BELLEVUE GAZETTE.

HENRY M. BURT,
News and Local Editor.

BELLEVUE, N. T.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

"Omcious Officials."

For several weeks past, articles have appeared in the columns of the *Nebraskian*, under the above caption, from the pen of its editor, T. H. Robertson. The object of those articles was to defame, malign and blacken the character of Col.'s Parker and Gillmore, Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Omaha. These articles have been ungentlemanly and slanderous in the extreme. Such scurrility, and low, vulgar epithets, towards those in whom the public have imposed the utmost confidence and trust, cannot be justfied on any ground, not even by the most provoked attacks of a public or private enemy.

To say nothing about the use and application of such language, to particular individuals, no editor who pretends to class himself among gentlemen, would allow such language in the columns of his paper; much less, glory in being the author of such language himself. Such conduct, ought to place any member of the editorial fraternity, beyond the fellowship of such fraternity. A man who will use the columns of a news paper, to make such attacks upon personal character, must be lost to all sense of shame—very low in the depths of moral polution and infamy. Face to face business, is the most honest way of settling disputes; and we doubt not, if Mr. Robertson had gone to the Land Office, he would have had all his jealous apprehensions, of fraud, dissipated at once. At any rate, if he *knew* that these officers were guilty of such gross and fraudulent transactions, as he charged upon them, he ought to have taken steps to have brought them to justice. It was his duty as a good citizen, for the public welfare, to have done so. If he did not *know* it, he had no right to have burdened his paper, with such slander and base inuendoes, couched in such uncouth and unfriendly terms. In either case, he is justly reprehensible.

Besides, what have these government officers done, to call down such maledictions upon them? They simply voted for Judge Ferguson, as Delegate to Congress. This is the extent of their crime—the cause of so many defamatory articles, in that sheet against them. They took no active part in the election, as did other government officials, for Mr. Chapman; but as all good and peaceable citizens should do, went to the polls and deposited a vote for the man they thought best qualified for the office. This is the Alpha and Omega of the crime, for which they have been held up between the heavens and the earth, as guilty of the basest rascality and fraud, that could be heaped upon humanity. For this simple reason, memory has been sounded to its utmost depths, and imagination goaded on to its utmost activity, to find something to say against them; truthless hearsay, extorted and magnified, has been paraded forth as facts, and charged upon these men, with all the importance that could be commanded by a T. H. Robertson. Such raking and scraping of the past, as has been exhibited in this case, in order to find something to say against them, shows on its own face, such evidence of *intention*, that no body believes it. The thing itself, carries with it, its own refutation. Even Mr. R.'s own friends, think less of him for such a course, no matter how much they may sneer approvingly, in his face. Even he, thinks less of himself, than before. This is evident, from the fact, that he dares not look these men in the face, nor shake their hand, as cordially as he once could. He is evidently conscious, that he has endeavored to do them an injury. Rather than injure them, however, such a course will only tend, Sampson like, to pull down ruin upon himself. The blow, struck, will only rebound against his own pate. The hole, dug for them, willl constitute the grave of his own infamy and disgrace.

We make these remarks, with no feelings of partiality towards the gentlemen, in question, and with nothing but the best feelings toward the editor of the *Nebraskian*. With one of the former, we are personally unacquainted; with the other, we have only a slight acquaintance. We never transacted any business with them, except pre-empting a quarter section of land; and so far as that is concerned, we must say, that we never wish to do business, with more gentlemanly and courteous government officers; nor do we expect, to see such business, done up in a more systematic manner. As for Mr. Robertson, we have but a partial acquaintance with him; having once entered his office, on business, we were treated in the most gentlemanly manner.

We have been led to make these remarks, from a sense of justice, to the men, we believed so unjustly traduced, as a matter of principle, and not from any feeling toward any one. If we had any ill feeling, the columns of a paper, is the last place, in which we should attempt to exhibit it, even if we had the privilege; and least of all, should we think of doing it, in *low, vulgar billingsgate*. We have long been disgusted with such a course, and especially with certain papers in the Territory. The public do not wish such slang, in a news paper; and as for the immediate patrons of a paper, they do not want to pay for such vulgar twaddle and foul aspersions.

Besides, every paper should be, more or less, a family news paper—devoted to the interest of the family; one that the family must have. But a paper thus conducted, is not fit to be introduced into the family circle. Where is the parent, who would allow his children to read, week after week, such harsh and uncouth language, as we often find, in many of the papers, *claiming* to be devoted to the family interest? No one, who has any regard for their purity, and correct moral training. A profane swearer, if he is not too vile a wretch, and too deep sunk in vice, will usually, be careful of his language, in the presence of his family; and such, we should conceive to be the case, with those members of the press, whose papers are all besmeered and bespattered, with the filth and corruption of their own defilement. If a paper is not fit to be taken to an editors own family, certainly he can not expect that it is fit for the family of others. We have heard these very statements expressed, in reference to those very articles, in the paper under consideration, and we would suggest to Mr. R. and to every other editor, who is guilty of such foul mouth slanagan, that the public do not wish it,—disapprove it. They may not speak to an editor personally about it; but one who is mingling with them, often hear their disapprobation expressed.

Suppose a man has been defamed or injured, the columns of a paper is not the place to seek redress. With all such matters, there is a *right* way to remedy them, and the right way is the *best* way.

Squabbles are usually confined to a few; the public have no interest in them; and why should they be pestered with them? We humbly submit, that it is the hight of impudence, to seek to obtrude such personal matters, upon the public, through the columns of a public journal.

But when *no* injury has been done, and men are pursuing the even tenor of their way, in a quiet, unobtrusive, gentlemanly manner, for a journalist, because he has the columns of a paper at his control, to defame and blacken the character of such, or strive to do so, the case is still more agrivating. Character is the most sacred thing, under the sun; when once lost, all is lost. The man who tampers with it, especially without any provocation, is unworthy a place among men; he is a dangerous man; he puts his fingers, all contaminated, into the most sacred place that can be found upon earth. An editor who filches a man's purse, is a saint, compared with one, who will endeavor to blacken his character, and wontonly destroy his reputation, through the columns of his paper.

The press, certainly, needs reforming in this respect. If the adage is true—"Like priest, like people," how much more true is this of the press? The influence of the press is far more potent, than all other influences combined; hence the imperative necessity, that that influence should be, of the highest and purest character. Its tone of morals ought to be healthy and vigorous, rather than a mass of moral rottenness and impurity. Personalities and abuse, so often found in journals of the day, are a disgrace to them, and stamps their authors with merited disgrace. Such base imputations, never ought to tarnish the whiteness, of the paper on which they are impressed, much less the purity, of so many, composing the family circle. If editors would make it a rule, never to say in their papers, what they would not say to a man's face, the press would be the palladium of peace and harmony, rather than of discord and anarchy.

CHAUCER.

DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.—A Telegraphic dispatch from Judge Brocchus, dated at Boonville on the 9th, states that Otero is re-elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico, by 4,000 majority over Judge Baird.

Judge Brocchus is on his way to Washington from New Mexico.

The Indians are reported to be quiet.

State Elections.

IOWA.—We have nothing definite, of the result of the State ticket, but probably the Democratic candidates, are elected. From the Council Bluffs papers, we learn that the Democratic candidates, for members of the legislature, in that district, were all elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.—From returns received, we judge that Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected.

OHIO.—As yet, we have received but few returns. It now has the appearance, that Chase is re-elected Governor.

THE STEAMER TROPIC SUNK—LIVES LOST.—We learn from Mr. Averill, of the firm of Palmer & Averill, of this city, who has just returned from St. Louis, that the Rail Road Packet, Tropic, which plies between Jefferson City and Weston, on her downward trip, Oct. 16, in going around a bend, two miles below Waverly, Mo., was suddenly struck by a strong wind and forced against a snag, which stove a hole in her side, and sunk in about three minutes, in twenty-five feet of water, within fifty feet of shore. She had fifty barrels of lime in her hold, which exploded, as soon as it came in contact with the water, raising such a quantity of steam as to make it impossible to distinguish any object.—This caused great confusion among the passengers, and many of them immediately plunged into the river. According to the Captain's books, seven were drowned. The passengers were of the opinion, that the number of drowned was much larger. The current was very swift, and the bank at the shore, was nearly fifty feet in a perpendicular height, which rendered their escape extremely difficult.

One lady, that plunged into the water, swam ashore with apparent ease, and was rescued.

COURT.—The District Court, for the first Judicial District, for Douglas County, (Judge Wakely presiding,) commenced its session last Tuesday, at Omaha. A large calendar is on the docket, and a long session is expected. Judge Wakely, so far as we have seen, is prompt and well calculated to expedite business, as fast as is convenient, with justice to all parties. He exhibits good judgment, learning, candor, and firmness,—qualifications that are indicitive of a good Judge.

LAND OFFICE AT OMAHA.—It has been our fortune to have much business to transact at this office,—appearing there almost every day, for the last three months, being engaged by many of the settlers, in arranging the preliminaries of their entries; and in many contested suits, before the officers, Col's Parker and Gillmore. It is with pleasure, we hear it remarked, without an exception, by the many settles who have done business there, that the uniform, courteous and obliging manners of those gentlemanly officers, their prompt and willing readiness, to trouble themselves at any time, to give the settlers such information as they desired, concerning their lands, have won for themselves the good opinions of our settlers, and that popularity, which they so justly merit.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The election in Kansas, for Delegate to Congress, members of the Leislature, &c., occurred Oct. 5. Although the election was a very animated one, every thing passed off quietly. United States troops were quartered near those towns, where disturbances were most likely to happen; but fortunately their services were not needed.

Our returns are not complete; but it is conceeded by the St. Louis Republican, that Parrott, the Free State candidate, for Delegate, was elected by a large majority, over Ransom.

Treaty Concluded with the Pawnees.

Gen. Geo. W. Denver, commissioner of Indian affairs came down on the Omaha from Nebraska to Weston, enroute for Washington. He reports having made a full and satisfactory treaty with the Pawnees at Table Creek, in the vicinity of Nebraska City, on the 24th of Sept. The government has now bought all the lands of the Pawnees, with the exception of thirty by forty miles on the Loup Fork. The treaty lasted three days, and was closed with satisfaction to all. The Pawnees agree to send their children over ten years of age to mission schools to be established; also to send apprentices from their young men to learn the different trades.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

We hope that the labors of Uncle Sam, and those of the Missionaries who attempt to civilize the Pawnees, will be crowned with success; but we confess that we are a little sceptical on this point. The Pawnees are the most thieving and degraded of any of the tribes of Indians who inhabit the north west, and are cer ainly in want of regeneration.

In this connection, we would enquire, where are the converts of the warriors and braves of the Omaha nation? For ought we know, there may be a large number of industrious and pious Indians among that tribe, as upwards of ten years of faithful schooling, ought to produce some good results; but as yet we have not seen them.

There is one thing that we do protest against, and that is, for any religious denomination to send Missionaries among these Indians, for the *ostensible* purpose of christianizing them,—coaxing a large quantity of land from them, for that purpose, but in a timely moment, to catch the spirit of speculation, and resolve itself into a stock-jobbing company.

This may be all right, but it seems to us, to smack a little of the ways of the world's people.

HOLD YOUR TEMPER.—The obliging editor of the Florence *Courier*, again complies with our request, and publishes our last notice, relating to "Mr. Cylinder E. Watch," prefacing and concluding it with the following:

"A MISERABLE ATTEMPT AT WIT.—It affords us pleasure to comply with the request of our brother of the *Gazette*, and "for the benefit of our readers,"—that they may have a hearty, side splitting laugh, we suppose—publish this specimen of his inimitable wit.

Who is sold, reader?—we who complied with the request of a cotemporary, or he who makes so desperate an attempt to be funny, with such remarkably ill success?"

We acknowledge that it was a "*Miserable Attempt at Wit*," but are not prepared to endorse our brother's statement, that we were "remarkably unsuccessful;" for if *our* memory, serves us right, there were several others equally as green as himself; and concidering the circumstances, we are not at all surprised that he should think it a "desperate attempt to be funny." Hereafter, we will be exceedingly cautious, and not request him to copy any thing that may appear in our columns, lest his obliging disposition, should run away with his brains. Hold your grit, neighbor, if you have been "sold."

The Legislature of Tennessee convened Oct. 5, and among its first acts, was to elect Andrew Johnson, Dem., late Governor of that state, to the U. S. Senate, for six years. Gov. Johnson is a self-made, self-educated man, having been a poor tailor, until sometime after he attained his majority. His wife taught him to read.—He served six years in Congress with great ability, and was twice elected Governor of Tennessee.

Chapman Loves his Country, but Corner Lots More.

We cut the following choice bit, from the Nebraska News. It is no wonder that the immaculate Chapman, should think that the prosperity of Nebraska depended upon his re-election to Congress. Of course he had no idea of benefiting himself, by the operation—it was purely from philanthropic motives that he condescended to be a candidate for re-election—as *no one else could* represent Nebraska:

"As for Chapman's integrity and incorruptibility, we present the following, as a specimen, can present more if called for, and hereby invite brother Furnas, of the Brownville *Advertiser*, to publish some documents that are held in his neighborhood, of similar character:

[COPY.]

Know all men by these presents, that I, MILES W. BROWN, have bargained and conveyed unto W. F. LOCKWOOD, [*Chapman's Brother-in-Law,*] one share in South Nebraska City, upon the conditions following: That the said W. F. LOCKWOOD, is to secure the location of the United States Land Office, at a point within one mile of the Block House, in Nebraska City, N. T., the said share to be placed in the hands of H. R. Newcomb, to be assigned to said BROWN upon failure of receiving the location of said Land Office as above specified. The said BROWN further agrees to pay one fifth of fifty dollars ($10) in money to said LOCKWOOD upon the same condition above written.

Attest: MILES W. BROWN.
A. B. Woolston,
Nebraska City, N. T., May 14, 1856.

We have a certified copy of the above precious document, in favor of the integrity of Chapman & Co., and the curious can see it by calling at this office. Now we know that the Nebraskian will say that Mr. Chapman was'nt responsible for his Brother in-Law's acts, that he was not cognizant of them, &c., &c.

Let us see; "The W. F. Lockwood is to *secure* the Location, &c., &c." How is he to secure it? he said, "through Chapman." Would Lockwood make a bargain without he knew from Chapman that he could do so? Would Lockwood travel to Brownville the next day and make more such bargains without Chapman's consent and assistance? Will any man with his eyes open look at the above facts and the relationship existing between Chapman and Lockwood, and believe that the latter acted without the knowledge and consent of the former? Who is there that doubts Chapman was to have at least one-half "of the one-fifth of fifty dollars ($10) in money?" Who is there that doubts that this was a co-partnership between Chapman and Lockwood, by which from the congressional office of the former, they expected to levy blackmail, to induce bribes, to encourage corruption, and together share the fruit of their infamy and their villainy? Who doubts their meanness?—Who will defend their corruption? Who will re-gloss their rottenness? Who will give us more and longer editorials upon Chapman's integrity, purity, incorruptibility, and unapproachable probity?

From the Plains.

Our young and adventurous friend, Capt. C. Ben Russell, arrived at home, in this city, on Tuesday last, after an absence of some three months, during which time he has visited Salt Lake City, and intermediate points. He tells us that the Cheyenne Indian depredations are unabated, and are daily growing of a more daring and aggravated character. When he left Salt Lake, the Mormons had fortified Fort Bridger, and say they will defend that fort against the passage of the United States troops; that can be sent against them, &c, which means that they will run the very first time our troops are brought to a stand against them. But the spirit of Mormonism is decidedly of a hostile character, and will require chastisement, before being reduced to subordination and a decent respect to law.

On the way in, Mr. Russell was chased by the Cheyennes, on several occasions.—Their shots came so near his destruction as to pierce his saddle bags, coat and hat, yet he arrived unhurt.

He tells us, that two weeks ago, three men, in the employ of Russell & Waddell were killed by the Cheyennes, but we do not now recollect the place of the murder. They also stole some fifty head of stock, and some two hundred United States guns from the trains of those gentlemen. The Indians, he adds, are prowling about Fort Laramie, and declare their intention of taking that post.—*Lexington Express.*

The distinguished Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, delivered a lecture at Glasgow on the 7th inst., "on the origin and plan of the organic structure of modern Europe." There was a large attendance, presided over by Mr. Buchanan, M. P.—In the course of the evening Governor Kossuth introduced his two sons to the meeting.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, JR., & CO.—The New York *Times*, of Saturday, says:—"The assignment of Mr. Pierie Chouteau, an old merchant in the fur trade, with large liabilities here and at St. Louis, was announced early in the day. His late partner, Major Jno. F. A. Sandford, deceased a few months since; the house at the time was supposed to be very wealthy. The firm had been identified with the trade of Missouri and the Rocky mountains for fifty years. Their capital here was largely employed of late years in railway negotiations. Major Sandford was a leading director in the Illinois Central. Mr. Chouteau took his place after his decease. The failure to-day, we are requested to notice, does not affect the iron house of Chouteau, Jr., & Sandford, which has been rapidly winding up under the junior partner, Mr. Murdock.

We learn with some surprise, from Fort Leavenworth, that Col. Sumner is under arrest, and that a Court of Inquiry, or Court Martial, has been ordered in his case. He returned from the expedition against the Cheyennes a few days since.—*St. Louis Republican.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Harper & Brothers, extensive publishers, suspended yesterday. The house is reported to have a surplus of upwards of one million.

George P. Stiles, formerly Associate Judge of Utah, has returned to Council Bluffs, it being his former residence.

The recent state election in Georgia has resulted in the choice of Joseph E. Brown, the Democratic candidate, for Governor, by from eight to ten thousand majority, and certainly seven Democrats to Congress. The first Congressional District remains to be heard from. James L. Seward, delegate to the last Congress, is the Democratic nominee, against Mr. Barton, American. The opponents of Mr. Seward have made considerable capital out of the circumstances connected with the purchase of Blythe Island for a naval depot, in which Mr. S. was somehow mixed up. If Mr. Seward is elected, it is a gain of two administration members of Congress.

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—$3 50 per 100 lbs.
Apples—Dried, $3 50.
Peaches " 4 00.
Butter—New 30 to 40 c ℔ lb
do Old packed, 25 to 30c ℔ lb
Beans—$4 50 ℔ bus.
Corn—70 ℔ bush.
Oats—75 @ 95c
Dried Beef—20c per lb.
Salt—G. A., per sack, $3, 50.
Bacon—Shoulders 14 @ 15c lb.
Sides—19c.
Sugar cured—19c ℔ lb
Eggs—30c ℔ doz
Hides—Dry, 7 @ 8c
do Green, 3c
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—50 @ 1 00.
Pelts—Sheep 25c
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 $12 00 per m.
Doors— " $3 50 @ $4 75 each.
Sash—$1 00 @ $2 1-1 per casement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSION SHARES LOST.--CAUTION.

LOST in transit by mail, between New York, and this place, 4 Certificates of Stock, in the Mission property,—numbers not recollected. The said Certificates were made out in the name of Christopher Gwyer, and were not encorsed by him, or made payable to any party. The public are cautioned against purchasing said Shares, as no title to property, will be conveyed by them.
3:50 WM. A. GWYER.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership, heretofore existing, between Coffman & Stoddard, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. F. Coffman, and all dues and debts of the concern, will be settled by him.
J. F. COFFMAN.
W. M. STODDARD.
Bellevue, Oct. 21, 1857. 4:50

FLOUR.

50 SACKS FANCY S. F. Bay State Flour, for sale, for cash, by
CLARKE & BRO.
Oct 12. 49-2t

FOUND.

IN this city, one day last week, a large gold Watch Key. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.
Oct. 12. 49

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

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

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

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*4t NATHANIEL G. BENTON.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to William Preston, and all concerned, that I shall appear at the Land Office, in Omaha, N. T., on Saturday, the 17th day of Oct. to prove my right to preempt 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.