

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

AGENTS.

- V. B. Palmer, Tribune buildings, S. M. Pettigall, 119 Nassau street, W. H. McDonald 102 Nassau street, New York City. C. Pierce, E. W. Carr, Crane & Co., Philadelphia. W. S. Seymour, General Newspaper Agent, New York. Drs. McMahon & Williams, Council Bluffs, Iowa. A. D. Jones, P. M., Omaha City, Nebraska. Dr. M. H. Clark, Nebraska Center. H. D. Johnson, Esq., Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska. J. C. Mitchell & Co., Winter Quarters, Nebraska. P. M. Palmer, Louisa, Nebraska. Maj. H. P. Downs, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Lt. Garnet, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Laramie, Nebraska. Lt. Heath, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. C. M. Mount Tabor, Fremont Co., Iowa. Col. Thos. Farmer, McKinzie's Grove, Iowa. Uden & Copp, Burlington, Iowa. William Greene, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Post Master, Fort De Atone, Iowa. Augustus Hall, Esq., Keosauqua, Iowa. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa. Hon. Thomas Brown, Marysville, Ohio. J. H. Bennett Esq., Bellevue, Nebraska. Jesse West, Tabor, Iowa. H. P. Bennett, Glenwood, Iowa. B. Tischenek, St. Mary, Iowa. M. E. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill. Silas Titus, Syracuse, N. Y. John C. Reed, Comington, Mass. Eliel Barnard, Esq., Northampton, Mass.

NEWSPAPER PRESS IN BELLEVIEW!

The Palladium Office was the first Newspaper Establishment put in operation in Nebraska, and the present number, the first ever issued from the territory. The first Printers in our Office, and who have set up the present number, are natives of three different States, Ohio, Virginia and Massachusetts. Namely: Thos. Morton, Foreman, Columbus, Ohio; A. D. Long, Compositor, Virginia; Henry M. Reed, Apprentice, Massachusetts.

At the very time our Foreman had the press ready for operation, the following persons were—not by invitation—but provisionally present, to witness its first operation: Namely:

His Excellency, T. B. Cuming, Governor of Nebraska, and Mrs. T. B. Cuming.

Hon. F. Ferguson, Chief Justice of Nebraska, and Mrs. F. Ferguson.

Rev. William Hamilton, of the One and Omaha Mission, and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, do.

Major James M. Gtewood, of Mo. Bird B. Chapman, candidate for Congress from Nebraska Territory.

George W. Hollister, Esq., of Bellevue.

A. Vandergrift, Esq., of Mo. W. A. Griffin of Bellevue.

Arthur Ferguson, of Bellevue. Theodore S. Gilmore, Chicago, Ill. Miss Mary Hamilton and Miss Amanda Hamilton, of Bellevue.

The first proof-sheet was taken by his Excellency, Governor Cuming; which was taken from the press and read, by His Hon., Chief Justice Ferguson.

Thus quietly and unceremoniously, was the birth-time of Printing in Bellevue, Nebraska—thus, was the "NEBRASKA PALLADIUM" inaugurated into the Public Service. This event, although to some, may seem unimportant now, will form an epoch in history, which will be remembered ages after those present on this interesting occasion, are no more.

The Palladium is issued from Bellevue, a beautiful spot, amid the far off wilds of Nebraska—issued in the very wake of heathen darkness, and we might almost say, in its midst. We have taken joint possession with the aboriginal occupants of the soil. Our office is frequently visited by the dark children of the forest and prairie, whose curiosity prompts them to witness the operation of the—to them—incomprehensible art by which thought is symbolized, and repeated in ever-during forms on the printed page.

As the Indian disappears before the light of civilization, so may the darkness and error of the human mind flee before the light of the press in Nebraska.

Removal of Our Office.

We hope our readers will excuse the late appearance of this number. We have been removing our office from St. Mary, on which account, we have fallen short of the regular time for the issue of our paper, about three days—and for the same reason, we shall issue no paper until a week from Tuesday next.

THANKSGIVING IN NEBRASKA.

We were born and educated in New England, and we love her institutions, among which, is that of appointing an annual THANKSGIVING DAY. We hope this time-honored ordinance, will not be overlooked by the Governor of Nebraska. A Proclamation from the Governor, for a Day of Thanksgiving, we doubt not, would meet the warmest response from the people.

ST. MARY.

St. Mary, situated opposite Bellevue, is one of the prettiest and best town-sites on the Missouri river, and is being settled quite rapidly, by an intelligent and wealthy population. There is a good steamboat landing on both sides of the river at that place.

LOCATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The question concerning the location of the Capitol, seems to be the all-absorbing one that now pervades the minds of the politicians, and the people of Nebraska. The number of sites anxious to secure its location, are six—namely—Ft. Kearny, Plattsmouth, Bellevue, Omaha City, Florence and Ft. Calhoun. Each of these places has its friends and advocates, and more or less hope of success. The places occupying the most central position and having superior claims so far as position is concerned, are Bellevue and Omaha City. Between these places, more than any others, the contest for the location is strong and sharp—neither is expected to yield in the least to the other. Of the two, we think Bellevue has claims to the location, which far outweigh those of the rival, that has sprung up to seize the prize which nature designed for herself. Her claims to priority of settlement, and of being a more accessible point, we think cannot be disputed. In the next place, it cannot be disputed that its claims are superior, when the grandeur and beauty of the site itself is taken into account. We claim for Bellevue, the most central position—the most extensive and beautiful site—the best surrounding country—the best steamboat landing—the most abundant supply of wood, stone and other building materials.

We claim also, that the location of the Capitol at Bellevue, would be more satisfactory to the people, than either of the other points specified, and particularly Omaha City or Ft. Calhoun. A vote of the people, would give either of the remaining points the preference over the two last mentioned. Florence is a prettier site for the Capitol, and has a better landing than Omaha City, so has Plattsmouth and Ft. Kearney.

In addition to the advantages of Bellevue already enumerated, there is one, which, if it was not as favorably situated as it is in every other important point—would recommend it to the choice, (at least for the present,) of the Executive and the Legislature Assembly. The advantages referred to, are suitable accommodations for the Legislative Assembly that is to be convened, which are not to be found at other places, as well as prospective advantages, which others cannot claim. We are aware of the trying position in which the Governor is placed, but we hope he will prove himself competent to decide this question in such a manner, as to satisfy the just demands of the people of this Territory, and to earn himself a reputation for disinterestedness, which shall enroll his name high in the niche of honor, and shelter himself from the withering rebuke with which the people will visit him, if their interests are sacrificed to his own.

Fire in Glenwood.

The store of Messrs. Nuckolls & Co., Glenwood, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 14th instant. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have originated inside of the store. All of the Goods in the house, amounting to about seven thousand dollars, were a total loss. Mr. L. Nuckolls and two Clerks, who were sleeping in the house at the time, narrowly escaped with their lives, not even saving their clothes.

There was an insurance of \$4,000 upon the house and Goods, in the Home Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis.

We learn that our young friends, Messrs. Nuckolls & Co., will immediately erect a large and elegant store-house on the ruins.

We exceedingly regret the loss sustained by our enterprising friends, in the calamitous visitation with which they have been overtaken at this late season of the year, and hope those indebted to them, will come forward, with becoming cheerfulness, and pay them what is due. The fact that their books have been consumed, and that, in many instances at least, there is nothing to show the amount of indebtedness, so far from releasing from the obligation to pay what is due, is a most solemn reason why it should be honestly and promptly paid. "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Hon. John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Nebraska and Kansas, is now about to commence the survey of these Territories. It is to be commenced by running a base line on the 40th parallel—this being the dividing line between Nebraska and Kansas. After which a meridian line will be run through Nebraska and Kansas, from thirty to forty miles West of the Eastern boundary of these Territories. As soon as these lines are completed, the Eastern portion of the Territories are to be divided into townships and sections as soon as it can be done. No attention is to be paid to existing lines in Iowa and Missouri.

Bird B. Chapman.

We have enjoyed the favor of a visit from this gentleman, while on his return from South of the Platte, a few days ago. He is a highly social and intelligent gentleman, and withal, has a decidedly progressive character.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS COMPARED.

A great number of persons from all parts of the United States are either making the necessary arrangements to move with their families to the new Territories of Kansas or Nebraska, as soon in the spring as channels of trade in this direction shall be opened, and thousands more are anxiously considering the propriety of immigrating; but for want of some general and reliable information are not able to determine to which they had better direct their attention. Having traveled extensively in both, and taken great pains to decide this question for ourselves, we have concluded to offer, for the benefit of others, the result of our investigations.

In the first place, Nebraska is about six times as large as Kansas—containing about 600,000 square miles, or enough Territory for twelve first class States, and embracing within its limits all the elements of wealth included within the States between this and the Atlantic ocean, and between Virginia and Maine. Here in all conscience is

"Room enough for all,

"Room in the green wood if not in the hall."

The most desirable portion of the Territories is adjoining the States of Iowa and Missouri, and until that is filled with the whites, there will be no sufficient inducement to carry settlements far into the interior. In Nebraska, the Indian title has been extinguished from the mouth of the Big Sioux river down to the South line, and about one hundred miles to the West. Within this district there will be but one small Indian reservation, and that one near the North line; so that the settler may secure locations along the line of Iowa and Missouri, and be perfectly secure from theft and plunder by those poor unfortunate beings. Not so in Kansas.

The best part of that Territory is that along the Missouri river, below Fort Leavenworth, the lower valley of the Kansas river and along the State line of Missouri, down to the Osage river. That part of the district between Fort Leavenworth and the Kansas river is reserved, by treaty for the use of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians, but notwithstanding this, about one thousand squatters have located upon it, and express a determination to maintain their claims at all hazards. This is in violation of treaty stipulations and must bring them into collision with the Government of the United States, and must bring trouble, loss and "confusion worse confounded." Between the Kansas and the Osage rivers, the Shawnees and a half dozen other tribes, have made their reservations adjoining the State of Missouri, and extending from river to river. From this, it will be seen that any settlement in this quarter, must be made between the border Indians and the wild Indians of the plains, and will be subject to a thousand troubles that a civilized man never dreamed of, except those that have experience in the affairs of Indians, or the seven plagues of Egypt. What remains of Kansas is dotted with the reservations of the Iowas, Kickapoos, Pawatomies, Otoes, Missourias, &c. &c. These are poor and unprofitable neighbors for the industrious and honest American pioneer; and we conclude is sufficient to influence his course when he starts upon his journey to a new country.

[For the Palladium.]

LOCATION OF THE CAPITOL.

MR. EDITOR:—For the last twenty years I have been an observer of movements of the people of various locations upon questions involving their vital interests, and I have never yet known a whole community to join in calling upon their agents for information upon such a question, but what they either brought it forth, or made those who withheld it fear the force of their sovereign will.

In my late trip to the different parts of this Territory I have seen the people at public gatherings, and I find that every man, woman and child anxiously inquiring "where will the first Legislative Assembly meet?" "where is the Capitol to be located?" "Is it to be at Omaha, Bellevue, Plattsmouth, or Nebraska City?" All want to know where it is to go, and they want to know now. Large amounts of money are now being expended at these various locations in anticipation of the Capitol. All but one, are doomed to disappointment, and to the loss of considerable sums of money.

Is it right to keep a whole community in such a state of suspense, and thus wasting their time and money? All would greatly prefer knowing now, so that they might save their money, even if they should be compelled to reap a disappointment.

"A word to the wise is sufficient;" and I hope by the next issue of the "Palladium," that His Excellency will give the people light. Yours, &c.

A SQUATTER.

The Omaha Selection.

Maj. Heppner and the Omaha Chiefs have returned from the Iowa river country, wither they had been to seek a location for the Omahas. Finding the country in that region too poor even for Indians to live in; choice was finally made of a location at "Black-Bird Hills," at which place they will be removed next spring. The Omahas are now on their fall hunt.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

We take the following extract from an article in the Cleveland Plaindealer, of the 2d inst. It takes a liberal, and we think a correct view of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and we think every enlightened citizen of the United States, will heartily commend the course of the Executive, in reducing to practice, this fundamental principle of progressive democracy.

The present position of this territory, in which it has been provisionally placed by the lamented death of the late Governor Burt, presents another opportunity for a similar exhibition of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The approaching election for members of the Legislature, and a delegate to Congress, will afford the people of this territory, a good opportunity for an expression of their wishes upon the question: "WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA?"

So far as we can learn, we are not far behind, what Oregon was at that time, and the probability is, we shall soon exceed her in power and influence. We can see no reason, why our wishes should not be regarded, if made known at Washington, as was the case then.

The war that has been waged against the friends of the bill, for the organization of the territory, has spent its force against his principle, and the Executive, standing upon the constitution of the country, has nobly sustained it, and no doubt, will do so in this case, and thereby, add another evidence of his devotion to liberty and the Constitution.

We do not know who would be the people's choice, but we do know that two or three thousand voices from Nebraska, speaking for any high-toned Democrat, will secure his appointment.

We are not aware that petitions have been circulated by the people—they may have been circulated by a party—but the people's voice is yet to be heard, and we hope the people's man will be appointed.

"WHO'LL BE KING BUT CHARLES?"—Who'll be Governor of Nebraska? This question is now pending among the people of the West and the before the Councils of the Nation. It will no doubt soon be answered by telegraph from Washington, and wisely too we hope. The late example set by the President in the recent appointments in Oregon gives us hope that "Squatter Sovereignty" will continue to be as fully practised by the Administration as it has been faithfully preached by its friends.

On the resignation of Gov. Lane, of Oregon, numerous applications were made by friends of the most distinguished men in the States to fill the vacancy. But the President and Cabinet thought it proper to wait and see who the people of Oregon wanted to administer their Government. Although they had the power, they did not wish to exercise it in sending a stranger from abroad to rule over the people of said Territory, contrary to their wishes, and they did not. The people petitioned and their entire appointments were made from citizens of the Territory. That was right. That was letting the people rule. That is "Squatter Sovereignty."

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

It will be seen by the following letter from R. B. Lockwood, P. M. at Quincy, Adams county, Iowa, that the mail route we noticed sometime since, leading from Pisgah to Glenwood, is now in operation. Friend Lockwood is in an error respecting its termination, which is at Glenwood, and not at the mouth of the Platte, its termination should be either at the mouth of the Platte or St. Mary, four miles above. This route will be a great accommodation to the people on the Missouri river, and the counties through which it passes. Our subscribers living in these counties will now receive their papers several days earlier than formerly. A good road needs to be made, and then there will be no excuse, for your not being regularly served with the mail.

QUINCY, Adams Co., Iowa, Nov. 31. MR. EDITOR:—I congratulate you upon the receipt of the first through mail from Burlington to the mouth of the Platte.—Mr. Riggs, contractor on the connecting route from Pisgah to Glenwood, informs me that he is making arrangements to put a hack on the route at an early day, thus making a continuous stage route from Burlington, on the Mississippi, via Chariton, Osceola, Quincy, Mt. Vernon (of Montgomery county,) Glenwood to the mouth of the Platte.

Respectfully yours,

R. B. LOCKWOOD.

A. R. Gilmore, Esq., of Chicago; J. S. Morton, Assistant Editor of the Detroit Free Press, and lady; Dr. E. N. Uppjohn, of Michigan, arrived at Bellevue on the 13th inst.

The latest accounts from Sebastopol state that it had not surrendered. The batteries were ready on the 15th ultimo, the fire opened on the 17th from land and sea. Lord Raglan and General Canrobert formally summoned the city to surrender, and required the women and children, and the sick to be sent away, and flags hoisted upon the hospitals.

Arrison, the man accused of sending an infernal machine to Allison and wife, of Cincinnati, last summer, by which both were killed, has been arrested at Muscatine, Iowa.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A paper with the above title, has just made its appearance, from the press of the Messrs. Fowler & Wells, of New York. It is designed to illustrate life in all its aspects, from childhood to the grave. The Fowlers make thorough work of what they do, and they have an ample field before them, in the work which they have undertaken. Innumerable reforms are needed in some departments of human life, and they are the men to bring them forward. The paper is of large size, and of superior mechanized appearance. Price \$2 in advance. I. H. Bennett, Agent.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND WATER CURE JOURNALS.—The November Nos. of these excellent works, have been received.—The friends of these sciences, will find these works indispensable. Published by Fowler & Wells, N. Y. Price \$1 each.

DAILY MORNING HERALD.—St. Louis, Mo., by Ferguson & Faucett: This is a small sprightly daily, for which we are much obliged to the enterprising firm, by whom it is sent forth. Subscription to the Sunday Morning Weekly, \$2 per annum, in advance. Daily \$5.

GODBY'S LADY BOOK.—This elegantly illustrated monthly periodical for November, is received. This No. contains 100 pages, and 12 full page plates. We can sincerely recommend this work, to every lover of literary and moral excellence. It has been published nearly 25 years, and is a standard work among the female literati of the United States. Our readers can judge of the popularity of this work, by the amount published, which in weight, is something over seven tons of printed matter monthly. The Book can be had, by addressing L. A. Godby, No. 113, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.—Single copy \$3, 2 copies \$5.

We are agent for the above work, and will furnish subscribers, one copy of the Lady's Book and a copy of the Palladium, for \$4 a year, payable in advance.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This is one of the most valuable works that a student of art and nature can procure, and should be extensively patronized by the friends of art and science. Published at 128, Fulton St., New York, by Munn & Co., at \$2 a year.

WESTERN JOURNAL AND CIVILIAN.—This work is devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvements, Commerce, Public Policy and Polite Literature. It is a work of which Western men may well be proud. Although there may be a diversity of opinions respecting its doctrines, no one can fail to derive profit from its perusal.

TARVER & COBBS, Editors and Proprietors, No. 73, Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Terms \$3 per annum.

GOSPEL BANNER.—We have received a few Nos. of the Banner, and are highly pleased with its contents. They breathe the spirit of the Gospel, and although published as a sectarian paper; we believe it sufficiently tolerant, to make it acceptable to a large class of liberal and enlightened Christians. The paper is of a large size, published bi-weekly, at \$1 per annum. Published by Frazer & Kennedy, corner of Third and Market St., St. Louis, Mo. J. D. Fulton, Editor.

JEFFERSON INQUIRER.—This paper comes out in a beautiful new dress, and in an enlarged form. It is an able paper, and persons wishing a paper from the Capitol of Missouri, could not do better, than to take the "Inquirer." The price has been raised, from \$1 to \$2 per annum. Published at Jefferson City, Mo., by James Lusk, Editor and Proprietor.

KANSAS HERALD.—This is a large and beautiful sheet, published at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory, by G. W. Brown & Co., at \$2 per annum. It is edited with great ability, and devoted to the cause of freedom in Kansas.

GIFT OF WILD GAME.

We have just had an excellent feast upon a Fat Goose, sent us, by our old friend, the head Chief of the Omaha Nation. It was a noble specimen of its kind, and sufficient to afford a good meal for a large number of persons, among whom, was our honored Chief Justice, and other dignitaries of Nebraska.

We are also indebted to our old pioneer friend, Dr. M. H. Clarke, for a fine side of Venison. It has afforded us many a rich feast. Our skill in cooking, is not the greatest we know of, and the gift, valuable as it was, would have been doubly so, if a good cook had been sent along with it.

A Know-Nothing member has been expelled, because he was seen sipping an Irish whisky punch with a German silver spoon.

ELECTION NEWS.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE "DEMOCRAT." New York, Nov. 9. Returns, thus far, Seymour, 76,000; Clarke, 44,000; Ullman, 60,000; Bronson, 18,000. The returns for Lieutenant Governor are meagre, but between Ludlow, (soft) and Scroggs, (Know-Nothing.) For Mayor, Wood, 16,176; Barker, 15,848; Hunt, 12,806; Herrick, 4,785.

Chicago, Nov. 9. The Congressional returns show the election of Washburn, Norton, Williams, Knox, and Yates, Whigs; Woodworth, Republican and Know-Nothing, and Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat.

New Jersey is reported gone Whig. The Republicans claim Michigan. In our next issue we will give the result in the above States.

[For the Palladium.] COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nov. 9, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen a copy of your interesting paper, I am desirous of having my name on your list of subscribers.

There is nothing that will make your paper so popular and interesting as the domestic character of its contents. What all your readers want is Territorial news, anything that relates to the country West of the Missouri.

Please send your paper to, HORACE EVERETT, Gainesville, Ala.

We have constantly aimed to make the Palladium domestic in its character—to have it as much as it laid in our power, made up of matter calculated to make the country known and appreciated, at home and abroad. We have endeavored to present its advantages and its disadvantages before our readers in their true colors.—As further explorations take place and new discoveries appear, we intend to spread the results before the world, so far as we believe they will be beneficial to mankind. We hope as the resources of the country are developed the means will be afforded for the publication of a paper adapted to the social, intellectual and moral wants of the age, and the community in which it is circulated.

A very interesting collection of minerals and fossils of Nebraska may be seen at the room adjoining the Palladium Office. Most of which were collected and arranged by G. W. Hollister. He will continue to add thereto and is desirous to receive from the citizens of the Territory any minerals, or fossils that may be found, which he will label and arrange as the nucleus of a territorial museum.

THERE has been a tremendous smash up of the private bankers in Cincinnati. Among the failures we notice, P. B. Manchester, Dr. Smeads's bank, T. G. Goodman, M'Mulan & Co., Morton & Ellis, the latter house was regarded as the most substantial bank in Ohio.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of Railroad in the United States on the 1st of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 731 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

A certain Secretary of State being asked why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."

We republish the proceeding of the Bellevue meeting, the last resolution being omitted in our previous issue.

BELLEVIEW CLAIM MEETING. At the regular meeting of the Bellevue Settlers' Club, held at Bellevue on Saturday, October 28th, 1854.

On motion: Resolved, That the Limits of this Association extend to the Platte river on the South; the Missouri on the East; North to the South line of the Omaha City District, as heretofore defined by themselves; running West fifteen miles from the Missouri river and thence South to the Platte river.

Resolved, That Stephen Decatur, Samuel Alice and William Gilmour, be, and are hereby, appointed a Committee to Locate our Northern Limits.

Resolved, That all Claimants shall Register their Claims within thirty days from this date; and, all Claims hereafter made within thirty days from the time of making—and in case of failure, said Claims shall be deemed Vacant, and liable to be taken by any person entitled to hold a Claim.

Resolved, That a special meeting of this Society be held at Bellevue on Saturday November 11, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Resolved, That this Association will protect the widow Thompson in the Claim made by her deceased husband. Provided, she complies with the rules of this Association.

Resolved, That this society will protect the widow Hull in the Claim made by her husband, lately deceased; provided, she complies with the rules of the society.

We are authorized to announce Hadly D. Johnson, Esq., of Omaha, as a democratic candidate for delegate to Congress. Mr. Johnson is one of the pioneers, and is well known to the people of Nebraska.

Vertical handwritten text on the left margin, possibly a date or name.