NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BY D. E. REED, & CO. BELLEVIEW CITY, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1854. VOL. 1.—NO. 7.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM
AND
PLATTE VALLEY ADVOCATE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
D. E. REED, & COMPANY,
Editors and Proprietors.
BELLEVIEW CITY, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2 00—one copy six months, $1 00—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the discretion of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For each square of twelve lines or less, first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50
One square three months,	6 00
One square six months,	8 00
One square twelve months,	12 00
One quarter of a column twelve months,	20 00
One half column twelve months,	30 00
One column twelve months,	50 00
Business cards of eight lines, yearly,	5 00
" " " six months,	3 00
" " " three months,	2 00
Administrators' and Executors' notices,	3 00

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The COURTS have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand:

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they paid, unless otherwise ordered.

2. That no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.

3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another six months, with directions to discontinue at the end of that time. This direction will, in all cases, be noted upon our books, and if not attended to shall be our loss.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BELLEVIEW.

W. R. ENGLISH,
NEGOTIATOR, Collector, General Land Agent, Counsellor at Law, &c., &c. Belleview, Nebraska.
Having an experience of 17 years in the Territory, will pay prompt attention to all communications, post paid, in regard to the Territory, &c., &c.
[illegible] in rear of P. A. Sarpy's Banking House.
Belleview City, Nebraska, July 15, 1854.

C. E. WATSON,
Land Agent, Surveyor and Engineer, Belleview, Nebraska. n1-1y

C. D. ROBINSON,
Has opened a boarding house at Belleview, for the accommodation of regular boarders, and occasional visitors, who, he will take pleasure in making as comfortable as lies in his power.
Belleview City, July 15. n1-1y

ST. MARY.

GEORGE HEPNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, St. Mary, Mills County, Iowa. aug 31-1y

J. M. LATHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, St. Mary, Mills Co., Iowa.

G. W. WALLACE,
Physician and Surgeon, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of St. Mary and vicinity. Office two miles northwest of St. Mary, on the Musquito creek. aug 31-1y*

B. TZSCHUCK,
Topographical Engineer, tenders his professional services to the citizens of St. Mary and vicinity as Surveyor and Engineer in all its varieties. Office in P. A. Sarpy's store, corner of Gregory street. aug 31-1y

WATSON, KINNEY & GREEN,
General Land Agents, St. Mary, Mills County, Iowa. Will attend to the purchase and sale of real estate, the perfecting of titles, paying taxes, &c., &c.
☞ Farming land and village lots, to suit purchasers, on hand, for sale cheap, and on reasonable terms.
CHAS. E. WATSON.
L. B. KINNEY,
n43-tf JOSEPH GREEN.

WILLIAMS & WILSON'S SAW MILL.
Keg Creek, Mills Co., Iowa. The proprietors of this mill intend to keep lumber of all descriptions constantly on hand; also to supply all special orders for lumber at short notice, for cash. n42-3m

DANIEL FAUST,
Tinner and Brasier—is ready to manufacture or repair tin work of every description, at short notice, and at the cheapest rates. His shop is situated one fourth mile north of P. A. Sarpy's store, Main-st., St. Mary.
June 14, 1854. n42-3m

JAMES O'NEAL,
Drainage Commissioner, Office in St. Mary, Iowa. aug 31-1y

P. A. SARPY,
Wholesale and Commission Merchant, dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery, corner of Main and Gregory streets. aug 31-1y*

C. E. WATSON,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Surveyor. Office at the Store of Greene, Kinney, & Co., St. Mary, Mills co., Iowa. Aug. 2, '54.

ASTOR HOUSE.
THE subscriber has just opened this new and commodious building for the reception of the traveling public, and solicits a share of public favor. Prompt and efficient attention will be paid to all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords. A good stable is attached to the premises. WM. ENGELL.
St. Mary, Iowa, mar. 15, '54—n29-tf

D. W. PRICE,
Attorney at Law, Council Bluff City, Iowa, Refer to B. M. Hughes, St. Joseph, Mo., John Doniphan, Weston, Mo., Mudd & Hughes, St. Louis, Mo. n32-tf

Selected Poetry.

THE BRIDAL DAY

BY L. E. L.

She leans beside her mirror, in her old
  accustomed place.
Yet something unfamiliar is on her
  lovely face:
She wears a wreath, a snow white
  wreath, which yet she never wore:
It gives a paleness to the cheek, unkown
  to it before.
The maiden goeth to the grove, and, of
  the flowers beneath;
She takes the lily or the rose, to bind
  her midnight wreath:
But of the plant she gathers not, though
  fair its blossoms be:
Only the bride hath leave to wear buds
  from the orange tree.
Once only once that wreath is worn;
  once only may she wear,
The pale white wreath of orange-flowers
  within her shining hair:
They wear upon their soft wen bloom
  the shade of comming years;
The spiritual presence is around of
  human hopes and fears.
Ay, let her soft and thoughtful eyes
  upon her mirror dwell;
For in that long and tender look she
  taketh her farewell
Of all her youth's unconsciousness, of
  all her lighter cares.
And for a deeper sadder life; woman's
  lot, prepares.
She leaves her old familiar place, the
  hearts that were her own
The love to which she trusts herself is
  yet a thing unknown:
Though at one number cheek turn red,
  though sweet it be to her.
Yet for that name she must resign so
  much that has been dear.
It is an anxious happiness,—it iss fearful thing.
When first the maiden's small white
  hand puts on the golden ring;
She passeth from her father's house
  unto another's care,
And who may say what troubled hours,
  what sorrows wait her their?
Ah! love and life are mysteries! [illegible]
  [illegible]
And yet how much they teach the
  heart of trial and unrest!
Sweet maiden · while these troubled
  thoughts 'mid bridal fancies sweep,
Well mayst thou pensive watch thy
  glass, and turn aside to weep!

THE PRINTER'S TOIL.

Blow ye stormy winds of winter,
  Drive the chilly, drifting snow;
Closely housed your busy printer
  Heeds not how the winds may blow.

Click, click, his types go dropping,
  Here and there upon the case,
As he stands so briskly popping
  Every letter in its place.

Heaven send the useful printer
  Every comfort mortals need!
For our nights were dull in winter,
  Had we not the news to read.

Sad would be the world's condition,
  If no printer boys were found;
Ignorance and superstition
  Sin and suffering would abroad.

Yes it is the busy printer
  Roles the car of knowledge on;
And a gloomy mental winter
  Soon would reign if he were gone.

Money's useful yet the minters
  Fill not half as high a place
As the busy toiling printers,
  Fingering type before the case.

Yet while type they're busy sitting,
  Oft some thoughtless popin jay
Leaves the the country, kindly letting
  Printer's "whistle for there pay,"

O, ingratitude ungracious!
  Are there on enlightened soil,
Men with minds so incapacious
  As to slight the printer's toil.

See him how extreamely busy.
  Fingering type before the case,
Toiling till he's almost dizzy,
  To exalt the human race.

Then long live the art of printing,
  Here on happy fredom's soil,
And with joyes that know no stinting
  Heaven reward the printer's toil!

THE ORANGE WATERMELON.—We have seen a specimen of this curious melon grown in the gardain of Mr. William H. Baldwin, of this city. There is no distinguished differance in the taste between this and the common melon, but the rind peels off, like that of a orange, at the thickness of a quarter to half a inch.—*National Intelligencer.*

Selected Matter.

[From the Commercial Cycle.]

NEBRASKA.

Chapter II.

Climate—Soil—Water and Mineral Resources.

1. The north line of the Territory of Nebraska corresponds in latitude with the central portions of the State of New York, and its south line with that of the central portions of Deleware and Maryland, and the northern part of the State of Virginia; and that of the Territory in which settlements are now about to be made corresponds in latitude with the southern portion of Pennsylvania and the centrals parts of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and lies directly west of the northern part of the State of Missouri. Hence the climate of Nebraska, is a favorable one; and the Territory is even more agreeable for a residence than any of the sections of the continent upon the same line of latitude.

The atmosphere is remarkably pure, and fogs are of seldom occurrence. In the eastern part of the Territory the winters are open and accompanied with but little snow; and are of several weeks less duration than are the winters of those sections of the Atlantic States in corresponding latitudes.

3. From the second to the ninth of April, 1851, the writer encamped out upon the prairies, lying north of the Nebraska river, and between the Elk-horn and Missouri rivers, and suffered no inconveniance from the cold. The prairies were then covered with early flowers of spring and the trees of the groves were beginning to put forth their foliage; and in spots protected from the winds and irrigated by springs and brooks, the grass was so far grown as to afford some food for animals. But it is not until about the first of the month of May that the grass of the prairies became sufficiently grown to offer full grazing for cattle.

4. While but little snow falls during the winter, the summer brings with it considerable amount of rain. At times during the winter [illegible] force; that the warmer season of the year [illegible] rendered agreeable by gentle breezes which continually come over the prairies. Cold come with the wind from the northwest, even in summer; and in the winter, warm weather is brought by a south wind. Proceeding westward from the Missouri river, and approaching the region of the Rocky Mountains, the changes of the atmosphere from heat to cold become more frequent, and are felt in greater extremes than in that portion of the Territory which lies along the Missouri river. But the prairies of Nebraska are at no time swept by winds so cold and violent as are those of Minnesota, Wisconsin Michigan and the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana; and blows from the Rocky Mountains are mild indeed, when compared with those which come off from the great lakes of the north.

5. The tract of country breasting on the Missouri river and extending breadth west two hundred miles or more, and from the Kansas river up to the forty-third degree of north latitude is equal to any lands on the continent of America in the fertility of its soil. Let any person thread the provinces, states, and Territories spread out between the rugged granite hills, lying north of the St. Lawrence river, and the sandy shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and he shall find no lands as productive as those of the eastern section of the Territory of Nebraska, nor lands out side of which the means of subsistance can be obtained with so small an amount of labor.

6. The soil of the lands in Nebraska, in its primevial state, was of sand and clay. At the present day the component parts of the soil are sand, clay, ashes, carbon, (or charcoal, which gives it a black color,) and decomposed vegetable matter; and these five ingredients compose a soil which has a depth measuring from three to fifteen feet—a black and rich mould which covers every rood of the length and breadth of the eastern part of the Territory.

7. The bottom lands which lie along the rivers, with a level and plain like face, are alluvial, and in the composition of the soil there is a large amount of decomposed vegetable matter than that which exists in the soil of the rolling prairie, and table lands; and a less amount of matter having the properities of alcali is found in the soil of the bottom lands.

8. At several points along the Nebraska river there are what is termed first and second bottoms. These also exists in some few places on the Missouri river; and they are prevalent along the Grand Nemaha and Blue rivers. The second bottoms commence at some distance from the head of the river and run back to the bluffs. They are raised one or more feet above the first bottoms, which form the immediate shore of the river. Many of the first bottoms have comparatively a thin soil that rests upon a bed of sand, while the second bottoms have extreme depth of soil, and are of the greatest degree of fertility.

9. Stagnant pools of water exists no where in Nebraska, except upon some of the low bottoms lying along the Missouri river. Swamps and morasses are not to be found in the Territory. The water, which in the eastern part of the Territory is always presents itself in numerous springs and brooks, and is always pure and limpid. The soil of which sand, ashes and charcoal are ingredients, forming an excellent filterer for it, there is no better water to be obtained any where.—Although there is considerable lime-stone deposited throughout the Territory, it is seldom found, only in strata and lying deep under the soil, with stratas of sand and clay and sometimes with another of gravel above it; hence the water is not much affected with lime.

10. Wherever springs and brooks are not convenient, water of a good quality can uniformly be obtained by digging a few feet into the earth below the soil.—Such being the quality of the water in the Territory, cannot fail to afford general health, to a white population; and it has been demonstrated to be a country offering to settlers the extreme of good health by a number of families who have been domiciled, and continue to reside near the missionary establishments in the Territory.

11. The mineral resources of Nebraska, although not yet delveloped, are estimated to be various and of great extent. Iron ore is known to exist in abundant quantities on the north side of the Nebraska river, and it is believed that the like may be found in the southern and western portions of the Territory.

12. Coal of the semi-bituminous class has been discovered at various points on the south side of the Nebraska river, and it appears [illegible] in large deposites throughout a vast portion of the Territory. A vein of coal has been opened near Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, forty or fifty miles above the mouth of Kansas. This vein has been worked to some extent for the use of the troops serving on the station. Between the two Nemaha rivers, another vein of coal has been opened, from which quantities are annually taken by blacksmiths, and other persons who reside upon the opposite shore of the Missouri river.

13. A vein of coal also exhibits itself in the bluffs at a distance of about fifteen miles below Table Creek. This was discovered by the writer, who took from it a small quantity, which he burned and found to be of a good quality. Veins of coal have also been discovered at different points on Blue river,* and there are evidences upon which to found the belief that coal deposites exist in the Territory north of the Nebraska river. In the sluices formed along the shores of the Nebraska and Missouri rivers, when the water is in a low stage, specimens of coal are often found; and the like have been picked up in the sands of the Elk-horn and Nebraska rivers.

14. In almost every section of the Territory, clay of a good quality for the purposes of brick, can be obtained, in almost any desirable quantities. Lime-stone exists without limit; and other varities of stone fit for the purposes of building, are to be had in abundance at almost every place within that portion of the Territory which will be subjected to early settlement. On the north side of the Nebraska river, there has been discovered veins or stratas of sand stone very similar in quality to the sand stone found in the valley of the Ohio.

15. At several places along the bluffs on the Missouri river, there are shown considerable quantities of the same description of clay which is found in the hills along the Ohio river, and which is there used for the manufacture of pottery and fire-brick.

16. The opposite shores of the Missouri river, included within the States of Iowa and Missouri, are without limestone, or stone of any other kind, in any considerable quantities; and there, neither salt springs, nor stratas of coal are known to exist. Upon these facts it is claimed for the Territory of Nebraska, that its mineral resources are far greater than those of the northwest part of the State of Missouri and the western part of Iowa.

*Extract from "Bryant's Journal of a Tour:" "On Hurrycane Creek, an affluent of Blue river, granite, flint and sand-stone are exhibited in boulders, and a debris on the slopes of the highest elevation." "There are indications of the existence of mineral coal on the Blue river. Mr. G——, and others went out to search of honey this morning. (May 27.) and returned this afternoon with several buckets full, of the labors of the bee.

"About three-fourths of a mile from our camp, we found a large spring of water, as cold and pure as if it had just been melted from ice. It gushed from a ledge of rocks, which composes the bank of the stream, and falling some ten feet, its waters are received into a basin fifteen feet in length, ten in breadth and three or four in depth. A shelving rock [illegible] this basin, from which falls a beautiful cascade of water, some ten or twelve feet. The whole is buried in a variety of shrubbery, of the richest verdure, and surrounded by small mould-shaped inequalities of the prairie. Altogether it is one of the most romantic spots I ever saw. So charmed were we, with its beauties, that several hours unconsciously glided away in the enjoyment of its refreshing waters, and seductive attractions. We named this the 'Alcove Spring;' and future travellers will find the name graven on the rocks and on the trunk of the tree surrounding it.

"I strolled up another small branch, which empties into the Blue river, not far distant from our encampment. The water is abundant, and of the finest quality, and the scenery the most picturesque."

[Continued next week.]

We extract the following beautiful paragraph from the Baccalaureate Address lately delivered before the Graduating Class of Rutger's College, by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and commend it to the perusal of the young—

"Resolve to do something useful, honorable, dutiful, and do it heartily. Repel the thought that you can, and therefore you may, live above work and without labor. Among the most pitiable objects in society, is the man whose mind has been trained by the discipline of a [illegible] —who has learned how to think, [illegible] value of his mental p[illegible] all these noble faculties cultivated and prepared for a honorable activity, ignobly sits down to do nothing! and of worse, to be nothing: with no influence over the public mind—with no interest in the concerns of his country, or even his naborhood—to be regarded as a drone, with no object or character, with no hand to lift and no effort to put forth to help the right or defeat the wrong. Who can think with any calmness of such a miserable career? And, however, it may be with you in active enterprise, never permit your influence to go in hostility to the cause of the truth and vertue. So live, that with the Christian poet, you may truthfully say that

"If your country stand not by your skill,
At least your follies have not wrought her fall."

SIGNIFICATION OF IOWA AND OTHER INDIAN NAMES.—Mr. LeClaire, of Davenport, so long the Indian Interpretor of the Government, at a late interview gave the following interpretation of several Indian names:

IOWA—means litterally—"*Here is the place.*" Driven, as were the Iowas and Sacs from Wisconsin and Illinois, beyond the Missisippi, they exclaimed—"Here is the place" for us to live unmolested; and so it measurably proved for many years.—This etymology differs some what from the signification given by Senator Dodge which is "*none such*" as well as from that of Washington Irving, or some romantic writer, who represents an Indian on a high Illinois bluff overlooking Iowa, *Iowa*, beautiful. The idea conveyed by Mr. LeClaire, is that of a place of retreat, or apply refuge from enemies.

KEOKUK.—means the "*Watchful fox,*" Keokuk being for a Fox Indian, or "*he that goes every where.*"—*Iowa State Jour.*

Gerrit Smith is rich. Throughout the session he received nothing of his pay although the members generally keep pretty nigh even with their accounts by drawing sums of a hundred, fifty, or twenty-five dollars at a time. When he asked the Sergeant-at-Arms for a settlement that officer computed an amount of nearly five hundred dollars for mile.ge, Mr. Smith produced a memorandum of his expenses coming to Washington, which together with eight dollars a day for the time, ran up to less than forty-five dollars. He doubled this amount to pay for his return home and refused to receive more, thus turning back in the pocket of Uncle sam about four hundred dollars.—*Alb. Eyr.*

A Clergyman's Opinion of the Newspaper Press.

The Rev. Mr. Bacon, in a sermon on Tuesday evening, at church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, pronounced the newspaper as second only to the Bible in a representive governement as a moral force. With its twentyfive millions of papers issued annually, it penetrates every house and reaches every reader. If the preacher, with his hundreds of hearers, has a commending influence for good upon his congregation, moulding their understandings how much greater must be the influence and responcibility of the press, which talks daily to its fifty or a hundred thousand readers? It is a good sign to see the preacher recognizing the importance [illegible] views of its usefulness, and the purposes which it observes in promoting the great work of civilization, and human rights and happiness. The following remarks from the sermon are appropriate and just.

The newspaper, quite as much as our public schools, is in America the great creator of a nation of thinkers and debaters. The American editor aims not at the choice diction of an essayist, and pays little attention to mere abstractions and vain theories. He writes as if he would give the greatest quantities in the briefest space. He excels in paragraphs, which are like the sharp shooting of riflemen; his heavy artillery he reserves for occasional editorals, but he seldom plies the cannon where a bullet will do the work.—But, as a characteristic of our people, he is ever ready to lay aside his editoral matter to make room for news. He knows men, and not deeds. His language possesses a clear and concise utterance. Every writer and public speaker might find model of style in the productions of thea American editor.

The pulpit must first labor to effect an improvement in the character of the religious press. The religious newspapers are far behind the secular press in breadth of views and comprehensiveness and liberality of retion, and he might venture to say in religion itself. They take most of their news from the daily press, and even their reports of religious meetings [illegible] while it is not unfrequent for them to turn around and charge the reporters with irreligion. The religious press is to often narrow-minded—it does not seem to understand its true policy and duties, and the violence and animosity that pervade its columns are even worse than that of politicall editors on eve of an election.

KANSAS.

Extract from a letter dated Wakaroosa Settlement, Kansas Territory, Aug. 5, 1854:

"Here we are, in the most beautiful country I have ever seen, and the soil found equal to the desire of the most sanguine of our party. In St. Louis and on the boat, a certain class of political hacks, who manifested a great interest in our welfare, told us that we would not be permitted to land at Kansas; that the people of Missouri were determined at all hazards to prevent the settling of Kansas Territory by emigrants from the Northern States. They told us horrible stories about the barrenness of the soil; the scarcity of woodlands and water; that venemous reptiles crawled over the land; musquetos filled the air—(we each of us brought a musqueto bar, but as yet, have had no use for them)—and in the same breath they told us that the Territory was overrun with Squatters from the slave States, perfect desperadoes, who were ready and willing to tar and feather, hang up and shoot any ABOLITIONIST who might dare to set his foot on any part of Uncle Sam's farm lying within the boundaries of Kansas Territory. Nebraska was set apart for them and they might go there and be d—d. But how different the result on landing. Many of the best citizens met us, extending to us a hearty welcome, expressing the wish that the thousands yet to come from the free States would come immediately. Even E. M. McGee, a slaveholder, who figured somewhat conspiciously in the Westport meeting which passed the famous resolutions, hearing that the party wished to purchase oxen-horses, wagons, &c., called at the Hotel with his span of bays and carriage and took two of our party to his home and sold them property to the amount of $300. Still I would not convey the idea that there is no ill feeling, for there is but it comes from the ignorant classes. The majority, composed of Missouri's best citizens, I fully believe are in favor of emigration to Kansas from the Northern States—men of the first standing in Kansas and Westport assure me that this is the fact."