

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1855.

AGENTS.

V. B. Palmer, Tribune buildings, S. M. Pettigall, 110 Nassau street, W. H. McDonald 182 Nassau street, New York City. C. Pierce, E. W. Carr, Crane & Co., Philadelphia. W. S. Symmes, 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., Paucnee, Loupe Fork, Nebraska. Maj. H. P. Downs, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Lt. Garret, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Laramie, Nebraska. L. E. Heath, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. C. M., Mount Tabor, Fremont Co., Iowa. Col. Tho. Farmer, McKissocks Grove, Iowa. Ogden & Co., Burlington, Iowa. William Greene, Esq., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Post Master, Fort Du Moine, Iowa. Augustus Hall, Esq., Keosauqua, Iowa. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa. Hon. Thomas Brown, Marysville, Ohio. J. H. Bernard, Esq., Bellevue, Nebraska. H. P. Bennett, Greenwood, Iowa. B. Tschuck, St. Mary, Iowa. M. E. Hollister, Ottawa, Ill. Silas Titus, Syracuse, N. Y. W. Barnum, of Michigan, is our Traveling Agent.

CORPORATIONS.

No inconsiderable portion of the present session of our Territorial Legislature has been spent in creating corporations.—This has been done, notwithstanding the democratic creed denies the doctrine of "chartered rights" and "exclusive privileges," and in theory, maintains the doctrine of equal rights.

We say that a large portion of the present session has been spent in the creation of paltry corporations, and petty monopolies, which enable a few individuals to bar away the public from privileges to which they are inherently entitled, and have a good right to exercise (if the doctrine of democracy be true,) as those whom the law says shall have the exclusive right. The liberality of the Legislature has been most profuse in granting exclusive privileges to individuals and companies. In proof of this look at the single item of "ferries." We cannot now recall the exact number already granted—they are quite numerous, however, particularly along the Missouri river. "Paper towns" are pretty thickly established up and down the river, nearly the whole length of the Territory. Every one of these towns want a ferry, and many of them more than one. Charters have been called for at nearly every place, and about as freely granted as asked for. Not content, however, with the establishment of a corporation for each of the places referred to. We notice one of a broader character, designed to cover the whole extent of the river from one end of the Territory to the other, not already covered by other charters.

Numerous charters have been procured by companies or individuals for ferry privileges in different portions of the Territory, where there are no settlements, nor any likelihood of their being any for years to come.

The enquiry arises, why have so many special privileges been granted? We presume most of these charters have been procured for no other purpose than speculation. A charter when once obtained gives the possessor the power of making something off of the public, or off of individuals, without having made the least expenditure for the benefit of either.

We see no valid reason why every imaginary ferry privilege in the Territory should be covered by chartered rights. When the country becomes settled, many ferries may be needed that are not now. Why establish ferries with chartered rights, before they are called for by the necessities of the community? Where there are no settlements, and no travel, no reason exists for the establishment of a ferry at all, and none should be established for the prospective benefit of any class of individuals, in advance of the public wants.

A large majority of the members of the Legislature claim to be the disciples of democracy, and yet, we have never known an instance where the zeal of a whig legislature, lead it to bestow charters with that degree of liberality which our legislature have manifested in its creations of monopolies. We look upon this charter-making spirit as democratic heresy; of the vilest kind, and more becoming whig faith, than democratic practice. If whig principles are the best for the practice of democrats, in other words, for adoption in practice, we have no objection to them—providing the theory is adopted along with the practice. We like to see consistency enough to produce a correspondence between party theory and practice, let them be what they may.

The democratic theory says, avoid special legislation—shun monopolies. The policy of the legislature appears to have been to cover as large an amount of both land and water, with chartered privileges, as possible. This has been done by the establishment of numerous ferries on the Missouri, Platte, Elk Horn, Loup Fork and other streams, beside numerous Iowa

sites in every portion of the Territory.

We see no reason why competition should not be permitted between ferrymen as well as between merchants, farmers or mechanics.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Probably many of our readers have found out to their sorrow, that money is often lost when sent by mail.

Unlike an individual, the Post Office Department is irresponsible. Money taken into its possession for transmission to a neighboring town or city, is taken and the cost of transmission received, without the least guarantee for its safe delivery at the place of destination.

In consequence of this irresponsibility, individuals having money to transmit by mail frequently lose it by entrusting it to this mode of conveyance. Thousands of hard earned dollars are lost in this manner every year. This loss is avoided in England, by the purchase of post office orders for the amount which is to be transmitted. If an individual wishes to transmit five pounds from Liverpool to London, he deposits five pounds in the post office at Liverpool, and by paying the post master a few pence, gets an order upon the London post office, which he forwards to his friend who can draw his money upon the presentation of his order.

All chance for loss disappears under this arrangement.

Let a law establishing a "money order" system similar to that of England be passed at once, giving those wishing to transmit money—(and there are few who do not)—every facility and security which the authority and power of the government can bestow.

No good reasons can be urged against the establishment of this system. It is for the convenience and safety of the community, and at the same time, a positive benefit to the government.

INDIAN PAYMENTS.

There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion among the friends of the Indians, respecting the kind of payment, most proper for them in their present circumstances.

It has been contended by some, that if they were to be paid in money, whiskey-sellers and other sharpers would be the principal gainers, and to prevent so deplorable an evil, their annuities should be paid in agricultural implements, schooling, provisions and clothing, instead of money. It is the opinion of some, that the entire amount due them, should be paid in money. Others hold that a portion of the annuity should be paid in provisions and clothing, and the remainder in the establishment and support of schools. Others, again, hold that the good of the Indians would be promoted in the highest degree, by having a portion of each of the provisions spoken of above, made for them. We are of the opinion that provisions should be made for the education of the children and youth of our Indian tribes—that reading, writing and the rudiments of science, agricultural pursuits, and religion, should be taught them, and that too at their own expense. If this view is correct, it follows that a Government wishing to secure the intellectual and moral improvement of the Indians, should make provisions for those mental necessities, which an Indian stands in so much need of, but which he is the last to think of providing for himself.

Government has reserved to itself the right to pay the Indians in such a way as it believes most conducive to their present and permanent good. It is not to be presumed that the Indians know best what they need, and above all, that they would have wisdom enough to provide for their highest and greatest wants—the wants of the mind. Light must be provided, and must penetrate the benighted soul of these degraded beings, before they will care enough about it, to seek it, or know enough to provide it for themselves.

After the provisions now referred to have been made, the balance due, should be paid in money. Indians know very well how to provide for the body, particularly when the means are provided, so that it can be done without work. Government cannot tell what kind of food or clothing will be most suitable for the Indians, nor when they stand in the greatest need of them. In order to obviate this difficulty, give them their money and let them purchase to suit themselves, and if they make bad bargains, the loss will be their own.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. Bernhart Henn, of Iowa, for a copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon "Commerce and Navigation," and other documents.

Hon. A. C. Dodge, of the Senate, has our thanks for public documents.

Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister to the Spanish Court, which appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

SENATE COURT.—The first session of this court stands adjourned to Tuesday, March 6th.

SEAL OF THE 2D JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Hon. E. R. Harden, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, has had the 2d Judicial District assigned to his charge. His Honor, the Judge, has had the politeness to show us a design for a seal, devised by himself, for the use of his district, which reflects the highest credit upon his taste as an artist, and upon his conceptions as a Judge.

The seal is one inch and three eighths in diameter—viz. it is a lesser circle, one inch in diameter, around which is the inscription—2d JUDICIAL DISTRICT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Within the inner circle is represented the awful Goddess of justice, with her scale held aloft in her right hand, in her left a naked sword is held pendant at her side. The Goddess with her serene countenance, and spotless robes, holding in her hands the sacred symbols of justice, is an impressive symbol of the sublime motto inscribed upon her altar—*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*—Let justice be done though the heavens fall. We think few can be found on the judicial bench, so desirous to reduce the sublime motto, now quoted, to practice, than Judge Harden.

LITERARY NOTICES.

U. S. MAGAZINE.—This is a large monthly Magazine, devoted to science, art, manufacture, agriculture and trade, published on the 15th of each month, by J. M. Emerson & company, No. 1, 3, 5 & 8, Spruce street, New York. Terms \$1 00 a year.

In addition to the usual amount of illustrations, the publishers design to embellish each succeeding number with the portraits of two distinguished individuals with biographical sketches of the same. This will be a valuable addition to this excellent Magazine, and will of itself, be worth the subscription. This is the cheapest Magazine published in the United States, and unexceptionable in character. The January number is received, and contains numerous engravings and descriptions of great value to the general reader.

IOWA FARMER.—This is a neatly printed and well condensed agricultural work, published at Burlington, Iowa, monthly, by "The Burlington Telegraph Printing Company," at \$1 00 a year. Milton L. Comstock, Agricultural Editor, J. F. Talant Horticultural Editor.

This work is well adapted to the soil, climate and circumstances of Nebraska, and our readers here and in Iowa, will do well in patronizing it.

FRANK LESLIE'S Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London and New York Fashions. The January number of this splendid work of fashions, is received, and exceeds anything we have ever seen of the kind.

The present number contains patterns for all kinds of knitting and embroidery. A large steel fashion plate, with a group of five elegantly dressed figures, together with upwards of fifty beautiful engravings, representing various articles of dress, ornaments, &c.

Published by Frank Leslie, No. 6, John street, N. Y., monthly \$3 00.

JUDGE HARDEN.

His Honor, the Judge, has recovered from the prostration of which we spoke in our last issue. He leaves Bellevue to-day for Council Bluffs, and is intending to start for Nebraska City, where he intends to reside, in a few days. The Judge is an upright, straight-forward, uncompromising man, and unlike some other functionaries in this Territory, has maintained his integrity amid the prevailing corruption, having refused to accept of bribes.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—The Committee on Territories in the House, has reported the Senate bill for the construction of a subterranean telegraph from some point on the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at San Francisco. The committee in their report say that the bill is of transcendent public concern, and possesses the merit of practicability and early completion, if it can have the encouragement of the government. It provides for right of way through the public lands, and that it shall be constructed by individual enterprise and at individual expense. The government are to have free use of the line to the extent of 8,000 words per month, in consideration of which two millions of acres of land, in alternate sections along the line, are to be donated to the parties building the telegraph. It is thought at Washington that the bill will pass the House. The estimated cost is \$1150 per mile, which for the whole 2400 miles (estimated distance) will \$2,760,000. The annual cost of operating the line will be \$350,000, and will employ 50 operators and a force of 250 men on the line. The plan embraces the location of testing tubes at intervals of five miles, and working stations at average distances of 100 miles. The line is to be protected by imperishable insulating material, and laid so deep as to be out of the reach of the Indians.—[Boston Journal.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Read the following statement of Indian outrages by one of our most respectable citizens. The writer's statements and opinions are entitled to the utmost confidence.

[For the Palladium.]

The late Indian Treaty provides for the joint occupancy of Nebraska by the whites and Indians, but the following occurrence augurs ill for a peaceable partnership.

A short time since, a settler was proceeding towards his claim, on the Omaha City road, and when about a mile from the Mission lands at Bellevue, was overhauled by five armed and mounted Omahas, who came on him at full speed. To avoid being run over, and fearing their design, he suddenly stepped aside, but they wheeled round and charged on him, striking at him with a bow and tomahawk, but he managed to elude their blows on this as well as on a second charge made upon him. During these charges, one of their number kept his gun leveled at him, evidently with the design of shooting him down, if necessary. The settler then took an attitude of determined resistance with his axe in hand, which was the only weapon he had. A parley then commenced in Indian and English, only intelligible as far as signs and gestures went. They refused to declare themselves Omahas, Pawnee or Sioux, and demanded money, which was resolutely refused, and the white man was finally permitted to proceed on his way about half a mile, to where two men were at work, but who were prevented from seeing the attack by the intervening high ground. He had not finished an account of his difficulty before the robbers appeared in full tilt after their prey, but on seeing three white men together who stood their ground—they held council, and finally deputed two of their party, who by signs and words, endeavored to convey the idea that they were a scouting party, on the look out for Sioux, and had mistaken the white man for one of them. But this excuse will not bear a moment's examination—the man whom they chased in broad daylight, is as unlike a Sioux Indian, as Col. Sargy's white Daram is like his black lance-backed Buffalo, and there is not a doubt, that their intention was to rob, and if necessary, to murder an innocent man.

Offences of a less daring character—such as levying tribute, or rather robbing individuals on the lone prairie—entering cabins and taking what is fancied, is of so frequent occurrence that endurance is about exhausted, and the people will soon resort to retaliation, and blood will be shed—yes blood—the blood of the innocent and the guilty will mingle. May the consequences be laid at the proper door!

If a citizen of the United States is insulted at Smyrna or in Austria—Heaven and Earth is encompassed to obtain full satisfaction—but when pioneers on the highway between ocean and ocean, are robbed, stabbed, and even shot down like prairie wolves, Congress coolly talks for years about the propriety of affording some protection!

An annual tax, equivalent to twenty-five dollars for each family, is raised to support an army and a navy, and yet there is not a corporal's guard within a month's march of where protection is most needed! Shall this state of things continue?

The Omahas complain that the treaty is not fulfilled according to their understanding of it. Be this as it may, Uncle Sam appears lamentably ignorant of the character, habits and wants of his red children. All who know Indian character, know, that paying them in large quantities of provisions at one time, and in a country where provisions can be had for cash, ultimates worse for them than payments in money. Susas will sell their provisions for one third of cost—those who retain them must help their less provident neighbors till all is gone. A party will surround a barrel of pork—knock the head out—gorge until they are sick—leave the balance on the prairie—go off accusing the white man of intentions of poisoning—threaten vengeance, and finally wreak their spite on some single-handed white "joint occupant."

Provisions cannot be easily secreted, but money can, and often is, and used by the prudent as occasion requires.

It becomes the press to speak out, and to speak on, until our proper Indian policy is better understood, and practically carried out. The strictest good faith must be kept with the Indians—he must be fully impressed with the idea that his Great Father is as just as he is strong, and particularly prompt, in punishing transgression—otherwise these troubles will speedily ripen into an endless and bloody Indian war.

It is deplorable—it is too bad—for the miserable degraded red man to remain subject to the influences which are now crushing him to annihilation, and all must unnecessarily, be a "joint occupant" and a decided clog to the white settlement.

But it seems that it must be so, just so long as the Indian remains under the "joint" protection of the Devil and Uncle Sam, his present inexorable and foggy masters.

Bellevue, Feb. 25, 1855.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

February 8, 2 o'clock. COUNCIL.

C. F. No. 2, was taken up; a bill for an act to incorporate the Plattsmouth Ferry company.

Mr. Nuckolls moved to amend by inserting J. L. Sharp and L. Nuckolls, in 2d line of sec. 1.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend by striking out "heirs and assigns," in the 3d line of sec. 1, and inserting "their associates and successors."

February 9, 10 o'clock.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gilge.

The journal of the 7th inst., being read, Mr. Clark presented the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That the Judges of this Territory be requested to lend their assistance immediately in preparing a code of laws and rules of practice, to be adopted by the Assembly.

Mr. Bradford gave notice of a bill authorizing Wm. B. Hall, and his associates to keep a ferry at Nebraska City, across the Missouri river.

C. F. No. 15, substitute for an act to incorporate the Florence Bridge company was taken up, and the rules being suspended, read a third time, passed, and title agreed to.

C. F. No. 9, an act to incorporate the Platte River Bridge company, was taken up.

Mr. Nuckolls moved to amend by inserting H. P. Bennett and A. W. Hollister.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Clark moved to annex an additional section.

"Sec. 9. The ferry shall be put in operation within one year from the date of passage of this act, and the bridge commenced and completed within ten years.

Agreed to.

The bill was ordered to a 3d reading, passed, and title agreed to.

C. F. No. 1, a bill to incorporate the Missouri River and Platte Valley Railroad company was taken up.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend by inserting, "and with another branch to start at Nebraska City, in county of Pierce, and on the best practicable route to connect with the same at Grand Island.

Agreed to.

The bill was ordered to a 3d reading, passed, and title agreed to.

Mr. Goodwill gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Territorial Bank of Nebraska.

Mr. Clancy on suspension of rules, offered the remonstrance of Wm. Clancy and fifty-two others against the extension of Omaha City, beyond the lithographed plat of said city; referred to committee on corporations.

C. F. No. 1. A bill to incorporate the Missouri river and Platte Valley railroad company was taken up, read 2d time, and the following amendments were offered and adopted.

By Mr. Kempton.

Sec. 1. Strike out "Henry Farnham" and annex G. H. Norris, J. N. Morris, Joel A. Madson, Lewis W. Ross, A. R. Gilmore, of Illinois, Bela M. Hughes, R. M. Stewart, James Foster, John Corby of Missouri, J. N. O. P. Woods of Kansas, William Corfield, J. L. Sharp of Cass Co., Nebraska, Thomas M. Allen, Solomon L. Leonard of Missouri.

By Mr. Decker.

Sec. 1st. Annex H. P. Bennett, A. A. Bradford, W. B. Hall, also.

To amend the enacting clause, so as to read, "Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska." Also, annex section 10 as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that the said company shall have power to locate and build a branch road running from Nebraska City and intersecting the main trunk of said road at Ft. Kearney, having all the advantages of being under all the restriction hereinbefore contained.

RELIGION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—The religious belief of the fourteen persons who have filled the Presidential chair in the United States, as indicated by their attendance upon public worship, and the evidence afforded in their writings, may be summed up as follows:

Episcopalian—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor.

Unitarians—Jefferson, John Adams, J. Q. Adams and Fillmore.

Presbyterian—Jackson and Polk.

Dutch Reformed—Van Buren.

Trinitarian Congregationalist—Pierce.

THE NEWSPAPER.—How lonesome is the fireside when there is no newspaper! Ask the man who has a family paper to read, with the latest news, the good stories, the useful lessons, and witty sayings of the newspaper—ask him its value.—Let him be deprived of it for a few weeks and then ask him to put an estimate upon it. It will have risen above all price.

TIGHT TIMES.

This chap is around again. He has been in town for a week. He is over on the Pier, along Quay street, looks in at the banks, and lounges in the hotels. He bores our merchants, and sends himself cozily in lawyer's offices. He is everywhere.

A great disturber of the public quiet, a pestilent fellow is it is same Tight Times. Everybody talks about him, everybody looks out for him, everybody hates him, and a great many hard words and no little profane epithets are bestowed upon him. Everybody would avoid him if they could, everybody would hiss him from 'Change, hoot him from off the Pier, chase him from Quay street, kick him out of the banks, throw him out of the stores, out of the hotels, but they can't. Tight Times is a bore. A burr, he will stick. Hints are thrown away on him, abuse, lavish in vain, kicks, cuffs, profanity are all thrown away on him. He is impervious to them all.

An impudent fellow is Tight Times.—Ask for a discount, and he looks over your shoulder, winks at the cashier, and your note is thrown "out." Ask a loan of the usurers at one per cent a month, he looks over your securities and marks two and a half. Present a bill to your debtor, Tight Times shrugs his shoulders, rolls up his eyes, and you must call again. A wife asks for a fashionable brocade, a daughter for a new bonnet; he puts in his caveat, and the brocade and bonnet are postponed.

A great depreciator of stocks is Tight Times. He steps in among the brokers and down goes Central to par, to ninety-five, ninety, eighty-five. He plays the duce with the Michigan Central, with Michigan Southern, with Hudson River, with New York and Erie. He goes along the railroads in process of construction, and the Irishmen throw down their shovels and walk away. He puts his mark upon railroad bonds, and they find no purchasers, are lissed out of market, become obsolete, absolutely dead.

A great exploder of bubbles is Tight Times. He looks into the affairs of gold companies, and they fly to pieces; into kitng banks, and they stop payment; into rickety insurance companies, and they vanish away. He walks around corner lots, draws a line across lithographic cities and they disappear. He leaves his footprints among mines, and the rich metal becomes dress. He breathes upon the cunningest schemes of speculation, & they burst like a torpedo.

A hard master for the poor, a cruel enemy to the laboring masses, is Tight Times. He takes the mechanic from his bench, the laborer from his work, the hod-carrier from his ladder. He runs up the price of provisions, and runs down the price of labor—he runs up the price of fuel, and runs down the ability to purchase it at any price. He makes little children hungry and cry for food—cold, and cry for fire and clothing. He makes poor women sad, makes mothers weep, discourages the hearts of fathers, carries care and anxiety into families, and sets a crouching desolation in the corner and on the hearth-stones of the poor. A hard master to the poor is Tight Times.

A curious fellow is Tight Times, full of idiosyncracies and crotchets. A cosmopolite—a wanderer too. Where he comes from nobody knows, and where he goes nobody knows. He flashes along the telegraph wires. He takes free passage in the cars. He seats himself in the stages, or goes along the turnpike on foot. He is a gentleman on Wall street to-day, and a back settler on the borders of civilization to-morrow. We hear of him in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, at Vienna, all over the commercial world, in every great city, in every rural district—everywhere.

There is one way to avoid being bored by this troublesome fellow, Tight Times. It is the only way for a country, a city, a town, as well as individual men, to keep shut out of his presence always. Let the country that would banish him beware of extravagance, of speculation, of over-trading, of embarking in visionary schemes of aggrandizement. Let it keep out of wars, avoid internal commotions, and go right along, taking care of its own interest and husbanding its own resources. Let the city that would exclude him be economical in its expenditures, indulging in no schemes of speculation, making no useless improvement, building no railroad that will not pay for, withholding its credit from mushroom corporations, keeping down its taxes, and going right along, taking care of its own interest and husbanding its own resources. Let the individual man who would exclude him from domestic circle be industrious, frugal, keeping out of the whirlpool of politics, indulging no taste for office, holding up his dish when pudding falls from the clouds, laying by something when the sun shines to make up for the dark days, for

"Some day must be dark and dreary"—working on always with a heart full of confidence in the good providence of God, and cheerful in the hope of "the good time coming."—Albany Reg.

SNOW.—Snow fell during the last week to the depth of three inches, being more than we have had the whole time together, the past winter. The appearance of rain likewise, has been as unfrequent and as limited in quantity as that of snow.

Hon. W. H. Seward has been rejected to the U. S. Senate from New York.