

AGENTS.

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- W. S. Seymour, General Newspaper Agent, St. Louis.
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- A. D. Jones, P. M., Omaha City, Nebraska.
- Dr. M. H. Clark, Nebraska Courier.
- H. D. Johnson, Esq., Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska.
- J. C. Mitchell & Co., Winter Quarters, Nebraska.
- F. M. Parsons, Leavenworth, Nebraska.
- Mr. H. P. Doran, Nebraska City, Nebraska.
- Mr. Garnet, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Laramie, Nebraska.
- Mr. Hest, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska.
- C. M. Mount Labor, Fremont Co., Iowa.
- Col. W. Farmer, McClellan's Grove, Iowa.
- John & Copp, Burlington, Iowa.
- William Greene, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Post Master, Fort De Moune, Iowa.
- Augustus Hall, Esq., Keosauqua, Iowa.
- Hon. A. C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa.
- Hon. Thomas Hiram, Marysville, Ohio.
- I. H. Bennett Esq., Bellevue, Nebraska.
- Jesse West, Tabor, Iowa.
- H. P. Bennett, Glenwood, Iowa.
- B. Teschuck, St. Mary, Iowa.
- M. E. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill.
- Silas Tilton, Syracuse, N. Y.
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COLLECTION OF FOSSILS AND MINERALS.

We mentioned in our last number, that a small, but interesting collection of the minerals and petrifications of this territory, had been made, and were being arranged in the room adjoining the Printing Office of the Palladium. Also, that the intention was, that it should form the nucleus of a Territorial Museum. The importance of such a movement, is so obvious, that every intelligent man will readily see its bearing on the future prosperity of the territory, and therefore, we will only briefly suggest a few of the benefits arising from it, and point out some of the best means for increasing it.

No one can visit the magnificent collections in Natural History, in the Museums of Boston, in the State Geological Rooms at Albany, New York; in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and in other places, except with feelings of the deepest interest and great profit. Yet, all these collections were formed at a very early day, from small beginnings, and through the industry and enterprises of a few individuals. At first, a few minerals from the States in which they are located, were brought together; then came State appropriations for more complete collections, which were also added, and now they contain not only a representation in miniature as it were, of the resources of each State, but thousands of valuable minerals, &c., from all the countries of the globe.

These institutions, are now considered, as they should be, the very brightest ornaments of our country. A beginning has also been made in Nebraska, and by a little well directed effort, this may be steadily increased, until we shall have a collection, which will fairly represent the economical resources of the territory, as well as those of a more purely scientific nature. We contend, that nothing will more strongly conduce to the rapid settlement of the country, than such a movement. This should be no sectional matter, but one, that should, to a greater or less extent, interest all, and wherever the Capitol shall be permanently located, there the museum should be located also.

In examining claims, in surveying and cultivating them, many, and various kinds of minerals, and of great interest, will be found, which should be carefully preserved, and their locality remembered. In quarrying the numerous beds of limestone, in which Nebraska is very rich, thousands of beautiful shells will be found, fragments of fishes, such as jaws, teeth, &c. These will be of much value, and should be carefully preserved, and wrapped in paper, to prevent rubbing. In investigations for coal, many coal-plants will be found in the shell above the coal. Beautiful impressions of Ferns, as perfect as if pressed within the leaves of a lady's herbarium calametes. Sigillaria and its roots, &c., specimens of the various kinds of useful minerals that may be found, as coal, iron, lead, copper, &c., should be labeled and sent to the collection, so that visitors to this country, may have an opportunity to judge of the mineral wealth of the Territory. The beautiful valley of the Platte, will yet be found, to be exceedingly rich in mineral resources; extensive leads of both bituminous and cannel coal, will be found, as well as iron, lead and copper.

There is another point, to which we wish particularly to call your attention, and that is, the careful preservation of all mammalian fossils that may be found. They may never be of any immediate pecuniary gain to any one, but will be of vast importance, should the Natural History of the Territory be fully developed. From the mouth of the Osage, to the extreme Northern boundary of Nebraska, these bones are found to a greater or less extent, and of the highest interest. Vertebra, jaws and teeth, are found in the greatest perfection, and in some portions, very abundantly.—Along the Platte, and South of that river,

the bones of the Mastodon have already been discovered, and many others may be found, commonly on the beds of streams. Along the banks and beds of all streams, rich treasures of fossil bones may be looked for; also, in all caves, pen-bogs, alluvial soil, mortar-pits, fissures in rocks, &c.—The wonderful region of the Mouzois-terres, rivals even the celebrated Paris basin in the beauty, variety and abundance of its vertebrate fossils, and the unknown region of the Black Hills, will furnish many things rare and valuable. We hope the attention of all settlers, will be turned to the preservation of these objects, as they may have opportunity and their value to a State University, whenever it may be established, will be readily seen.

COUNCIL BLUFFS BUGLE.

The Bugle is certainly a very noisy affair—disagreeable to be sure, but not very much to be feared, its editor being one of the most obliging gentlemen we know of. Its capacity to do harm is exceedingly small in comparison with what might be expected if we were to judge by the amount of noise and smoke emitted in its operations, while in the act of defending its friends, and meeting out retribution to its foes. We are treated to the following sharp tone for having "menaced" the Governor.

"THE NEBRASKA PALLADIUM (BELLEVUE).—Seems to think that Nebraska Governors are made of such poor stuff that they can be coerced, or intimidated by its miserable menaces. But we are of opinion he is made of sterner material.

"If the Capitol shall be placed at Bellevue, we think that a very poor sprig of the lands and honors should be awarded to our zealous, jealous and fearful neighbor."

The Bugle has very prudently omitted to quote the "menaces" which we are said to have made. If the article referred to had been quoted, every sensible reader the Bugle happens to have, would have seen that the Governor was not in any manner threatened in our columns. We spoke of a consequence that would follow if a certain course of conduct was pursued. Was that a menace?

The Bugle's opinion is, that if the Capitol should be located at Bellevue, nothing more than "A very poor sprig of the lands and honors" should be awarded us. We are unable to understand the extent either of the honor or profit to which we shall be entitled, even if we were so fortunate as to get such as the Editor of the Bugle thinks should be given us.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We have heard of some twelve or fifteen different candidates for the office of delegate to Congress from Nebraska.—And the appearances are, that there will be no lack of candidates, either for this office, or for the Territorial Legislature. There seems to be a manifest willingness on the part of politicians, to serve the people in matters of legislation, if nothing else. Some of these men, have been perambulating the Territory, from one end to the other,—seeking to enlist the favor of the "Dear People, whose votes are needed, in order to invest them with the honors and privileges of office. Some make one appeal, and some another.—One appeals to the people to support him, on the ground of obligation—claims to have made sacrifices for the Territory, which make it obligatory on the part of the people, to sustain him. Some claim to have been pioneer settlers, and to have a closer identity with the people, and a better knowledge of their interests, than others, and of course, more capacity to serve them. Some rely on the strength of some particular point, and the power and influence of their friends. Others expect success, on the ground of personal popularity, and again, others on the ground of being a party favorite; by which, they are highly recommended through its political friends.

Some ask for the peoples' vote, because they are working men, and have the interest of the laborer at heart. Some, because they belong to one place, and some, because they belong to another—and some, because they recognize no particular points, and have no private interest to promote.

Several of these gentlemen, would do credit to the Territory, and faithfully represent its interests. If the people have the wisdom to select the right one, and commit their interests to his charge, their duty will be done.

PREACHING AT THE OTTO AND OMAHA MISSION.

There will be Preaching at the Mission, every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Nebraska, dividing the Territory into six districts, and ordering an election to be held in each, for the choice of Representatives and Commissioners to the Territorial Legislature, and a delegate to Congress—on Thursday, the 12th day of December next.

THANKSGIVING.

His Excellency, the Chief Magistrate of this Territory, has, in accordance with the custom of our Puritan ancestors, issued a proclamation to the people of Nebraska, recommending them to set apart Thursday next (Nov. 30th.) to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to the Great Being, to whom, we are indebted for the mercies we have, and dependent for those we are striving to gain.

Although we have, as in all new countries, comparatively little to be thankful for, we have sufficient to inspire our gratitude and praise.

We have reason to be thankful, that the Governor has thus publicly acknowledged the Supreme Ruler, and recommended a day of thanksgiving to be observed by the people of this Territory, on the very threshold of their territorial existence. We hope this ordinance will be respected, and perpetuated from year to year, to the latest posterity.

A public meeting will be held at the Mission, on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton. The public are invited to attend.

ROCK BOTTOM.

Another contemporary, with the above title, has made its appearance on our table. It is published at Florence, Nebraska, a very pretty town-site on the Missouri river, about sixteen miles above Bellevue, by W. C. JAMES, Editor and Proprietor. It claims to belong to a locality good enough of itself, to make it *The City of Nebraska*, without the Capitol or its influence. Like the wise man of old, it arrogates to itself, the claim of being established upon a rock, against which, the vehemency of the floods may rage in vain. We hope it may never be shaken, and that it may go forth, to make glad, many a cheerful cabin. We make the following extract, from an article, disclaiming the desire and power to obtain the Capitol:

"We do not need the Capitol—we are perfectly willing it should go to some other point, less favored by nature, than ourselves. Yet, we are opposed to its going to a place, which has no natural advantages whatever, but depends altogether upon political resources. Such a place is Omaha City—gotten up by a set of politicians, for the express purpose of making it the Capitol. When it was first surveyed, they laid their Capitol square off, and the first thing they done, was to contract for building the State House, and a large Hotel, to accommodate the members of the Legislature, &c.—neither of which buildings, are any where near finished, nor wot be this winter, their exertions to the contrary, notwithstanding.—They have published to the world, in the Argyle, that there was to be the Capitol. They have boasted to every one, of their political influence over the territorial officers, asserting, that it was such, as to insure them the seat of Government, whether or no—giving all other points to understand, that they would not be noticed or taken into consideration at all, in that matter. That they thought themselves possessed of such influence, we have no doubt; but we do very much doubt the reality of it.—We are satisfied that they had no such influence over Gov. Hunt, nor do we believe they have over his Excellency, Gov. Cuming. Had Gov. Hunt lived, we have no doubt, but that Bellevue would have been the seat of government, and we have little doubt now, but that Gov. Cuming will make that point his official headquarters. By doing so, he will at least give general satisfaction. Bellevue is a desirable point—it has good natural advantages, occupies a central position, regards the population of the Territory, and his buildings sufficient to accommodate the Territorial Officers, Members of the Legislature, &c., conveniently and comfortably."

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.—New subscribers are continually being added to our list, and we doubt not each one of our friends has sufficient influence with their neighbors to procure at least, one more.

We are thankful that we have so many friends, and if they feel disposed to confer a favor upon us, that will entitle them to our gratitude, the most acceptable way in which it could be done, would be for each one to procure an additional subscriber and forward his name accompanied by the cash. Who will bring us under lasting obligation by making us a new year's gift of new subscribers?

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

This pleasantly situated and commodious house, has been refitted and arranged, so as to accommodate a large number of guests. We can recommend our citizens, as well as the public abroad, to this house. We feel assured, that if they give Messrs. Russell and Dustin a call, they will be well treated, and have good justice done to their houses and property. It is a rule that we have never known to fail, that where there is liberality enough in a landlord to do justice to the printer, he will do the like by others. See advertisement.

What has become of the Pacific House?

The Omaha Arrow is suspended for the present.

"Every one his own physician." See advertisement in another column.

The election in Kansas comes off on the 29th inst., (to-day.)

Or seven members of Congress elected from Illinois, five are Anti-Nebraskas.

NEBRASKA CITY NEWS.

This is a new paper just issued from Nebraska City, thirty-five miles South of Bellevue. It is the second in the calendar of Nebraska newspapers.

It opens with a well written introduction, wherein its course is pretty clearly indicated. It is to be democratic in politics—to be its own judge of what is right and wrong in politics as well as things in general.

We hope it will take an elevated stand in politics and morals, and be an able champion of every scheme that is calculated to upbuild the institutions upon which the social, political and moral welfare of the community depend.

The enterprising citizens of Nebraska City and the proprietors of the News in particular, are deserving of great credit for the appearance of this paper at so early a day. But we happen to be some days in advance of our enterprising friends in the issue of the Palladium.

FIRE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Below we publish an account of the recent fire at that place.

We regret the misfortune of our old friends, who are again called to suffer heavy losses, and great inconvenience in their mercantile operations in consequence of the firey deluge by which their property has been swept away. We think after a few more fires, the people of Council Bluffs will become awakened to a sense of the importance of providing suitable fire engines for such occasions.

[From the Bugle, Nov. 22.]

A Great Fire.

Two hours ago the alarm of fire was given; we hastened to the spot, and found the fire far progressing, and too far to be extinguished, which originated, as near as could be ascertained, over Martin's Saloon. Near a thousand men was soon upon the ground, and very many labored with praiseworthy exertion to save the merchandise. The store of Messrs. Stutsman & Co., were so far enveloped in flames, that but a small portion of its contents were saved, except his books and money, and valuable papers. Messrs. Toole & Jackson, and Pegrum & Co., were more fortunate, and saved the greatest portion of their goods. Five new business houses were destroyed. Upon a hasty calculation, we should judge the loss would be in the region of \$50,000. Stutsman was the most unfortunate, but takes it like a philosopher. The whole spot in will be in a blaze, and goods and valuables are promiscuously strewed over the streets, alleys, vacant places, and are even piled in the creek.

JOSEPH DYSON.

This gentleman made a brief call at our office, a few evenings since. He is a plain, unsophisticated pioneer, and one of the foremost, in making a public announcement of himself, as the people's candidate for delegate to Congress, from Nebraska. Mr. Dyson makes no pretension to learning and eloquence, and does not rely upon their aid, to gain a seat among the honorable and great in Washington. He claims to be one of the people, and to be a fitting representative of their true interests.—The following is his motto:

"America, the Constitution, the Union, Liberty, Squatter Sovereignty, and Pre-Emption Right extended indefinitely."

[For the Palladium.]

KINGSVILLE, O., Nov. 30, 1854.

Mr. EDITOR.—After a long and tedious journey, I have arrived safely at Kingsville, Ohio, and am among old and dear friends once more. As I am a bachelor, I must acknowledge, that it was exceedingly pleasant to meet some of these Buckeye maiden ladies. Another fact worthy of notice, is, that they are already and anxiously, to emigrate to, and into the state of matrimony. Hurra! for that State, and Iowa. We are all westward bound, ho! Destination, Mills Co., Iowa. A serious drawback to western Iowa, may be referred to the fact, that that place being so very flatteringly, (and equally as fictitiously,) represented by the Bugle, which statements excite an interest, and are relied on, by many in the eastern States. They leave their homes, with their ideas elevated through the influence of that unscrupulous little Mormon sheet; they arrive at Kanesville, are at once so disappointed, that they look no further, but return to their homes in the East, with a very unfavorable opinion of south-western Iowa in general.

The former of the above was my experience, but I concluded that Kanesville was not all of western Iowa, after examining, I found that I had come to correct conclusions. I found a beautiful country, as well as very excellent society in Mills county; of which I consider myself a resident, and to which, I shall return as soon as I shall have closed my business in this place.

In conclusion, for the especial benefit of the Kanesvillers, I will say, that they are the most notorious people for big talk and little doing, that I have met with in my tour of about five thousand miles through the western States. M.

Who is Governor of New York?

The vote is so close between Seymour and Clarke, that the official alone will decide which is the fortunate one.

[For the Palladium.] ORIGINAL PAPERS ON EDUCATION.

No. III.

Mr. ENRON.—The mind is defined to be that power, or faculty in man, which "Thinks and wills, remembers and reasons," and the senses are the media through which a knowledge of external objects, or of what is passing without, is conveyed to the brain, and a consciousness, of what is transpiring within the limit of the senses, is then said to begin. When subjects are thus presented to the mind's contemplation, the faculty of thought is supposed to be exercised upon them. And the mental examination and comparison to which they are afterwards subjected, is in general, understood to be the operation of the reason upon them. Thus, thought makes known to the mind, the agreement or disagreement between certain propositions. Reason deduces the conclusion, or consequence, that is to be drawn from them, and the judgment finally decides upon the propriety of acting on the propositions so advanced. It is with regret admitted, that the passions contribute materially, to the operations of judgment, or to the determination of the will, and its minds not properly balanced, greatly facilitate action in conflict with the principles of morality. Now, there are certain propositions which men and society have sanctioned and established as right; the truth of which propositions, is believed to be co-extensive with the existence and duration of all created matter. And human conduct should run parallel to these great propositions, that is, to such of them as are inherently intuitively and self-evidently right, because man cannot create right, any more than he can destroy it.—And the agreement of any combination of men, however large, can, and of right ought to be, of none effect whatever, unless in accordance with the immutable and eternal truths, upon which justice and constitutional law and government should repose. While these propositions are admitted by society as right, all conduct the reverse, or in conflict with them, is considered wrong. Thus, that all men are entitled to life, carries with it the idea, that whoever, under certain circumstances, puts a human being to death, is guilty of murder. That every man is entitled to all that he has justly acquired, is connected with that other idea, that whosoever appropriates the property of another, is guilty of theft. These, and many others, are the grosser acts, of which only, the law can take notice; but there are many things equally wrong; that are not subject of legal punishment. Thus, it is right to speak the truth, and wrong to lie. It is right to be industrious, and wrong to be idle.—There are numerous other things, equally right to do, and equally wrong if left undone; and which, though not within the reach of law, nevertheless prepare, and hurry on the mind to other acts, with which are connected punishment and degradation. To teach, with accuracy, the distinctions between right and wrong, falls legitimately within the province of the parent, if he is not to do it, who else is? Who else can? The school-teacher cannot do it, because his teachings lie in a different sphere; the expounder of theological love, cannot do it, for he is speaking in fact and in manner, to men and women, and not in general to children, and these are the only classes of men, whose business is in any way connected with the reformation of society. There are none then, so well situated, to impart the requisite instruction, as the parent. They and the children are constantly together, and the parent should be satisfied, that the distinctions between right and wrong, between truth and error, are understood and appreciated by the children. A proper direction to the passions, should also receive attention, as this is the most fruitful source of evil, both in children and among men, too much care cannot be bestowed in giving them a suitable direction, and to their restriction within appropriate limits. It has already been hinted, that the passions exercise no small influence in the determination of the will. Against this, the parent should unceasingly guard; he should constantly cultivate that strength of mind, and solidity of judgment, that will enable his children to relinquish an object, how pleasing soever to the eye, taste, or any of the senses, rather than violate a principle of duty, or of right. It is not insisted, that the parent can make his child, ren perfect, and it is admitted that the entrance into the mind of a proposition to do evil, cannot be prevented by either. But, inasmuch as the bare detention by the mind, of an idea, of the immorality of which, the judgment is convinced, is perhaps, the beginning of wrong, and as the subsequent mental reasoning upon the chances of escape or detection, if that idea perfect itself in action, is criminal, every effort should be made by the parent, so to subdue the passions and develop the judgment, as that the mind may reject, repudiate, and repel such idea or proposition, the moment its criminality is made apparent. Perhaps, in no part of the education of the young, will the good sense and correct thought of the parent be more

requisite, than in establishing the mete and bounds to the operations of the passions. Their moderate qualification seems necessary, the difficulty lies in assigning a limit. Yet, it is believed, that if taken in time, their course, like that of the mountain rivulet, may be marked out, directed, and controlled, but, should they perfect themselves into settled and pernicious habits; their course, like that of the mighty river, is beyond the power of man, and unchangeable.

If the teachings, contained in these papers, together with such other substantial instruction as may have been omitted, have been judiciously commensured, the great foundation upon which to build an education, has been laid, and the child is in a condition to attend school. In relation to the present method of school-teaching, there is nothing particular to be offered, except, that the services of capable persons should be obtained; of persons knowing how, and disposed to second the efforts of the parent. The labors of this class of men, are of necessity, secondary, as they are obliged to take the scholar as they find him, and can not justly be held responsible for his omission and neglect of duty. Sapping then, that capable and proper teachers have been selected among other things, which the right thinking parent will have taught his children, is the economy of time, and a prompt and diligent application in the prosecution of his studies. It is to such students, as they advance to manhood, that the great arcana of nature opens up its wonderful and mysterious stores of knowledge. To the right investigations of such, only she, reveals the nobleness of man, and the multifarious vastness of all created matter. Philosophy, in all its forms, and the connexions and dependence existing throughout the great fabric of the Universe, are examined and digested; and a man so educated, goes forth upon the world, fitted to occupy the field or the forum; capable of leading, as well as being led; and of filling the position of a superior, as well as that of a subordinate.—For such a man, adversity, or even death, has no terrors; but, should calamity overtake him, it is met and sustained with the fortitude and resignation, that would do honor to a martyr.

I need hardly add, in conclusion, that the parent of such a child, has faithfully performed his duty, and he may meet the common conquerer of mortality, so far as a proper discharge of the obligations toward his children is concerned, with the consciousness of "a life well spent in the service of his Master." J. F. M.

By the Acting Governor of Nebraska.

A PROCLAMATION.

A time honored and Republican custom, sanctified by Christian observance, has set apart one day in each year, for the expression of Thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, by whose kind Providence our beloved country has been so bountifully blessed and singularly protected.

The inhabitants of the vast Territory, so lately added to the Republic, may well unite, with their fellow countrymen, in Thanksgiving to the Almighty God, for the continued existence and progress of the Federal Union; for the blessings of Peace, in a period of devastating war; for preservation from pestilence and famine; for the spread of Christianity and Education; for the accession of an immense and priceless domain; for the steady advance of free principles, and the success and supremacy of Self-Government.

Deeply convinced that our humble acknowledgments, as individuals, and as a people, are due at all times, to our Beneficent Creator, upon whose favor all are dependent, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens.

I, THOMAS B. CUMING, Governor of Nebraska, do hereby designate **THURSDAY, the 29th of November**, as a day of Thanksgiving; and recommend that, on that day, the people of this Territory unite in homage to Almighty God, for his past mercies and blessings, and beseech him, for a continuance of his protecting favor.

Given under my hand, at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, this Eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Territory First.
THOS. B. CUMING,
Acting Governor of Nebraska.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

The Baltimore Sun of the 8th instant, says: "Samuel D. Le Compte, Esq., of this city, the newly appointed Governor of Nebraska, will leave on Monday next to assume the duties of his responsible office. He will be accompanied by his family, and no doubt by the wishes of his numerous friends that his administration may prove successful in giving to the residents of the new growing Territory a stable and satisfactory government. By the way, we notice the members of the bar of Dorchester county, Y. M. D., where Mr. Le Compte formerly resided, have held a meeting and passed resolutions complimentary to him, and expressed the hope that he and his family may meet with prosperity and happiness in their new home."

Since the above was in type, we learned that the above appointment was for one of the Judges of Kansas, and not for Governor of Nebraska.