

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855.

AGENTS.

- V. B. Palmer, Tribune buildings, S. M. P. building, 119 Nassau street, W. H. McDonald 102 Nassau street, New York City. C. Pierce, E. W. Carr, Crane & Co., Philadelphia. W. S. Swigman, 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. Payne, Louisa Fork, Nebraska. Maj. H. P. Downs, Nebraska City, Nebraska. L. L. 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, McKissick's Grove, Iowa. Ogden & Copp, 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. J. H. Bennett Esq., Bellevue, Nebraska. Jesse West, Tabor, Iowa. H. P. Bennett, Glenwood, Iowa. B. Tzschucke, St. Mary, Iowa. M. E. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill. Elias Titus, Syracuse, N. Y. W. Barnum of Michigan, is our Traveling Agent. John C. Reed, Comington, Mass. Elliot Barnard Esq., Northampton, Mass.

THE LAW-MAKERS IN NEBRASKA.

No country should be deprived of the right of regulating its own affairs—of selecting its own Legislators, and that too from among the residents upon its own soil. But to Nebraska more especially and specifically has this power been granted than to any other section of country which the Government of the United States has organized during the present half century. Nebraska, the rights of its citizens and the self-government which they ought to have, and which by the efforts of good and just men we have vainly supposed she now held, has been alike the theme of politicians, the song of newspapers and the deceptive babble of scoundrels.

It is true that Congress has granted us noble and exalted privileges, and that the present Administration has given and suffered much for the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of Nebraska. But by unforseen and untoward events, the intents and purposes of the general government have been frustrated. A corrupt and dishonest man has by a strange dispensation of Providence, attained temporarily to the Governorship of this Territory—the superintendence and guardianship of those rights and privileges which the efforts of such noble men as Cass and Douglas had secured to us. And now let us glance hastily at the consequences.

In the beginning he—THOMAS B. CUMING—sought for a place at which he might locate the Capitol. But did he seek to make that location for the benefit of the Territory at large? Did he endeavor to carry out the provisions of the Organic Law, by merely convening the first legislature, and allowing it to decide upon the Capitol question, and then acquiescing, as every just Executive would, with the will and judgment of the majority? No, on the contrary, he sought to make the Capitol at such place as would most liberally pander to his own avarice, and most tenderly nourish his corruption. He sought to make that place the Capitol which would give the most abject servitude to him and his—one where his puffing toadies, [vide GRAY LETTER,] in the East, might be easiest provided with lots, and his ever-to-membered friends most comfortably set down to the feast of the loaves and fishes.

At length having offered himself for sale both at this place and Nebraska City, having become a member of this Company, and we know not how many others; and having learned that he and his official influence would bring such and such other merchantable articles in exchange and no more, he sought a market elsewhere. His place was at last selected; hard by Council Bluffs City, and upon a Sand Bar T. B. CUMING found his interests, and now everything must combine to forward them. Scouts are sent from one portion of the Territory to the other. Men pledged for Omaha City; deceive their constituents, and are sent to legislate for the people of Nebraska.

All the political renegades from every State, are by a brotherly affection, collected around the Governor. O. D. Richardson of Michigan, Goodwill of New York, Folsom do., et al, are by his aid foisted upon the people as Nebraska men, and are constituted Law-Makers in Nebraska. While small brained knaves of large pretensions, are put into the House of Representatives, for the same reasons and in the same way. And we the actual residents of Nebraska—we who have been so privileged to govern ourselves, are to-day, the least self-governed of any people under a Republican Government. We are not represented at all, many of us, while many who supposed they had elected residents, and true men too, find too late, that they elected very transient residents, and learn now that their votes were cast for political jobbers, tricksters and knaves. And that they, the ac-

tual residents, are having no voice, no influence in making the laws under which they are to live.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty is a good doctrine, our faith is in it, and we had expected that here in its new home, it would be developed properly, and by its benign influence, put down the cant and hypocrisy which has ever opposed it. But our hopes thus far have proved futile. And though the world abroad may envy us our privileges, it cannot know, and it could, is too incredulous to believe, that by a conspiracy, headed by one rascal, those privileges and rights have been snatched from us, yet such is the truth—such we know—such facts have already reached the light, and there are yet hidden with T. B. CUMING, his associates and their secret acts, volumes of unrecorded rascality, which could they be exposed, would put to blush—it is saying much but we believe it—even CUMING himself.

Let it be understood that had the Capitol been located fairly and honestly, by and with the concurrence of faithful Representatives, we never should have uttered one word against it. It might have been here, or at Omaha city, Nebraska city, or anywhere else, so that it came there honestly we should have been content. But we do complain and we do protest against the manner of, and the corruption which led to its location. We complain because Douglas county is bounded and described by proclamation, is deprived of all representation. We chose three honest men and capable ones too, J. W. HOLLISTER, STEPHEN DECATUR and J. STERLING MORTON. We sent them to the Legislature to represent us, the people of Bellevue and Douglas county. But they were too honest for the purposes of our corrupt Executive and his base and unworthy hirelings, and are therefore not admitted.

Thus for having scorned the fraud and the ignoble terms of CUMING, the oldest settlement in Nebraska is denied the right of Representation. But we are not cast down, right will finally triumph, though the bribed tenders by CUMING and his confederate traitors may now transcend both justice and law. The four-thousand-dollar-per-vote system may succeed for the present, but honest men will rule at last.

BRIBERY NOT BRIBERY.

We perceive in the last number of the Henntown organ, a card purporting to have been written by JOHN A. SINGLETON. This card states that the Private Secretary of TOM CUMING, did not offer him anything as a bribe to purchase his vote on the Capitol question. We are aware that when the four thousand dollars worth of Omaha City scrip was given Mr. Singleton, he was sagely informed that it was not for a bribe, and we are also aware that so simple a remark did not change the character nor the intent of so liberal a donation. Had some beligerent individual kicked Mr. Singleton about forty-five rods pulverized his nose, and then remarked to him that it was not intended as an assault, we do not imagine that he would have taken the remark of the beligerent customer as a bona fide fact. And as we think that in the latter case it would have been actually an assault intended, so we think in the former, bribery was mediated.

We repeat: Mr. Singleton was offered a donation of Omaha City Scrip, imaginatively and nominally valued at \$4000, and we repeat that the intention of the donors was to corrupt Mr. Singleton, and secure his vote, against the wishes of his constituents and the dictates of his own conscience. We add, after Mr. Singleton had shown this scrip and refused to vote for Omaha City, he was called from his seat in the House of Representatives to the room of the Acting Governor, by Mr. Smith, the Private Secretary, and that he then and there by request, gave up to the donors the intended bribe. It is strange that an honest man should have been so frightened by knaves as to have done that, or to have subscribed his name to so feeble and imbecile a paper as the attempted denial in question. All that we have written, we stand ready to prove, now, to-morrow, or at any time.

INDIAN DEPRIDATION IN BELLEVIEW.

An Omaha was killed and eight horses stolen at Bellevue on last Thursday night by the Sioux Indians, and not by the Caws, as has been supposed.

OMAHA CITY IS NOT THE CAPITOL OF NEBRASKA, Notwithstanding the assertion of the Governor's hand organ, the Nebraskan, and the amusing gyrations of the monkey that accompanies it to pocket his dimes for him; the Capitol is not located at Omaha City. It is located several miles North of there, near Winter Quarters.

TRADER'S POINT.—The Post-Office at this place has been discontinued, and consequently, mail matter intended for that place, and for BELLEVIEW, must be sent to St. Mary for the present; this being the nearest Post-Office.

P. S.—We understand the Department has ordered Trader's Point mail coming from the East to be left at Council Bluffs, and from the South at St. Mary.

THE CASS COUNTY DELEGATION.

A gentleman from Cass county has just called at our office, and after having subscribed for the Palladium, and remarked that "IT WAS THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND, and should have their support"—entered into conversation upon the subject of the Cass county delegation in the Legislature.

We listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of our friend upon the character and feelings of the people of that place, and upon the conduct of their delegates in the Legislature. It occurred to us, that we should not like to stand in their places when their outraged constituents call on them to answer for the use made of the power delegated to them. They are looked upon as having sold the interests of their constituents, and having put the price into their own pockets. Since the days of Benedict Arnold, nothing has appeared indicating traitorship more clearly than the vote of this delegation on the question involving the location of the Capitol. The vote of these unprincipled tools turned the scale against the interest of Plattsburgh—against the interest of the whole region of country, on both sides of the Platte river—and effectually crushed the hopes cherished that that place might be favored with the location of the Capitol, and possess the advantages which its location would afford.

We should not be surprised if the indignation of that traduced people become sufficiently awakened against these miserable demagogues, to break out in open evidences of contempt, if not in violence.—Those men had promised to be faithful sentinels over the interests with which they were entrusted. But instead of proving faithful to their constituents, it appears they chose to sell them, and put the avails in their own pockets.

The interests of Cass county were sold to the friends of Omaha City—whether for something or for nothing, it matters not to the people of Cass county—they were sold, and their power and influence has gone with it.

QUERY!

What will the "down eastern" readers of our frontier papers think of the state of society in our country, judging from the tone of certain articles, dealing largely in the most scurrilous personalities that are daily emanating from our neighbor presses. Such things certainly cannot interest the greatest number of readers, for one at least, I am really disgusted with our local strife.

I beg your pardon for the above. Very respectfully, W. N. BYERS.

REMARKS.—We presume we are among the number to whom our friend alludes as being guilty of the use of language befitting the subject described. When we have occasion to speak of men guilty of having prostituted their official power, and influenced to selfish purposes—men guilty of bartering away a nation's interests, honor, and rights—men guilty of tyranny and injustice—men who have recourse to fraud and bribery—we have to apply terms fitted to describe such characters—we cannot describe them with the same terms which we use in speaking of upright and honorable men, any more than we can describe the innocence and gentleness of the lamb in the same terms in which we describe a lion. When the people of all sections of the Territory have equal justice done them, "local strife" will come to an end. We have no desire to have the "Down Easterns," think we are peaceable enough to suffer our public men to pocket the whole Territory and defraud the people without having something said. Since our friend's party have succeeded in getting all they want, we don't wonder they don't want to have any fault found with the victors.

Whether the "greatest number" of our readers are interested, or not, we intend to write for the benefit of such as are, without reference to the opinion of the "Down Easterns."

BELLEVIEW.

The long delayed work of building up this place is begun at last. Building materials are arriving from every quarter, and the foundation of a hotel sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 persons is now in progress of building, and will be completed within 90 days. The contract has been let to Silas A. Strickland, a man possessing the necessary energy to carry forward what he undertakes to do. Materials for numerous other buildings are being provided, and all appearances indicate lively times in the spring.

A steam saw-mill will be on the ground early in the spring. Brick-making, and other business, will then begin in earnest.

FOR SALE.—Horses, Harness and Carriage.—Any one wishing to buy a complete and elegant establishment of this kind, had better call on S. T. Cary, Esq., of Council Bluffs, soon. Mr. Cary has the best establishment ever brought to this country. Mr. C. is the proprietor of an excellent town site, about a mile West of "Indiantown," called Iranistan. New settlements are being made with great rapidity at this place, and we expect to hear of its becoming the most important place to be found between the Missouri river and Fort DeMoine, Iowa, and in fact, it is now.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

It appears by a proclamation issued from the Executive Department, that Douglas county has swallowed up a portion of Washington, the Northern line having been extended so as to include Florence.

It strikes us that this is a most extraordinary stretch of Executive power. We see no reason why it should be done, if it is not to kill off Florence. It was not enough to cut off Bellevue from a representation, Florence must be decapitated too. Why was this act resorted to in the very face of the Legislature? Why was this left to the people to manage? As there were committees appointed to attend to matters of this kind, why was it taken out of their hands?

A petition has gone forth from the lower part of this county to the Honorables, in the Council and House of Representatives, praying to have the county diminished by cutting off five or six miles from its Northern side. If this is done, the county will still be twelve miles wide and twenty miles long, which will be large enough. We hope the prayer of this petition will be heard and granted. We hope the people, will do us justice by granting the humble boon that has been craved. Let it not be done grudgingly—but liberally, and cheerfully.

Correspondence of the Palladium.

New York, Jan. 25, 1855.

If you have been bored unendurably already with chapters of lamentations from your correspondent in this city, pray possess your souls in patience, for awhile longer. Out of the abundance of the heart speaks our mouth and we testify of that which we continually see and feel.—The great cry rises up from the people more furiously calamitous than ever:—"Give us work that we may earn bread." There has been provision made in the soup kitchens, etc., sufficient to keep the hungry from starving. But this, though it might do very well in an English town, does not satisfy our free and independent laborers. They want to earn bread for themselves and their children, by the labor of their own hands, and it is of the lack of employment that they complain. The Park meetings continue daily, but the workmen have begun properly to appreciate the demagogues who have endeavored to lead them into illegal and riotous measures.

Some scoundrel has filled his pockets pretty satisfactorily, in this time of general pressure, by extracting \$25,000 in gold from one of our city banks. The vaults were accessible from the street, and it is supposed that the robbery must have been effected while the porter was paying out gold in bags, by some one who had slipped in behind him.

The row between the celebrated pugilist, Hyer, and several of the same stamp, in a drinking house, is now in process of investigation. He was assaulted by three infamous characters, namely, a pugilist, a policeman and a gambler. We don't mean to give such a character to all of our policemen as a class, but there are many who hold office of the city government for the protection of honesty and virtue, and strike hands at the same time with thieves, rowdies and gamblers.—Well, we are a model city! Mayor Wood has issued an annual message, which promises very well indeed. One thing which will give great satisfaction, if carried out, is the restriction of the frauds which are daily practised upon the emigrants, landing at this point. There is a chain of organized sharks, extending from New York to the most distant points of emigration in the West, who regard every important foreigner as a lamb for the slaughter, or rather as a sheep to be sheared.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—Mr. Giddings, of Nebraska, introduced a bill for the establishment of a post route for the protection of property and towns, and for the survey and settlement of the half breed tribes in that territory. The House then took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Mr. Perkins, La., explained its provisions. Senate, Friday, Jan. 12.—Mr. Tancy announced the death of Senator Norris, and delivered an appropriate eulogy.

House.—A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Norris. Messrs. Morrison and Bailey eulogized the deceased. Messrs. Morrison, Chandler and Bailey were appointed a committee to act with that of the Senate to accompany the remains to New Hampshire.

The Chicago and Burlington Railroad was opened on the 1st inst.; the distance is 214 miles. Passengers leave Burlington in the morning and arrive at Chicago in the evening, and vice versa.

The Iowa Legislature adjourned on the 23d ult.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

BY OUR LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT.

MORNING SESSION.

January 31, 1855.

Mr. Kempton withdrew petition of Corfield for establishing a ferry at ——. Mr. Poppleton presented a memorial of W. McLellan for a ferry at Nebraska City.

Mr. Johnston presented counteracting memorial for J. Boulware—referred to com. on corporations.

Mr. Poppleton introduced bill relative to claim laws. Passed to 2d reading and referred to com. on judiciary.

Mr. Richardson offered bill incorporating Nebraska University at Fontenelle, Dodge county. Passed to a 2d reading.

Mr. Wood gave notice of a bill regulating county elections.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution that the clerk, assistant clerk and door-keeper, be allowed 10 newspapers, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Latham offered resolution that marriage licenses be taken the same as of the Territory, for future representation.

Mr. Decker read bill to change the name, define boundaries and locate seats of justice of Pierce county. It required the name of Pierce to be changed to that of Otter county. Passed to 2d reading and referred to appropriate com.

Mr. Decker offered a resolution relating to the qualification of its own members.—Laid over.

Mr. Thompson gave notice of a bill declaring a portion of the British Statutes in force, &c., also to define jurisdiction of probate courts.

Committee on militia, in regard to the raising 2 companies of volunteers, recommended the same. Adopted.

Message of the Governor. Act signed locating the Capitol.

The act defining boundaries and locating seats of justice of Washington Co., passed—referred to appropriate com.

A resolution relative to having the cases of contestees and contestants upon the floor of the House. 12 yeas, 13 noes.—Motion to indefinitely postpone. 10 yeas, 15 noes. Motion to refer to committee on privileges and elections. 11 yeas, 13 noes. Postponed until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Resolution referring to the right of the House to examine into the action of our public officers. Adopted.

Mr. Latham moved that Stephen Decatur be heard on the floor, in regard to his seat. Out of order. He then moved a suspension of the rules in order that the com. on judiciary might report. Spoke briefly on the subject, and on motion of Poppleton, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

February 1st, p. m.

House called to order at 2 o'clock. A bill was introduced to organize Cass county and locate seat of government at Kenosha. Mr. Latham spoke upon the bill in favor of Plattsburgh for seat of government, and in regard to the instructions of his constituents. The bill was ordered engrossed.

Joint resolution appointing James C. Mitchell, Commissioner to locate Capitol Buildings, read 2d time and ordered engrossed.

Bill incorporating the Nebraska University was read 1st time.

Nothing more of importance done.—Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

COUNCIL.—Minutes read. Mr. Clark offered resolution that clerk furnish 5 copies of Council Bluffs newspapers and one Congressional Globe to each member—adopted.

Mr. Cowes presented the minority report of the committee on privileges and elections.

Council File No. 1, relative to Nebraska Bill, was taken up and passed.

Message from the House was read, stating that that body had adopted C. F. No. 19, a bill for the equipment of two companies of volunteers, and requested concurrence of Council therein.

Bennet's bill to incorporate Nebraska City, ordered 2d reading and referred to com. on incorporations.

File No. 5, to appoint James C. Mitchell to locate Capitol Buildings, taken up, read 3d time and passed.

Nothing more of importance done.—Council adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

House met previous to adjournment. Mr. Poppleton's act in regard to claims, came up to its third reading and passed.

An act defining the boundaries and locating the seat of justice of Cass county, came up and passed, locating the county seat at Rock Bluff in said county.

The joint resolution, appointing J. C. Mitchell commissioner, to locate the Capitol Buildings, passed.

Joint resolution from the Council, relative to the style of the laws, passed.

An act to define the boundary and locate county seat of Eklhorn—sent at Eklhorn. Referred to appropriate com.

An act to incorporate the Nebraska

University. Referred to appropriate com.

Joint resolution, regard to printing the laws of the Territory, authorizing the Secretary of the Territory, to attend the same. Engrossed.

An act authorizing Josiah Burdick to establish a ferry across the Missouri at Wyoming in Nebraska. Bill read a 2d time and referred to com. on corporations.

An act defining the duties of county surveyor. Read 2d time and referred to committee on county boundaries, &c.

On motion, Mr. Decatur was admitted to the bar in defense of his position as contestee for Mr. Poppleton's seat in the House. He based his claims for that seat upon the organic law of the Territory.—He said the right of every American citizen were sacred. Contrary to this his body has declared they cannot go behind the Governor's certificate, in cases of this kind. Sec. 24 of the Nebraska bill was read, and he asked if there was one word that contravenes the Constitution. It appears to me this House has gone in direct opposition to the framers of the organic law of the Territory, principle of squatter's rights and popular sovereignty. In the original organization of Omaha county, now recognized as Douglas county, there were two separate and distinct districts. Regarding it in this light, does it not appear injustice has been done to Bellevue and Douglas county. The proclamations issued by his Excellency, does not designate Douglas and Omaha counties, although said proclamations were not signed as separate counties. I state facts and leave it to members upon this floor and the public generally to draw the inference. The Nebraska bill makes it obligatory upon the Acting Governor to so district the country, that each neighborhood should be represented. But Bellevue is unrepresented; the action of the Governor does not detract in the least the sheer injustice dealt out.—For years I have been a rambler over these broad prairies, and I did hope, Mr. Speaker, that when the day arrived to see this country organized, that it would be done honestly, and with a view to represent truthfully the sentiment of popular sovereignty and squatter's rights. At this late hour, I can say nothing to effect the course of events. The bill grants me rights and the people of Bellevue, and these rights, though trampled upon, should and ought to have been heard before the committee on privileges and elections.—Truth never shuns investigation, and it is this we earnestly desire. I return my thanks to the House for their indulgence.

On motion the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

February 21.

COUNCIL.—Proceedings of yesterday read.

Committees reported favorable and recommended passage of Council File No. 16, was ordered printed.

Committee on highways, &c. recommended passage of bill to incorporate Nebraska City. Ordered printed.

Mr. Bennet. Resolution that clerks have the same number of newspapers as members.

Mr. Bennet introduced a bill to restrain sheep and swine from running at large.—Ordered 2d reading.

C. F. No. 5. Road from Nebraska City along line of Missouri river, was referred to select com.

Mr. Goodwill moved that all bills postponed yesterday, be further postponed until the 8th instant—carried.

Some discussion followed relative to postage bill, and Council adjourned till Monday.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WESTERN JOURNAL AND CIVILIAN.—This periodical has become one of the standard monthlies of the country, and occupies a permanent place among them. It is devoted to Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvements, Commerce, and Public Policy. M. Tarter and H. Cobb, Editors and Publishers; Publication office No. 73 Chestnut st., St. Louis; \$3 per year.

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.—This is one of our best religious exchanges, published by Rev. David McKinney, at \$1 per year. Publication office No. 554 South fourth st., Philadelphia.

The above paper was commenced a little more than a year ago, for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of reducing the cost of religious literature.—The experiment has proved entirely successful. The paper has obtained an extensive circulation, and is well supported.

—What has become of the Gospel Banner?

—In all probability, the Legislature of Missouri will be unable to elect a Senator at this session; Benton 39, Doniphan 50, Scott 53, thus stood the vote at last accounts.