

AGENTS.

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Silas Titus, Syracuse, N. Y.
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MEETING AT BELLEVUE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bellevue held in the school room of the Mission house, on Saturday, December 9th. The Governor remarked, that he was aware that intense excitement prevailed at different points respecting the location of the Capitol, and that large sums of money were being expended at these points in anticipation of its location, and that disappointment necessarily awaited all except one—all felt a deep anxiety in the issue of the question, involving so many, and such weighty interests. Said that about two weeks previously he had made up his mind to locate the Capitol at Omaha City—but owing to improper influences brought to bare upon him to influence his determination, he made up his mind that he would not locate it at that place, and concluded by saying that he had not made up his mind where it should be located, or in what relation Omaha City should stand to Bellevue—but said that if Bellevue would nominate one man for Councilman and two men for the House of Representatives, who would sustain his administration—and not vote for the removal of the Capitol from the place where he saw fit to locate it—and not uphold his enemies—he would give Bellevue a district by itself, otherwise it would be a part of the Omaha district, and be swallowed up in its power.

Speech of Mr. A. W. Hollister, Esq. Mr. Chairman: As one of the signers of the circular containing a letter purporting to have been addressed to Mr. Gray, and signed by T. B. Cuming, and as His Excellency, the Governor, has pronounced the letter a forgery, I feel myself called upon to explain why my name is so attached. The original letter I have seen. It is in possession of a man, whose very name, forbids even the suspicion of deceit or fraud, as for myself, I have not a doubt as to its authenticity. Maj. Hepner, (you all know him) who is well acquainted with Governor Cuming's hand writing; (here Mr. Cuming interrupted the speaker by saying in a fierce wrathful tone, "I did not come here to listen to any personal attacks upon myself, and shall not remain.") Mr. Hollister requested him to stay, that he was obliged in self defence to defend himself against the imputation of forgery, but the Governor left the room. Mr. H. then asked if he should continue, and amid loud cries of "go on go on," he resumed. You all know Maj. Hepner, you know his integrity and caution. He says he will wear to its genuineness in a Court of Justice, if necessary, and do you think he, a government officer, would commit the disgraceful act of forgery? Many of you are acquainted with Dr. McMahon. Will he forge? will he rob the mail? But gentlemen, the damning proof of the authenticity of this precious document, and of the treachery of T. B. Cuming, is not alone in the word of those who have seen the original letter, which shall be produced at the proper time, but you saw it in the limping, halting, awkward, evasive explanation you have just listened to. The letter was pronounced a complete forgery. Then His Excellency, had a faint recollection of writing to Mr. Gray, about the 20th of November, which letter he imagined was dropped by the carrier on his way to the Post-Office. Then the letter written to Mr. Gray was sent for, and in due time would arrive and explain the baseness of men, who would on the eve of an election concoct a base scheme to effect their ends. Such disjointed declarations are convincing.

Gentlemen: The letter would not at present have been exposed, but for a point made to me in a conversation I had with Mr. Cuming and Col. Greene a few evenings ago. At that time, I had the copy of the letter in my pocket. The point was, that Col. Greene should be sent as Councilman from Douglas county; I replied that it was not for me to determine the matter, but it was of the disposition of

the people of Bellevue. I was answered in effect, that our separate representation depended upon that. To this I said, that Governor Cuming could do as he pleased. Though I had the evidence of the determination of the Governor to locate the Capitol at Omaha, yet they attempted to deceive me. They attempted to make me believe matters were as undetermined as ever. Then I quoted from the letter a sentence or two: "Where did you get your authority," said Mr. Cuming. My authority is good I answered, and the next morning out came this, robbing the mails, breaking seals, and forging charge, that His Excellency now wishes to have omitted in this handbill.

And now he comes among us and tells us: Nominate my men, nominate men pledged to support me; nominate men pledged not to oppose me and my cherished schemes; men who will not oppose the Capitol when once located—and will cast your ballots for a NEBRASKA democrat as Delegate to Congress.

Good God! are our hands to be bound; are our mouths to be closed; are we to be slaves; are we to move, breathe, and act at the bidding of this man for the boon of a separate district? I know not what you will do, but for myself, I had rather be swallowed up by Omaha, I would rather see Bellevue sink than accept; to freemen, such slavish conditions.

In reply to the proposition in the above speech, suspending the freedom of the elective franchise upon a pledge to use it as he dictated,—Commodore Stephen Decatur arose; and in a strain of indignant eloquence remarked: That he was a descendant of revolutionary sires, whose blood had been shed in the cause of human freedom, and who fought against the enemies of their country in order to secure the very privileges which he was contending for now—said that by every principle of right we were justly entitled to a separate representative district, and that if it could be given us without taking away our freedom, right would take place, and that if a district was to cost us our liberties, it would not be worth the purchase. Said he wanted what was right, or nothing at all.

Mr. D. said he thought the age of distasteful had passed away, and that the right to vote as a man pleased, was conceded, whether the privilege of voting at all, was granted. And that there would be no use in having a nominal representation if we did not have one in reality and for us, would be against us—a shadow and nothing more. Mr. D. thought freedom was worth contending for as earnestly now, as it was before the Revolution—that tyranny was as odious and hateful now as it was then—said that he could not see what use there was in the formal, if of an election, if those elected were to follow the dictation of the Executive. If that system was to be adopted we might just as well dispense with the trouble and cost of choosing men to represent us, and consent to become subject to the will of a tyrant. Charles the First thought it useless to call a Parliament, and that he could govern well enough without it. From appearances it seemed to be the desire of the Governor to rule the people, and not to let the people enjoy the privilege of self government, granted by the Great Charter of American Liberty. There were those who refused to take the oath never to consent to alterations in the church of England, in the time of Charles; and there are those here now, who refuse to sanction the doctrine no less odious that representatives must swear to vote according to the will of the Executive, or not be allowed an opportunity to vote at all.

Mr. Decatur was followed by Silas A. Strickland, Esq., in which he said it was apparent that if his Excellency had been inconsistent in some things he had been consistent in others; one of which was his determination to locate the Capitol at Omaha City, and try to keep it where it was put. He said, first, it was his design to locate it at Omaha, but NOW he did not know where he would locate it, yet he tells us emphatically, if we dare to oppose his scheme for packing the Legislature by sending those who would not lend their aid to further his scheme of sustaining the "Combination," by keeping the Capitol at Omaha City, when once located he would coerce us to terms by throwing Bellevue into the Omaha district, thus absorbing Bellevue in the Combination. Never did George the Third make so base and humiliating a proposition; never was a proposition so degrading and debasing as this accepted by a free and intelligent people. If these were the terms and we were to accept of them or be disfranchised, better be disfranchised at once, better be absorbed and swallowed up in the combination, by tyrannical Executive dictation, than be a party to carry out his destructive purposes. He said they could never take away the Platte Valley from us, even if they should succeed in carrying out the schemes so boldly and treacherously concocted against the interests of Bellevue.

The Territorial Government.

The organization of our Territorial Government is a subject of all-absorbing interest to the people of Nebraska—one in which every citizen is deeply concerned. The humblest squatter, as well as the capitalist, and the politician, have an equal right to insist upon an organization in which the principles of equity and justice are fully recognized and obeyed. It is plainly to be seen that justice requires that the distant portions of the Territory, as well as the near, have a right to be included in the privileges attending the establishment of civil government in this country. A righteous government requires that the interests of all should be consulted, who ever may be their condition, or wherever their place may be.—Such are the obvious interests to be consulted at the very commencement of the government. But future as well as present interests demand consideration in the establishment of our Territorial government. True policy, and every principle of right dictates that the Capitol should be located where, according to the best calculations, the most central and accessible point, would be for the whole Territory, and not that portion of it only, which is now settled.

If the principle now asserted be true, it follows that there are other interests besides the present and the visible, that should be taken into account, and would be by those who had the best interests of the Territory at heart, whenever an important step is to be taken affecting those interests. In relation to the principle upon which the operations of the Executive of this Territory are founded, we are an utter loss to see anything like equity and justice. We think his principle has been, and now is, to make the interests of the Territory entirely subservient to the interests of himself and his friends, and that the interests of the people are to be made subordinate if not utterly sacrificed. If we look to the manner in which the Territory has been districted it will appear that gross injustice has been done to many portions, if not the whole Territory. In the first place, the Territory has been districted in such a manner as to exclude several hundred legal voters from the privilege of exercising the elective franchise. Those portions of the Territory, notwithstanding they were as really entitled to be included in the enumeration and in districts as other portions of the Territory, have not been recognized at all in the establishment of the government. Again, districts have been organized where there were few or no inhabitants, and no inhabitants, and had an apportionment based on we know not what.

In the next place, large and small districts have been made side by side on purpose to neutralize or destroy the political power of certain places. For instance, Washington and Douglas counties lay side by side; the former has less than 40 voters, while Douglas county has nearly 400. No natural division whatever separates these counties, and no reason existed why such a monstrous division should be made, except that the "Lion must have his share." By this division, Bellevue the oldest and most respectable, if not the most numerously populated place, is entirely cut off from representation by a single stroke of arbitrary power, called into exercise, because she would not consent to the terms offered by the Executive to go into the Legislature without fetters—because she would not go without the liberty to vote, and the liberty to say what she pleased.

East County.

We are assured by a gentleman, who came directly from East County, that there is not a single house or resident in that county, except savages and wild beasts—and what of it? why, that county has elected three men to the Territorial Legislature! Can an outrage like this be endured by the free people of Nebraska? I have only time to write a very few words. I NEVER FORGET MY FRIENDS, and furthermore, and have always succeeded thus far, in my efforts to serve them. The Capitol (this is strictly private) will be located, if I control, at Omaha City, and there is every prospect that it will be the greatest city in the West, between the Mississippi and California.

FURTHERMORE, IT WILL STAY WHERE IT IS PUT. RELY ON THAT. ALSO, ON THE ELECTION OF CHAPMAN TO CONGRESS. Something may turn up to disappoint me, but I have no fears. I have made the Proprietors of the Town, deed some extra lots to my friends. You have been a pillar to the Administration and the Combination, and faithful to the Western rights and State rights.—On that account, without any personal acquaintance, I am yours, intimately, and always with you in spirit.

In a few days, I shall have the pleasure of sending you the papers, putting you in possession of an interest in the Capitol, worth NOW, from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and of an indefinite value hereafter—after the location. This will be a gratuity by the proprietors of the town.

For the last two days, I have not had

ELECTION IN BELLEVUE.

It is a matter upon which we congratulate the people of this precinct, that the election at this place was conducted with so much propriety on Tuesday last. It frequently happens that amid the fierce contests of rival partisans, resort is had to angry words and violence; but happily no such exhibitions appeared to mar the harmony of the occasion. It is worthy of remark, that no intoxicating liquor was made use of, and nothing occurred unworthy of the place.

- For Congress: N. B. Giddings, 66; J. Dyson, 20; B. B. Chapman, 2.
- For Councilmen: A. W. Hollister, 89; W. Gilmour, 85; P. Cook, 87; J. C. Delfelt, 80.
- For Representatives: S. Decatur, 85; J. S. Morton, 91; J. Mitchell, 78; S. A. Strickland, 78; I. H. Bennet, 87; C. T. Holloway, 88; W. R. Watson, 89; C. E. Smith, 88.

Scattering—S. S. Morton 1; W. R. Scott 1; C. E. Watson 1.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

- For Congress: N. B. Giddings, 16; H. D. Johnson, 13; B. B. Chapman, 5.
- For Councilmen: J. C. Mitchell, (majority not stated)
- For Representatives: Smith, (chosen); Winchester.

GOV. CUMING'S LETTER.

We regret the necessity that leads us to publish the shocking evidence of corruption revealed in the following shameless letter, written by the Governor of this Territory to his confidential friend GRAY. The letter is a genuine production and can be proved such, if its authenticity is denied. We learn by the letter that Mr. Gray is a member of the "Combination" and one of the "Pillars" upon which it rests, and is to be a sharer in the spoils. We have reason to suppose the Ohio branch of the "Combination" is a large one, and was pretty fully represented in the contest for office and spoils through which we have just passed. The "Combination" intended to secure the election of a delegate to Congress, the public printing, and the control of the Legislature.—The former has already been defeated and the people of Nebraska are true to themselves and their friends, both of the other projects will be defeated, as certainly as the other has been. Another branch of the "Combination" is found in Omaha City.

This united with the former make a grand trio which intended to make sure work of securing the CAPITOL, the OFFICES AND THE SPOILS. But, thank God a portion of the scheme has been brought to light by the appearance of this unexpected letter, a portion of the scheme has failed, and if the whole plot is not overthrown it will be because the people of Nebraska are not as true to their own interests as this audacious "Combination" have been to theirs.

We take no pleasure in putting this letter on record. If it lay in our power to strike it out of existence, together with the evidence of corruption which it reveals, we would not sleep till it was done. It is with shame that we confess that the Administration thus far gives evidence of corruption which should and will alarm every honest citizen.

OMAHA CITY, Nov. 25th, 1854.

Dear Gray:—Your paper received. I have only time to write a very few words. I NEVER FORGET MY FRIENDS, and furthermore, and have always succeeded thus far, in my efforts to serve them. The Capitol (this is strictly private) will be located, if I control, at Omaha City, and there is every prospect that it will be the greatest city in the West, between the Mississippi and California.

FURTHERMORE, IT WILL STAY WHERE IT IS PUT. RELY ON THAT. ALSO, ON THE ELECTION OF CHAPMAN TO CONGRESS.

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For the last two days, I have not had

moment, till now, to reply to a score of letters; my room having been filled with successive delegations (on the Capitol question,) armed with alternate bribes, threats and solicitations.

Excuse writing and haste, and believe me, ever yours,
T. B. CUMING.

BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTIES.

We publish below the boundaries of the different counties, so far as they are made out by the Governor:

Pierce County, is bounded as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Weeping Water on the Missouri; thence westwardly, along the South banks of the same, to its head water; thence due west, to the boundary of lands ceded to the United States, (100 miles;) thence south twenty miles, to the north line of Forney county, to Camp creek, and along the north bank of said creek, to the Missouri river, and thence northwardly, along said Missouri river, to the place of beginning.

Forney County, commencing at the mouth of Camp creek; thence to the head waters of the same; thence due west, to a point sixty miles from the Missouri river; thence due south twenty miles; thence east, to the head waters of the Little Nemaha river; thence along the north bank of said river, to the Missouri river, and thence along the Missouri river, north, to the place of beginning.

Washington County, commencing at a point on the Missouri river, one mile north of Omaha City; thence due west, to the dividing ridge between the Elk Horn and Missouri rivers; thence north westwardly twenty miles, to the Elk Horn river; thence eastwardly to a point on the Missouri river, two miles above Fort Calhoun, and thence southerly, along said river to the place of beginning.

Dodge County, commencing at a point on the Platte river, twenty miles west of Bellevue; thence westwardly, along the said Platte river, to the mouth of Shell creek; thence north twenty miles; thence east, to the dividing ridge between the Elk Horn and Missouri rivers, and thence southerly, to the place of beginning.

Burt County, commencing at a point on the Missouri river, two miles above Fort Calhoun; thence westwardly, (crossing the Elk Horn river,) 120 miles, to the west boundary of lands ceded to the United States; thence Northwesterly, to Mouth of the same, to the east bank of the same, to Eau Qui Cour, or Running Water; thence easterly, to the Aaway river, and along the south bank of it, to its mouth; thence southerly, along the Missouri river, to the place of beginning.

Richardson County, commencing at the Northwest corner of the half-breed tract; thence westwardly, along the south bank of the Little Nemaha river; thence westwardly, to a point sixty miles west of the Missouri river; thence south, to the 40th parallel (the boundary between Nebraska and Kansas;) thence east, along said boundary, to the Missouri river; thence north, along the Missouri river and west ten miles, to the southwest corner of the half-breed tract, and thence northerly, along the boundary of said tract to the place of beginning.

Cass County, commencing at the north by the Platte river; east by the Missouri river; south by the Weeping Water, to its head waters; thence westwardly, 100 miles, or to the west boundary of lands ceded to the United States, and thence north, along said boundary, to the Platte river.

Douglas County, commencing at the mouth of the Platte river, thence north along the west bank of the Missouri river, to a point one mile north of Omaha City, thence west along the south boundary of Washington county, twenty miles, thence south ten miles, (more or less) to the Platte river, and thence east to the place of beginning.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The December No. of this excellent work is received. Three dollars can hardly be expended more advantageously than in purchasing this great American monthly magazine, particularly if it be read. It contains a large amount of unexceptional reading, richly illustrated with appropriate engravings. Published by Harper and Brothers, No. 48 Beekman st., New York. Price, 2 copies \$5; one copy, \$3.

FOWLER & WELLS PUBLICATIONS.—The Pirenological Journal for December is received. This is a work which every student of nature should read. Every body can gain instruction from this work which he can find nowhere else so pleasantly and ably presented. Price, \$1; published by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

Water Cure Journal.—This work is issued by the same publishers, and at the same place as the above. To those who are seeking health, or how to preserve it, this is a work which will afford valuable assistance whatever the creed of the reader may be. Price, \$1.

JUDON HARDEN.

Hon. Judge Harden has had the Southern Judicial District assigned him by the Governor, and we understand he intends to take up his residence at Nebraska City. We regret the necessity that calls him away from us. He has won universal esteem here, and when duty calls him away, our blessing will go with him. We trust he and his distinguished compeer, His Honor, Judge Ferguson, will be pillars of strength to the government of this Territory—ornaments to the bench, and an honor to the Administration under which they were appointed. We hope they may long continue to wear the unspotted ermine of judicial fidelity.

Since the above was in type, Judge H. has decided to remain in Bellevue this winter.

The Great Pacific Railway.

We have on several occasions presented this subject to our readers, but such is its importance to us; and to the nation, that it can hardly be recurred to too often, or in terms indicating too high a degree of zeal and earnestness. The subject should be kept up until it is understood, and receives that degree of attention it deserves, until Congress grants land to aid in its construction, and until it is finished. It is confidently expected that land will be granted through the Territory of Nebraska for the construction of this great national highway to the Pacific. We know of a company that is waiting to commence this immense work, as soon as a grant of land can be secured. They intend to commence at the Missouri river, following the Platte Valley to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and from thence, to California and Oregon.

Robbery of the Salt Lake Mail.

A Telegraph dispatch dated from Parkville, dated the 5th, says—

We learn by a gentleman from Marysville, on the Blue, that the Sioux Indians had robbed the Salt Lake mail coming in and killed the mail carrier and taken \$100,000 besides the private funds. All the mules and equipage were taken, four men were killed and one left for dead who survived and escaped. Mr. Jones who started to Salt Lake with the outward mail but on hearing of the murder returned.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 5—night.

The Salt Lake mail, in charge of Mitchell, reached Independence about 7 o'clock this evening, bringing sad news. On the 13th November, the mail under charge of Jamison, coming to the States, was attacked by a party of Sioux Indians near Drippi's trading post and 26 this side of Ft. Laramie. Name of men who were killed: James Whaler and Thos. Hackett, Eastern men.

C. A. Kinkaid, of Salt Lake, badly wounded and robbed of \$10,500 in gold. The Indians have sworn that nothing marked with the United States shall pass.

A passenger was pierced with six arrows and left for dead.

The mail bags were rifled of their contents and letters all torn open.

The mail party bound outward passed by on the 17th and found that some traders had taken care of the dead bodies and what was left. No escort could be granted at the Post and the mail party of November and December could go no farther than Laramie.

Important from Washington.

A letter-writer at Washington says:—I am enabled to state upon unquestionable authority that the President has determined upon a reconstruction of the Cabinet as soon after the meeting of Congress as possible—they say about the middle of January. Mr. Marcy will resign, and Messrs. Campbell and Guthrie will go out. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky will be made Attorney General, and Mr. Cushing will take the State Department Mr. Dobson will be transferred to the Treasury Department. The other positions have not yet been determined upon.

Mr. Buchanan having officially notified the President of his intention of returning home in the spring. Mr. Marcy is to go to England as Minister. This will, of course, dispose also of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Mason, who is very desirous of being recalled from France, will probably be offered a seat in the Cabinet, though this is uncertain.

Having determined upon a reconstruction of his Cabinet, the president will also make an entire change in the foreign appointments recalling Soule, Belmont, Seymour, &c. It is believed that the amount of patronage which he will thus have at the disposal, may prove sufficient to give the Administration full power in Congress. At all events, the experiment will be tried, and has been agreed upon to the extent above stated.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—This magazine makes its regular monthly visits to our table. This is a large and ably conducted work, published by J. M. Eason & Co., No. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Spruce st., New York, \$1 a year. It is well worth the money and now is a good time to subscribe.