

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM. BELLEVUE CITY, NEBRASKA. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854.

AGENTS. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, S. M. Pettigall, 119 Nassau street, W. H. McDowell, 102 Nassau street, New York City. C. Pierce, E. W. Carr, Crane & Co., Philadelphia. W. S. Swann, General Newspaper Agent, St. Louis. Drs. McMahon & Williams, Council Bluffs, Iowa. A. D. Jones, P. M., Omaha City, Nebraska. Dr. M. H. Clark, Nebraska City. Stephen Decatur, Esq., Bellevue City, Nebraska. H. D. Johnson, Esq., Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska. J. C. Mitchell & Co., Winter Quarters, Nebraska. P. M., Paines, Louisa, Nebraska. Maj. H. P. Downs, Nebraska City, Nebraska. T. E. Garnet, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. Lt. Heath, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. P. M., Mount Tabor, Fremont Co., Iowa. Col. Tho. Farmer, McKissocks Grove, Iowa. Ogden & Cogg, Burlington, Iowa. William Green, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Post Master, Fort De Moines, Iowa. Hon. A. C. Douglas, Burlington, Iowa. Hon. Thomas Brown, Marysville, Ohio. E. H. Barnard, Esq., Northampton, Mass. John C. Reed, Connington, Mass. M. F. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill. Silas Titus, Syracuse, N. Y. Jas. West, Taylor, Iowa. H. P. Bennett, Greenwood, Iowa. B. Tschuck, St. Mary, Iowa.

SETTLEMENT OF NEBRASKA.

The Territory of Nebraska is now open for settlement, and will soon become the busy theatre of industrial pursuits—of trade and politics, and social life—a theatre where ambitious men will meet and contest the narrow pass that leads to wealth and distinction; where it is to be feared, that in many instances, at least, those great moral principles by which a man's conduct should be guided, will be overlooked, or trampled under feet.

Under an institution of government like ours, where every individual is left free to choose his own vocation, an event which opens so wide a field to the enterprising and ambitious; would naturally awaken an intense interest in the minds of the American people, who are ever ready to enter into an honorable contest for the prize, whenever a field of wealth and distinction presents itself to view.

The settlement of Nebraska is an event particularly interesting to the States that lie contiguous to it. It will give them neighbors, and afford them a cash market for their produce and stock, and greatly enhance the value of their land, and add to their comfort and wealth. Ag in, its settlement will be a matter of great interest to those who become its occupants. They will not belong to the North, East, South, or West; their position will be central and commanding. Their interests will not conflict with other sections of the country; their great occupation will be that of agriculture, and the products of their labor may be appropriately sent to any point of our national compass. In return, the products of every section will be required—such will be the relation existing between this country and other sections of the union, that whatever tends to promote the welfare of one, will tend to increase the wealth and luxury of the other also.

The time is not very far distant when populous villages, and splendid cities will spring up a round us, and exercise a commanding influence in the councils of the nation; and it is not beyond the reach of probability, that the National Capitol itself, will be located near us.

The march of improvement is sure to bring the Great National Railroad by our doors, and up the Great Platte Valley, to the "South Pass," the Rocky mountains, and the gilded West. The Atlantic and the Pacific will be united with bands of iron, and Nebraska will be the key-stone by which this great arch will be connected. We hope the people of Nebraska will take an enlightened view of their position, and be prepared to meet the responsibilities that devolve upon them in establishing the foundation of a new State.

AUTUMN.

Summer is ended, its green robes are laid aside, and the gorgeous mantle of autumn is spread over the face of nature. The early frost has dis-robed the earth and the trees of their emerald beauties, and tinged them with the hues of sadness; the leaves and the fruit are falling, and desolation assuming its reign—the harvest is over, and the fields so lately covered with their rich products, left in their nakedness, to receive the cold embrace of winter's icy arms. Great as is the change that has come over the face of nature, it is bright and beautiful still—its breezes waft the sweet odors of dying flowers, cut down in the midst of their bloom, fragrance and beauty—their life and beauty is ended. Not so with the beautiful flowers of youthful life—these, though they fade, never die, but ripen and grow sweeter, when the frosts of age begin to appear.

The lessons of autumn, are sorrowful, yet beautiful. It speaks of youth's fading glories, and the mellow fruits of age—it points to another and a better life—to flowers that are fadeless and immortal. The flowers of the heart never fade, never die. They, if properly cultivated, grow brighter amid the storms with which life is assailed, and out-live death itself.

NEBRASKA COLONIZATION COMPANY.

The Secretary of this company, J. W. Richardson, Esq., and the Rev. W. W. Keep, honored us with a call a few days since. They were on their return from a locality which they had selected on the Elk-Horn river, about thirty-five miles above its mouth. These gentlemen, accompanied by Dr. M. H. Clark and several friends, visited various points on the Missouri, Platte and Elk-Horn rivers, and after a thorough examination of the various localities, decided in favor of a site on the Elk-Horn river, a clear beautiful stream thirty yards in width, with a sufficiency of water for small class steamers fifty miles above its mouth, at its ordinary depth. The agents of the company after having decided upon the place for a location, gave it the name of "Quincy." According to the representations made us by the secretary of the company, it will be a desirable, if not a beautiful location. The principal advantage spoken of in connection with this place, was the scarcity of timber; the method proposed to compensate for this deficiency, was to substitute ditches for rails in fencing, and clay, lime stone and brick for building. These materials are found in abundance in the neighborhood of the site. The necessary machinery for producing these materials, and preparing them for use, will be brought along by the colonists in the spring.

It is expected there will be, at least, five hundred families come to take possession of this wilderness site, and turn it into gardens and fruitful fields, and clothe it with artificial as well as social and moral beauty. We anticipate an important addition to the settlement of Nebraska in the Quincy Colony, which is represented as being composed of men of wealth, morality, intelligence and refinement; and we have no doubt, but a high order of civilization and intelligence will be represented in the Colony.

The object of the colonists are thus described in their published circular:

"The objects of the Nebraska Colonization Company are to obtain permanent homes for ourselves and families; to advance the prosperity of those with whom we may be associated in the settlement of this new Territory; and in obtaining these ends, we see nothing inconsistent with propriety, or antagonistic with true Republicanism, in giving our full support to the present federal administration, or avowing our favor of its principles and measures. And to this end we intend to take a press for the advancement of the Territory, our interests and views."

"Among the families interested, are some from Iowa, St. Louis, Quincy and Springfield, Ill.—the Missouri river, &c., whose political character is in accordance with the principles above expressed; who are among our oldest and best citizens. The colonists embrace wealth, morals, refinement, high intelligence, and, in fact, all the elements of good society, and the requisites of civilization in its most pure and elevated form. We propose immediately to open such schools as will meet the wants of the colony, and without delay, to take such steps as will secure and establish a College of high literary character. The advantages of such a settlement, in drawing around it a commercial, mechanical, and agricultural influence, increasing the value of real estate, as well as other property, will be very apparent."

"In securing these ends, we have the co-operation of men of high standing, who are of the 'Young America' stamp; who have an onward enterprise at heart, and the development and sustaining the Laws and Constitution of our country."

Such are some of the leading objects of the colony, and from what we have been able to learn, we have no doubt but that the objects set forth in their circular will be accomplished.

It would seem that the members of the colony intend to make mutual helpers and dependants of each other—they are not only to look out for themselves but to have respect to the welfare of their neighbors, and the community at large.

The secretary informed us, that the company intend to come provided with various kinds of labor-saving machinery, to aid in the more rapid development of the resources afforded by the country for the productions of wealth. Among the machines that will be applied for the benefit of the colony, will be a fencing machine, by the operation of which, one half mile of excellent fence can be completed by a single day's operation. Thrashing and mowing machines, and patent reapers, steam plows, &c., &c., will be provided.

With the facilities at the command of the colonists, we anticipate their rapid growth, and the speedy acquisition of every thing that goes to make up an abundant supply of the physical, social, intellectual, and moral necessities of the people of which their community will be composed.

OTOE INDIANS.

Maj. George Hepner, accompanied by six men and the Otoe Chiefs, started from the Otoe Village, for the purpose of selecting a location for that tribe, on the 16th inst. They are seeking a location not far from New Fort Kearney, on the Blue River.

THE RECEPTION.

We are told that there were 15 persons at the "reception" at Bellevue last Monday—All the citizens and some neighbors. Wonder how many hundreds there will be at Omaha, we shall see when his Excellency becomes convalescent.—[Omaha Arrow, October 13th.]

It is with emotions of heart-felt sorrow and shame, that it has become our duty to stain the columns of the Palladium, by the insertion of such a paragraph as the above. Until the appearance of this brief paragraph, we had entertained a more exalted opinion of our neighbor's intelligence and honesty, than it is possible for us to have now. Does the Editor of the Arrow believe all he is told? Does he believe that Bellevue contains less than fifteen inhabitants? Does he believe the number of persons assembled at the "Reception Meeting," did not exceed fifteen? One of two things are certain. If he believes the story he was told, he lacks that degree of penetration, that should characterize the conductor of a public journal; or he does not believe it, he lacks that measure of honesty and uprightness, for which the conductor of a public journal should be distinguished, and upon which, alone, its value depends. Now, to say nothing of the number of "Citizens"—nothing of the number that crossed at other ferries, and attended the reception meeting, we happen to know that not less than twenty-five persons crossed the ferry at St. Mary, and attended the meeting, and that many were kept from the meeting, by the report of the Governor's sickness.

We know not how many hundreds will honor the Governor, when he goes to Omaha City, neither do we care. We wouldn't give a straw for honors, that we had to buy; or that were withheld, because we didn't go out to seek them—or because, we wouldn't prostrate ourselves before an 'Idol,' as a pre-requisite to their bestowal. The language of the paragraph standing at the head of this article, when reduced to its simplest form, seems to be this:—"A Golden Calf" had been set up, before which, the Governor was required to prostrate himself, as the only condition upon which he could gain the honors of the "Hundreds," that stood ready to shout in praise, whenever the necessary conditions had been fulfilled.

SERENADING.

Our Iowa neighbor of the Council Bluff Bugle, has lately had the honor of being serenaded by "a bevy of fair ladies," appearing at his window, at some late hour of the night, arresting his slumbers with their sweet music. In the estimation of our neighbor, it is perfectly proper, and lady-like for the fair sex to be found strolling about town, and lounging about gentlemen's bedroom windows, at all hours of the night. Now, we confess that we look upon it, as a mark of indecency and vulgarity in the female sex, to be found engaged in nocturnal revels, such as occurred in this instance.

We had the honor and pleasure of a serenade ourselves, on Saturday evening last, but it differed in several respects from the one extended to our neighbor. Ours came off at a seasonable hour, before bed-time. It was given by the male sex, and was both vocal and instrumental. It was given by musicians from abroad, and mutually enjoyed.

IRON ORE.

We are indebted to P. A. Sarpy, Esq., for some beautiful specimens of Iron Ore, found a few miles up the Platte Valley, where an abundance can be procured, and which, if we mistake not, will soon be sought after, and manufactured into that most useful of all metals, iron. Judging from appearances, the ore is not the richest kind. Its yield would probably be about thirty per cent, and would afford the miner a handsome profit for his labor.

HOTEL AT BELLEVUE.

Messrs. Sarpy & Hollister, are about to build an extensive Hotel at this place. It is to be eighty feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, with wings, wash-rooms, &c., connected. It is the intention of the proprietors, to have their house completed at an early day, and supplied with every thing necessary for a traveler's home. The house will be commodious and comfortable, and sufficiently elegant, to meet the wants of a new country.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The health of the Governor, since his arrival at Bellevue, has been such, that he has been unable to take any steps towards the organization of the territorial government. He has been confined to his room most of the time since his arrival, and although somewhat better now, is still unable to endure either physical or mental effort—but it is hoped, that his health will soon be restored, and that the organization of the government will be undertaken, without unnecessary delay.

INDIANS.—A band of Sioux or Ponce Indians, visited this place, on the night of the 16th, and stole a large number of horses from P. A. Sarpy's herd. A company of men have started in pursuit.

[For the Palladium.] ORIGINAL PAPERS ON EDUCATION. No. 1.

Mr. Editor:—Whoever will take pains to examine and investigate the principles upon which society in its present form is based, will find much that is justly liable to condemnation. Self love unfortunately predominates to such an extent, that man through love of gain, cupidity and avarice, will sacrifice the better and holier impulses of nature, that pride, vanity and indolence may be gratified at the expense of the practice of the virtues. Men form society, and society founds government, and government enacts laws to restrain the vicious, and control that moral depravity which develops itself in acts injurious to, and subversive of the general good.—How far the object sought to be accomplished by the enactment of laws is attained, let the present lamentable state of the social condition answer.

It is no doubt true, that man is imperfect, and perhaps the deduction is also legitimate that, that which is imperfect cannot produce perfection. Admitting this, it is nevertheless the duty of men individually, and of society, so to improve their condition, as that crime may be, if not totally eradicated, at least to such an extent diminished, that the intercourse between men may be elevated and based in reality, upon principle—that the sentiment called honor may be cultivated in its purity and that the virtues may be established as the basis of our acts and dealings with each other.

This brings us to a brief consideration of the method of education now in practice generally throughout the social organization; and this too in the midst of the boasted wisdom, and very extensive increase of knowledge, with which the middle of the 19th century has surrounded us. The impression entertained by the public generally, on the subject of education, appears to be that it consists of knowledge derived solely from books.—Patrick Henry tells us that we can only judge of the conduct of man, in the future, by what he has done in the past; so we can only properly understand the opinions of men on particular subjects, by their acts in relation to those subjects.—The prevailing practice, therefore, in the education of the pupil, is, to send him to as good a school as the country can produce; the best authors of books, and the best teachers are selected; and the fond parent fondly hopes that his son will take a position in the front rank in the army of learned men, who grace or curse the world; his unenlightened conscience is lulled to quietude by the exultant idea that he has thoroughly and faithfully discharged his duty; and in a ripe old age he goes down to slumber in the tomb, the truth for a moment never having dawned upon his mind, that he has thrown into being a spark, that may go out, or that may kindle, and burn, and destroy to infinity.

Webster in his unabridged Dictionary, defines the term Education thus:—"Education—The bringing up of a child, instruction, formation of manners. Education comprehends all the series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in future stations." How far the present method of educating youth, runs parallel with the above definition, it will be the object of these papers to show; and also to point out what further duties not designated by the above author, still remain incumbent on parents, guardians, and the bringers up of children. The practice of the world does not extend beyond the second proposition contained in the definition, viz: the "instruction" of children in the various branches of knowledge. The "formation of manners," and that "series of instruction and discipline intended to enlighten the understanding," receive from the great mass of mankind but little or no attention. Deeply absorbed in the great questions of gain and accumulation, most matters relative to the ultimate benefit of their offspring, are too trivial to receive their attention. Occupied as they are with the great idea of acquisition, the great fact ceases to be remembered, that they are hurrying onward to the grave, and that, that Union and those Institutions, and the liberty of which they are so proud, are rapidly passing over to another generation, of whose capability to perpetuate which, they have never for a moment thought.—These facts, I think may be traced to no settled determination to disregard duty, but rather to a misconception of what duty is. Because every man no doubt wishes his children well—he desires to see them properly established in life; and in many instances, his very labors to accumulate wealth, are intended for their especial benefit. But the operations of the social system, show a great defect somewhere; crime does not diminish in a ratio with the increase of civilization, selfishness is almost universal, benevolence is tardy, and ostensible labor though seemingly to be respected, is in reality sneered at, and despised, and honest poverty is subjected to the taunt and gibe, and con-

HEALTH OF GOV. BURT.

Hon. B. F. Farnous, Chief Justice of Nebraska, and family, accompanied by A. R. Gilmore, of Chicago, arrived at Bellevue on Wednesday, October 11th, in good health and spirits. The Judge is about forty years of age, prepossessing in his appearance, and has that degree of dignity, refinement, and sociability which will doubtless make him a popular judicial officer. The Judge expressed himself delighted with the country, and charmed with its prospects. Hon. T. B. Cummings, Secretary of the Territory, arrived on the 12th. The Secretary is quite young, apparently about thirty—is a shrewd, discerning man, and no doubt, eminently fitted for his station.

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The Governor was slowly recovering from his prostration until the 12th instant, when from improper annoyance from visitors, and perhaps unnecessary exposure of himself while in his enfeebled condition, his fever returned with an aspect sufficiently threatening to make it necessary to send for his physician.

We can assure the public that the Governor is comfortably situated at the Otoe and Omaha Mission, where every necessary attention to his comfort is secured.

The Associate Judges, the Attorney and Surveyor General, are looked for hourly.

Maj. Hepner is intending to start with the Otoe Chiefs in a few days, to select a place for their future residence.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

Though the rumors are contradictory respecting the arrival of the treaty, it cannot be denied that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands is an object ardently desired in some quarters, and that the act of annexation is nearly matured. On this subject the Albany Evening Journal, New York, speaks in a manner which leads to the conclusion that it possesses some reliable information respecting the terms of the contract. It says that the islands are to be at once admitted into the Union, not as a Territory, but as a State—with full State sovereign powers. In consideration of this surrender of their national sovereignty, the United States, besides agreeing to respect all existing charters, land titles, &c., are to pay some three or four hundred thousand dollars annually, as life annuities to such persons as the sovereign authorities shall designate. It is believed that the number who will be declared entitled to share in this annuity will not exceed thirty individuals, including the King, his two sons, and the members of the House of Nobles, all of whom are now rich, and constitute the great landholders of the kingdom. Their ages will average about forty years; and the sum to be paid to each will cease to be a debt upon the United States Government at their death. Besides the sovereignty of the islands, all the Government property—including buildings, claims upon foreign governments, &c.—will, it is understood, be transferred to the United States Government by this treaty. The value of these buildings alone is said to exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the claims upon the French and British Governments are said to be about five hundred thousand dollars more; making an aggregate of two millions of dollars.

These terms, although not extravagant, are sufficiently liberal. The islands would prove important acquisitions to the United States, commercially and politically. Our rapidly growing commerce in the Pacific require them as places of trade and shelter. Their products are exactly what our ships require; and in the event of a war with any commercial nation, their possession would be invaluable. Not will all the benefits of this acquisition, be upon our side. The islands themselves will at once feel the impulse of new life, and become, ultimately, as rich as they are now salubrious.—[Washington Globe.]

Burlington one of the Cities.

There is no question, says the St. Louis Intelligencer, that Burlington, Iowa, is destined to be one of the most important cities upon the Upper Mississippi. She has great natural advantages, and her people are improving them with a spirit and enterprise that will command success. Many eyes are turned toward Burlington as the seat of much future promise and wealth. The Burlington Telegraph of the 5th, has the cheering news that the iron is all contracted for to lay the remainder of the road between that city and Galesburg, Ill., and says that paper, "here is nothing save delay in the receipt of the rail, to prevent a connection with Chicago within sixty days."

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, which is to connect the Mississippi river at Burlington with the Missouri at the mouth of the Platte, will place Burlington on the "Highway of Nations."

Our readers are referred to an interesting report of the West Liberty Sunday School Society, published on our first page. If the young people, who were so successful in committing passages of Scripture to memory, are equally as successful in reducing them to practice, society has much to hope from them.

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