

Citizens of Sarpy County.

Do you know that you have the most rich and beautiful spot of land for an inheritance, that the sun ever shown upon? Did you ever go to the summit of one of the many hills back of Bellevue, from one to fifteen miles, as the sun was going down in a clear day? Did you ever behold at sunset that was more dazzling with resplendent brilliancy? Did you ever behold the majestic Missouri with numerous steamers steaming the turbid current, loaded to the guards with the wealth of the old world and the new, with the luxuries of every clime, for your comfort and happiness?—Did you ever look down upon the city of Bellevue, with its new and numerous fast growing monuments of enterprise and future greatness? Did you behold in your restless vision the valley of the Missouri, but seven miles distant from Bellevue, down which the Iron Horse of the east must soon come, foaming with rage to cross the muddy waters of the Missouri? Did your eye as it traveled a little southeast, catch a glimpse of Pacific City, but a few months old, stretched out on the plain, already larger than many cities of biblical times of an hundred years growth?—Did you know that the proprietors and inhabitants of that place, like those of your own town, Bellevue, have confidence in their God, mankind, and the future; and are in the fullness of belief, that soon the passenger from the east will breakfast at Burlington and sup at Pacific City, Iowa, or Bellevue, Nebraska? And finally, did you believe that a newspaper published in Sarpy county, had any thing to do with enlightening the heathen, publishing Democratic truth or advertising to the world the beauties, grandeur and glories of this favored spot? Did you know that it cost, from three to four thousand per annum to publish a newspaper; and did you know you were the recipient of many of the advantages accruing from the same? Do you, citizens of Sarpy county, who have liberal ideas, large hearts and generous souls, believe as we do, that a newspaper is one of the institutions necessary to the advancement of a new place like ours? Hand in your names and your money—take the Gazette and sleep o'night, as you will if you pay up, with the pleasantness of the satisfaction that you have an approving conscience.

To you unbelievers, who have no faith in the saying that, "cast your bread upon the waters and it will return after many days,"—who have not two dollars nor never will have, and are afraid of the investment, and don't sympathize with us; to you we say, still continue in your downward road to ruin and degradation, you will in the end want the Gazette to notice a corner's inquest.

Sarpy County.

By an act of the last Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1857, this county was formed and its boundaries defined. It had been separated from Douglas county, so far as an election district was concerned, the winter previous, through the untiring efforts of Gen. Bowen, who was then representative from this portion of Douglas county. It receives its name in honor of that distinguished pioneer and Indian trader, Gen Peter A. Sarpy. Gen. S. had spent over thirty years of his life upon the soil, and had dearly earned the compliment that was so unanimously and cheerfully awarded.

In form, it is nearly a parallelogram, being twelve miles north and south, and twenty-five east and west. It is bounded on the east by the Missouri river; on the south and west by the Platte; and on the north by the south line of Douglas county. This region embraces the whole of Sarpy county, of which, Bellevue is the county seat, situated on its eastern line, about equidistant from its northern to its southern boundary.

In many respects this county is superior to any other in the territory. Its streams are more numerous and much more important. Besides the Missouri and Platte rivers, which bound it on three sides, we have in the eastern part, the Papillion with its main arm and two branches; in the centre, the Buffalo creek with its numerous little arteries; and in the west the Elkhorn river with its numerous tributaries.

The mouth of the Papillion is some three miles south of Bellevue, where it flows into the Missouri river. From this point

it inclines north westerly to a point west from Bellevue, about six miles, where it diverges into two branches. One of these inclines north and the other north-west—called the Big and Little Papillions. On either side of the streams are found broad bottom or bench land, as fertile and productive as any that can be found. Considerable timber is found along its banks—occasionally groves of elm and walnut from one to three hundred acres. The upland prairie, between these two branches, especially that in Sarpy county, near the confluence, is of the first quality; just undulating enough for farms of the very first grade. The busy farmers are here already reaping the rich reward of their toil; while very soon the hand of industry will convert all this fertile region into sources of wealth and comfort. There are many good Mill privileges on these streams, several of which are already occupied and doing a thriving business.

The Buffalo creek, with two main branches, forming a loop, and numerous small streams feeding them, flows into the Platte nearly in the centre of the county. This is a clear running creek, considered large enough for Mill purposes; skirted with considerable timber of the best quality. Much of the soil is under cultivation, and we predict that in a few years from this, the best farms in the Territory, will be on this stream.

The subject will be resumed in our next issue. CHAUCER.

The Bachelors of Bellevue—An Indignation Meeting.

In consequence of an attack upon the Bachelors of Bellevue, by a writer in the columns of last week's Gazette, over the signature of Chaucer, the Bachelors of this city, felt called upon to defend their rights, and repel the slanderous charges contained in Chaucer's article. A public meeting was called, to be held at the Ferguson House, on Hancock Street, Monday evening, Sept. 28. At the appointed time, the meeting was called to order, and a Chairman and Secretary were elected.

For want of room, we are compelled to omit a full report of the proceedings of the meeting. A committee of five was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, and a defense of their present condition.

The following was submitted by the committee, and adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, We, the Bachelors of Bellevue, having been grossly assailed, by one Chaucer, in the columns of the Gazette, in regard to our conduct toward the fair ones of creation, and having met for the purpose of considering the grave charges preferred against us, by him, do hereby—

Resolved, That it is with pain that we witness the efforts of our learned friend Chaucer, to stir up our matrimonial feelings in these distressingly tight times for money.

Resolved, That secluded as some of us are, from the gaze of the world, living in dark houses and back corners, trying to cook our scanty meals, in a way that they can be safely eaten, we do feel too much the absence of those ballot boxes of human happiness; but notwithstanding, we do refuse to take lessons of all grasshoppers, whatever.

Resolved, That we are under great obligations to Chaucer, for the astonishing fact, that "knives and forks go together."

Resolved, Considering as we do, the gravity of the subject, and its importance to future generations, and also in behalf of those angelic beings, who would, on a pinch, sacrifice their own comfort, by getting married, that in our opinion, it will not be safe for Chaucer to divulge his real name in this community.

Resolved, That while we feel indebted to Chaucer, for his original way of popping the question, we do not agree with him, that a bachelor is guilty of being no body, because he happens to collapse, while in the presence of the women.

Resolved, That while everything about married men is "clean, neat, and sweet," we would not impose upon our better halves, the task of blinking our boots, or scouring our teeth, &c.

Resolved, That we are willing to submit to a vote, of those who are aching to make up prairie feather-beds, whether we doff what hair we have, or let it grow, in spite of Shakespeare.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe Chaucer to be a bachelor, and that he is one of those (very few,) who are unable to get an affirmative answer, even from Kitley.

The Bachelors' Defense.

In defense of the bachelor fraternity, allow us to say, we are not in that "slough of despond," that Chaucer represented; and had he more closely observed the present state of things, he would have seen the fallacy of his reasoning. It may be true that we have the appearance of being confirmed old bachelors, but such is not really the case.

Not being blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods, we saw it would be impossible for us to support wives in that idleness and luxury, which we believed was the expectation, and even a libel, of a large portion of the female

candidates for matrimony. Knowing that the state of society in which we moved, would not permit us to put in practice, what we knew and felt to be important truths, and that our pecuniary circumstances required, we concluded to leave the homes and friends of boyhood, that were dear to us, and go to Nebraska, where in time, by frugality and sobriety, we should be able to lay the foundations of homes, that would bring honor and happiness to ourselves, and prosperity to future generations.

Although our present habits may have the appearance of seclusion and selfishness, we are by no means deaf to the wants of our fellow creatures. We are not, it is true, favored with the society of the fair sex, as much as formerly, which we acknowledge has a refining and elevating influence; still, there are those of our number, who have plighted their vows to the loved ones of early days, and can say,—

"He had ceased To live within himself; she was his life, The ocean to the river of his thoughts, Which terminated all."

If Chaucer will take the pains to be at the post office, while the mail is being distributed, and witness the anxiety and impatience their manifested, he cannot with propriety, accuse us of stoicism.

While we are deprived of some pleasures, we are learning by experience, lessons that will be of value to ourselves, and to those, who, in the fullness of time, may be our life companions, as we shall be able to render them aid and sympathy in the hour of affliction. Cooking, washing, and mending, we consider menial employments, but it is necessary that these things should be done, and it is generally done by women; but as circumstances have placed us where we are partly obliged to perform these domestic duties, it is no disgrace to us to serve in the place of women. It will enable us, in the future, in cases of necessity, to get along without troubling or asking assistance from those outside the family. If our wives desire to be absent for a time, they can do so without subjecting us to inconvenience and sour tempers, as we can cook, wash and mend, with an ease and neatness becoming the most proficient hand.

In reality we are not worthy of praise and commendation, rather than of contempt and scorn, for leaving homes and friends, and going forth into the wilds of the great west, which, by our toil, is being made a fit habitation for man? Are we not deserving the thanks of the weak and timid for whom we are preparing the way, and are yet to come after us and occupy homes that are made luxurious by the sweat of our brows? Considering the sacrifices that we have made, it is no more than just that we should be treated with common courtesy; and not be denounced because we do not see fit, at present, to leave single blessedness, and embark in an expedition that we are not prepared for.

In the fitness of things as time rolls by, some one of our number, is added to the great army of Benedicts; but we are in no hurry, as we prefer to be fully prepared for so important an event,—making up our minds with calmness and deliberation, rather than rush headlong into a condition that might render life a burden, and home a hell!

As there are, unfortunately, but few of the fair sex in our city, we will say to Chaucer, that if he will make an importation of a number of real women, who possess goodness of heart, physiological development, and intellectual superiority, instead of the mere dolls and play-things, who have more vanity than brains, and more shadow than substance, that are common in this age of Crinoline and female imbecility, we have no doubt there are those of our number, who would gladly avail themselves of his advice; but unless there is an importation, some of us will be compelled to continue in our present condition.

Council Bluffs—Mormon Hollow.

Bellevue is noted as being the old Council Bluffs of 1849 and 50. Some time before this, the gold mines of California had been discovered, and the great over-land emigration commenced. At this point, the eager crowds of gold seekers, crossed the river, as the Mormons had previously done. Here they received their outfit, and from this point, the last and only one in Nebraska, where an outfit could be obtained—they started by the way of Salt Lake, for the golden regions of the far off Pacific.

Cost of the National Capitol.

The Capitol at Washington ought to be a very handsome building when completed, if we are to judge from its cost. The various appropriations for its extension merely from Sept. 30, 1851, amounts to \$4,325,000, and to complete this portion of the work it is estimated that \$1,183,183 more will be required—making in all \$5,508,183. The estimate for a new dome is \$1,500,000, which, added to the last sum named, makes \$7,008,183. The cost of the old building and grounds is reckoned at \$3,000,000, so that the entire cost of the capitol when all the improvements now in progress are completed, will be above ten millions of dollars. This is a pretty large expenditure, but it may be well applied if in the end, we have a structure every way adapted to its use, and which will do honor to the architectural taste of the nation.

A SENSIBLE BACHELOR.—An old bachelor, on being the words "families supplied," over the door of an oyster saloon, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

was the Council Bluffs Indian Agency. Indeed, so great was this letter business, at this time, that Government, in the fall of this year, 1849, established here a post office, under the name of the "Nebraska Post Office." This was the first established for the Territory. In 1851, Government changed its name from "Nebraska P. O." to "Council Bluffs P. O." so as to correspond with the name of the Indian Agency. The Commissioners of Indian Affairs, all dated their reports Council Bluffs, some times, C. B. Indian Agency, of Bellevue. The place on the opposite side of the river, was known as Council Bluffs Sub Agency.

Here, then, at this place, is the Council Bluffs of 1848-9,—a name that was familiar to every American reader, from one end of the nation to the other.

This name becoming known, began so to attract the attention of the down-easters, that our neighbors just above, in Iowa, became jealous of our prosperity, and set themselves to work, with a sculduggery that knows no tire, to rob us of our good name. In the winter of 1851-2, they instigated the Legislature of that state, to lay out Mormon Hollow, known as Kanessville, with the historic name of Council Bluffs. Not satisfied with giving their illegitimate child, the priestage of a good name, of course they wanted an appropriate dress, with which to clothe it, so in the spring of 1853, the Council Bluffs P. O. of this place, was removed by them, to the Council Bluffs of Mormon Hollow. How well our neighbors will succeed with a name and old clothes thus obtained, time alone will determine. CHAUCER.

Common Council Meeting.

At a special meeting of the Common Council, held last evening, Sept. 30,—all the members present but the Mayor,—on motion of S. A. Strickland, L. B. Kinney was appointed President, pro tem.

H. T. Clark offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That whereas, the Hon. Geo. Jennings, Mayor of this city, has resigned his office, that the Council proceed to elect a suitable person to fill the vacancy.

On motion of H. T. Clark, L. L. Bowen was unanimously elected Mayor, to fill the vacancy. Hon. L. L. Bowen, the Mayor elect, appeared and being duly qualified, by the oath of office, took the Chair.

On motion of S. A. Strickland, the office of Marshal was declared vacant. On motion of L. B. Kinney, Jacob H. Smith was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion of H. T. Clark, the Council adjourned until next Monday evening. L. L. BOWEN, Mayor. CHAS. E. McRAY, Recorder.

The Omaha Times copies an item from the Gazette, which stated, that owing to the extreme low water, it was with difficulty that boats could get over the bar between Council Bluffs lower landing and Omaha, and then remarks:—

"There is a certain locality, not more than fifty miles below Bellevue, known as the 'Sonora Bar,' upon which boats sometimes reside two or three days."

Astonishing! really! Have you just made the discovery? We had supposed that the "Sonora Bar," had been in existence ever since the days of "the flood," and generally known to the inhabitants of the "Missouri Slope." But we will again say, that there is a "bar," about ten miles above Bellevue, that is sometimes troublesome to steam boat Captains.

By-the-way, Mr. Times, what are you going to do with that sand bar, in front of Omaha? Make a park of it, we conclude, as we noticed that it is already growing to willows. It will not be long, probably, before you will relieve yourself of a column, or more, on the beauties and natural advantages of "Willow Island Park," situated mid-way between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Fontenelle Currency.

WORTH of valuable property for sale at a bargain, for which Fontenelle money will be taken at par. This property comprises some of the most valuable lots in the city of Bellevue, and also one improved farm near the city. Apply to T. B. LEMON, Fontenelle Bank.

STEAM FERRY BOAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has now in operation, a first class Steam Ferry Boat, at Bellevue, N. T. at the point known as old Trader's Point Ferry. The Boat is one of the best on the Missouri River, and every exertion will be used, to enable the public to cross the river with safety, and dispatch. NATHANIEL G. BENTON.

NOT ALL LOST.

I WOULD inform all persons who are in want of Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., that they can purchase them with Fontenelle money, at my Store store, opposite the printing office. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sr. Sept. 24, 1857.

IS hereby given to Charles E. Davison, and all concerned, that I shall appear at the Land Office, in Omaha, N. T. on the 28th day of Sept., at 10 o'clock, P. M., to prove my right to pre-empt the north west quarter of Section 21, Township 13, Range 11, east of the 6th principal meridian in Nebraska Territory. ADAM B. CARR.

THE POTATO ROT.—This destroyer of one of our great staple crops is spreading wide and wider every day. It is heard from all the way from Nova Scotia to Iowa. We were on the central parts of Long Island last week, and heard of fields where the crop had entirely perished, and this, too, upon sandy land, upsetting the theory that the disease is confined to clayey or wet land. We believe, however, it prevails but little upon well drained soil, and this year at least, the potatoes that have been hilled and plowed between with a sub-soil plow, are not much affected with rot. As the crop has been, probably, more than half destroyed in this vicinity, we caution all persons to save their potatoes carefully—the price will not be low.—N. Y. Tribune.

POTATOES—SECOND GROWTH.—The farmers of California are suffering from a new kind of potato disease. The new potatoes sprout in the hill, making a new growth of stalks, which of course injures the crop, and renders it necessary to dig them at once. Those planted in winter are apt to be most affected with this second growth.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad company contemplate opening a land office shortly, for the sale of the valuable lands owned by it. The whole amount of acres granted the company is, we believe, 600,000.

BELLEVUE MARKET.

Corrected weekly by CLARKE & BROTHER, Forwarding and Com. Merchants. Flour—Family, \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Extra Superfine, \$5.25 00 " Fine, \$4.50 00 Meal—\$1.00 per 100 lbs. Apples—Dried, \$4.00 @ \$5 bus. Peaches " 4 00 @ 4 50 " Butter—New 20 to 40 c @ lb do Old packed, 25 to 30c @ lb Beans—\$5 00 @ bush. Corn—1 50 @ bush. Oats—1 50 @ bush. Dried Beef—20c per lb. Salt—A. A.—per sack, \$3, 25. Bacon—Shoulders 14 @ 15c lb. Sides—19c. Sugar cured—19c @ lb Eggs—25 @ 30c @ doz Hides—Dry, 10c do Green, 4c Hay—\$4 00 @ \$6 00 @ ton Bran—50 cents per bush. Pork clear \$3 00 @ \$2 50, 20 per lb. Lard—22 @ 25 c @ lb Onions—\$3, @ bus Potatoes—\$2 00 Pelts—Sheep \$1 25 do Com 25c Lumber—Cottonwood sheet 20 @ 30 " m do sq. edged \$35 00 " Oak, Walnut, Basswood \$15 00 do Pine siding, clear \$35 00 @ m do Flooring 24 @ 30 00 1st \$75 00 Boards, \$50 @ \$75 00 Shingles—Pine \$8 50 @ \$9 50 @ m Cottonwood \$5 50 Lath—Pine \$10 00 per m. Doors—\$3 50 @ \$4 75 each. Sash—\$1 00 @ \$2 1-1 per casement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD. DURING my absence in the east, W. H. Harvey, will be in my office to attend to business for me. (77) W. H. COOK.

COTTON WOOD LUMBER. SMALL LOT of the above Lumber, of the first quality, for sale by R. LOVEJOY.

W. LEE'S FASHIONABLE Hair Cutting, Shaving, Dying, and Bathing Saloon, third door west of the Exchange Bank, Omaha, N. T. Omaha, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that the County Commissioners of Sarpy County, will meet at the house of Charles Wilson, near Buffalo Creek, on Monday, October 26, 1857, to view and locate a public road or highway, from the city of Bellevue, to the city of Plattford, in said county, commencing at the latter point, across Sections 18, 17, 16, and 15, in Township 12, Range 11, thence to the suitable point for crossing Buffalo Creek, thence by the most practicable route to the city of Bellevue. Said Commissioners will meet on the evening of said day, at the house of Alfred Mathias, in the city of Plattford, to hear all parties interested in locating said road. By order of the County Commissioners, STEPHEN D. BANGS, Clerk of Sarpy County. Bellevue, Sept. 23, 1857.

C. F. H. FORBES, CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR, being now located at St. Marys, where he expects to make a permanent residence, takes this method of informing the citizens, that he is prepared to do any surveying; and from his long experience in this business, he is able to give entire satisfaction. St. Marys, Sept. 24, 1857.

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NOTICE. THE subscriber intending to spend a short time in the east, notifies all that are indebted to him, as well as those to whom he is indebted, to call at his office in Bellevue, for the purpose of immediate settlement. GEO. JENNINGS, Bellevue, Sept. 17, 1857.

W. H. Longsdorf, GRADUATE of Penn. College of Dental Surgery, respectfully announces to the citizens of Bellevue, and vicinity, that he is now prepared to practice Dentistry, in all its various branches. Office hours from 2 till 5, P. M.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE. THE subscriber has for sale, at his place, two miles west of Bellevue, 2000 grafted apple trees, of different varieties. JACOB SMITH, Bellevue, Sept. 17, 1857.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his dwelling house and lot, situated on Washington Street—lot 9, in Block 250. The house is new and built of pine; has a good cellar and stone foundation. Inquire of J. J. Town, at the Fontenelle Bank, T. B. Lemon, L. Belden, or of the subscriber at his Store Store, opposite the printing office. Fontenelle money will be taken in payment for the above property. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sr. Bellevue, Sept. 17, 1857.

LOUIS F. BARTELS, FRITZ METZ, BARTELS & METZ.

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bellevue, and vicinity, that they have opened a store, on the corner of Main and 21st Streets, and now offer for sale, a variety of goods, which are entirely new, consisting of Dry Goods and Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Paint Brushes, Oils and Varnish, Window Glass of all sizes, China and Glass Ware, Hats and Caps, Buffalo Shoes, Blankets and Fur Gloves. The above articles are of the first quality, and as one of us remains constantly in St. Louis, selecting goods, and watching the market, we feel confident that we can sell as cheap, or cheaper, than any one else in the west. The public are invited to give us a call and examine the goods for themselves. We will buy farmer's produce at the highest prices. Give us a call at the new store, corner of Main and 21st Streets, Bellevue, Nebraska Territory. Bellevue, Sept. 10, 1857.

FLOUR. 50 SACKS Fancy S. F. FLOUR, for sale by CLARKE & BRO. Sept. 10, 1857.

FOUND. A LARGE pocket book, containing a number of letters and papers, on the Omaha and Bellevue road, between J. Thompson's and Bellevue. The owner, on sufficient proof, can have the same, by paying for this advertisement, and calling on L. B. Kinney, P. M., at Bellevue. Bellevue, Sept. 9, 1857.

Furniture. JOS. W. LOWRIE, practical Cabinet Maker, informs the people of Bellevue and vicinity, that he is now prepared to repair, varnish, or to make to order, in the best manner, any article of furniture, which they may desire to have, at his shop, at the trading post, Bellevue landing. Coffins made in any style, at the shortest possible notice. J. W. L. Sept. 10, 1857.

BELLEVUE LOTS FOR SALE. LOT 6, Block 255, L. 6, B. 192, L. 8, B. 253. " 2, " 245, " 1, " 175, " 4, " 129. " 3, " 171, " 11, " 28, " 11, " 98. " 4, " 25, " 8, " 138, " 12, " 87. " 10, 11, 12, 240, " 4, " 49. Out Lot 21, in Bennett's gr. " 25, in Bottom. Also, an undivided 1-2 of Block 155, & 213. Price, \$1750. Enquire of HORACE EVERETT, At his Banking House, Council Bluffs, or 41 J. B. JENNINGS, Bellevue.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in the butchery business, under the style of Griffith & Butterfield, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles E. Butterfield is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and liabilities owing by said firm. H. COOK GRIFFITH, C. E. BUTTERFIELD. Aug. 22, 1857.

HIDES! HIDES!! THE highest price in cash, will be paid for green and dry hides, by CLARK & BRO.

HAMS. CHOICE lot of sugar cured "canned" Hams, for sale by CLARKE & BRO. Bellevue, Sept. 3, 1857.

BRICK FOR SALE. I NOW have on hand, and can constantly be making, at my Yard, a large quantity of superior brick, which I am selling as cheap as can be bought elsewhere in the Territory. I am also taking contracts to put up brick buildings of any size, at short notice. Those in want of brick, either in large or small quantities, will do well to give me a call. LEMUEL BELDEN. Bellevue, Aug. 17, 1857.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! THE subscriber has just received FORTY CASES of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, of all kinds and sizes, direct from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New England, made expressly to order and warranted. These boots being from the same house as those I received last year, is the best recommendation that can be given them. The subscriber defies any other firm in the Territory to produce as good a lot of Boots, and to sell them at such low prices. Sold either by the case or single pair. Call and examine for yourselves. RUBEN LOVEJOY. Bellevue, Sept. 3, 1857.

LUMBER! LUMBER! 100,000 FEET of Pine Lumber, for sale by ARNOLD, EBY & SHERK. Enquire at the Benton House. no. 37, 3rd. pd.