NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BY D. E. REED, & CO. BELLEVIEW CITY, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 11, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 11.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM
AND
PLATTE VALLEY ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Thos. Morton,
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.

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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.

☞ Office near the Government building, and in rear of P. A. Sarpy's banking house. Belleview City, Nebraska, July 15, 1854.

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

C. E. WATSON,

Land Agent, Surveyor and Engineer, Belleview, Nebraska. 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 Brazier—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 tables 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

☞ WORK done with neatness and dispatch at this office.

Selected Poetry.

THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

BY J. WHITTIER.

We cross the prairie, as of old
The pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as the East,
The homestead of the free!

We go to rear a wall of men
On freedom's Southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree
The rugged Northern pine!

We're facing from our native hills
As our forefathers faced
The blessing of our fathers land
To win or to bestow.

We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbath of the wild
The music of her bells.

Upbearing, like the Ark of old,
The Bible in our van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man.

No pause, no rest, save where the stream
That feed the Kansas run,
Save where our pilgrim good shall
Shall flout the setting sun!

We'll sweep the prairies as of old
Our fathers swept the sea,
And make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!

A PECK OF DIRT.—Lord Chesterfield one day at an inn where he dined complained very much that the plates and dishes were very dirty. The waiter with a degree of pertness observed, that it is said every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies. "That may be true," said Lord Chesterfield, "but no one is obliged to eat it all at one meal."

In New Holland, before a girl is given to her husband, two of her front teeth are knocked out; the happy lover then throws a kangaroo skin over her shoulders, spits in her face several times, marks her with painted stripes of different color, orders her to carry his provision bag to his hut, and if she does not go fast enough to please him gives her a few kicks by the way.

☞ The population of London is 2,362,000.

CLAIM MEETING AT BELLEVIEW.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Belleview and vicinity, assembled at Belleview, for the purpose of making regulations in regard to claims, WILLIAM GILMOUR was called to the Chair and C. E. SMITH was appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, viz: Messrs Hollister, Gow and Halloway, were appointed a committee, to draft preamble and resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were adopted by the meeting:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do enter into an association, for the purpose of maintaining our claims to land in Nebraska Territory, at or near Belleview. Our motto is "In union there is strength." Our principles are Equality, Fraternity and Justice. We will be governed by such rules and regulations as may now, or hereafter, be approved by the association.

1st. This Association shall be known and designated by the name and style of the Belleview Settlers' Club.

2nd. The Officers shall consist of one President, two Vice Presidents, one Register and one Marshall. Also, a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to decide all disputed claims—subject to an appeal to the association.

3rd. It shall be the duty of each claimant, to register his claim, with a description as near as may be—and the Register shall keep a book, in which he shall keep the minutes of the committee and the association, and shall register all claims, and be allowed one dollar for each claim registered.

4th. The Marshall shall enforce the decisions of the Committee, when not appealed from on the same day of making, together with the decisions of the Association, and preserve order and decorum at the meetings of the Association and Committee.

5th. We will recognize no claim made before the ratification of the late treaties with the Omaha, Otoe and Missouri Indians.

6th. A claim shall consist of not more than THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND.

7th. All claims must be well staked in the prairie and blazed in the timber, so that the lines can be easily traced.

8th. Any person not occupying his claim, shall, within six months from the time of the right of occupancy, be required to have done fifty dollars worth of work, and the succeeding twelve months, an additional quantity of one hundred dollars; and any claimant failing to comply with these resolutions, shall be deemed to have abandoned his claim, pro tem; no person shall be allowed to hold a claim, unless he shall within eighteen months, become an actual resident of this territory.

9th. This Association will not recognize the right of any person to hold more than one claim in Nebraska Territory. Nor the right to hold by Companies.

10th. Any person to receive the benefit of the foregoing regulations, must subscribe thereto, except excused by the Association, for some good reason. And is in honor bound, when called on, to assist the Marshall in the performance of his duties.

11th. All claimants having difficulty, shall be required to hand a statement of their grievances to the committee, at least six days before the regular meeting of this Association.

12th. The regular meetings of this Association, shall be the last Saturday of each month, and the President is authorized to call special meetings, whenever he may think necessary.

13th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Nebraska Palladium, St. Mary Gazette, Omaha Arrow and Council Bluff Bugle.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Association:

PRESIDENT.—William Gilmore.
VICE PRESIDENTS.—Samuel Alles and C. E. Smith.
MARSHALL.—A. Lockwood.
RECORDER.—C. T. Holloway.
COMMITTEE.—I. H. Bennett, L. B. Kinney, P. Cook, J. S. Phillips and Jonas Mitchell.

WILLIAM GILMOUR, Pres't.
C. E. SMITH, Sec'ry.

Selected Matter.

ANCIENT PUNISHMENT FOR SCOLDING WOMEN.

In England, there was formerly a punishment for scolds and shrews, which consisted of ducking them in the water. The apparatus used was called cucking-stool, or ducking-stool, and was formed by a chair or stool being placed at the end of a long pole. In this, the offending female was placed, and then immersed in some river or pond. This punishment is mentioned in the London Evening Post of April, 1745, in the following business-like paragraph:

"Last week, a woman that keeps the Queen's Head Alehouse, at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the river Thames, under Kingston bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people." When done under a bridge the the chair was generally held by a pulley fastened to a beam, and the woman thus let down into the water. It was customary to get up these chairs with taste, and to ornament the backs of them with devils laying hold of scolds, &c. Various records of women adjudged to this punishment are to be found among the proceedings of the courts of England. The church-warden's accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames, for the year 1572, contain a bill for the expenses of making one of these cucking-stools, quite a curiosity in its way. The cost was 23s. 4d. sterling. This punishment appears to have been of remote origin, and was known under the name of *tumbrel, trebrich, trebuchet* and *thew*. It does not seem to have been confined to England, but was practiced in Scotland at a very early day. What effect it had upon "the strong-minded women" of those times, we can hardly now determine, but it appears probable that it was quite effectual. The following lines which are said to have been written by Benjamin West, of Northumptonshire, England, contains the only poetical description of the cucking-stool punishment we ever encountered, though Gray refers to it in one of his pastorals:

"There stands, my friend, in yonder pool,
An engine called a ducking-stool,
By legal power commanded down—
The joy and terror of the town.
If jarring females kindle strife,
Give naughty words or ply the knife—
If money matters should once begin
To array the house with horrid din,
'Away!' you cry, 'you'll grace the stool!
We'll teach you now your tongue to rule!'
The fair offender sits the seat,
In sullen pomp profoundly great.
Down in the deep the stool descends—
But here, at first, we miss our ends;
She mounts again, and rages more
Than ever vixen did before.
So, throwing water on the fire
Always makes it burn up higher.
If so, my friend, pray let me take
A second turn into the lake,
And rather than your patience lose,
Thrice and again repeat the dose.
No brawling wives, no furious wenches,
No fire so hot, but water quenches.

Beside this, there was another punishment for scolds, known by the name of "branks," which consisted of a head-piece, enclosing the head of the offender, and a sharp iron that entered the mouth and restrained the tongue. It was fastened on by means of a padlock, and was literally, a bridle on the tongue. The women condemned to this punishment, were compelled to promenade through the town, wearing the instrument, attended by an officer, and it was not taken off until they exhibited signs of humiliation and amendment.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

SWEARING.—The following good anecdote is told of Henry Ward Beecher, by a New York correspondent of the Newburyport Herald:

One of the warmest Sabbaths of last summer, after the usual preliminary services he arose to announce the subject of his morning's discourse; and looked around upon the large congregation, passed his right hand across his forhead and through his hair, and in a cool off-hand manner made the remark—"*It is d——d hot!*"

The congregation was startled into wakefulness; and many just composing themselves into a nap—for some will nap it in church, even under such preaching as Henry Ward Beecher's—opened their eyes in blank astonishment. After a brief pause the eccentric divine went on to say:

"Such is the expression which I heard used by no less than fifteen persons, calling themselves gentlemen of respectability, in walking from my residence to church this morning, and the majority of these fifteen persons are now within the sound of my voice. Who are ye that have not heard the divine command—"Swear not at all?" And he went on to give them such a lesson on profanity that few but him can give, and which none who heard him will soon forget.

☞ Fear God, shun doggeries and love your wife.

THE LADIES AND THE CENSUS.—The returns of the ages of ladies have given some trouble, and a slight correction has been necessary. Those who in 1851 were between 20 and 25, must of course have been between 10 and 15 at the previous census; but the number of girls between 10 and 15 in 1841 was not large enough to grow into the goodly company who in 1851 say that they are between 20 and 25. The return, also, between 30 and 35, in 1821 is too small, as compared with the return for the favorite age of 20—25 in 1851. After allowing for immigration, and comparing the numbers with those of men, the Register-General and his assistants are of opinion that about 35,000 ladies who have entered themselves as between 20 and 40, really belong to the next age, 40—60, to which the body of delinquents are transferred in the calculations and tables accordingly.—The gentlemen who feel driven to this conclusion, very handsomely suggest that those who made these misrepresentations, may have done so "because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time, or because their imaginations still lingered over the hours of the younger age," but they were obliged to add that it may have been, "because they choose foolishly to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their countrywomen into discredit."—*English Paper.*

LOVE OF FLOWERS.—In all countries, women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry, indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened; colors, forms, odours, are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at length spectators. Those who have travelled in the country, can tell us that a rose-tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, is a good omen to a weary traveller. The hand that cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplication of the poor, nor against the wants of the stranger. Flowers may be called the alphabet of angels, wherewith they write on hills and plains of mysterious truths.

EDITORS.—The New York Tribune, says:—There is many a journalist now languishing in poverty, while dozens, to whose success in life he gave the first impulse, roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence. There is no country save ours in the world, where journalists are expected to do so much work for the special benefit of others without recompense. Generally out of this country, editors are inaccessible, if not anonymous—they may let you know what they think, but not who thinks it. You cannot walk into an editor's room in London or Paris, and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your advancement and profit. Here this is done every day, even by utter strangers.

LEARNING VS. DISCIPLINE.—What is the use of battering a man,s brains full of Greek and Latin pot-hooks, which he forgets before he doffs his last jacket, or puts on his long-tailed blue; if ye don't teach them the old Spartan virtue of obedience, hard living, early rising and them sort of classics? Where's the use of instructing him in hexameters or pantameters if you would leave him ignorant of the value of a penny piece? What height of stupidity it is, to be filling a boy's brains with the wisdom of the ancients and then turn him out like an *omadhoun*, to pick up his victuals among the moderns.—*Blackwood.*

The total amount of gold shipped from California in 1853, was upwards of 82,000,000 being considerably more than one-half of the aggregate exports of other States for the year 1852, and scarcely short of the total export of cotton.

In the commission of evil, fear no man so much as thy own self. Another is but one witness against thee; thou art a thousand. Another, thou mayst avoid, but thyself thou canst not. Wickedness is its own punishment.

A GOOD ANSWER.—An old pensioner got tipsy and noisy, when a person jocularly disposed, asked him what he did for a living? He replied that he "sucked a bottle part of the time, and the United States Treasury the rest."

GARDENING FOR THE YOUNG.

We commend the following beautiful remarks from a valued correspondent, to the attention of parents and guardians:

"The absorbing pleasure of a garden offer a natural and readily appreciated attraction to the young, and I am convinced from much experience, that no other pursuit will operate so favorably on the youthful mind as the culture of flowers. Nature has implanted in every infant an innate love of flowers, and it is the bounden duty of all who are entrusted with the care and responsible duty of educating and developing the infant faculties, and propensities, to guide and direct them to such pursuits as are most likely to refine and improve them. What other pursuit, I would ask, is so entirely guileless and unalloyed, and what is there in the whole range of creation so perfectly in harmony with the untainted and pure mind of the child fresh from the hand of the Creator as the enjoyment of his most charming, as it is the purest handiwork, as displayed in a flower garden. Teach then, the child to till and cultivate flowers—they will assuredly win their way to its affections, and you lay the foundation of a love for the sweetest and purest of all earthly pursuit, which in after life, when the allurements of the world are gathered around him, will win him from, and shelter him against their dangerous blandishments. I can say with perfect truth, that the happiest hours I have ever spent in a long and chequered life have been in the society of my flower garden, and it has this additional advantage, while many of the gayeties and pleasures which fasinate us in early life, the flower garden loses not one jot of its facination to our latest hour."

DRESS.—Horace Mann, in his lectures on Woman, thus trestes the subject:

"Is the world a lunatic hospital, that sometimes a lady's dress should be twice her height, and none but half of it; that sometimes it should expand to the orbit of a farthingale (when there was no want of amplitude in woman's sphere,) and then be shrunken in a saddling-band; that sometimes it should be trailed downwards to sweep the earth, and then built upward like, on the top of the head, so that, as Addison said of the women of his time, their faces were in the middle of them; and that sometimes the neck should be ruffled in the in the Elizabethan style, and then laid bare, with a vast anatomical mistake as to its nether boundary. This last unseemliness happens to be the shame of our day. When that Turkish officer, Amin Bey, on his late visit to this country, attended some fashionable parties at Washington, he remarked that he expected to see, 'as many' of American ladies, but not 'as much.' The more private exposures of the Model Artists were broken up as a scandal; but they have amply revenged themselves by taking many other spirits worse than the first, and going on public exhibition at Carusi's and Papanti's at all assemblies and ball-rooms."

IMMIGRATION.—During the month of August, there arrived at the port of New York 23,672 Germans immigrants, 8,898 Irish, 3,658 English, and about 3,000 from other European countries. The returns for the eight months commencing with January and ending with August, show a total of arrivals of Irish 54,548, Germans 116,400, making, with natives of other countries, a grand total of 209,414. The unusually large proportion of Germans which, as shown by the above figures, are now thronging our shores, is the probable result, either directly or indirectly, of the troubled state of affairs that now exist upon the European continent—of the hostilities waging upon the southern and extreme western frontiers of Russia, and which threaten to seriously affect the tranquility of Germany.

The best conundrum of the season, is the following:—What is the difference between an attempted homicide and a Cincinnati hog butchery? One is assault with intent to kill, and the other is kill with intent to salt.

The native place is not where the man is born, but where he takes root and flourishes. Thousands in every land are compelled by the foreign influences of home, to go abroad seeking a *native* place among strangers.—*Simms.*

ONE DAY LAST WEEK, a gentlemanly looking stranger, called upon a sexton in Louisville, Ky., and wanted a child's grave dug, offering a ten dollar bill in payment for the service, receiving eight dollars in return. No child's funeral appearing at the appointed time, the sexton was led to examine his ten dollar bill, when he found it was counterfeit.

MOUNTAIN FIRES AND WILD GAME.—The recent mountain fires in Vermont and New York in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, have driven the wild beasts and game from their "local habitations," and forced them to seek new retreats, nearer the inhabited portions of the country.—On the west side of Lake Champlain, the fires have swept from a short distance above Whitehall up, along the lake shore for a distance of forty miles. Much of this burnt district is a wild region abounding in game and wild animals, which have been driven into other quarters by the devouring flames. We learn that a few days since three bears, which had been thus driven from the mountains on the west shore of Lake Champlain, crossed the South bay about two miles above Whitehall. Some boys and a woman had been picking berries in the vicinity, pushed off a boat and rowed up to a large she bear which was swimming in the lake with her cubs, when one of the party struck the bear with an oar.

Thus molested, the bear turned upon the attack-party, and, clapping her forepaws on the side of the boat she exhibited a handsome row of ivory, and made an effort to get inside the skiff. Another bear and cubs also came to the rescue. After considerable manoeuvering on both sides, a compromise was effected by which the bear let go of the boat, and the boat made a "strait wake" for the shore. The boys and the women went on their way rejoicing, and so did the bears. The former had a narrow escape from being upset in their boat and having a fight in deep water with the bears, while the latter were probably satisfied with being permitted to escape in safety.

A CALIFORNIA "BULL AND BEAR FIGHT."—The Auburn (Cal.) Herald gives the following description of the ludicrous termination of a "grand bull and bear fight," which came off at "Iowa hill," in the presence of about two thousand spectators:

"A large amphitheatre had been erected with ample accommodations for the spectators, to witness the rare entertainment. The sports of the day commenced with a cock fight; after which, the bull, Chihuahua, was ushered into the ring. The bear, a full grown animal of the grizzly species, was led from his pen, ushered by a raw-hide lariat and a chain. Chihuahua surveyed his antagonist, pawed the dirt over his head, and prepared to pitch into Bruin, who, not relishing such sport, made one bound, freed himself from the things which bound him, and commenced ascending the seats on which sat the spectators. A scrambling scene ensued which beggars description. Bruin succeeded in attaining to the fourth tier of seats, when he either fell through or leaped to the ground, on the heads of the dense mass below. One unfortunate gentleman raised the canvas to effect his escape, Bruin, perceived the opening made in the canvas, darted through, overturning the man in his passage, and made for the deep canon which runs by the foot of the town. In ascending the hill, he overtook Mr. Courtney, of Mad Canon, and with one stroke of his paw almost denuded him. Happily, however, he sustained no other injury than the loss of his 'unmentionables.'—The gentleman who was upset in making his escape through the canvas suffered a severe contusion, and had his head gashed to the skull from the centre of his fore, head to the crown. Meanwhile the rage of the bull having reached boiling heat, with a bound and bellow he dashed through the crowd, overturning all in his way, and in the opposite direction from Bruin, disappeared in the woods."

LADY LAWYERS.—One of the female speakers at the Woman's Rights Convention, having stated that she was studying law with a view to practice, the New Bedford Mercury treats the subject thus humorously:

"We wish the New Portia all possible success though we cannot help thinking she would do better with a little 'un than Lyttleton, with a cap than a capsis. All woman like a declaration, though most prefer another kind than a writ. Still, our Blackstone in skirts may succeed wonfully well in courting, and win a silk gown in advance of all her competitors. The only injustice is that the rhetoric may be heightened and rendered more heavenly by a pretty countenance, the present race of lawyers being by no means beautiful to the phiz. In that case, as Sappho filched the laurels from Pindar, not by the force of her poetry, but by the fairness of her face, so Squire Nancy or Poll may carry off decision from our soft-hearted judges when the law and the evidence are both on the side of some long-nosed, ill-favored special pleader in pantaloons."

A Frenchman is satisfied when he gets enough to live on; an American never.—A Frenchman must know exactly how much his income is, and he regulates his expenses accordingly, with military precision. An American's habits are as elastic as his purse, without any other system than that of getting and spending as much as possible.