

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM. BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1854.

AGENTS. V. B. Palmer, Tribune buildings, S. M. Pettigall, 119 Nassau street, W. H. McDonald 172 Nassau street, New York City. C. Pierce, E. W. Carr, Crane & Co., Philadelphia. W. S. Swyman, General Newspaper Agent, St. Louis. 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., Pawnee, 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. Tho. Farmer, McKisicks Grove, Iowa. Orden & Copey, Burlington, Iowa. William Greene, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Post Master, Fort De Moines, Iowa. Augustus Hall, Esq., Keosauqua, Iowa. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa. Hon. Thomas Brown, Marysville, Ohio. I. H. Bennet Esq., Bellevue, Nebraska. Jesse West, Tabor, Iowa. H. P. Bennet, Glenwood, Iowa. B. Tschuck, St. Mary, Iowa. M. K. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill. Silas Titus, Syracuse, N. Y. John C. Reed, Commington, Mass. Eliel Barnard, Esq., Northampton, Mass.

THANKSGIVING IN BELLEVUE. One of the privileges attending the introduction of civil government in Nebraska is found in the establishment of a thanksgiving day.

In accordance with Puritanic custom, and with the recommendation of His Excellency, Gov. CRAWFORD, Thursday, the 30th ultimo, was set apart by our citizens, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise. To "Him who giveth us richly, all things to enjoy." The day was calm and lovely, and the earth, though robed in the dark hues of autumn, never appeared more beautiful, than on this consecrated day.

We were greatly pleased to witness the general interest, which this festive occasion seemed to awaken among our citizens, and the zeal which they seemed to manifest in the exercises that belong to this time-hallowed institution.

Considering the place, a large and respectable audience attended public worship, held at the Mission, at 11 o'clock, A. M. An excellent lecture was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Wm. HAMBLYTON, founded on the following text: 1st THIMONIAN, 5th Chapter, 18th Verse: "For in everything, give thanks, for this is the Will of God concerning you."

The following meagre abstract of the discourse, has been prepared for the benefit of those of our readers, whose circumstances denied them the opportunity of hearing for themselves.

The subject was divided into three parts, viz: The Nature, the Object, and the Duty of Thanksgiving. In regard to the first of these divisions, it was shown, that Thanksgiving was an expression of the feelings of a grateful heart; arising from a sense of obligation felt. This was illustrated, by familiar examples, showing that if gratitude did not exist in the heart—if there was not a feeling of obligation, there could be no true giving of thanks. There might be the outward form, or acknowledgment on the part of the individual, while the heart, being destitute of this feeling of obligation or gratitude, withheld what it proffered with the lips to give, and therefore, could not be acceptable to God, and it was only honoring him with the lips, while the heart was far from him.

It was next shown, that this feeling was natural to the pious and unselfish mind, and that those who indulged in that feeling, found real and substantial enjoyment from such indulgence. That the idea of formality was excluded, because it would be an attempt to impose upon the object of our thanks—a profession that we felt, what, at the time, we were conscious we did not feel, which could not be acceptable to a heart-searching God. Such conduct, it was true, was common among men, who often professed what they did not feel, but was altogether culpable and hateful in the sight of God; and the inference was plain, that there could be no genuine thankfulness on the part of man, unless there was a feeling of gratitude, and a sense of obligation existing in the heart.

This feeling of gratitude, it was observed, was seen imperfectly in the lower creation; animals often manifested it, by some act or expression of the eye or countenance. It was seen much more in man; even sinners feel thankful for a sine, to those who do them a kindness; that it was much more fully developed in the heart of the Christian, but shown purer and brighter in the redeemed spirits before the throne of God, who rested not, day nor night, but were constantly giving utterance to the deep feelings of gratitude that swelled their hearts, and that much of the happiness of Heaven, consisted in the indulgence and expression of this feeling, and that therefore, sinners who had no such feelings towards God, but were selfish, could not be happy, even in Heaven.

It was also argued, that true thanksgiving was not spasmodic in its nature, but a state of mind felt, even when not expressed. That a cup of cold water—the fruits of the earth, whenever received, would call forth the most lovely sense of gratitude and thanksgiving, to Him who provided all these rich blessings.

That among ourselves, we could not respect a man who was continually receiving favors from us, yet never showed any sense of gratitude, much less would God approve our conduct, while we were continually enjoying the riches of his bounty, without one grateful emotion towards him who daily supplied our wants.

In regard to the second head, it was shown that the object of thanksgiving was the author of the kindness shown, and that man, as the instrument, was often the object of gratitude. To illustrate this, reference was made to our social condition, and the wise provision of Providence, in making us dependent on one another, and thus making it necessary for us to collect this feeling.

But the special object of our thanksgivings, was God, the author of all our mercies—of all our enjoyments.

In reference to the third head, viz:—the Duty of Thanksgiving, it was observed, that we were daily receiving favors at his hand—that we owed it to him, as a being of infinite excellence and power.—That he had a right to expect it of us, his creatures—that we were dependent on thankfulness, as it was through the governing providence of God, that this territory was now a part of our domain, and that we were upon it. Others once owned it; but God gave it to our nation, and while enjoying his bounties here, it would be the height of ingratitude, not to feel and express our thankfulness.

Allusion was also made to the public expression of our gratitude to God, that it was an acknowledgment that he was kind to us, and his kindness laid us under deep obligation to love him, and devote ourselves to him; and, that if we did not, we would be without excuse at his bar.

In conclusion, it was stated, that while all these temporal mercies were so abundantly bestowed upon us, not one of which, we were worthy, to crown all, he give us Heaven's richest gift, in the person of his own son, which ought to call forth our lasting gratitude, and our continued praise—by a comparison between our own happy Government, and the governments of the various nations of the earth; in which, it was shown, that we were particularly favored, in the rich and abundant supplies of our country—our freedom from the scourge of war and famine; the peace and safety we enjoyed under our institutions, which secured to us, the right of conscience, and the possession of the pure word of God.

In speaking of our newly acquired territory, it was observed, that much as we admired it, its genial climate, its vast prairies, rich soil, refreshing streams and fountains, God has made it all, and made it long ago. We might talk of it, and call it our own, but all we did, was to come and enjoy it—and even here, there was cause for the deepest gratitude and praise.

From the foregoing positions, it was then inferred, that the individual who lived without thanksgiving, lived without happiness and without God. That such could not be happy, while in this state of mind, as he was completely wrapped up in himself, living and laboring for himself, and wanting all to himself. The duty of cultivating a thankful spirit, was then shown, as where it reigned, it rooted out and destroyed that selfish spirit, so destructive to the happiness of man, and the peace of society; and while we ought to feel thankful as individuals, it was also proper, to unite together in the expressions of our gratitude, as we were common partakers of the bounties of Providence. Our special obligations as a people, were then referred to, and illustrated him, having nothing but what we received from him. That he was the author of all our present mercies—of all we hoped to enjoy in this life, or in that come—and that it was his expressed will, revealed in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and taught by his example—that it was a duty, incumbent upon us at all times, and under all circumstances.

Our readers are aware, that the election of a Delegate to Congress, and of a Territorial Legislature, is to take place, on Tuesday next, December 12th. Let every man who has the interest of the Territory at heart, turn out on that occasion, and vote for those men, whom they believe, will best represent and sustain their interests in the Territorial and National Legislatures.

It is our intention, hereafter, to furnish an accurate weekly table of meteorological phenomena, for the benefit of those, who take an interest in such observations, and particularly, for our numerous readers abroad, who are expecting to take up their abode in this country, at some future day.

THE BUGLE AGAIN. The Bugle thinks that "without regard to the opinion of a thousand and one, interested individuals"—that Omaha should be the place selected for the Capitol, because there has been a greater display of energy at that place than at any other, one in the Territory—and because a commodious house has been built in which the Legislature may convene—and which has been done no where else." Our deeply concerned neighbor adds—"We cannot, however, believe that he (the Governor) will see any advantages or accommodations at Bellevue, equal to our neighboring Omaha."

In reply to the above, a few words only will be needed. In the first place, great as the amount of improvements have been at our neighbors favorite point, they do not yet equal those now existing at Bellevue, and so far as the wants, or interests of the Territory are concerned, we cannot see why improvements made last year, are not just as good as those made this year, and why improvements made several years ago, under vastly greater disadvantages than those at Omaha have been, are not as much entitled to consideration, as those that have been accomplished with the advantages possessed by that place. The doors of the Mission are open to receive the Legislature, if it is called here, and we hazard our reputation upon the assertion, that equal accommodations cannot be offered elsewhere in Nebraska, before the 8th day of January, 1855.—This house was built under difficulties such as had disappeared long before Omaha was thought of; most of the lumber having been sawed with no other aid than hand labor. Now according to the principles upon which our anxious neighbor thinks ought to control the location of the Capitol, it would be located here.

In the next place, whether Governor Cuming "will see" any advantages here equal to Omaha or not we cannot say.—We have read of those who "having eyes see not"—but we do not believe this is the case with the Governor—but we know this is the case with the man of the Bugle, and for aught we know, it may be so with others.

Silas A. Strickland. This gentleman arrived here from Nashville, Tennessee, a short time since, and intends to settle in our midst. He is an intelligent, energetic, business man and has come to a place where his means, intelligence, influence and industry may be expended to the greatest advantage to himself, and the community at large.

Mr. S. graduated in the profession of law in the State of New York, in the year 1847. He then turned his attention to public works, and was for a time engaged in the Erie canal enlargement, and afterwards upon the Ship canal at Buffalo city. In 1848 he went to Canada West, where he contracted to build a portion of the Northern railroad from Toronto to Lake Superior. After completing this contract, he went to Indiana, where, in company with P. C. Ward, Esq., he presided to a speedy completion, several miles of heavy grade on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The Vernon Whig Banner, published in Jennings county, Indiana, speaks thus of Mr. S. and his works:

"We have had the pleasure of riding over that part of the O. & M. R. R., built by Strickland & Co., and are pleased to say, under the management of Mr. S. A. Strickland, the principal manager of the firm, this part of the road has been completed in an almost incredible short space of time. Mr. S. goes to Tennessee from here, where we understand, he has a heavy contract on the L. & N. R. R., he has made a host of friends here and wherever he goes we wish him success."

Mr. S. has since been engaged in several heavy contracts in Tennessee, from whence he comes here with very flattering recommendations from Mr. Wm. H. Polk, of Tenn., and other distinguished individuals to the late Gov. Bart; some of which are dated back to midsummer, showing clearly his intention to make a permanent settlement among us.

It is the intention of Mr. S. to enter into business of some kind, and to labor for the speedy commencement of the Great Pacific Railroad from the Missouri river, up the Platte Valley, to the "South Pass" of the Rocky Mountains, to California and Oregon. He has got a long race before him, and a glorious field wherein to display his ambition. We extend him the right hand of fellowship in this great enterprise.

Next week, we intend to publish the boundaries of each County, and such information connected therewith, as we may be enabled to procure.

THE CAPITOL.—Although Congressmen will not re-assemble for a month to come the Hall of Representatives is nearly ready for their reception. The carpets have been put down and the heavy rich drapery put up. The spittoons too are in proper place capacious enough to contain the tobacco expectorations of the most devoted consumer of the Indian weed during a night and a day session. The desks have been handsomely polished for among other uses the resting place of honorable gentlemen's heavy soled boots; and the old winter stuffed chairs re-introduced for the comfort of the republican dignitaries.—Washington Sentinel.

[For the Palladium.] BELLEVUE AND ST. MARY.

So much has already been said about Bellevue, that perhaps, any further description is unnecessary. I will only add the testimony of a stranger to the beauty of the location. Perhaps a more beautiful site for a large commercial city, never existed. It is situated on the right bank of the Missouri, six miles above the mouth of the Platte, or Nebraska river, bordering on the Missouri, is an alluvial prairie of more recent origin, covered with willows and a fine growth of cotton-wood; this, in high water, sometimes overflows. Then comes the more elevated alluvial bottom prairie, of vast extent, and in the spring and early summer, covered with a deep green carpet of the most luxuriant grass, enameled with myriads of flowers of every variety and hue, and over all these, a delightful prairie breeze is perpetually blowing, rendering the atmosphere pure and healthy. The soil is inexhaustible, composed of a rich vegetable mold, of great depth; which, when exposed to the sun by the farmer's plow, will, perhaps, render the climate unhealthy for a few years. Next in succession, comes the highland prairie, rising about fifty feet above the one just described, on which Bellevue is laid out. This site commands a most beautiful prospect for many miles around. This, also, is a broad plateau, as level as the great sea, and in the background, are a series of gentle undulating pyramidal hills, covered with a rich carpet of grass, rendering the survey beautiful in the exterior. I will suppose that you are standing on this beautiful plateau and looking at the broad valley through which the Missouri travels its resistless course. On your left is a series of lofty conical hills, in the distance, rising one above the other and clothed with a dense growth of valuable timber—oak, ash, elm and hickory—far up extends the valley of the Missouri fringed with magnificent groves of cottonwood, and on the opposite side, a series of gigantic bluffs, composed of conical hills, rising one above the other and extending further than the eye can reach, forming immense bends, in which are those broad rich alluvial prairies, peculiar to this country. Opposite Bellevue, is one of these prairies, enclosed by the hills, as if by a gigantic wall, on which St. Mary is located. On your right, in the foreground, winds the Papillion, a fine stream, fringed with timber, and in the distance, is the rich and fertile valley of the Platte, one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. Here is found an abundance of excellent timber, and time will reveal rich mines of coal, iron, lead, copper and salt.

The Geological formation around Bellevue is carboniferous, which extends as far as the Big Sioux river, where the Cretaceous formation commences. Fine beds of coal may be exhibited when a thorough survey is made. About a mile North of Bellevue, the bluffs strike the river, and a valuable bed of lime-stone is exposed. This will have an important bearing on the settlement of Bellevue. A Geological section of it would be as follows: 1st, An argillaceous schistose lime-stone, of a yellowish color, very compact, not suitable for lime, but well adapted for building purposes. This bed is very near the water's edge. 2d, A coarse grained, greyish white lime-stone, containing no clay, and therefore, suitable for lime. This is an important bed, and second only to a coal mine in its value to this portion of the Territory.

DEPARTURE.—F. W. SYMMS.—We regret that this gentleman is about to leave us for South Carolina, (his native State.) Mr. Symms came here with the lamented Gov. Bart, and has been actively engaged ever since, doing efficient service for Nebraska, in taking the census and doing various other official business, pertaining to the organization of the Territory. Mr. S. carries with him the best wishes of numerous friends, made since his arrival among us.

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS. 1st. RICHMOND COUNTY contains two Precincts or places of voting; one on the north, and the other on the south side of the Great Nemaha. The first will be held at the house of William Levy; the second, at the house of John Belov. 2nd. FORNEY COUNTY.—There shall be one Precinct or place of Voting in this County. Namely: at the house of Richard Brown. 3rd. PIERCE COUNTY.—There shall be one Precinct or place of Voting in this County.—Namely: Nebraska City, at the house of H. P. Downs. 4th. CASS COUNTY.—There shall be two Precincts or places of Voting in this County; one at the house of Col. Thompson, Kanosh Precinct. The second, at Martin's Precinct, at the house of S. Martin. 5th. DOUGLAS AND OMAHA COUNTIES, blank. 7th. WASHINGTON COUNTY.—There shall be one Precinct or place of Voting in Washington County. Namely: at the Post-Office. 8th. BUTTE COUNTY.—There shall be two Precincts or places of Voting in this county, viz: Tekamah and Blackbird. The first shall be held at the house of Genl. John B. Robinson; the second, in Blackbird Precinct, at the Blackbird House. 9th. DODGE COUNTY.—There shall be one Precinct or place of Voting in this County.—Namely: at the house of Dr. M. H. Clark, Fontaine Precinct.

There was snow in Salt Lake city on the 11th of Sept. Five couples were married at one altar at Albemarle, Va., last week.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (M, N, E, M, N, E), Wind. Data for Nov 24-30 and Dec 1-2.

NOTE.—The figures under the column headed clouds, represent the degree of cloudiness from 0 clear, to 10 entirely cloudy. 20.—The figures under the column headed winds represent the force of winds, from 0 calm to 10 a violent hurricane.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Extracts, from a private letter: CONGRESSMAN, O., Nov. 12, '54. Times are very tight here at present, the suspension of some of the banks has opened the eyes of the people; the City Bank closed on the 11th inst. There has been several failures among some of our leading men.

The emigration to Iowa and Nebraska from this State will be large in the spring. Now I tell you, we do not want to be kept in the dark any longer respecting the name of your county; there being two distinguished individuals of the same name; a small touch in the Palladium explaining to us whether it is named after Ferdele or Stephen Douglas, will be very acceptable. For the information of our correspondent, and that of others who may be involved in similar darkness, we take pleasure in saying that the name of our county was given in honor of the distinguished author and defender of the Nebraska bill—Stephen A. Douglas. Although we are utterly opposed to the establishment of human slavery in Nebraska, we hold that the people have just as good a right to establish that institution here, as they have South of Mason's and Dixon's line. It is right to establish slavery South of a certain line, it is equally right to establish it North of that line, and we honor Mr. Douglas for having given wider scope to the doctrine of democratic equality than has hitherto, been done.

ARRIVALS.

Hon. Edward R. Harden, one of the Associate Judges of Nebraska, accompanied by the clerk of his court, M. W. Riden and J. D. White, Esq., of Georgia—arrived at Bellevue, Dec. 4.

The Judge is a middle aged man, spare in person, and to appearance, quite feeble in constitution—his manners, dress and equipage, all bear the stamp of democratic simplicity and economy. He is courteous in manner, agreeable and affable in conversation. His countenance indicates frankness, sincerity, and honesty, intelligence and virtue, and at once recommends him to the confidence and friendship of the stranger. The Judge, notwithstanding former predictions, appeared to be agreeably disappointed in this country, and found the high expectations he had entertained of its greatness, fertility, and beauty, far below the reality.

J. S. MORTON. This gentleman, formerly Associate Editor of the Detroit Free Press, and lady, arrived at Bellevue, on the 30th ult., where they intend to settle.

Mr. Morton is a young man of ability, and a popular writer, and having had the good sense to select one of the most beautiful locations for his residence, as well as one of the most strongly fortified points—a political view—he will no doubt be an important acquisition to the Territory, and to this community.

We had the pleasure of partaking of an excellent thanksgiving dinner, in company with His Honor, Judge Ferguson and Lady, I. H. Bennet, Esq., and Lady, at the house of our esteemed friend, G. S. Tozier, whose Lady, knows full well how to provide for such an occasion. The Printers, as usual, were also remembered on the occasion, for which, they return their sincere thanks.

THE EMBEZZLERS.—The Trustees of the Association known as "The Ebenezers," having visited Kansas with the view of making a settlement in that Territory have returned, and report a location made there of 100,000 acres.

A meeting for the choice of candidates to represent this district in the Territorial Legislature, and for a Delegate to Congress, will be held in the room adjoining the Palladium Office, on Saturday, December 9th.

One and Omaha Mission. The School attached to this institution, is about to be transferred to the Iowa and Sauc Mission, near the Northern line of Kansas, under the charge of the Rev. S. M. Irvin.

EMIGRANTS TO NEBRASKA.—The current of emigration to the West, to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, is still onward in favor of freedom. Last week one hundred and fifty hardy men from New England, passed through this city.—Free Press, Chicago.

READING AND THINKING.—Those who have read about everything are thought to understand everything too; but it is not always so, reading furnishes the mind only with the materials of knowledge.—It is thinking that makes what we read ours. We are of the ruining kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength and nourishment.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF NEBRASKA, ON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—There is no measure of such vital importance to the settler, at this time, as the extension of pre-emption rights to actual settlers, and every settler, and all persons who intend becoming so, and feel interested in the subject, should give publicity to their sentiments, and manufacture as strong a public sentiment in favor of their principles, as possible. Notwithstanding, I am very desirous of being elected, yet, I feel a deeper interest in securing the indefinite extension of pre-emption privileges, than I have in my own election.

Now, there are many persons, who want a pre-emption law of some kind, but cannot settle, in their own minds, what kind of a pre-emption they should have. Now, as it is impossible to suit the taste of all, it is wise to adopt some general principle, and all subscribe to it practically. Now, in my opinion, there is no better principle than the one I advocate. The ostensible motives for a pre-emption law of any kind, are these; first, to encourage the settlement and occupancy of a territory, hitherto unoccupied;—secondly, to secure actual settlers, a temporary right to the lands they have improved; until such time as they can dig out of the soil, the amount of money necessary to enter them. Now, any pre-emption law that does not secure either, or both of these objects, is in part or whole, fruitless; and should be thrown away, and some principal adopted, that will secure the ends legislated for. It is a conceded point, that the pre-emption law of eighteen hundred and forty-one, in a great majority of cases, has been destructive to the interests of the pre-emptor; from the fact, that as soon as a person who has no capital, files on a piece of land, some individual, who has more money than good principles, will lay his money on the same land; with the hope, that the pre-emptor may not be able to enter his land, at the expiration of the time for which his land was pre-empted; and, if unfortunately, the pre-emptor, from any cause, should fail to enter his land, the speculator not only gets the land, but all the improvements made upon it.—Say a cabin, that cost in labor, fifty dollars; the breaking of ten acres of land, which, if hired, cost three dollars per acre, which is thirty dollars, fencing the same, will cost in labor, thirty dollars more, which is a low estimate, making in all, one hundred and ten dollars loss to the pre-emptor in labor, besides the increased value his improvements have given the land, and in addition to that, it is turning a mother and her babes, out of doors, and driving them away from the shelter they assisted in building, homeless, comfortless and penniless, upon a friendless and merciless world. It is taking one hundred and ten dollars worth of education, clothes and bread, from the minds, backs and mouths, of innocent and helpless children, whose father's only fault, was poverty—it is another destructive blow to the hope and energy of the man. Again, if he is not entered out, he is, in order to save his land and improvements, forced to borrow money, at forty of fifty per cent per annum, which are the usual rates of interest in such cases; and in most cases, the land is mortgaged for one year, to the money-lender, at the end of which time, if principal and interest is not forthcoming, the land goes to the money-lender, with two year's improvements. This is no fancy picture, but an every day occurrence, to which most every citizen of the territory has been an eye witness, and as all men have not equal capacities, and are not surrounded by the same circumstances, it is impossible to meet the wants and necessities of all, by a definite pre-emption law;—We hold these truths, to be self-evident, that all men are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that, to secure these rights, laws are established, deriving their power from the consent of the governed; that, when any law becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and enact a new law on such principles, as to them, shall seem most likely to enhance their interest and safety.

Now, Fellow Citizens, it is not wise to humbly ask of those, whose interests are destructive to yours, to give you such laws as you desire, but to demand, with the boldness of a lion, and with as much voice as loud as seven thunders, and as irresistible as the floods of the great Missouri. You have the power, will you exercise it? Your opportunities will never be better. Now, some people affect, to not understand what I mean, by extending the right of pre-emption indefinitely.—Now, I take it for granted, that everybody knows what the word pre-emption means; then, the only hard word, is the word indefinitely, which means without limitation; and as the pre-emptor could not obtain a patent until he paid for his land, under a limited pre-emption law, which is now limited to one year; neither could he obtain one under the operation of an unlimited pre-emption law, until he paid them.

Now, let us examine the operation of