BELLEVUE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

S. A. STRICKLAND & CO.

R. S. M'EWEN, EDITOR.

BELLEVUE, N. T.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1857.

Sarpy County.

Having spoken last week of the two Papillions and the Buffalo creek, we now resume our remarks respecting the above county.

The Elkhorn river, having its rise between the 42d and 43d parallel of latitude, flows south and empties its waters into the Platte in the extreme west of this county. Between these two rivers, several miles apart, there is a wide bottom or valley, consisting of lands the most beautiful and productive; scarcely equaled by the far famed valley of the Genesee in the Empire State. The occasional overflow of this valley only adds to its fertility. On the east side of this stream, the bottom is usually narrower, the bluffs at places hugging it quite closely. On these numerous elevations, too beautiful to be called bluffs, there are many of the most desirable spots for residences in the world; the beautiful and highly picturesque scenery of this region affords ample scope for the most proficient artist.

This stream is some one hundred and twenty-five rods wide, and of sufficient depth to admit of steamboat navigation.—Settlers will find here timber in sufficient quantities for all practical purposes.

The advantages of this region have attracted the sturdy, energetic yeomanry thither, who are cultivating the soil and raising every thing necessary for their own subsistance. This region is one of the most delightful in the Great West; if adventurers are not satisfied here they may as well look no farther.

The south part of this county is occupied by the Platte valley from a quarter to six miles in width, and is rich and fertile in the highest degree. The whole of this bottom has sometime been occupied by waters of the Platte. Of this we are satisfied from personal examination. In June last we dug on this bottom through two feet of rich soil, when we struck a layer of *beach* sand, some foot and half in thickness. We then reached again a natural soil, which was nearly two feet in thickness, when we struck the natural sand. This examination convinced us that the water once flowed upon the natural soil, and changing its course, the sand was washed upon the place it occupied; and since that period the rains had washed from the bluffs above, the earth which had formed a layer on the sand. Years, however, may have passed along in the process.—Gen. Sarpy says that he has been all over the first bottoms some seasons, in canoes. It is now several years since these broad bottoms have been overflowed.

This valley is considered already the most valuable of any lands in the country, and they will rise in importance as their richness and fertility are more and more developed. To say nothing about their utility, they are scarcely unequaled for beauty. From a given point, as far as the eye can reach, you see the land with its face gently declining toward the sunny south, cut up into pieces of 160 acres each; they will make the best farms in the world. Along the banks of this river as well as on islands in the river, we find cotton wood, walnut, oak and hickory. Groves are frequent, around which the farmers have fenced their farms, and are cultivating them with great success. There is abundance of timber for all the purposes of fence, fuel and building. There is no county in the Territory where there is as much timber, except the reservation of the Omaha's at Black Bird Hills.

Thus Sarpy county is one of commanding attention to the settlers and of incalculable advantage to its chief city. The tract of land lying within its precincts, is, without any laudation the garden spot of the Territory. The richness and exceeding fertility of its soil,—the immence quantities of timber along its numerous streams—the many springs gushing up from unknown depths, dotting almost every farm—the already honest, enterprising settlers that are reaping the rich rewards of toil, all conspire to make this the most inviting spot west of the Missouri river.

CHAUCER.

CHEAP CORN IN ILLINOIS.—"South of this place," says the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, "on the rail roads, some of the farmers are offering their corn at 15 cts. per bushel in the field; others, at $5 per acre." The indications are, that unless the frosts set in early, the corn crops will be enormously large.

J. STERLING MORTON rode into town to-day on a load of coal taken from his claim.—*Nebraska City News.*

If there is any truth in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, he will ride into h——l some day on a load of brimstone.—*Nebraskian.*

"Silas [Strickland] has gone into the house of Chief Justice, we expect yet to see him in his office.—*Bellevue Gazette.*

You'll see him in the penitentiary, where he deserves to be, first.—*Nebraskian.*

The above is from the pen of the *most* learned editor of the Nebraskian. It is one of his most rare, racy, spicy and most extraordinary super-human efforts at wit. Such terrible, unparalleled and overwhelming attemp's to be funny by this wise, sagacious and most wonderful of modern writers, must have levied a very severe tax upon his poor, weak, imbecile, demented and deluded brain; and we are forced to the belief, in the universally accepted opinion among those who know him best, that the greatest share of his best instruction has been received, as his *masterly writing* shows, from his long and *close* intimacy with that ignorant and deluded tribe, and especially the *squaws* of the Pawnees.—These associations have really elevated *his* standard of moral and intellectual worth, and it remains for him alone to distinguish himself, by possessing those qualifications after his peculiar instruction, to descend low enough and dig deep enough into the dirty, filthy, mirey, pool of human degradation, to fish up the low pot-house billingsgate and fisherwoman slang to be set into type, with an attempt to abuse honest and respectable citizens of the Territory.

Read what an independent, high toned journal just across the river, and near neighbor to this thing, says of him:

"We certainly could desire no higher commendation and eulogy, than the abuse of such a person as the editor of the *Nebraskian*, who unites the contemptible vices of vulgar impertenance, low servility, and base demagogueism, with that of arrant poltroonery. Under the control and direction of *Chapman*, this editor first emerged from obscurity, to which his intellectual imbecility and moral deficiency had consigned him in Ohio, and he is now in a fair way to be again consigned to that fate from which his servility, his adaptability to a service too base for the generality of men, could alone have dragged him. Such a character ordinarily, only the scavenger and nuisance abater would be justified in handling him with a pair of tongs. We have no disposition to stir him.—*Council Bluffs Nonpariel.*

Fully concurring with the above, we have no disposition to stir him, but leave him in the very lowest company he could possibly keep. We leave him alone with himself.

Wreck of the Central America.

The California Steamer Central America, formerly the George Law, on her passage from Aspinwall to New York, foundered at sea, off Cape Hatteras, Sept. 12, about 8 o'clock in the evening. The number of lives lost as near as ascertained, is 427. Saved, 160.

There was upwards of $1,500,000 in gold on board, which went down with the Steamer.

We have room only for a few extracts. The following statement of the week, was made by H. H. Childs of New York, who was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer.

"I left Havana in the steamship Central America, for New York, on Sept. 8. The weather was delightful and the sea calm on the passage from Aspinwall. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Havana fresh westerly breezes sprung up. On the following morning the wind blew very strong, the gale continued to increase in violence as the day advanced. At night there was no abatement in the fury of the gale, and it commenced raining torrents. On Thursday it blew a hurricance, the sea running very high. On Friday, the storm raged fearfully. At 11 o'clock in in the morning of this day, it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung a leak, and was making water fast. A line of men was immediately formed, and they went to work bailing out the water from the engine rooms, the fires having already been extinguished. We gained on the water so much that we were able to get up steam again; but we held it but a few minutes, and then she stopped forever. Bailing, continued however, and was kept up in all parts of the ship until she finally went down. During Friday night the water gained gradually, but all on board being in pretty good spirits, they worked to the best of their ability, feeling that when the morning came they possibly might speak some vessel and thus be saved. The fatal Saturday came at last, but bro't nothing but increased fury in the gale. Still we worked on, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the storm lulled a little and the clouds broke away. Hope was renewed, and all now worked like giants. At 4, P. M., we espied a sail, and fired guns and placed our flag at half mast. It was seen, and the brig Marine of Boston bore down upon us. We then considered safety certain. She came near us, and we spoke to her and told our condition. She laid by about a mile distant, and we, in the only three boats saved, placed all the women and children, and they were safely put on board the brig. As the evening was fast approaching we discovered another sail, which responded to our call and came near us. Capt. Herndon told them our condition, and asked them to lay by and send a boat, as we had none left. she promised to do so, but that was the last we saw of her except at a distance, which grew greater and greater every moment. At 7 o'clock we saw no possibility of keeping afloat much longer, although we all felt that if we could do so till morning, all would be saved. In a short time a heavy sea for the first time broke over the upper deck of the vessel and then all hope faded away. Life-preservers were now supplied to all, and we sent up two rockets, when a tremendous sea swept over us and the steamer in a moment went down. I think some 400, or 450 souls were launched upon the ocean at the mercy of the waves. The storm at this moment had entirely subsided. We all kept near together, and went as the waves took us. There was nothing or very little said, except that each one cheered his fellow comrade on. Courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and I think for that space of time no one had drowned; but three who could not swim became exhausted. After this, gradually one by one passed away to eternity. The hope that boats would be sent to us from the two vessels we had spoken, soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence—"and what better trust could you ask for?" I saw my comrades sink fast, and at one o'clock that night I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some two hundred miles from land. I heard, however, shouts from all that could do so, that were not far frome me, but I could not see them. Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, which I judged to be about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage, I struck out for the vessel and reached it when nearly exhausted, and they drew me on board of it by ropes. It proved to be a Norwegian bark from Belize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England. I found on board of her, some three of my comrades, and at 9 1-2 o'clock, the next morning, we had forty-nine noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having been saved. We stayed about the place until we thought all alive had been rescued, and then set sail. We found the bark short of provisions, and the crew living on gruel. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves, and at noon on Sunday, we spoke the American bark Saxony, bound for Savanah, which supplied us with provisions and took five of us on board."

The following account was furnished to the N. Y. *Tribune*, by Mr. C. H. Denison, Purser of the Empire City:

The Empire City, Capt. John McGowan, left her wharf at Norfolk, Va., at 10 1-2, A. M., on the 18th, for this port. She had been victualled and coaled during the previous two days for a thorough cruise in search of the missing steamer, Central America, of whose ultimate safety, however, none on board felt any misgiving. But on the appointed departure, at 5, A. M. a pilot boat came up from outside, anchored in the stream near us and we were soon boarded by a gentleman—one of four passengers—who electrified us with the announcement of the *total loss* of the Central America, foundered at sea, at 8, P. M., on the evening of the 12th inst., during the late severe gale, carrying down with her most of her officers and crew, nearly 400 passengers, and $1,800,000 in treasure.

Our informant had been picked up on the night of the disaster, floating about on fragments of the wreck, by the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, from Belize, Honduras, bound to Falmouth, England, which vessel he reported coming up the Bay in tow of a small steamer.

It was likewise understood that *all* the the women and children, some of the latter infants in all fifty-six in number, had been saved in the steamer's boats, before she sunk, and put on board the brig Marine of Boston. "Sir," said our informant, "five hundred men, with death yawning before them at any moment, stoold solid as rock, nor made a move for the boats until the women and children had all been safely transported to the brig—after which about forty of the crew and male passengers in a few trips reached the latter vessel before the steamer went down."

Capt. McGowan, abandoning his previous intention, immediately got his ship under weigh, steamed down the harbor, and when near the light-ship, spoke the bark, with her quota of the saved.

Hailing her, he proffered a passage to New York to all who chose to accept it. The majority were taken on board, and, with a parting round with three hearty cheers for their preservers, we proceeded on our course, hoping to fall in with the brig, and relieve the women and children. Within three miles of Cape Henry, a vessel was descried ahead in tow of a propeller, bound in, and immediately speculation was rife as to whether she might or not prove to be the vessel we sought. Glasses were leveled at her by anxious groups gathered forward, and as we rapidly closed together, certainty succeed surmise, and to the joy of all, she proved to be the brig Marine, in tow of the City of Norfolk propeller, her low and confined decks, swarming with wretched-looking objects, many of them women and children, wringing their hands and weeping and laughing by turns, hysterically. Our boats were speedily lowered, and Capt. McGowan, in the first boat, boarded the brig in person, caressed, embraced, and indeed half strangled by the poor women, who threw themselves upon him as he reached the deck.

As boat load after boat load reached our ship's side and ladder, each vied with the other, in assisting them to our decks, and in a short time the great portion were comfortably quartered in our cabins. To the bystanders, the recognition and geeting between the two parties—mother claiming son, and husband wife; the eager scanning of each face in agonizing fear and expectation, the joy or grief manifested as recognition or disappointment awaited the gazer, was touching in the extreme, straining the heart strings and moistening the eyes of many hitherto unused to such manifestation. A portion remained on board the brig, preferring to go up to Norfolk, and when all who wished had been taken on board, the Empire City again started with her freight of unfortunates for New York.

Ninety-six in all were reported to have been saved by the brig, exclusive of the colored stewardess, who died from exhaustion, shortly after having been taken from the wreck. All speak in the highest terms of the attention paid them, and the humanity displayed by the officers and crews of both brig and bark; the former conveying the women, was about to serve out her last day's ration of water, and had not an opportune supply of provisions been received from a passing vessel, they must have been driven to great straits, with hunger as well as thirst.

The bark Ellen had previously had all her boats stove in the gale, and every individual of those saved by her were drawn on board by lines thrown them as she sailed through the drifting masses of drowning men—her captain handling his vessel as only a sailor could, going ahead, going ahead, getting sternway on her, and drifting to leeward, as the cries of those about him, from those whom he could not see through the darkness of the night, dictated. Their escape is unequaled in the annals of marine disaster and relief. The officers of the Empire City, grieving for the loss of their brother officers, have yet a feeling of pride and satisfaction in knowing that they died at their posts, striving to save life to the last, and point to the fact that all the women and children were saved (not an infant lost,) as an instance of self-devotion, coolness, and manliness, seldom excelled, if equaled. Should it please Providence hereafter to place them in the same strait, they wish no nobler eulogium.

INCIDENTS.—Many of the survivors state that there was seldom so large an amount of money owned by passengers as was the case of those who came by the Central America. Many were persons of large means, and there were but very few whose immediate wealth did not amount to hundreds, while numbers reckoned their gold by the thousands of dollars. The greater portion of the passengers were returned miners, some coming hither to invest the capital they had realized in hopes to live a life of greater ease as the result of their industry, and others to get their families and once more go to the land of gold. But as the storm continued to rage, less and less was thought of gold, and when, on Saturday, it became evident that they were likely at any moment to be buried beneath the waves, wealthy men divested themselves of their treasure belts and scattered the gold upon the cabin floors, telling those to take it who would, lest its weight—a few ounces or pounds—carry them to their death. Full purses, containing in some instances $2,000, were laying untouched on sofas.—Carpet-bags were opened by men and the shining metal was poured out on the floor with the prodigality of death's despair.—One of the passengers who has fortunately been rescued, opened a bag and dashed about the cabin $20,000 in gold dust, and told him who wanted to gratify his greed for gold to take it. But it was passed by untouched as the veriest dross. A few hours before he would have struck down the man who would have attempted to take a grain of that which he now spurned from him.

The passengers rescued from the wrecked steamer by the brig Marine, subscribed and presented to the captain, officers and crew of the latter vessel, as follows: To the captain, $500; first mate, $100; second mate, $75; two cooks and steward, $150; sailors, $25.

A young man by the name of Caldwell, who was rescued by the brig Marine, succeeded in saving twenty pounds of gold dust, the result of his labors at the mines. He stopped at Norfolk with the intention of proceeding home by land.

The following is a synopsis of the Constitution of Minnesota, agreed upon by the two Conventions, to be submitted to the people of the Territory, to govern their future State, at the approaching election:—

"The new Constitution prohibits Slavery and guaranties liberty of the press, trial by jury, &c. The first Legislature is to consist of thirty-seven Senators and eighty Representatives; pay, $3 per day. There is to be a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Treasurer elected for two years, and an auditor for three. The Judiciary is to be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish by a two thirds vote; all Judges and Justices to be elected by the people. White male citizens of the United States, twenty one years of age, residing in the United States one year, and in the State four months next preceding any election, are voters. Also, white persons of foreign birth, having the above qualifications of age and residence, who shall have legally declared their intention to become citizens; and persons of mixed white and Indian blood under certain regulations. The Leislature may, by a two-thirds vote, pass a general banking law, with stringent restrictions and requirements. St. Paul to be the seat of Government until located elsewhere by the Legislature."

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The editor of the St. Louis Daily Intelligencer was shown specimens of sugar manufactured at Belcher's Sugar refinery in that city, from Chinese sugar cane grown this year in the neighborhood. The sugar is brown, and pretty well granulated, being very similar in taste to the Louisiana sugar.—The editor of the Austin (Texas) Gezette, has seen a sample of sugar made from the Chinese cane by Mr. Studor, near Austin, which he describes as being of fine grain and color, and such as would command the highest price in New Orleans.

RAILROADS IN OHIO.—In Ohio, they have over 2,800 miles of finished railroad, the cost of which has been apout $90,000,000. They employ constantly about 30,000 men, 600 locomotives, 5,000 cars, and consume over 350,000 cords of firewood annually.

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.
Meal—$4 00 per 100 lbs.
Apples—Dried, $4 00 @ $5 bus.
Peaches " 4 00 @ 4 50 "
Butter—New 30 to 40 c ℔ lb
do Old packed, 25 to 30c ℔ lb
Beans—$5 00 ℔ bus.
Corn—$1,60 ℔ bush.
Oats—75 @ 95c
Dried Beef—20c per lb.
Salt—G. A., per sack, $3, 25.
Bacon—Shoulders 14 @ 15c lb.
Sides—19c.
Sugar cured—19c ℔ lb
Eggs—25 @ 35c ℔ doz
Hides—Dry, 10c
do Green, 4c
Hay—$4 00 @ $6 00 ℔ ton
Bran.—50 cents per bush.
Pork clear $32 00 ℔ bbl., 20 per lb.
Lard—22 @ 25 c ℔ lb
Onions—$3. ℔ bus
Potatoes—$2 00
Pelts—Sheep $1 25
do Coon25c
Lumber—Cottonwood sheat'g 30 ℔ m.
" do sq. edged $35 00 "
do Oak, Walnut, Basswood $45 00
do Pine siding, clear $55 00 ℔ m.
do Flooring 2d $65 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 1-4 per casement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A MEMORANDUM BOOK, having accounts of Lumber bills, &c. The finder will confer a favor and be suitable rewarded, by leaving it at the printing office, Bellevue.
Oct. 8. 1t48

BOYES & CO'S WESTERN LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
Florence, Nebraska, in Main St.
Town Plats, Maps, Sketches, Business Cards, Checks & Bills, Certificates, and every description of plain and fancy engraving, executed promptly in eastern style.
3m32

NOTICE

IS hereby given to William Preston, and all concerned, that I shall appear at the Land Offic, in Omaha, N.T., on Saturday, the 17th day of Oct. to prove my right to pre-empt the south 1-2 of the S E 1-4, N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of Section 29, and the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of Section 28, all in Township 14, all in Range 13. East.
2t48 OBADIAH OLIVER.

$5,00 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will return an India rubber over coat, that they borrowed about four months ago. Also, the same reward to any one who will return a cross-cut saw, borrowed about the same time.
REUBEN LOVEJOY.
Bellevue, Oct. 8, 1858. 1t48

A CARD.

DURING my absence in the east, W H. Harvey, will be in my office to attend to business for me. (47) W. H. COOK.

COTTON WOOD LUMBER.

A SMALL LOT of the above Lumber, of the first quality, for sale by
2t47 R. LOVEJOY.

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 most 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. 46

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 the business, he is able to give entire satisfaction.
St. Marys, Sept. 24, 1857. 5t46

FONETENELLE CURRENCY.
$15,000

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,
46tf 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.
46*tf NATHANIEL G. BENTON.

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. 2t45

W. H. Longsdorf,

GRADUATE of Penn. College of Dental Surgery, respectfully announce 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. 45

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. 45tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
In Bellevue.

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 Stove Store, opposite the printing office.
Fontenelle money will be taken in payment for the above property.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sr.
Bellevue, Sept. 17, 1857. 45tf

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. 44tf

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. 44

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. 44tf

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 qr.
" " 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. 42

☞ The business will be carried on at the old stand in all its various branches, as heretofore, by H. COOK GRIFFITH.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I NOW have on hand, and am constantly 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. 42

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. 43—tf.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

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

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 Stove store, opposite the printing office.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sr.
Sept. 24, 1857. 3t46

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. 47