30-3f. WM. A. GWYER.

EICHER & DAVENPORT.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Bellevue and vicinity that they have commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the building formerly occupied by J. M. Barry, corner MAIN street and FIFTH AVENUE, and intend keeping constantly on hand

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS.

Which will be made up to order with neatness and dispatch.

Also, FURS and HIDES bought or taken in exchange for goods. no 30-1f.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!!

HANDS wanted to cut wood. Apply at the Bellevue House, to JOS. E. PRAY.

no 30-2w.

50 Sacks Extra Superfine Flour,

50 Sacks Bolted Meal,

1,000 lbs Prime Government Sides,

1,000 lbs. Choice Hams,

1,000 lbs. Prime Shoulders, for sale by CLARKE & BROTHER.

no 30-1f.

FRESH FLOUR.

A fine lot of Fancy SUPERFINE FLOUR, received by the Monongahela.

Also, Fresh CORN MEAL by the steamer John Warner, no 29-1f. H. T. CLARKE.

JUST ARRIVED.

A large quantity of FLOORING and SIDING, and for sale by H. T. CLARKE.

no 29-1f.

Entering Town Sites.

The following correspondence will show that the act of the last Legislature of the Territory, designating the County Commissioners as the proper persons to enter Town Sites, is not recognized by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

It is a question of doubt whether the Judges of Probate, or the United States Judges, can be regarded as "Judges of the County Court." As soon as that doubt is removed, notice will be given. In the mean time no entering of towns not incorporated can be made.

A copy of the act of the last Legislature will be placed in the hands of the Commissioner, and, under the circumstances, the entries already made may be confirmed.

JOHN A. PARKER, Register.

Land Office, May 19th, 1857.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, DATED

LAND OFFICE, OMAHA, April 15, 1857.

"Under the act of twenty-third May, 1844," the "Judges of the County Court" are given the authority to enter "Town Sites." In this Territory there are no such officers as "Judges of the County Court," but the Legislature has recognized the "County Commissioners" as the proper persons to enter "Town Sites." And we have, in view of the spirit of the law, permitted such entries, in the hope that it will meet the approbation of the Department. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. PARKER, Register.