

Bellevue Gazette.



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Bellevue Gazette.

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THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE LARGE AND POPULAR HOTEL, OFFERS EVERY

ACCOMMODATION

To the Public, and will render ASSIDUOUS ATTENTION To the wants of HIS GUESTS.

Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—J. T. ALLEN. Greene, Weare & Benton, BANKERS AND LAW AGENTS, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

J. H. BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW GENERAL LAND AGENT, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Plattsmouth, Cass Co. N. T. ATTENDS TO BUSINESS in any of the Courts of this Territory. Particular attention paid to obtaining and locating Land Warrants.

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POETRY.

"Heap high the Golden Corn."

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Heap high the farmer's wist'ry hoard! Heap high the Golden Corn!

Let other lands exulting gleam, The apple from the pine, The orange from the glossy green, The cluster from the vine.

There, richer than the fabled gift Of golden showers of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its meal of gold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Potatoe—Its History &c

A correspondent asks why the potatoe is called the Irish Potatoe. To answer this question it will be necessary, and perhaps not unprofitable, to give something of its history.

After this the potatoe became very popular in Ireland, and about the year 1694, was introduced into the county of Lancashire, England, when it was gradually spread over other adjoining counties, and through all England; but it was not until about the 17th century that the Scotch gave it a trial.

What the original variety first taken from Virginia was, is not known, and it was not until about the year 1800 that we find much said of different sorts.—At that time Donaldson, in his Modern Agriculture, enumerated thirty-seven varieties as being cultivated in England.

been known and cultivated for two hundred years, it was thought necessary by some of the wisest and best men to encourage or enforce its growth by parliamentary action. In twenty years after this question was agitated, so popular had it become and so general in its use, that no root could compare with it, either in quantity raised or in the esteem in which it was held by the people.

If the Chinese sugar cane shall enable the farmers of the North to manufacture sugar and molasses so as to supply our markets at a cheap rate, who can calculate the mighty moral and social change that will be peacefully effected by it, compared with which the greatest political revolution will sink into insignificance?

The potato with us is an important crop. It is found every day of the year upon the tables of the rich and poor, and is at once a luxury and a necessity. In no part of the country is it grown so extensively, we think, as around Rochester.

For several years the potato rot has not been very serious, though every wet summer the crop is more or less injured. In 1855 the summer crop was very wet, and probably full one third of the potatoes were destroyed.

Mr. Douglas said he was yesterday under the impression that the President had approved the action of the Lecompton Convention, and under that impression he felt it to be his duty to state, that while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that Convention, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. Douglas replied—A gentleman (meaning Mr. Trumbull) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan that a Legislature had no right to create a convention to supersede a Territorial Government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation.

only the slavery question but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are guaranteed to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted to ascertain whether or no it meets with their approbation.

Mr. D. contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution if they choose to do so. He compared the freedom allowed by the Lecompton Convention to the freedom at the election in Paris when Louis Napoleon was elected President.

Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas, saying that the Convention was called according to law and had been recognized by the President and the Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit the Constitution to the people or send it to Congress without submission.

He believed the people of Kansas now had a free opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they shall make such decision. He said the position of Mr. Douglas to-day was in utter degradation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to a vote of the people.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying and think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President appeals in the message to the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and submit it to the people for approval or send it up to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the message that the President does not hold that because the entire Constitution is not submitted to the people Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. Douglas—I infer from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here, but that was only the right to petition for redress of grievances under the Federal Constitution, and because the Legislature had the power to constitute that a legal convention.

Mr. Bigler entered his protest and claimed the statute of limitation. He could not consent that Mr. Douglas should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances.

Mr. Douglas denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer the statute of limitation. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose. The Senator has denied his authority to speak for the President. He cannot file that plea.

After further debate the matter was postponed and the Senate adjourned. Washington, Dec. 10. The nomination of Col. Richardson as Gov. of Nebraska, was to-day confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Denver was appointed as Secretary of State of Kansas, was confirmed by 29 Democratic votes to 19 Republicans against. Douglas was absent. Denver has been telegraphed to at Brownville, Mo.

The removal of Gov. Walker is daily expected. It is stated on high authority that should he now move in the direction of Kansas, this result would immediately follow.

Thos. J. Simms has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the district of New Orleans. The Hon. Nathan Clifford appointed to supply the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, has not yet been definitely acted upon by the Senate.

The Utah Expedition. We find the following in the Kansas Journal of Commerce, of the 5th inst: Mr. Joseph Mageau, a French trader on Green river, arrived in Kansas City Tuesday night, being the last arrival from Utah and the mountains.