

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVUE CITY, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

AGENTS.

- V. B. Palmer, Tribune Building, S. M. Peltz, 119 Nassau street, W. H. McDonald, 109 Nassau street, New York City. C. Pierce, E. W. Carr, Gross & Co., Philadelphia. W. S. Seymour, General Newspaper Agent, St. Louis. Drs. McMath & Williams, Council Bluffs, Iowa. A. D. Jones, P. M., Omaha City, Nebraska. Dr. M. H. Clark, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Stephen Denton, Esq., Bellevue City, Nebraska. J. G. Johnson, Esq., P. M., Omaha, Nebraska. J. C. Mitchell & Co., Winter Quarters, Nebraska. P. M., Fremont, Nebraska. Maj. H. P. Dowse, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Lt. G. H. B. A., Commander at Fort Laramie, Nebraska. Lt. Heath, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. P. M., Mount Taylor, Fremont Co., Iowa. Col. Geo. Parsons, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Capt. & Comd'r. Burdette, Iowa. William Greene, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Post Master, Post De Moore, Iowa. Zephaniah Hill, Esq., Nebraska, Iowa. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa. Hon. Thomas Brown, Macysville, Ohio. E. L. Barnard, Esq., Northampton, Mass. John C. Reed, Cambridgeport, Mass. M. H. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill. Elias Tins, Esq., New York. Jesse West, Esq., Iowa. H. P. Benson, Greenwood, Iowa. B. Tassback, St. Mary, Iowa.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, F. H. Burt, Governor of Nebraska, arrived at Bellevue in company with his son, Lieut. H. P. Dowse and J. F. Doyle, Esq., on Friday evening, Oct. 6th. His arrival was unheralded and unostentatious—his dress, equipment, manner, and appearance, indicated a disposition to respect those fundamental principles of republican simplicity, which constitute the grand-work, strength and beauty of our political and social system. The Governor is apparently nearly fifty years of age—a little above the medium height, well proportioned, simple and easy in his manners and expression. His countenance indicates the possession of those peculiar traits of character needed to secure the confidence and respect of the people who come to build up the institutions of liberty, harmony and christianity upon this virgin soil, for so many ages past, held in undisturbed possession, by its aboriginal owners—the children of the forest.

The Governor was hospitably entertained by I. H. Bennett, Esq., of this place. The Governor took lodgings at the office of the Indian Agency.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR. ABSTRACT OF SPEECHES.

After the organization of the meeting had been effected, A. W. Hollister, Esq., of Bellevue, appeared in behalf of the Governor, and in a brief and pertinent speech, expressed his deep-felt sorrow that the state of his health was such as to exclude him from the opportunity now presented, of appearing before the people of Nebraska, which it would have afforded him the greatest pleasure to have done, if his health had permitted. Mr. H. concluded his brief remarks in behalf of the people, expressive of their sympathy with the Governor in the affliction with which he had been visited, and which had deprived them of an opportunity of hearing his voice and of giving him that hearty welcome which his presence and speech would have called forth. Mr. H. concluded with a touching expression of hope that the malady with which he had been seized, would soon be removed, and that his customary health would be restored, and that he would soon become fitted in body and mind to attend to the duties of the high station he has been appointed to fill.

Col. Sharp, of Iowa, being called upon, remarked: "That the duty of making an introductory speech, having been assigned him, he felt somewhat embarrassed under the unexpected circumstances in which he found himself situated."

The Governor not being able to appear before the people; he would briefly remark, that the organization of Nebraska, had long been anxiously sought for, by the citizens of Western Iowa, and he rejoiced in the prospect, that such an organization appeared to be near at hand.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of the Otae and Omaha Mission, being called for, came forward and made a brief, but eloquent speech, referring the unhappy disappointment with which the people had been visited on this occasion, to an uncontrollable Providence to whose decisions it was fitting we should manifest a cheerful resignation.

Among the duties which as a citizen he felt incumbent on him to urge upon others, was the cultivation of a forbearing, harmonious spirit; a disposition to respect each others rights, and to maintain the authority of universal righteousness, upon which, every man's peace, safety and happiness depends.

characterized, in that critical period of 18 age ever which his administration is to extend.

Judge H. P. Benson, of Iowa, being called for, came forward, and in a brief manner, remarked that the whole of events had come around in an important point—that a period of no little interest to the pioneer settlers of Iowa had come, and in which the whole country felt a deep interest—the door of a great territory had been opened—the country was excellent beautiful, and its soil unsurpassingly rich, nature had bestowed its charms upon it, most lavishly and profuse. The Judge remarked, that the settlement of this country would prove an inestimable benefit to the people of Western Iowa, and furnish a delightful home to many a weary, landless son of poverty and toil, now leading their weary steps hither in order to secure an opportunity to earn an honest living for themselves and their children, in the ample domain now open, to their choice in Nebraska.

A call from the audience upon Maj. General HENRY, President of the meeting, called forth a few brief and appropriate remarks, in which a deep interest was manifested by the auditors present. The Major remarked that satisfactory arrangements had been made between the Government and the Indians, to allow of the immediate settlement of the country. He had no doubt but that the whites could live in harmony with the Indians the remainder of their stay, if they were only careful to maintain the pledges of the Government, that spirituous liquors shall be excluded from the settlements—plain terms were used in speaking of the "Jolly danger and guilt of those who would jeopardize the peace and safety of the community by giving alcoholic liquors to Indians. If liquor was to be given to the Indians, then peace and life was secure—no safeguard existed against drunken revells, and savage ferocity, awakened to madness, by the "fire water" which would consume the peace and safety of those who had come here, expecting to enjoy the shelter of American law.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY, Governor Burt, OF NEBRASKA, AT BELLEVUE.

Upon the arrival of this distinguished gentleman, on Friday last, a meeting convened. Geo. W. Hollister, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Stephen Denton, appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, Major Dowse, I. H. Bennett and Stephen Denton, were appointed to wait upon his Excellency, and tender to him, in behalf of the people of this new and growing Territory, a hearty mutual and cordial welcome to his Western home. After a short interview, the committee returned, reporting his willingness to meet his friends, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the 9th inst.

MONDAY, OCT. 9th.

Agreeable to the above arrangements, the citizens of Nebraska assembled at this place, to meet and greet him in a becoming manner.

The meeting being organized, Major HENRY, was called to preside, and L. B. KINNEY, appointed Secretary.

A. W. HOLLISTER, Esq., in behalf of the Governor, acknowledged his gratitude and tendered his heart-felt thanks to those of his friends, who had assembled to welcome and receive him, upon this occasion; and it was with deep regret, he was prevented by sickness, from personally presenting this token of regard. He spoke briefly of his short acquaintance with his Excellency, in a manner that gave confidence, credit and ability to his character, as a high-toned gentleman, and of his qualifications for the responsible position he occupied as their Governor.

Col. Sharp, Hon. H. P. Bennett, Rev. Wm. Hamilton and Major HENRY, being called upon, responded in a brief, able and intelligent manner, alluding to the prospects and natural advantages of the country; the urgent necessity of the immediate organization of the Legislature—the adoption of sound laws, and the acquiescence of every citizen, in the promulgation of those principles, which constitute the foundation of happiness and prosperity. They alluded to the illness of the Governor, as a dispensation of Providence, who controls and watches over the affairs of men, and orders all things for the best. We were very forcibly reminded by the appropriate remarks, and the good feeling which prevailed, that each one present felt the great responsibility of acting in a wise manner upon those important matters that are connected in the formation of laws to govern the people of a new country.

GEORGE HEPNER, Chmn. I. B. KINNEY, Secy.

The Washington Globe, which is usually cautious in its statements, says: "The treaty annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United, we are assured from good authority, is part of the State Department."

Mr. H. expressed his condolence with the people on account of their affliction, and regretted they had thus been cut off from the privilege which this occasion would have afforded, to have heard from the Governor's own lips the policy by which his administration was to be characterized.

THE KNOW-NOTHING.

It seems to be the aim of this party, to exclude from civil office—in fact, office of every kind—except native born citizens, and even then, if they don't happen to possess the Protestant faith. The essence of this party, is anti-republicanism to an extent fitted to alarm every thoughtful mind on the Watch Tower of American Liberty.

The following extract, from the "American Consular," furnishes an unmistakable indication of the aims of this party: "The repeal of all naturalization laws—'No more American citizens for office'—'No more American school system'—'War to the hilt on political Romanism'—American institutions and sentiments'—The sending back of all foreign papers landed on our shores—'No more American laws and American legislation, no death to all foreign influences, whether in high places or low.'"

Such is a brief epitome of the Know-nothing party, according to one of their own organs.

The first question that presents itself for consideration, is this—Is it consistent with true democracy, to deny a man the privilege of holding office and exercising the rights of an American citizen, because he was born outside the limits of the United States? We can see no reason why men driven away from other countries, by poverty and oppression, may not make just as good citizens and legislators, and be as competent to hold office, as those who happen to be native-born. It seems to us, that common sense would teach, that when a man is on trial for office by the people, the only proper ground by which his fitness is to be determined, is that of character—this includes the mental and moral qualifications of a man.

It is a man's mental qualifications to understand the wants of a community that wish to be represented in a legislative body, what difference does it make to that community, where he got his education? When we employ an agent to do business for us, we ask no other qualifications, beyond those of honesty and industry. What would be thought of a drawing man, who should refuse the aid of a man, who offered to plunge into the water and rescue him from a westerly grave, because he happened to be a Catholic or a foreigner?

NATIVE BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

The know-nothing press, in order to excite the prejudices of native born citizens against the Democratic party, are unvaried in their efforts to misrepresent facts connected with the organization of the government. It has been stated that a large majority of the persons holding office under the United States Government were foreigners. The following facts will put this delusion to flight and dissipate the phantom by which so many have been driven away from the Democratic party.

The whole number of employees in the Post-Office department at Washington is 100, of whom 88 are native, and 12 of foreign birth; in the department of the Interior, the number of persons employed is 798, of whom 704 are American, and 88 of foreign birth, and 106 not known; in the department of State, whole number 244, of whom 164 are American, and 54 foreign born, 23 not known in the Treasury department, whole number 3104, 2578 of whom are American, 285 foreign born, unknown 201. Total of State Treasury and Interior department 4106, of whom 3346 are American born, foreigners 490, unknown 300.

It will appear from the above figures, that the office holders of American, outnumber those of foreign birth, nearly in proportion of ten to one. We contend that there is no good ground for the existence of jealousy on the part of the American people against foreigners. We are acquainted with foreign born citizens who are as capable, and as honest, and every way worthy of office as those native born. What crime is there in having been born in a foreign land, and of having obtained an education abroad? We are satisfied that a majority of our foreign-born population, are as really patriotic in their feelings, and as sincere in the support of our institutions, as our own citizens.

HEALTH OF GOV. BURT.

The Governor reached Bellevue on Friday, the 6th, in an enfeebled condition of body. His complaint being a derangement of the bilious system. After his arrival his complaint continued to increase in malignancy, until it was thought advisable to call for medical aid; accordingly, a messenger was dispatched to Messrs. McMahon & Williams, of Bluff City, who immediately sent Dr. A. B. Molecomb, an accomplished physician connected with them in his profession, to administer the necessary remedies in the case.

The Governor is now convalescent and it is hoped, will soon recover from his prostration.

FLORENCE.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of J. C. Mitchell & Co., in another column. Attend their sale on the 13th, and buy you a good town lot.

NEBRASKA NOW OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Indian department has made satisfactory arrangements with the Indians, for the immediate and unrestricted settlement of this territory. It has been stipulated, that no spirituous liquors shall be introduced by the settlers, and that they shall array their influence against those who are fool-hardy enough, to peril the peace and safety of our infant community, by the introduction and use of (Pa-da-nee) the vile fire-water which Indians are so eager to obtain whenever an opportunity is presented. We hope every man who comes here to make a home, and to constitute a portion of the people of Nebraska, will use his influence to exclude from this community, and from the territory, that which will burn up its infantile vitality, and spread darkness over its future prospects.

It must be understood by every rational mind, that furnishing Indians with spirituous liquor, is about as good evidence of madness, as it would be to introduce fire into a powder magazine.

LIEUTENANT H. P. DOWSE.

This gentleman arrived at this place on Friday last, in company with his Excellency, the Governor of Nebraska. His place of residence is Nebraska City, or old Fort Kearny, where he has lived for several years. He is a genuine specimen of a pioneer—highly social, open-hearted and friendly; a stranger soon feels at home in his presence. His labor and energies are directed with untiring devotion to the worthy enterprise of building up the beautiful place which he has had the fortune to secure.

The following extract of a letter, is from Wm. Sawyer, formerly member of Congress from Ohio.

ST. MARY, O., AUG. 11, 1854.

Editors of Dayton Journal: In accordance with your request and in fulfillment of my promise, I proceed to give you a brief sketch of an excursion to Nebraska and Kansas, from which I have just returned. In connection with my observations in those territories, now attracting so much attention, I give you some "incidents of travel" through Illinois and Iowa, which I trust will be found interesting. It is hardly necessary for me to state all the particulars of my journey through Illinois and Iowa; for the country has been well described by hundreds of travelers, but in all the descriptions that ever have been given, justice has not been done to the greatness and beauty of the country. All descriptions fall short of the reality. To be properly appreciated, the country must be seen. These States of extent and fertility of soil, cannot be surpassed. We Buckeyes boast (and rightly so) of our great State of Ohio, but we will at no distant day have to kneel under to Illinois and Iowa. I was often reminded of the exclamation of the Queen of Sheba, when she came to view the Temple. She heard of the wisdom of King Solomon, but "the half had not been told." I had also heard much of the Great West, including Nebraska and Kansas, but "the half has not been told."

I traveled in company with my "better half" in our own private conveyance through the centre of Illinois, we struck the Mississippi at the City of Nauvoo, where we have a relative living. We spent two days there and visited the curiosities of the city, and were much disappointed in the appearance and business of the once great Mormon city. We expected to find it a deserted pile of ruins, but instead of this, we found a very thriving city, inhabited by about two thousand industrious, enterprising citizens, a large portion of whom are Germans. There is also, a community of French people there, calling themselves the Learians, they own and occupy the Mormon temple square; they have a community of interests, and are said to be very orderly and moral, and live up to the rules of the community; they number three or four hundred, and have a large Academy built of the material from the "ruins of the first Temple." They have also a newspaper printed by and belonging to the society, and all its concerns are under the management of Mr. Cabnet, a very worthy and intelligent French gentleman. We were surprised on our arrival at Nauvoo, to learn that Mrs. Smith, the wife of the late celebrated Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, was living in Nauvoo, having seen in a late paper that she had lately died at Salt Lake. We paid a visit to the residence of the lady, whom we found keeping the same tavern which was kept by her former husband Joseph Smith. We were very politely received by her present husband, who is a very worthy gentleman, and by whom we were very hospitably entertained; we were shown many curiosities of which are the remains of the celebrated Temple. Its whole front is all that is now standing; it is of soft stone, and magnificent construction and workmanship, it stands on an eminence and can be seen for many miles up and down the river. I could wish that the hand of the incendiary had spared that noble edifice.

The Kansas Emigration.

A former from Schobarie county—in the prime of life—has just disposed of his estate for the purpose of joining one of the earliest emigrant parties for Kansas. Others in his neighborhood, as elsewhere will soon follow his example. We are glad to know that the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society are daily receiving applicants. It was not designed to start the second party until the middle of September. But the applicants are so numerous and so many are ready to move at a moment's notice and so impatient to take possession of the land; that it is now determined to despatch a company on Tuesday next, August 29. We are advised of the number enrolled for this expedition; but it will doubtless be large enough to show the interest which the movement is exciting among the Freemen of the North.

Those that join this movement are mostly young men—enterprising, skillful and industrious farmers and mechanics. Among the latter are several iron-workers who are preparing machinery to carry with them. The interest which this movement has excited is on the increase. The project is so clearly feasible, so eminently practical and promising such certain success that it cannot fail to grow in favor as it comes to be understood. While it will ultimately result in excluding slavery from the territory, the Society does not assume the duty of canvassing the views of those who unite with them. It is an organization of a purely business character open to all whatever may be their opinions on political subjects. W. Y. Paper.

WHAT THE FORTHEEN FREEMEN THINK OF SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The Columbus Statesman and Democrat, in speaking of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and stating his desire to see the Kansas Nebraska bill remain as it was passed by Congress, says:

"According to all the most reliable testimony, from intelligent men of all sections, and of every shade of party predilection, it is admitted that Kansas will present herself for admission into the Union as a FREE STATE, before the meeting of the 23rd Congress. As a practical question, then, affecting the interests of freedom, we are firm in the conviction that in the present aspect of the case, a restoration of the Missouri Compromise to-morrow, could be made, would result in giving to slavery the same ground. Admitting, as is alleged, the repeal were a breach of faith, deeply to be regretted on account of its moral effect, disconnected from the slavery issue—nevertheless, we believe that by it, the North has gained every thing, and slavery has been dealt one of the heaviest blows that it has ever received from any legislative enactment since the formation of the Union."

"We never regarded the bill organizing Kansas and Nebraska, after the amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise was adopted, in any other light than forked tongue. The bill was advocated and supported by the North because slavery was 'dealt one of the heaviest blows that it has ever received from any legislative enactment since the formation of the Union.' In the South, it was supported by the slavery propagandists, because it dealt a heavy blow to free-soilism, and established slavery where it had been prohibited for over thirty years,—the North and South supporting the bill for opposite reasons. Whether the free-soilers of the North or nullifiers of the South are correct in their conclusions time alone will determine. Should the Northern people get up a 'Self-defensive Association,' and 'assist in removing' emigrants from Kansas, who do not think as they do, we have no doubt but the people of the territory will be left perfectly free to legislate for themselves—subject to the control of the 'Self-defensive Association of Platte County.'"

INTERESTING CALCULATION.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,000; 567 in Europe, 896 in Asia, and 279 in Africa, 1,260 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to that of women. Life's average is 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one-half before reaching 17; and all those who pass the latter age enjoy a facility refused to one-half the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of age; every 100 only six reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,334 every day; 3,780 every hour; and 60 every minute, or one every second. The losses are balanced by the equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single; and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriage is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; than is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by right than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth the population.

The supply of paper is so inadequate to the demand in England, that old newspapers are used over again, the ink being first extracted by a chemical process, and the paper reduced to a clean pulp.

McAlpin's Estate.

Our readers are requested to take notice that the sale of property belonging to the estate of Alexander McAlpin, advertised in another column, will take place on Saturday, October 14th, on the premises. Bear in mind that opportunities will be offered at that time to make good bargains!

THE CHOLERA seems to have covered more ground this summer, both in Europe and America, than it ever did before at one time. Hardly any quarter of Europe is now entirely free from its ravages, and we learn of its spread both in Asia and Africa.

Ten editors have been elected to the Canadian Parliament.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes will rot in California this year, for the want of consumers.

DEATH OF MRS. BENTON.

We learn from the St. Louis News, of the 13th, that Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, wife of Col. Benton, died in Washington city, on the 12th inst. The News furnishes the following facts in the life of the deceased:

Mrs. Benton was Miss McDowell, daughter of the late Col. James McDowell, of Cherry Valley, Rockbridge county, Va., a gentleman noted for his intelligence, benevolence and worth. She was also sister to Ex-Governor McDowell of Va., one of the most accomplished gentlemen and orators of the nation.

Mrs. Benton was married to Col. Benton about the year 1820, and she was, at the time of her death, about sixty years of age. She was the mother of six children who grew to the age of majority, to wit: Mrs. Jones, of Washington, Mrs. Col. Fremont, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Sarah Benton and McDowell and Randolph, two sons, who have died within the last few years, leaving the daughters the only surviving children.

In the new affliction—the sharpest of all yet received, because penetrating to the heart of his domestic circle, and running back through the memories of all the scenes of his early hopes, ambitions and triumphs, and the full noontide of his life, and in the end, making utterly desolate the evening of his days—Col. Benton should and will receive the sympathy of every citizen of the State that he so long served, whose heart retains enough of natural kindness and humanity to make his sympathy feasible.

The funeral of Mrs. Benton took place on Tuesday. Col. Benton was at that time in the State of Missouri. General Henderson, General Jessup, Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Ash, Colonel Seaton, Commodore McCauley, Hon. Mrs. Singleton, and P. F. Blair, acted as pall-bearers. Among others who followed the remains to the grave, was the President of the United States.

Civilized India.

Extract of a letter written to the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, by Wm. Sawyer: "I passed through the Wyandot, Shawnee and Delaware tribes, and had much conversation with the Indians in regard to their future intentions. They are desirous of becoming citizens, and have made reservation of land for each member of their tribes. They are now living entirely by agricultural pursuits and I was highly gratified by the signs of prosperity I saw everywhere among them. They have fine farms in a high state of cultivation; they have an abundance of corn, wheat, oats and hay; their farms are well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. They all dress in American costume, have many schools in which the youth are taught the English language and the English literature. I passed, on the last Sabbath day I was in their country, two churches, one a frame, and the other a hewed log house; there appeared to be large congregations present. All around the churches were hitched fine horses with handsome saddles and bridles; indeed, the entire 'rig' would have been considered superior even among the civilized whites. The 'side-saddle' was frequently seen among the equipments, which was a favorable indication of the progress of refinement among the 'red men.'"

Nearly all the Indians belong to the Methodist church; they, like the whites have 'Church North' and 'Church South,' but which is in the ascendancy I had not the means of knowing.

"There are many incidents which fell under my observation, that I should like to narrate; but I fear if I should undertake it I would become wearisome to you and your readers. I will close by saying, that there is a vast amount of good country in these Territories as can be found anywhere on the earth, and I would heartily advise persons of energy, just commencing in the world with a small capital, to locate in the Great West, and in a few years they may re-visit their homes of childhood more 'better to do' than your parents, or those you leave behind you."

Yours WM. SAWYER.