

IS PUBLISHED Every Saturday Morning, at Dakota City, N. T.

DEMOCRACY—ITS MEASURES AND MEN. VOL. 2. DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1860. NO. 25.

The Democratic camp in Kentucky is ringing with preparation for the coming contest.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

TREADWAY & CURRIER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MARTIN H. DEVER, Plumber and Gas Fitter.

JOHN TAFTE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

THE REAL ESTATE BANKERS and Dealers in Eastern Exchange.

MOKEY ON DEPOSIT.

C. F. ECKHART & CO., ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

JONAS SEELY, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law.

WILLIAM N. BYERS, REAL ESTATE and General Business Agent.

JESSE LOWE, LAND AGENT, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND COPIES are now issued of each number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Poetry. LOVE. BY CHARLES SWAIN. Love! 'Twill tell thee what it is to love!

SIT DOWN, SAD SOUL. Sit down, sad soul, and count The moments flying;

THE GRACE OF SIMPLICITY. Still to be neat, still to be dressed As you were going to a feast;

MORE ROBERIES IN KANSAS. The Bates county Standard of the 13th, published in Putler, Missouri and received last night, has a lengthy account of another robbery,

MADNESS GROWING MORE MAD. Mr. John Beeson, a noted Spiritualist of Boston, is about to start a paper to advance the interests of the Savage tribes.

JOHN BROWN'S SANG FROID. Upon the authority of the Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American, it is stated that Sadler, the undertaker, a day or two before the execution, sent a message to Brown,

Mining Company. A Quartz Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, has been organized in this city for the purpose of prosecuting mining operations in the Gold District of Western Nebraska.

HOW TO STOP BLOOD. Take the finest dust of tea or the scraping of the inside of tanned leather, and bind it close upon the wound and blood will soon cease to flow.

DEDICATED. The Baptist Church is completed, and the first services were held therein on Sunday, the 25th inst.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. On three occasions before the present, in the history of this country, a similar difficulty has occurred in the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP. Dr. John Barry the Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Georgia, died a few days ago in Paris, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION. On Saturday night last, at about half past ten o'clock a fire broke out in the store of Mr. Joseph Gravel, on Pearl street, which was soon communicated to the store of Mr. E. Buchrucker, adjoining on the north, and both buildings, with a large proportion of their contents, were entirely destroyed.

THE FIRM. We find the following in the Washington States. The firm of which the ex-Governor speaks in an extensive one, though we do not recollect of ever before seeing the name in print:

WHAT THEY HAVE PROVEN. Nearly a fortnight has been consumed in the taking of testimony in this city, to be used by Daily in his pretended contest with Gen. Estabrook.

FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, from Vera Cruz arrived here this afternoon.

ALL GOODS between the Atlantic and Pacific States are to pass free of duty.

OUR TROOPS and military stores and munitions, are to pass Tehuantepec and Sibola, as well as the Mexican troops and supplies.

A SUPPLEMENTAL convention permits intervention in Mexico to protect our citizens, and enforce the treaty stipulations.

NO FORCED LOANS is to be levied on our citizens.

A CARRIAGE killed a companion in Cincinnati, in a fit of passion, on the 2d of April, 1858.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20 9 o'clock P. M.—Mr. De Lorentis, Minister Mo Lane's secretary of Legation started for Washington this evening.

mission, and there procured conveyance to West Point, glad enough to be alive and beyond the reach of their late captors.

The Congress which met in December 1859, was so nearly balanced that no organization was effected until the first of January, 1860, when the choice fell upon Robert M. T. Hunter, then a Whig, but before the session was over he joined the Democratic party, and supported Mr. Van Buren for President, in the election of that year.

Dr. Barry was born in Parish Oigate, county of Wexford, Ireland, in July, 1799, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1822. He was educated in St. Peter's College in Wexford, and completed his studies under Bishop England, in Charleston. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1828, and consecrated as the Bishop of the diocese of Georgia in August, 1857.

Dr. Barry was well and favorably known throughout South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as having been identified with the Catholic church thirty-four years as pastor, vicar general and bishop. He was well educated and highly regarded as a pious and worthy minister by Bishops England, Reynolds and Garland, and by the Catholic congregations generally, but outside of the religious associations, Dr. Barry was universally loved as a man. Many a Protestant heart will be sad and many an eye be bathed in tears, when it is known Dr. Barry is dead.

On Saturday night last, at about half past ten o'clock a fire broke out in the store of Mr. Joseph Gravel, on Pearl street, which was soon communicated to the store of Mr. E. Buchrucker, adjoining on the north, and both buildings, with a large proportion of their contents, were entirely destroyed.

We find the following in the Washington States. The firm of which the ex-Governor speaks in an extensive one, though we do not recollect of ever before seeing the name in print:

Nearly a fortnight has been consumed in the taking of testimony in this city, to be used by Daily in his pretended contest with Gen. Estabrook. One fraud, and only one, has been proven, and that was perpetrated by the friends of Mr. Daily. It has been clearly shown, by unimpeachable testimony, that the returns from one of the counties that gave Daily a majority, were manufactured in this city.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, from Vera Cruz arrived here this afternoon. The Brooklyn brings as passengers, Minister Mc Lane's family; also Mr. H. R. De Lorentis, Mr. Mo Lane's private secretary of Legation, bearing the ratified treaty with the Mexican Government.

All goods between the Atlantic and Pacific States are to pass free of duty. Goods shipped from the transit warehouses to foreign countries, are also to be duty free.

Our troops and military stores and munitions, are to pass Tehuantepec and Sibola, as well as the Mexican troops and supplies. The neutrality of the transit is to be guarded by both Governments.

The United States, with or without the consent of Mexico, is to possess the right to protect the transit and property by force. Perfect right has freedom is to be allowed.

No forced loans is to be levied on our citizens. A supplemental convention permits intervention in Mexico to protect our citizens, and enforce the treaty stipulations.

In compensation for the release of duties on goods passing over the transit, the United States is to pay \$4,000,000, one half of which is to be reserved for the payment of claims.

A carriage killed a companion in Cincinnati, in a fit of passion, on the 2d of April, 1858. With his wife and child he fled to Australia, and a few days since returned to Cincinnati, with the sole view of giving himself up to the authorities. He says that success attended his business in Melbourne, but a phantom followed him, and he had come back.

New Orleans, Dec. 20 9 o'clock P. M.—Mr. De Lorentis, Minister Mo Lane's secretary of Legation started for Washington this evening.

MEETING OF JOHN BROWNSITES IN NEW YORK—ALMOST A RIOT. On Thursday evening the 22d of last month about two thousand persons—white and black—were assembled in the Cooper Institute to tender their sympathies to the families of John Brown and his associates.

Such was the confusion that Dr. Cheever was obliged to cease speaking before he had half finished his address. His speech was of the violent character, against Southerners and Union men of the North, and was received with continual hissing and other marks of disapprobation. The Herald thus describes the scene in the lower end of the Hall when Cheever took his seat:

Superintendent Pillsbury advanced from the front of the platform to the scene of disturbance and stated that order must be maintained. "We don't want to listen to treason," was the universal cry of the multitude in the back part of the edifice, whereupon three cheers were proposed and given for "the Union and Constitution." Pillsbury's voice was distinctly heard begging the crowd to be quiet—"Will you be quiet! Will you be quiet!" vociferated Pillsbury; but the indignation of the lovers of their country was so great that they would not be pacified.

A strong desire was manifested by the occupants of the lower part of the hall to organize a "Union meeting," but as Dr. Cheever was about proceeding with his remarks, the purpose could not be carried into effect. Besides, as some of the cool lovers of their country wisely observed, the revolutionists had hired the hall and had a right to hold their meeting, but, added he, as soon as the meeting adjourns, we can hold our meeting.

This speech had a tendency to allay the excitement, but only for a few moments, for the excited multitude called for cheers for the Southern States, amid counter demonstrations on the part of the sympathizers with John Brown. "Three groans for Abolitionism," were proposed by a juvenile patriot, and the response was heartily complied with. "Three cheers for Governor Wise," was the next demand, which was met as promptly. "Three cheers for General Washington," was the last proposition, which was received with deafening applause.

After remonstrating with the excited auditors occupying this portion of the hall, Superintendent Pillsbury induced them to take their seats and listen to the speakers, and save an occasional interruption, the request was complied with. But for the presence of the police there would have been a serious disturbance.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, from Vera Cruz arrived here this afternoon. The Brooklyn brings as passengers, Minister Mc Lane's family; also Mr. H. R. De Lorentis, Mr. Mo Lane's private secretary of Legation, bearing the ratified treaty with the Mexican Government.

All goods between the Atlantic and Pacific States are to pass free of duty. Goods shipped from the transit warehouses to foreign countries, are also to be duty free.

Our troops and military stores and munitions, are to pass Tehuantepec and Sibola, as well as the Mexican troops and supplies. The neutrality of the transit is to be guarded by both Governments.

The United States, with or without the consent of Mexico, is to possess the right to protect the transit and property by force. Perfect right has freedom is to be allowed.

No forced loans is to be levied on our citizens. A supplemental convention permits intervention in Mexico to protect our citizens, and enforce the treaty stipulations.

In compensation for the release of duties on goods passing over the transit, the United States is to pay \$4,000,000, one half of which is to be reserved for the payment of claims.

A carriage killed a companion in Cincinnati, in a fit of passion, on the 2d of April, 1858. With his wife and child he fled to Australia, and a few days since returned to Cincinnati, with the sole view of giving himself up to the authorities. He says that success attended his business in Melbourne, but a phantom followed him, and he had come back.

New Orleans, Dec. 20 9 o'clock P. M.—Mr. De Lorentis, Minister Mo Lane's secretary of Legation started for Washington this evening.