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ABUSE OF POWER.
Much has been said and great excitement has prevailed in regard to the affairs of this Territory. We would not necessarily prolong this excitement, yet cannot refrain from making a few additional remarks to those who think for themselves.

It is well known to the people of this Territory that by the death of the lamented Governor Burt, the duties of his office have for a time fallen upon another. How far he has faithfully discharged those duties, the people must judge and pass sentence accordingly. If his actions will bear the light, he has nothing to fear from a public examination, and if they will not, he is unworthy the place he occupies, and cannot expect the people to sustain him.—We will not stop to review his course of proceeding from the first until now. With most of these the public are already familiar.

We will, therefore, speak more particularly of his late acts.
If we understand the bill organizing this Territory, it gives the Governor the power to select the place for the first meeting of the Legislature, when he has made such selection, his rights in this respect are at an end. Every effort made therefore in his public capacity (and he does not cease to be a public man while holding office) to prevent the free expression of the people is unwarranted, and must be looked upon as a usurpation of powers that do not belong to him—an attempt to invade the rights of free American citizens and a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by those who appointed him to office.—Had Congress designed the Governor to locate the seat of Government, it would have been so expressed in the bill. They did not design to give such power into his hands, but into the hands of the Legislature, elected by, and representing the people, and the Governor the right to designate the place where the legislative assembly should hold its first session, and at that session, or soon after, the representatives of the people, should proceed to locate the seat of Government.

If then, the acting Governor had shown a disposition to place the seat of Government at a point which the people would not select, and then by political manoeuvring keep it there contrary to the wishes of the people of the Territory, one of two things must influence him in such a course of conduct. Either he must think he knows the interests of the people much better than they do themselves, or else he must have some selfish motive inducing him so to act. If the former be true, it certainly shows an amount of self-esteem not often met with in those who have real merit; and if the latter, it shows he is prepared to trample on the rights of his fellow-citizens, if by so doing he can promote his own selfish ends. In either case, such a man is not qualified either morally or mentally, for the duties of his office, and ought not to be continued in it.

What then, are the facts in the case? Instead of designating the point for the first meeting of the Legislature, when the election was ordered, this matter was put off, professedly that the election might be conducted more honestly, as if there were only one honest man in the Territory, but really, doubtless, that he might accomplish his own private ends.

The natural course to pursue would have been to designate the place of meeting of the Legislature when the election was ordered and then leave the people free to act according to the light they possessed. This was not done; they were kept in ignorance of the very fact they most desired to know, and for what purpose? That he might examine the different points and select that most suitable. It would seem that one examination would have been sufficient, but frequent visits were made, and if the bill is true that is said about him, or that he has said himself, it was not to be seen, but to be seen.

what he could obtain for the use of his power.
He has said repeatedly, that he has been offered more or less at every point. Better had he kept that statement in his own bosom.

A man's character ought to protect him from the approaches of bribery—it would protect him were he an honest man, and if he were not in the market, and disposed to knock himself off to the highest bidder, might soon show to the world, that the surest way to meet a disappointment, would be to approach him with the offer of bribery.

The man who can coolly sit down and discuss the amount of money his moral character is worth, has no moral character. What can be his moral sentiments for his honesty who would listen to a pecuniary offer to do what he ought not to do, or do it if right, without being paid for it.

The manner of districting the Territory never can be justified, and can only be explained by supposing it was done to secure men devoted to his private interests. This implies conscious guile; for conscious innocence is not under the necessity of resorting to such barefaced conduct. There are two professedly important points, both desiring the seat of Government. One polling nearly one hundred votes, yet thrown into a district with its more populous rival, that it might be swallowed up and go unrepresented, while a district polling not over 15 or 20 votes is represented, and another likewise represented where to have the mere excuse, men go over from Iowa and in the open prairie, elect men to the Legislature to represent free and honest men who live in the Territory, while more honest residents are disfranchised.

THE BUGLE AND GOV. CUMING.
Our friend of the Bugle seems to think the Governor is one of the best of men, and the wisest of rulers—and himself one of the most disinterested of men—claims to have been a "quiet looker on" while the fierce struggle for the location of the Capitol was going on. It is very true the struggle belonged to other points, and should have been carried on by them—but so far from this having been the case the Bugle has been the foremost and the most desperate in the struggle for victory. Such has been the position of the Bugle, but it is not our intention to find fault with the course pursued in relation to the Capitol—but with that never assumed—namely: that it has not been engaged in the contest, and claims credit for having been an unconcerned spectator.

We are told, also, that the Capitol is located at Omaha. We deny this statement, it is not located, at least it should not be. If it is located, it is the work of a tyrant, and therefore null and void.
The Nebraska Bill does not require the location of the Capitol by the Governor. The people are to control its location, and they are going to locate it where it suits them best, as they have an undoubted right to do. As we have repeatedly said the Capitol is not located, and cannot be located by the Governor any more than by a private citizen.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Our neighbor of the Bugle seems to be deeply interested in whatever relates to the concerns of the people of this Territory.
He seems to think that it would be a most shocking want of common sense—if not absolute madness, to divide so small a county as Douglas into two districts merely for the sake of having Bellevue represented in the Legislature.

Now in the name of common sense, why should it not be done?
There were two points in the county, though lying side by side, were actually heaven-wide apart in interest and feeling. No union existed between them any more than if an ocean rolled between. If there were any points in the Territory needing a distinct representation, these were the ones.
The objection raised on the ground of size, amounts to nothing. The bill required the Territory to be divided into convenient districts, so that all parts might be equally and justly represented—and not to form counties to be recognized as such hereafter.

POST-OFFICE LAW.—We would remind our readers that a change was made in the Post-Office law at the last session of Congress, which requires all letters to be prepaid, otherwise they will not be mailed—but at the end of the quarter, be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.
It is said that the plague is making great ravages in the interior cities of Mexico.

The Virginia Messenger, very warmly recommends the banks of that State to suspend specie payment.
Col. Benion delivered a lecture before the Maryland Institute on the 15th ult.—subject: Pacific Railroad.

Governors of Nebraska and Utah.
St. Louis papers up to the 23d ult., received as we go to press, state that the news comes by telegraph that the Senate has confirmed Col. Steptoe as Governor of Utah, and that the Washington Union officially announces that of Mark W. Izard as Governor of Nebraska.—Commercial Cycle.

PUBLIC PRINTING.
Common wisdom and common sense dictates the propriety of having the public printing done in the Territory—herein the government is established, instead of a foreign state. It is right for government as well as for an individual to look out for its own interest, and we see no reason why money furnished by Congress for the government of this Territory should not be expended in it, any more than we do, why the proprietor of a town should not patronize men who had come in to help settle and build it up.

Can money, designed for the use of this Territory, be expended more for its interests, in some foreign state, than it can be in patronizing its own citizens? Is it right for a public functionary to employ the public funds for the benefit of those not connected with the interests to be upheld?

Governor Cumming has seen fit to use his "brief authority" over the public funds in helping to sustain papers which boldly declare they have no interest in the Territory to be maintained. We contend that a PIONEER PRESS in a new Territory ought to be upheld and will be upheld by those who have the interests of the Territory at heart, whether they are GOVERNORS, PRIESTS or PEOPLE.

We have the pioneer press of Nebraska—we were the first on the ground, and issued the first sheet of printed matter from the Territory. We have faithfully upheld the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the friends who have sustained it, and have given every friend of the Territory a hearty welcome, and we mean to frown upon its enemies in whatever position they may be found. They can reach no position high enough to shelter themselves from the rebuke their unfaithfulness to the public trusts has inspired in our own breast.

The Governor has given the greater portion of his patronage to a foreign press—has patronized a foreign hotel, instead of the squatter's cabin—has been looking after his own, instead of the people's interests when he came to serve, and we mean to publish this in every district of this Territory.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM NEW YORK, DATED DECEMBER 14.
"I wish I could say times were good here—but this is far from being the case. I have had a slight knowledge of New York for upwards of six years, and have never known such dull times before. Merchants, bankers, and business operations of all kinds are at a stand. Many city banks have failed, and others will fail soon.

"I am told there has been upwards of 1,500 men discharged from the ship-yards within the last two weeks, and I may say as many more from the different foundries. Mechanics are walking the streets without any thing to do, and crime is rapidly increasing.
"It is no uncommon occurrence to hear of men being knocked down in the streets and robbed nearly every night.
"There was a grand salute of 100 guns fired in the Park in honor of the election of Myron H. Clark, to the Governorship of New York. Clark is in favor of the Maine Law, and the rum-sellers grieve exceedingly on account of his election—but the majority must rule.
"The weather has been very cold since winter set in. Navigation closed on the North river, some ten days ago. A young man was convicted—a few days ago, of throwing virol upon ladies' dresses in Broadway and sent to a state prison for a term of 20 years.
"Railroad accidents and shipwrecks have been occurring almost daily within the last four weeks. The noble ship Golden Age, was wrecked last week while coming into this harbor, and some 280 human beings went to their long home with scarcely a moment's warning. The passengers were mostly German emigrants.
"There was a collision on the New Haven Railroad last week, and many valuable lives lost.
L. F. REED.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL.—Should any of our friends wish to purchase anything in the literary line, we would recommend them to the long catalogue published in another column. FOWLER & WELLS we are among the most popular now published.

Cheap clothing—any of our friends in need of clothing, can obtain it at a cheap rate at the store of R. P. Snow, Council Bluffs—also, a great variety of goods, needed in various departments of life, all cheap for cash. Give him a call.
CHANGEABLE.—Last evening the thermometer stood 55 degrees above zero, this morning, 10.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.
At a Convention of Delegates from the several districts and counties of Nebraska, held at Nebraska City, December 30th, 1854, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unfortunate political condition of the Territory, and of expressing the views of the people in relation to the motives by which Acting Governor Cumming has been guided in the management of the affairs of the said Territory, James H. Decker, Esq. of Pierce Co., was chosen Chairman and Geo. W. Hollister of Bellevue, and A. M. Rose of Pierce Co. appointed Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared and took their seats.
Douglas Co.—Stephen Deatur, J. Sterling Morton and Geo. W. Hollister.
Cass Co.—B. B. Thompson, L. Nickolls, Philip E. Shannon and James O'Neil.
Pierce Co.—James H. Decker, Simpson Hargous, H. P. Bennett, A. M. Rose, C. H. Cowles and John Clements.
Richardson Co.—Lewis Cornett, Nelson Hopkins and R. W. Frame.
Forney Co.—Jesse Cole, E. Wyatt and J. P. Handley.

On motion, J. Sterling Morton, Robert W. Frame and C. H. Cowles, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following:
Whereas, we believe that, in order to attain the ends of just government, the Executive power should be vested in upright and honorable men, and, whereas, we believe that that power, when confided to unprincipled knaves, who seek rather to control than consult the people, (whom we recognize as the only true American Sovereigns) is always used, to the advantage of the few and the oppression of the many, therefore,
Resolved, 1st, That Acting Governor Cumming is neither an upright, honest nor honorable man.

Resolved, 2d, That he, the aforesaid Acting Governor Cumming is an unprincipled knave, and that he seeks rather to control than consult the people.
Resolved, 3d, That he said Acting Governor has, by his own acts, secret ones now exposed, as well as those, which he has openly avowed, convinced us of the truth of, and invited us to pass the above resolutions.

Resolved, 4th, That, recognizing the right of petition, as the prerogative of all free citizens of the United States, we do hereby petition His Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, to immediately remove the said Cumming from the Acting Governorship.

Resolved, That we, also, because of the reasons hereinbefore stated, petition for his removal from the Secretaryship of this Territory.
Resolved, That the Secretaries of this Convention forward a copy of these proceedings to every newspaper in Nebraska for publication and every paper containing them, with a written copy, to the President of the United States.

The above resolutions, after a long and spirited discussion, in which the acts of Acting Governor Cumming, were thoroughly canvassed, were unanimously adopted.
On motion,
Resolved, That we deem it expedient to recommend to the President of the U. S., suitable persons for the offices of Governor and Secretary of Nebraska, should no action have been taken by him in reference to the appointments.

On motion,
Resolved, That we recommend Genl' Bela M. Hughes of Missouri, for the office of Governor, and Dr. P. J. McManis of Iowa, for the office of Secretary.
On motion, the convention then adjourned.

JAS. H. DECKER, Pres.
Geo. W. HOLLISTER, Secs.
A. M. ROSE, Secs.

OUT OF WORK.—The New York Tribune says that there are 500 printers out of employment in that city.
At one of the principle iron works, 500 men were discharged a short time since.
The cry of no work ascends to Heaven from thousands of sons and daughters of toil, every day and every hour, amid the wealth and abundance of our Eastern cities.

DEFAULTER.—W. P. Sackett, receiving teller of the Market Bank, New York, has turned out to be a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000.
Defaulters are the order of the day in New York.

The Missouri river is open opposite this place.
The net amount subject to draft in the U. S. Treasury on Nov. 27th, was \$26,248,166 40.
The Mormons have been ordered to leave San Francisco by the first of May next.

The California papers urge the establishment of a mail route across the plains.

MEETING AT BELLEVUE.
At a meeting of the citizens of Bellevue, held Dec. 28th, 1854, Thos. Morton, was called to the Chair and C. T. Holloway, appointed Secretary.

Stephen Deatur, I. H. Bennett and C. D. Robinson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who presented the following, which were unanimously adopted.
Whereas, Each day develops some new outrage by T. B. Cumming, Acting Governor of Nebraska, upon the liberties of the citizens of this Territory—some new scheme for the furtherance of his and the interests of a few, who are willing to assist him in his disgraceful plots—some new evidence of his determination to control if possible, the Territorial Legislature, and centre in himself a power little less than that of a despot, and

Whereas, He has shown himself by his utter want of honesty, integrity and mental capacity, completely disqualified for the high position, to which, to the great misfortune of the people of the Territory, he has, by an act of Providence attained, and

Whereas, We recognize to its full extent, the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty and the right to call to a strict account, for misrule and mal-administration, our representatives, whether in the Executive chair, or in any other station, and demand their punishment by removal or otherwise, therefore,
Resolved, That we, citizens of Bellevue and Nebraska, earnestly protest against the continuance in the office of Governor, T. B. Cumming, who never could by his own ability, have succeeded to that responsible situation.

Resolved, That we respectfully request of His Excellency, the President of the United States, the immediate appointment of a successor to the lamented Governor Burt.
Resolved, That as T. B. Cumming has shown himself unfit for the duties of Acting Governor, we believe him equally unfit for the post of Secretary, and request his removal.

Resolved, That three persons be appointed by the meeting to attend the Convention to be held at Nebraska City, on Saturday Dec. 30th, 1854, for the purpose of deliberating upon the affairs of the Territory, and recommending to the President, if thought expedient, a suitable candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Newspapers of the Territory, and a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded, by the Secretary, to the President of the United States.
Whereupon, Stephen Deatur, J. Sterling Morton and Geo. W. Hollister, were appointed delegates, and on motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. MORTON, Pres't.
CHAR. T. HOLLOWAY, Sec'y.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
ALL persons having land Claims in Bellevue District, Nebraska, are requested to meet at the Mission in Bellevue, on SATURDAY, January 6, 1855, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of adopting and executing some course to protect citizens in their honest claims.
MANY SQUATTERS.
Bellevue, Jan 3, 1855.

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PUBLISHED BY
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
303 Broadway, New York.

In order to accommodate "The People" residing in all parts of the United States, the Publishers will forward by return of the PRESS MAIL, any book named in the following list.—The postage will be pre-paid by them at the New York Office. By this arrangement of pre-paying postage in advance, fifty per cent. is saved to the purchaser. All letters containing orders should be post-paid, and directed as follows:
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Hydropathic Family Physician. A ready prescriber and hygienic adviser, with reference to the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of disease, accidents and casualties of every kind; with a glossary, table of contents, and index; illustrated with nearly three hundred engravings; by Joel Shaw, M. D., one large volume of 800 pages, substantially bound; price, pre-paid by mail, \$3.50.

Hydropathy, or Hydropathy, a System of Hydropathy and Hygienic and Therapeutic anatomy, Physiology of the human body; hygienic agencies, and the preservation of health; dietetics, and hydropathic cookery; theory and practice of water-treatment; special pathology, and hydro-therapeutics, including the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of all known diseases; application of hydropathy to midwifery and the nursery; designed as a guide to families and students, and a text-book for physicians; by R. T. Trall, M. D.; illustrated with three hundred engravings and colored plates; substantially bound; prepared by mail, \$3.50.
This is the most comprehensive and popular work yet published on the subject of Hydropathy of all the publications which have attained such a wide popularity, as issued by Fowler and Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general use, and containing complete, well arranged encyclopaedia.—Tribune.

Practice of Water-Cure. Containing a detailed account of the various processes used in the water-treatment, etc; by Wilson and Gully; 30 cts.
Philosophy of Water-Cure. A development of the true principles of health and longevity; by Balbina; 30 cts.
New Hydropathic Cook Book. By R. T. Trall, M. D.; his system of cookery on hydro-pathy principles, containing an exposition of the true relations of all alimentary substances to health; with plain receipts for preparing all appropriate dishes for hydropathic establishments, vegetarian boarding-houses, private families, etc., etc. It is the cook's complete guide for all who "eat to live"; price, 62 cts; muslin, 87 cts.
Science of Swimming. With instructions to learners; illustrated; 15 cts.
Water-Cure in America. Over three hundred cases of various diseases treated with water-cure; domestic practice; \$1.25.
Water-Cure applied to every known disease; a new theory; a complete demonstration of the advantages of the hydropathic system of curing diseases; showing also the fallacy of the Allopathic method, and its utter inability to effect a permanent cure. With appendix, containing the hydropathic diet, and rules for bathing; by Rouse; 87 cts.

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