NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855.

AGENTS.

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P. M., Peoria, Lower Peoria, Nebraska.

Maj. H. P. Perkins, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Lt. Garlick, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Leavenworth, Nebraska.

Lt. Heath, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

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Col. Thos. Farmer, McKissicks Grove, Iowa.

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Mr. Benson, of Michigan, is our Traveling Agent.

John P. Reed, Framingham, Mass.

Ebel Learned, Jr., Northampton, Mass.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The present time affords a most deplorable instance of the insecurity of business operations among all classes engaged in such pursuits. The banker, the merchant, the employer and the operative, are alike called to experience the disasterous influence of an unfavorable change in their commercial and industrial pursuits.

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, great numbers of nearly every class of laborers, are now destitute of employment and consequently exposed to the privations and suffering that attend that condition.

The following extract from the New York Express will show the extent to which female laborers are embraced among the unemployed classes of that city:

"Mr. Elias Fountain states to us that there are now about twenty seven thousand females of good character in this city quite destitute of any means of support. This number is, in his opinion rather under than over the mark. To provide for the exigencies arising from so much suffering, as must necessarily be the case, this gentleman, on Christmas morning, opened a book of subscriptions, on the cover of which he had written a pledge to raise $2 000 for this praiseworthy object. Mr. Fountain informs us, in an hour after he had opened his book his applications were answered to the amount of $600 and he is confident of being able to fulfill his pledge."

If our space would permit, we might show that nearly every other class dependent on employees for labor, in order to earn a support, have been quiet as unfavorably affected by the times, as the one to which the quotation made, refers.

Help is needed in all departments of labor, here, and must be secured before any considerable progress can be made in developing the inexhaustable resources of our young and beautiful country.

Let those who can find nothing to do at the East come here, where their services will be of value, and where they can get paid for them; come where a man can earn from one to two acres of land every day he works, and where a female can earn a farm of from 80 to 100 acres besides supporting herself in a year's time. Better come where you can earn something for yourselves and be of service to the community, than to stay where you can earn nothing, and are a burden to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The want of space will preclude remarks we had intended to accompany the message. The message is a well executed public document. Its points are few and simple—but vitally important to our Territory and Nation. Let the suggestions be carried out in their main features. Let Congress be harmonized upon the subject of granting the right of way, and a portion of the public lands for the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad. Let the stockades spoken of be provided for—let the project of laying the foundation of a Territorial Cabinet and other suggestions be carried out, and the foundation of a good government will then have been laid.

☞ The Whigs of Iowa have succeeded in electing James Harlan to the U. S. Senate for the term of six years, in place of Hon. A. C. Dodge.

☞ Teams are crossing over the Missouri River, opposite this place, to-day, for the first time this winter. Crossing safe.

☞ The weather for the last few days has been cold and blustery, with indications of a snow storm.

Mr. Estabrook, Attorney-General of Nebraska, arrived a few days ago.

☞ The Printers' Festival, held at Council Bluffs on the 17th inst. passed off harmoniously, with a large attendance.

GOVERNOR'S

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Nebraska:—It is doubtless expected by you that, in accordance with general usage, an Executive message will be submitted to your consideration, at the opening of this, the first session of your General Assembly.

Having indulged the hope, up to the arrival of the last mail, that the successor of the late Gov. Burt would be able to reach us—and, being unwilling and unable to indicate the policy of another as to the various special subjects committed to your legislation, I shall limit myself, in this hurried and brief communication, to a few recommendations of a general nature, immediately suggested by the condition of your Territorial affairs, and the impressive circumstances under which you have assembled.

The admission of our Territory, after so memorable a struggle, has added, as it were, a new leaf to the charter of popular rights; and it is a grateful reflection, that you have so promptly impressed upon it (during the same Congressional term in which your Territory has been added to the Republic) the record of your early and harmonious association. You have thus given an augury of your faithful and zealous discharge of the responsible duties devolved upon you, in the regulation of your domestic affairs, and have justified the trust reposed in you by the friends of civilization, and of the unity and progress of our beloved country.

By the intervention of Divine Providence, it has been my duty to assume the responsibility of the Executive office, bequeathed to your inspection. We may be thankful that the embarrassments arising from the sectional strifes which have retarded or arrested the interest of nearly every Territorial Government, have been met, within a brief space, by one whose humble fortunes are relatively of little moment; and that our permanent Executive, elevated above the scene of fierce local animosities and popular turmoil, will blend a dignified disinterestedness with an appreciated efficiency—a position of eminent respect and usefulness, well befitting the Chief Magistrate of the largest commonwealth of freemen within the limits of the Union or of the World.

The first official act within our Territory, has been indeed a memorial one—the transmission to a bereaved wife, and orphaned children in South Carolina, of all that was mortal of your late lamented Governor—FRANCIS BURT. In his death you suffered a severe loss—the loss of a man peculiarly qualified by his public experience, and especially his private virtues, and his energy and firmness for the satisfactory and courageous discharge of his official duties. He spent but a few weeks of suffering among us, and his grave in a far off State is only another tie of union between communities widely severed, who will revert to his memory with fraternal pride, and to his untimely decease, with sympathetic sorrow. There were no unpleasant discriminations to subtract from the universal esteem in which his manly and amiable traits were held by an enlightened people; and the fact that South Carolina has given us one of her distinguished sons, is accompanied upon record by the expression of your undivided respect and affection.

One of the principal subjects of general interest, to which, next to the enactment of your laws, your attention will be directed, this winter, is that of a Pacific Railroad. You have acquired, in respect to this, an acknowledged precedence; and the expression in your Representative capacity, of the wishes of your constituents throughout the vast extent of your Territory, may have a potent influence, together with the efforts of your friends, in promoting the construction of such a road, up the Valley of the Platte.

Many reasons lead to the conclusion that such a memorial from you will be of practical efficacy in contributing to the speedy consummation of such an enterprise—an enterprise of such absolute necessity as a means of inter-communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and as the purveyor of a lucrative commerce with India, China, and the Pacific Islands. Among these are the facts that the Valley of the Platte, is on the nearest and most direct continuous line from the commercial metropolis of the East, by railroad, and the great lake, thro' the most practicable mountain passes, to the metropolis of the West; that it is fitted by nature, for an easy grade; and that it is central and convenient to the great majority of grain growing States, and of the northern portion of the Union—being situated in Latitude 41 degrees North, with the majority of the people of the whole country are between the 38 h and 46 h degrees of North Latitude.

It seems to me that it will be the desire of the friends of this great enterprise—one of the most prominent and important of all the measures of national development upon this continent now under consideration of the people of the United States—to act immediately in the selection of routes, and, to establish a permanent policy, the details of which may be practically prosecuted in the coming spring, and I sincerely hope and believe that your legislative memorial in Congress may have its legitimate weight in the decision of a question of such momentous interest.

In view, however, of the uncertainty arising from the sectional conflict with which the subject is surrounded, I would respectfully suggest that such a memorial should urgently, if not principally ask for a preliminary provision, from granting which the general government will scarcely be deterred by considerations of policy or economy. I refer to a proposition presented to Congress, eight years ago, for "Telegraphic and Letter mail communication to the Pacific"—including the protection of emigrants, and the formation of settlements, along the route through Nebraska, Utah, California, and Oregon; the promotion of amicable relations with the Indians, and securing the permanence of peace and friendly intercourse with the wandering Tribes—and the Asiatic and American worlds. The proposed Asiatic and American Cables in the Pacific.

This plan is substantially—that, instead of, or in addition to garrisons at isolated points—parties of twenty Dragoons shall be stationed at Stockades twenty to thirty miles apart, the route designated by the Executive of the United States as a post road between the Missouri river and the Pacific; that experiments shall be carried by said Dragoons, riding mail-way—meeting, daily, between the Stockades, and recording complete observations and protection of a line of electric telegraph constructed by private enterprise.

By such an arrangement, in which every detail is subject to free public competition, a line of telegraph may be operated, at a one year, to the Rocky Mountains, and largely increase mail transportation; and the time now required, and with perfect security, between the Atlantic and Pacific States, of the same date giving complete protection to the thousands who annually travel on the route, and combining no only to the settlement of Nebraska, but of the vast regions between us and our fellow pioneers upon our western coasts.

Such an Dragoon highway, would afford one of the best and speediest mail lines in the world, giving efficiency to troops already in service for purposes of protecting emigrants, and making a continuous series of settlements and enhanced farms around the Stockades, between which individual or corporate enterprise will the more speedily construct the long desired and expected "Pacific Railroad."

The location of Nebraska, remote from, but intermediate between the Atlantic and Pacific, indicates the necessity of facilitating intercourse between its inhabitants and their fellow citizens on the shores of both oceans. It is the duty of Governments to defend life and property, and protect and quicken communication, between all portions of their domain; and this requirement is especially imperative upon the Federal and State Governments of our widely extended Union, in respect to Territories, where civilization is struggling for a foothold, and the farms and fire sides of whose pioneers have a just claim upon the protection of a power whose fleets are traversing every sea for the defence of its citizens.

Aside, too, from the direct practical blessings of such a system, faithfully carried out in all its details, and its immense effect on the correspondence and business of the world, the project requires additional importance from the fact, that it will contribute to bind together States far asunder, and, of divers interests, in the commercial fraternity and sympathy of an inseparable union.

We may reasonably expect that a memorial advocating the advantages of the Platte Valley, as a route for the Pacific Rail Road, and, urging especially, and strenuously, the immediate adoption of a policy similar to the above would not be without its influence upon the deliberations of Congress.

By letters received from the Department of State, we are informed that the United States Laws, and other documents usually sent to Territories, were forwarded in August and September last. As yet, none of them have reached us, but we may expect them in the coming spring—together with the library purchased under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] $5,000, at the [illegible] Congress.

[illegible] a code of Laws [illegible] that, by a [illegible] provisions, [illegible] operation of the Territorial [illegible] system of laws may be [illegible] symmetrical and complete, to need but little material modification by future assemblies.

In addition to this most important duty, the general interests of the Territory will doubtless be greatly advanced by your practical recommendation in the departments of commerce, manufacture, agriculture. By the passage of general incorporation laws, you may accelerate our progress in the two former branches of industry, and, by timely and special provisions, may materially augment and quicken the profits of the latter. In a country of such vast and undeveloped agricultural wealth, and so easy tillage, but so sparsely timbered, our welfare would be greatly promoted, and immigration increased by provisions ensuring a supply of timber when the present growth shall have been exhausted. Such provisions would contribute to encourage the more rapid and dense settlement of the interior, and dispel the prejudice against our fertile but timberless prairies, by proving it as feasible and profitable to raise forests upon their arable soil, as to reduce heavily timbered lands to an equal aptitude for cultivation.

I would also suggest, in this connection that specimens of every species of mineral, found on the premises of any citizen, (not excepting Lime Rock, Sandstone, Slate, Gypsum, and the products of metalliferous veins,) shall be sent, carefully described, to the Executive Office, to be deposited in a Territorial Cabinet, which will be of material advantage in affording a just conception and proper development of our mineral wealth.

In a Government like ours, where sovereignty is, in fact, as well as in theory, with the people, the interests of education and christianity—which are the guarantees of the perpetuity of our free institutions—will be especially fostered and protected. Our new States and Territories, under the lights of the past, illustrating the path of honor and safety, have endeavored to improve, each upon the other, in systematizing and generously endowing this most important department of public service—the education of those who are hereafter to fill the places of honor and trust, develope the resources of the country, by the intelligent application of labor, and transmit the principles and the forms of free and liberal institutions to their posterity.

Trust and believe that Nebraska will suffer no disparagement by a comparison in this respect, with her sister Territories.

We have reason to believe that bands of the Sioux, Pawnees, and other Indians, stimulated by poverty and rapacity, and emboldened by previous success, will renew their depredations upon emigrants, in the coming spring, or may this winter, descend upon the frontier settlements. I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation of a late proclamation, that volunteer companies be organized for self-protection, in every neighborhood, ready to move at any moment, whenever their services may be needed.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives, the introduction of our Territory into the great family of the republic, after a protracted and fierce struggle, and the Constitution, and of popular rights—recreating in this the early memorial of our country, the principles for which our forefathers fought in the Revolutionary. For seventy-eight years our Confederation has gone on prosperously and gloriously, falsifying the forebodings of the timid, gladdening the hearts of its friends, successively trampling under foot every conspiracy against the equal rights of all its citizens. We stand in the centre of this great Confederacy. Our fellow citizens are brothers from nearly every State. In our admission, geographical lines were erased, between the North and the South. Let us institute no line of demarcation within our Territorial boundaries, separating communities of embittered feelings. Let mutual concession and conciliation characterize our public acts, so that tranquility and satisfaction may the more speedily prevail over the conflict of local interests. In a time of the temporary success of false issues, let us justify the reliance of our friends upon the efficacy and patriotism of "Popular Sovereignty." Let us endeavor to every onward and upward the Territory and the public to the height to easily reached by the legitimate exercise of the intelligent will of the people. Let us stand firmly by the Federal Constitution, and the Union, which still by the blessing of Heaven, exists unimpaired, in all their primitive beneficence, and glory, growing yearly stronger and stronger in the affections of the American people, and of every nation of the world.

The vital principles of our constitutional existence are energizing republican efforts in both Hemispheres. Let us, for whom they have been again and so boldly enunciated, promptly endorse them—perpetuate the blessings conferred upon us—so that the sovereign citizen of a sister State, looking to the steady and harmonious progress of our young Territory, and its manly defense of the Inter- the Republic may apply to us, and with profound an emotion, the encomium allowed by an illustrious General, upon his victorious comrades, after a hard fought battle:—"YOU HAVE BEEN BAPTISED IN FIRE AND BLOOD, AND YOU HAVE WON OUR STEEL."

I could not forbear, gentlemen, in transferring to and for the trust reposed in me from expressing a heart-felt pride that our Territory—being thus speedily built up as another arch in the National fabric—your public acts and councils will contribute to defend and perpetuate the Union, and the Constitution of the United States, as the only sure foundation of our civil liberties.

I trust that your deliberations, by the blessing of Divine Providence, may be conducted with efficiency and prudence, and that the most ardent hopes of each one of you who have confronted the hardships and trials of a Pioneer life, may be realized in the promotion of the lasting good of our immense and promising young Territory.

T. B. CUMING,
Acting Governor of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

BY OUR LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, January 17th, 1855.

The Senate made choice of the following officers:

For President, J. L. Sharp, of Richardson. (Really from Glenwood.)

First Clerk, A. L. Miller, Douglass. (Really Council Bluffs.)

Second Clerk, O. F. Lake, Forney.—(Really Omaha.)

Sergeant-at-arms, —— Lewis. (Really Omaha.)

Door Keeper, —— Folsom. (Really Omaha.)

A committee of five was appointed on rules.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Be Mr. Decker—Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the claims of those contesting seats. Lost.

Mr. Johnston. Resolved to admit a reporter within the bar. Amended by adding, and said reporter state what paper he reports for—laid on the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 18th.

Prayer by Reverend Mr. Wood.

Latham—Resolved, That the members now proceed to draw for seats, No. 1 to be entitled the first choice, &c.

Latham—Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three to confer with like committee from the Council, on joint rules.

Johnston—Resolved, Ratifying and *adopting* the principles of the "Nebraska-Kansas Bill," which was laid on the table.

Popleton—Moved the appointment of committee of three to confer with a like committee from the Council on printing.

(Communication from [illegible] giving notice of the appointment of Messrs. Richardson and Richardson, committee on joint rules, also that a committee of two had been appointed on printing.)

The Speaker announced Messrs. Latham, Johnston and Popleton, committee on joint rules.

On motion, J. W. Pattison, was admitted within the bar to report for the N. Y. Herald and Nebraskian.

Decker—Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish this House with a copy of the census returns—carried.

Davis—Resolved, That each member of the House be furnished with a copy of each paper published within the Territory during the session—carried.

Clerk ordered to notify Council of the appointment of committee on printing.—The House now proceeded to the selection of seats.

Latham, from committee on joint rules, presented their report, which report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

House adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The report of the committee on joint rules was taken from the table, amended and all but the 71st rule, was again returned to the table. The 71st rule was now adopted.

Decker—Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed on privileges and elections, which was carried, and the following gentlemen announced by the Speaker: Richardson, Kempton, Hail, Purple and Johnson.

Adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock, a. m.

FRIDAY, 19th.

Met as per adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Wood.

The House proceeded to elect a third clerk, who should act until further orders resulting in the election of Mr. Burch of Glenwood.

Robertson—Moved for a committee of three on Retrenchment. Speaker announced Robertson, Whitted and Hail, said committee.

Decker offered a resolution calling for the poll books of the late election—carried.

Latham gave notice of a Bill to prohibit the settlement of free negroes in this Territory; also a Bill to exempt the property of married women from execution; also a Bill to regulate the admission of attorneys.

Robertson offered a resolution, requiring all those who contest seat in this House to give notice of their intentions to the contestants within 12 hours, or that they be not heard upon this floor. Opposed by Decker and Popleton, supported by Johnston and Robertson.

Popleton offered to substitute 3 days or not all, for the 12 hours.

Decker moved to strike out the time, which was carried, and the motion, as amended, passed.

The committee on elections were instructed to send for evidence, &c., the contestants present, invited to come forward and give evidence to which seat they contested. Mr. Winchester claimed the seat of Mr. Arnold, from Washington Co., and Mr. Headley the seat of Mr. Wood, of Forney Co.

Adjourned to Monday, 2 o'clock, p. m.

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