

The following description of the territory of Nebraska is copied from a recent number of the *Newburyport (Mass.) Herald*:

NEBRASKA.

Until within a few years, to civilized men this name was unknown. Nebraska is derived from the Indian name of the great river that flows into the Missouri, near Council Bluff, which the French call the Platte, and which is so designated on the maps. On the north-east flows the Missouri; on the west are the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Utah; and south it comes down to 36 deg. 30 min. It is from 300 to 350 miles from north to south, and runs back from Missouri, 240 miles; and has almost a half million of square miles of territory. It is one of the finest lands that the sun shines on in all his course through the heavens. Its location, its climate, its soil, its vegetable productions, and its mineral wealth, all invite the free pioneers and the hardy laborers.

The rivers running through it are numerous, serving as highways from the upper country, and offering an easy transportation to the corn and wheat—the hemp and tobacco—the coal and the iron—the timber and the stone—in fine, for the products of its fields that would feed the world—the wealth of its mines, just coming to light, and the building materials that everywhere abound. The Missouri is navigable nearly all the year, for first class steamboats; the Kansas for two hundred miles navigable for boats; and the beautiful Platte, and numerous smaller streams, abundantly supply it with water.

For two hundred miles west of Missouri, what constitutes the valley of the territory—the soil is a deep black loam, in richness equalling any portion of the United States, and capable of supporting a great population. For a grain country the lands of Ohio and Michigan are as far behind this as New England is behind them; and within twenty years flour will come down the Missouri river for exportation to all parts of the world, in such quantities as we have never dreamed of. Nature has been for ages garnering up her fertilizing properties there, and from one period to another, through untold times, gathering strength that she might pour abundance into the barns of the first settlers. The valley of the Platte for two hundred and fifty miles, is exceeding fertile; and the ridges between the Arkansas and Kansas, and the Kansas and Platte—especially the latter—are capable of yielding immense crops. For the last hundred miles