

Election Day Next Tuesday.

Let the people of this District remember that Tuesday next is the day of our annual Territorial Election; and farther, that it is the imperative duty of every citizen who really wishes well to this young and beautiful Territory, and to our most beautiful and flourishing localities especially, to turn out on that day and vote. No matter what may be the character or political shade of opinion each may have, let the voter exercise his high privilege honestly, fearlessly, and we have no fears for the result. The people are honest, and, in the end, are always right. They may be deceived or misled for a time, but this can be but of short duration, and then comes a retribution for those who have deceived, misled, or have attempted so to do. We are not led to this remark from any state of things in our immediate midst; on the contrary, we are highly gratified with the great unanimity of feeling that seems to actuate our people in their steady determination to support the Ticket nominated by the "PEOPLES' CONVENTION," and which last week was placed at our head. At the Convention of the "dissatisfied," which met on last Saturday, good men were placed in nomination, and they, individually or collectively, if nominated under other circumstances, would have received our hearty support. But as it is, we regard the influence of that Convention as disorganizing, and in opposition to an overwhelming majority of the people of this District; and hence we feel bound, from a sincere and firm regard for the interests of a majority of this people, to give it no "aid and comfort." We say this more in "sorrow than in anger." For the correctness of this position, we are willing to abide the verdict of the polls next Tuesday, and with that verdict, be it what it may, we shall be satisfied.

Council Bluffs Guards at Omaha City.

On Thursday last this magnificent Company paid a visit to Omaha city in full parade dress. With drums beating, flags flying, &c., &c., they were received at the boat by Maj. Gen. Thayer and Staff, Brig. Gen. Bowen and Staff, and a large proportion of the citizens of Omaha, on horseback, and marched through the principal streets, presenting an imposing spectacle, and were finally escorted to the Douglas, where a sumptuous dinner had been provided by the Messrs. Nelson's, at which the Governor presided, assisted by Gen'l. Thayer and Bowen. Sentiment was exchanged, in which the Governor, Col. Benton, Secretary Cumming, J. H. Turk and others participated. All were well filled, and left the tables in the best of spirits. After dinner the company again formed, and were escorted to the residence of the Governor, to whom Col. Benton, in behalf of the Company, tendered their respects, who was responded to by the Governor in a neat and appropriate manner, and again escorted to the boat, bearing with them the best wishes of all. There is but one opinion of the "Guards," and that is, as soldiers and gentlemen, in uniform, in discipline, they would compare favorably with any of the crack Companies of our Eastern cities. It is our wish that their recent visit may have the effect to arouse the citizens of Nebraska to "go and do likewise." Long live the "Guards." Prosperity attend them.

A Card.

My name appears as a candidate for "Joint Councilman for the counties of Burt, Washington, and the Southern District of Douglas," at the approaching election. To those who know my sentiments, I need not say that my name was placed there without my knowledge or consent. As politicians, however, are not often very good Theologians, I presume no harm was intended; but they must permit me to differ with them in regard to the propriety or expediency of trying to serve one town and county in that way, as I firmly believe I can better promote their true interests by continuing in my present position, than by entering upon another which I do not want, which my conscience cannot approve, and for which so many (some, at least, qualified, I hope), are willing to be considered. I frankly confess I have no sympathy with those laws which deprive citizens of any of their political rights, but I as freely confess that I see no reason why ministers should ever desire to exchange their appropriate labors for any others not connected with their calling. I am not, therefore, a candidate for that or any other office.

Respectfully yours, W.M. HAMILTON. BELLEVUE, Oct. 30, 1856.

To the Voters of Cuming, Burt, Washington, and the Southern District of Douglas Counties.

We, the Committee appointed at a PEOPLES' CONVENTION (held at Bellevue on the 11th inst.) for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to be supported at the ensuing election, for the office of Joint Councilman for the above District, make a final report. The committee nominated Wm. HAMILTON, who positively declined. At a second sitting of the committee, H. T. CLARKE was unanimously nominated, who also declined. The committee now nominate Mr. JAMES S. ALLAN, who accepts the nomination; and the committee take this opportunity to say to the voters of the above District, that Mr. ALLAN is a man of known integrity and ability; as a private citizen, of sterling worth, and, in the opinion of the committee, fully comes up to the Jeffersonian rule—honest, faithful and capable—and if elected, will fully meet the highest expectations and best wishes of his constituents.

A. LOCKWOOD, H. T. CLARKE, ROBT. MCCARTY, H. A. LONGSDORF, P. P. RANKIN. BELLEVUE, Oct. 28, 1856.

For the Bellevue Gazette:

When the members of a party, or the people of a district, having been timely notified, go into a nominating Convention, honor and courtesy require that those who take part in the proceedings thereof, should abide the decision of such Convention, unless fraud or improper influences have been used to obtain such decision. Did fraud, violence, or partiality, prevent a free expression of opinion at the Peoples' Convention on Saturday, the 11th inst., such as would warrant the people, or a party, to ignore the proceedings and call another Convention? Another Convention was called, assigning as a reason therefor, that the nominees of the first Convention were known beforehand, and the people were only asked to submit. The call was also to the "Democratic-Republicans," and to the "Dissatisfied" to meet and make another nomination. Now let us reason together, and enquire the cause of dissatisfaction, and of an appeal to party, if any can be found. The first Convention was in pursuance of the call organized by the union of parties. Had not the Republican party its share of officers in the Convention, when that party had four out of five? Had not that party its share in the Committee on Resolutions, having two out of three? Had not every member of the Convention liberty to select and vote for whom he pleased? It is true, that Dr. Rankin, in his anxiety for his friends, moved a vote upon them as soon as he had named them; but this was overruled, and after some interjectory remarks, it was announced from the Chair, that all were then at liberty to propose, and vote for whom they desired. There was no complaint of fraud in the voting, and it is believed there was none. Every aspirant for political honors, every patriot that wished to serve his country, had ample time to muster his friends for the contest. As both Conventions nominated Gen. Bowen by acclamation for the Council, it is unnecessary to say anything in regard to that nomination. When the vote was taken for Representatives, it was by ballot, so all had an opportunity to vote without a "censor." The nominees had about four-fifths of the vote; hence those who failed in obtaining a nomination, were bound in honor to submit to the voice of the Convention; not only so, but they were also bound by the resolutions that were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The next action of the Convention was to nominate a County Commissioner. The name of no one was proposed openly, but the ballots were written and deposited, and until the votes were counted, it was unknown in part who were before the people for a nomination. The result was the nomination of P. Cook, who was also nominated by the second Convention. There was then appointed a Committee to confer with a similar Committee from other parts of the district for the "Floating Council." It was moved to instruct that Committee to support A. W. Trumble, but the motion was lost by a decided vote. The Committee were then left to be governed by their own views and the circumstances that surrounded them. Had that Committee acted promptly, instead of delaying as they did, it might have had a more healing influence upon some of the "dissatisfied," but before the Committee had acted, the call was issued for the second Convention. That call invited the "Democratic-Republicans" and the "dissatisfied" to meet and nominate a new ticket. Now, was it honorable, was it right, for those who wished to be thought leaders of the Republican party, to appeal to party feeling after joining in the proceedings of the Union Convention, and sharing in its officers and nominees; and after having adopted such resolutions as were presented to, and adopted by that Convention. It were far better to conciliate, and, if possible, prevent the organization of parties, where little good could follow, but which might produce evil and strife in our midst.

The Republicans had gone into a Union Convention, and no skillful leader, or true Republican would advise or pursue a course that would only end in defeat and disruption of the party. Would a skillful general risk a battle when the

chances were greatly against him, and exposure and defeat awaited him on every side. But the call to Republicans was only a mask under which the "dissatisfied" wished to appear, as is evidenced in the proceedings under that call. There was not a resolution offered. There was not a single principle of action avowed there. There was not a "single plank" of a "platform" laid down in that Convention for the nominees to stand upon. But the Convention appeared to be influenced in a great measure by the "dissatisfied." 'Tis true, their numbers were somewhat augmented by the young and ardent, who, in obedience to the call, were anxious to show their attachment to the Republican party. Of these, we have little to say; their motives, we believe, were pure. Their actions were, we also believe, without due reflection as to the consequences that might arise from such a course. But of the prime movers, or of those who appear to use the "wires," we have somewhat to say.

The President of the Convention of the "dissatisfied" (for we think we have shown that it was not a Republican Convention), was one of those who was voted for Representative in the first Convention, and failed to receive the nomination. Was not that vote an indication that he was not the choice of the people. Could he, or his friends say, that it was not known he was a candidate. Suffice it to say, that it was considered he had announced himself at the time the call was given for the first Convention. Another actor in this political drama, was one who had some show of sincerity in the course he pursued. He openly charged partiality and duplicity upon some of the actors in the first Convention. And it was he that gave the dissenting vote on the adoption of the resolutions. That he would not acquiesce in the nominations, was to be expected; but that he would put in jeopardy the peace of community, or the interest and prosperity of the Republican party by continuing with the "Dissatisfied," to aid and counsel them in their work of anarchy, is more than we are yet prepared to believe. But there is yet another actor in this "grand scene" who wished to be put right before the people of Bellevue and the Southern election district; one, whose past course, by his own admission, required some explanation. But if, as is believed to be the fact, the explanation was a fulfillment of the adage, "That an honest confession is good for the soul," he will most assuredly breathe more freely after admitting that his votes in the last Legislative Assembly were governed by home, or private interests; his all was at stake, and to vote for certain measures asked for by the people of Bellevue and vicinity, would ignore HIM and HIS INTERESTS; consequently, PUBLIC GOOD must be sacrificed by a public servant for that servant's "PRIVATE INTERESTS." But the public are not slow to learn; even a "yearling" may teach them caution. But would you believe it, fellow-citizens! you at least who have seen the aged patriot and the crippled defender of his country's rights, look forward with pleasing anxiety to that day, as it annually occurs, when he can exercise the right of a freeman, that right which many of our ancestors bled and died to obtain; would you believe it, we repeat, that objections would be made to the nominees of your Convention, because "the old, the lame and the palsied were there?" Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Bellevue, that you have been reproached by one who aspires to a place in your councils, for sending your "wagons" to bring the "old, the lame and the palsied," that they might have a voice in your deliberations! Heaven save all widows and orphans from the pernicious grasp of a hand guided by the heart that could utter such sentiments! But we will now take our leave of one who is in a fair way, ere another year rolls round, to be numbered among the "things" that were. Yet notwithstanding he did not want Mr. Allan for the Floating Council, Mr. Allan received the unanimous nomination of his favorite Convention. There is another fact that requires our attention before we leave the subject under review. You are told that there were persons in that Convention seeming to act in harmony, who heretofore have been hostile to each other; and this is thought by some to be sufficient to condemn those who were thus situated as unworthy of public confidence. We will only say to such, that if Andrew Jackson and Daniel Webster, whose opposition to each other had been of longer standing and more fierce, than that of any in that Convention, could subdue their private feelings, and act in harmony to put down rebellion and nullification in South Carolina, may not others, in an humbler sphere of life, with equal sincerity and desire, labor for the public interests and the peace of the community. REPUBLICAN.

A general Railroad Convention for the United States was held at the Burnet House last week. Among the resolutions passed was the following: Resolved, That the fares between New York and common points in the west shall in no case exceed 2 1/2 cents per mile through, and of this sum the roads between Crestline and New York shall receive \$14.60. Under this resolution the fare will be at the following rates: New York to Columbus, - - \$16 25 " Cincinnati, - - - 18 80 " Chicago, - - - 22 00 " St. Louis, - - - 27 75 " Terre Haute, - - - 22 00 " Indianapolis, - - - 20 00 These rates are to continue from November 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857.

The Baltimore Riots.

Below, we give from the Baltimore Patriot, an account of the bloody riots in that city on election day:

Various attempts were made early in the day to take possession of the polls, and in some of the wards this was quietly submitted to, but no actual outbreak occurred until about 10 o'clock, when a couple of collisions took place in the 12th ward, between the members of the New Market Fire Company and the American Clubs, which resulted in the former being driven away. In the afternoon the two parties again met, and at two points a general battle took place, in which revolvers, muskets, carbines, and all available weapons were brought into use. At the Lexington market and in that neighborhood, a desperate fight took place about 4 o'clock, between the members of the New Market fire company and the American Clubs, rallying under the names of Rip Raps and Plug Uglies. Such was the state of affairs that residents closed their stores, and no person was seen on the streets except those engaged in the conflict. In this fight two persons were killed and twelve wounded. It is most probable there are a great many more, who were taken off by their friends. The following is a correct account of the killed and wounded, as far as we could learn up to 12 o'clock. A man named James Rodgers, an Irishman, was shot on Paca street, and fell into the dry goods store of Mr. Goldsborough there, near the Lexington market, where he expired in a few moments. Dr. Baxley was called to see him, and found that his right collar-bone had been broken by a ball, and the main artery leading to the right arm, with its accompanying vein, severed. The body was taken to the Western police station, where an inquest was held by Coroner Chalmers, and a verdict rendered of death from the hand of some person unknown. He lived on St. Mary's street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Tisser street, and was a member of the New Market company. One man, named Feaster, was carried into the office of Dr. Baxley, on Fayette street, between Eutaw and Paca. He had a musket ball in the left thigh, which was soon extricated. He fainted while in the office, and was carried off by his friends. Among the wounded and dead, resulting from the shameful rioting in the vicinity of the Twelfth ward polls, and subsequently at the Lexington market house, are the following persons, all of whom were promptly and skillfully treated by Dr. Wm. B. Small, the same noticed in this morning's "Sun" whose office is in Eutaw street, between Lexington and Saratoga—or, in other words, on the spot. Henry Konig, badly shot in the thigh (about 12 o'clock), ball glancing around the bone without breaking it. Dr. Small extracted the ball. Frederick Konig, shot in the back, merely a flesh wound, the ball passing through the flesh without touching any bones, and dropping in his stocking. After the Doctor dressed the wound the patient could walk about as though nothing happened, thus verifying the old adage that "an inch is as good as a mile." Andrew Morris received a ball in the face, on the left side adjoining the nose, which ball remained lodged probably in the base of the skull. He was unwilling at the time that the Dr. should probe for it. The patient bled badly at the ear, and may not recover, as he was also shot in the back. He resides at 299 North Eutaw street. A man named Wilson (resides in Dover street), received a ball in the left side of his face. The ball could not be reached. He was much intoxicated at the time, thus rendering it dangerous to work much with him. A young German named Frederick Tolle, resides on Franklin street, also shot in the face, the ball striking the jawbone and flattening thereby like a wafer. It was found by Dr. Small in the neck, near the gullet. Charles Brown, a stone cutter, resides on Chase street, near Cathedral, shot in the breast, and died in five minutes after being brought into the drug store of Mr. J. J. Smith, northeast corner of Lexington and Eutaw streets. Dr. O'Donovan, Jr., assisted by Dr. Small, did all for him that science and humanity could suggest, but he died, as before said, in five minutes after being brought in. He leaves a widow and three young children. A young man named Constance, was shot through the thigh, not dangerous, also in the heel. Attended by Dr. Baxley. Another named Elisha Lee, also attended by Dr. Baxley, was shot in the ribs; ball struck on the left side, passed around in the region of the back. It was traced thus far, and the Dr. fears it has lodged in the spine. Lee belonged to the "Rip Raps."

Martin Wooden, a young man residing on Biddle near Eutaw street, was shot in the groin, in the vicinity of the Lexington market. His wound is painful but not dangerous. Thomas Morrison, a young man, was shot through the thigh, and carried into Diamond street, a small street between Paca and Green streets. Dr. Baxley was called to him, but on his arrival found that Morrison had been hurried off to his residence on Mulberry street, between Pearl and Pine. One of the other men brought to Mr. Smith's apothecary store, was named Woods, and is seriously if not mortally wounded. He was shot in the head, the ball passing through the upper jaw bone, and so deeply as not to be reached at this time. A third, who was carried into the

apothecary store, was shot in the cheek, the ball coming out beneath the chin. He was attended by Dr. Small. There were eleven persons taken into Mr. Smith's drug store, a number of whose names we could not learn. A gentleman named Kauffman, attending in Dr. Smith's store, made a narrow escape. He was standing at the door fronting on Eutaw street, when a ball struck the door, within six inches of his head. Another passed near Dr. Smith, who was in the second story, attending some patients. The store occupied by Mr. Levy, S. W. corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets, has no less than ten ball holes in the bow windows, in fact, in that region you can hardly turn round without your eye resting on some spot that a pistol or musket ball has not made an impression.

About the same time the above fight was going on, there was another desperate encounter in the neighborhood of Centre and Calvert, Monument and Madison and Calvert, and between these points and Washington Monument. This fight was between some of the uptown American Clubs and the Democrats from the Eighth Ward. In this conflict, a young man named Martin Throops was so badly wounded that it is impossible for him to recover; one ball entered the left temple and lodged in the brain, where it now rests; another entered the back near the spine, and has not yet been extricated. His left shoulder was severely torn by a bayonet, besides a wound in the left wrist, made by an instrument shot on the corner of St. Paul and Monument streets, and was removed to the house of Mr. Morgan, on Rose street, near Orchard. A man named Carter was mortally wounded in Mount Vernon Place, one shot entering his breast and another his right temple. He was carried off by his friends, at which time his brains were protruding from the wound. It is said that one of the eighth ward men named Broderick, was shot in the neck and mortally wounded. There was another of the same party shot in the groin, the ball passing out at the hip, producing a frightful, and it is thought, fatal wound. Another was shot in the side, and several others were shot in the legs and body, but not dangerously. One of the men was in the act of capping his gun when a ball passed through his hand. The banister of the porch in front of the house on the corner of Centre and Calvert streets, was perforated by six balls, all of them striking within a space of three inches. Two balls entered the front door of Mr. Wm. Loney, and two struck the marble upright of the entrance. There is hardly a house in the neighborhood that does not bear some impression of the fight. For two hours this was continued, when the old town men, receiving an additional supply of men and arms, drove the others from the field. A party of foreigners, each armed with revolvers, were seen to rush down St. Paul street towards Centre, howling and shouting out at "the d—d Know-Nothings." The impression of bullets can be found on the houses in the vicinity of the fight, particularly along Waterloo Row. The house corner of Monument and Calvert streets, belonging to Hugh McElderry, Esq., shows the imprint of nine bullets. Large pieces of the marble were knocked off the front steps. The front door of the house occupied by Mrs. Earnest has two bullets in it. The seventh ward was also attacked by a party from the eighth ward, and after some severe fighting, in which numbers of shots were fired, the attacking party was driven off. Many other affairs of minor importance occurred, which we have not time to mention.

German papers assert that Great Britain has addressed a second note to Russia on the subject of the sale of the Isle of Serpents, more peremptory than the first. The result is not known. Great Britain has proposed, as a plan of adjustment of the Montenagro difficulties, that Turkey cede an extension of the boundary to Montenagro, and that Montenagro acknowledge the sovereignty of the Porte. A royal decree removes the confiscation from Queen Christina's property in Spain. Napoleon has returned to Paris. There are rumors of intrigues between the Austrian and French troops in Italy. The ministerial crisis continues in Denmark. The steamship Fulton had arrived at Southampton. The Arabia arrived at Liverpool Saturday noon. The Persia brings 200 passengers.

BELLEVUE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Butter, Flour, etc.

MARRIED.

In Pottsville, Pa., on the 1st ult., Mr. HENRY HAUSE, of that place, to Miss CHARLOTTE JAMES of Palo Alto, Schuylkill co., Pa.

BELLEVUE Boot & Shoe STORE.

J. M. BARTAY, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bellevue and vicinity, that he has commenced to Manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES, Of all descriptions, from the finest finish to the coarsest make. Employing none but the best workmen, he will be able to warrant all work done at his establishment.

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Bellevue and vicinity, that they are now prepared to BUILD AND FINISH, in the best manner, all styles of Dwelling Houses, Cottages, &c., &c., On the shortest notice, and in the most approved style of workmanship. They will be also happy to do any work in their line of business, which their friends may stand in need of. MYERS & HILLYARD. Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

FASHIONABLE Boot & Shoe MANUFACTURER.

A. WRIGHT, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bellevue and vicinity, that he is prepared to manufacture, to order, every variety of BOOTS AND SHOES, Of the best finish and Latest Fashion. He is also prepared to make up in the best manner, Embroidered and Worked Slippers, which he will warrant to please all who favor him with the custom. Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

PINE LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has still on hand, A FEW THOUSAND FEET of 11, 13 and 2 inch clear Pine. H. T. CLARKE. Forwarding and Commission Merchant. Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.

A. N. BRIGGS, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to BUILD AND FINISH, in the best manner Dwelling Houses Of every description of style and finish, on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

P. E. Shannon, REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Cerro Gordo, Post Office, St. Mary, Mills Co., Iowa. 2

P. E. Shannon, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, St. Mary's Landing Mills Co., Iowa. 2-tf

STONE MASON AND Plasterer.

THE Undersigned having commenced the above business in Bellevue, is prepared to do all work in his line, at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. WM. WILEY. Four or five good Plasterers, will find constant employment, and good wages, on application to the above. Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

BELLEVUE HOUSE.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE LARGE AND POPULAR HOTEL, OFFERS EVERY ACCOMMODATION To the Public, and will render ASSIDUOUS ATTENTION To the wants of HIS GUESTS. Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

LETTER LIST.

Table listing names and addresses of subscribers to the Bellevue Gazette.