

Belleveue



Gazette.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Democracy, Literature, Agriculture, Mechanics, Education, Amusements and General Intelligence.

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NO. 13.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate,
City Lots and Claims bought and sold.
Purchasers will do well to call at our office
and examine our list of City Lots, &c., before
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building, corner of Fifth and Main streets.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Office—
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nov. 13 1-tf

D. H. Solomon,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW, Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa, prac-
tices in all the Courts of western Iowa and
Nebraska, and the Supreme Court of Iowa.
Land Agency not in the Programme. no 4-tf

Z. B. Cuming, JOHN C. TURK.
Cuming & Turk,
Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend faithfully and promptly to
all business entrusted to them, in the
Territorial or Iowa courts, to the purchase of
lots and lands, entries and pre-emptions, col-
lections, &c.
Office in the second story of Henry & Root's
new building, nearly opposite the Western
Exchange Bank, Farham street.
Papers in the Territory, Council Bluffs, Be-
agle and Keokuk Times, please copy and
charge Nebraska office.

GEO. SNYDER, JOHN H. SHEPHERD.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT
LAW, and NOTARIES PUBLIC, Council
Bluffs, Iowa, will practice their profession
in all the Courts of Iowa and Nebraska.
All collections entrusted to their care, at-
tended to promptly.
Special attention given to buying and selling
real estate, and making pre-emptions in
Nebraska.
Deeds, Mortgages, and other instruments of
writing drawn with dispatch; acknowledg-
ments taken, &c., &c.
Office west side of Madison street,
just above Broadway. 1-tf

Johnson, Cassidy & Test,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS, ATTOR-
NEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, will promptly attend to
Land Agencies, Collections, Investing Money,
Locating and Selling Land Warrants, and all
other business pertaining to their profession,
in Western Iowa and Nebraska. 1-tf

Job Printing
NEATLY and expeditiously executed, on
reasonable terms, at this Office.

BELLEVEUE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE IN BELLEVEUE.

WE would respectfully invite the citizens of
Bellevue, and Douglas Co., to examine our
large and well selected assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, MEDICINES,
DOORS, SASH, &c., &c.,
And in fact every variety usually called for in
the West. We are confident that any one
wishing to purchase goods will be entirely
satisfied, and find it will be to their interest to
call and examine our large and well selected
assortment of goods. **SARPY & KINNEY.**
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

SPLENDID GOODS, AT THE

VARIETY STORE OF H. VALE.

THE Subscriber having just opened at his
store in Bellevue, a fresh supply of goods, of
every description, would call the attention of
purchasers, to the fact, that he has the largest
and best selected stock of Goods, to be found
in Nebraska, and that they will find him sup-
plied at all times, with
SILKS, SATINS,
MILLINERY & DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
POWDER, SHOT,
LEAD, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.
All of which has been selected by himself from
the best establishments in the country, and
which he will sell lower for cash, than at
any store in this section of country.
He has also a large and well selected stock
of READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Of every description, best quality and finish,
and inferior to none in Nebraska, for this market.
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a con-
tinuance of public patronage, and hopes that
purchasers will call and examine his goods,
before buying elsewhere. **H. VALE.**
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS AT THE CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the at-
tention of purchasers, to his large and splendid
stock of Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, HATS,
BOOTS, CAPS,
SHOES, TOBACCO,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
All of which he warrants of the best descrip-
tion, and bought expressly for this market.
He has also a well selected stock of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Made after the LATEST FASHIONS, of the
BEST MATERIALS, and by EXPERI-
ENCED WORKMEN, all of which he sells
CHEAP FOR CASH. **JOHN CHASE.**
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

BELLEVEUE 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.
The highest cash price paid, in trade,
for all descriptions of RAW HIDES.
Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.

A. N. BRIGGS, Takes this method of in-
forming 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

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 rea-
sonable terms. **WM. WILEY.**
Four or five good Plasterers, will find
constant employment, and good wages, on ap-
plication to the above.
Bellevue, Oct. 30, 1856.—2-tf

I CAME TO STAY.

THE Undersigned would respectfully an-
nounce to the citizens of Bellevue and vicinity,
that he is prepared to do
HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
GRAINING, MARBLEING, &c., in all its
various branches.
PAPER HANGING
Executed in the neatest style.
Paints mixed to order, and for sale.
Oct. 14, 1856. **J. T. WHITE.**

BELLEVEUE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Charles E. Watson,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Bellevue City, Nebraska Territory, pro-
fesses to be "posted" in the lay of the land in
this vicinity, and offers his services to such as
may need them, on reasonable terms.
He will also act as agent, for the pur-
chase or sale of Real Estate, in the Territory,
or Western Iowa. Information furnished upon
application. Declarations filed and pre-emp-
tions obtained. 4-tf

A. Schimonsky,
TOPOGRAPHIC ENGINEER, Executes
of every style and description. Fancy, Orna-
mental and Plain Drawing executed to order.
Office at the Bellevue House, Bellevue, N. T.
References:—PA. Sarpy, St. Mary, Iowa;
Judge Gilmore, Bellevue. 1-tf

FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVEUE.

Prepared to transact the general business
of Banking, will receive deposits, Discount
short paper, buy Bills of Exchange, on all
parts of the Country, and sell on St. Louis,
Chicago and New York; make collections in
the vicinity and remit for the same at Current
rates of Exchange.
Interest allowed on special Deposits.
JOHN WEARE, President.
THOS. H. BAXTON, V. Pres.
JOHN J. TOWN, Cashier. 1-tf
Banking Hours—From 9 to 12, A. M., and
1 to 3, P. M.

H. T. Clarke,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, Bellevue, Nebraska. Dealer
in PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c.
References: Gold & Brother and Edward
Hempstead, Water street, Chicago, N. Y.; R.
Haskins, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Norton,
Pres. Racine Co. Bank, Racine, Wis.; C.
Barrett, River street, Cleveland, O.; Fenton
& Brother, Cincinnati, O.; Tibble & Hays,
Erie, Pa.; C. B. Wright & Co. Bankers, Erie,
Pa.; C. B. Wright, Banker, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Darling, Albertson & Ross, Front street, N.
Y.; W. J. Willis, Water street, N. Y.; R.
Ball, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Hungerford, President
Bank of Westfield, Westfield, N. Y.; Hon. S.
Morton, Nebraska City. 1-tf

A VALUABLE CLAIM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his claim of
160 acres, situated four miles West of Bellevue,
in Township 13, Range 13.
This claim is well situated, has several
FINE SPRINGS, a
Never Failing Stream of Water,
About EIGHT ACRES OF FINE TIMBER,
Four acres of land broke, and a good LOG
CABIN on the place. Title undisputed. Pos-
session given immediately. **D. A. LOGAN.**
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

WE would respectfully inform the inhabi-
tants of Bellevue and vicinity that we are
prepared to ERECT and FINISH
Buildings of all Descriptions,
On the shortest notice, and in the most work-
manlike manner. Having been engaged in the
business several years, we feel confident in
stating, that all who favor us with their cus-
tom, will be pleased with our work.
WEST & STORRS.
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform
the inhabitants of Douglas county,
that they are prepared, to do all work in
their line of business, in the best manner, and
on the most liberal terms, at their shop in
Bellevue.
Having had several years experience
at HORSE-SHOEING, in some of the best
shops in Eastern Cities, they will be able to
give entire satisfaction, to all who favor them
with their patronage, in this line.
SHAW & ICETON.
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

BELLEVEUE SALOON.

THE Proprietor of the above Saloon,
in announcing to the public, that he is
now prepared to serve at all hours, and in the
best manner.
WARM OR COLD MEALS,
OYSTERS, COOKED IN EVERY STYLE.
SARDINES, PIGS FEET,
PICKLED TONGUE,
BOILED EGGS AND GAME IN SEASON.
Together with every thing that is usually
found in a FIRST CLASS
Refreshment Saloon.
Having had considerable experience in cater-
ing for the public taste, he is sure that all
who favor him with a call, will be satisfied.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in an-
nouncing 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 ap-
proved 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

Ho! For Fresh Water.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the
inhabitants of Bellevue and the surrounding
country, that he is prepared to dig and finish
WELLS AND CISTERS,
At the shortest notice, and on the most rea-
sonable terms. **D. A. LOGAN.**
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

POETRY.

December 31, 1856.

How fast the hours do run!
How Time doth ever speed his onward flight,
How hurriedly each day succeeds the night,
And how the setting sun
Doth hasten onward to his place again,
Affording light and heat to sinful man.

My life, too, runs as fast; It is as fleeting as the flight of time; My sun of life doth toward the West decline: Youth does not always last, Nor manhood, nor old age. We spend our breath In seeking earthly good, and find 'tis death.

There is no living thing Half large enough to satisfy the soul; It struggles hard each day to reach the goal, And ever tries its wing To soar to something which this earth can't give, For in the flesh it cannot live.

Hark! 'tis the faithful clock, It strikes the hour of twelve. The year has gone! Another in its race is hurrying on! And yet we feel no shock, No throes of agony when it expires, Sealing the doom of all its strong desires.

O; would that men were wise, That they would listen to the voice of Time Careening onward in his course sublime; Yet ever as he flies, Pointing us mortals in his upward flight To an eternity of day or night.

But men are MAD, not wise; Men think that time will be eternity, That they shall neither sick, nor older be, And sacred Truth despise, 'Till suddenly they find their race is run, Time ended, and eternity begun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Pet Lion in Prison.

Gerard, the celebrated lion hunter of
Algiers, relates the following anecdote of
a pet lion named Hubert, which he caught
when a cub, and raised till he was sent to
the public gardens—menagerie, in Paris.
Hubert was placed in the Jardin des
Plantes, where, some time afterward,
Gerard went to see him.
'He was lying half asleep, gazing with
indifference on all the visitors, when sud-
denly he raised his head, his eyes dilated,
a nervous twitching of the muscles of his
face and the agitation of his tail, showed
that the sight of the well-known uniform
had roused him. He had recognized the
uniform, but had not yet identified his old
master. His eyes vaguely interrogated
this vaguely remembered form. Gerard
thrust his hand into the cage. It was a
touching moment which followed. With-
out taking his eye from Gerard, he ap-
plied his nose to the outstretched hand,
and began to breathe deeply; with every
breath his eyes became more affectionate;
and when Gerard said to him, "Well,
Hubert, my old soldier," he made a ter-
rible bound against the bars of his prison,
which trembled beneath his weight. My
friends, alarmed, sprung back, and called
on me to do the same. Noble beast,
thou art terrible even in thy love!
'He was magnificent as he stood there
roaring with joy and rage. His rough
tongue licked with joy the hand that I
abandoned to him, while with his enor-
mous paws he tried to draw me gently to
him. No sooner did any one approach
the cage than he flew out in frightful ex-
pressions of anger, which changed into
calmness and caresses on their retreating.
It is impossible for me to describe how
painful our parting was that day. Twen-
ty times I was forced to return to re-as-
sure him that he would see me again, and
each time that I moved out of sight, he
made the place tremble with his bounds
and cries. Poor Hubert! this visit, and
the long tele-a-tele of subsequent visits,
made captivity a little less painful to him,
but the effect seemed to be injurious on the
whole. He drooped, and the keeper at-
tributed it to these visits, which perhaps

made him languish for the camp and his
old days of liberty. He died, leaving
Gerard resolved to kill as many lions as
he could, but to capture no more; death
in the forest, by a rifle, being infinitely
preferable to a pulmonary disease bred
in a prison.—[Phrenological Journal.]

How to Promote Peace in a Family.

1. Remember that our will is likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.
2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and, therefore, we are not to expect too much.
3. To learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.
4. To look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care.
5. When any good happens to any one, rejoice at it.
6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to "overcome evil with good."
7. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity, we feel irritable, to keep a strict watch over ourselves.
8. To observe when others are suffering, and to drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them.
9. To watch the little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyance out of the way.
10. To take a cheerful view of every-thing, even of the weather, and encourage hope.
11. To speak kindly to the servants—to praise them for little things when you can.
12. In all little pleasures that may occur, to put yourself last.
13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."
14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves "Have I not often done the same, and been forgiven?"
15. In conversation not to exalt yourself, but to bring others forward.
16. To be very gentle with young ones, and treat them with respect.
17. Never to judge one another harshly, but to attribute a good motive when we can.

Black Hole of Calcutta.

There are many persons, no doubt, who have never heard the origin of this often quoted passage. For them and others who may have perhaps forgotten the subject, we copy the following article, which tells the whole mournful story:
'Lord Clive, while a Colonel of the British army, commenced his career as founder of the British empire in India. Full of honors and wealth, he returned to England; but being defeated into Parliament, in 1775, sailed, under the King's command, again for India, the Company appointing him to the Governorship of Fort St. David. But the very day he stepped into the gubernatorial chair, at Madras, the Bengal Nabob took Calcutta. Then came that chapter of unheard-of cruelty, familiar to every child who has learned to read his story books. The tragedy of the Black Hole occurred in 1756, just a hundred years ago.
'The dungeon was twenty feet square. Midsummer heat was parching India. The little garrison thought it all a joke when they were ordered to go in; but to refuse was to die, for Surajahud Dowlah's orders must be obeyed; prolonged suffer-
ing was better than instant death. They entered, one hundred and forty-six in all. The door was closed, the small aperture admitted neither light nor air. When they began to exchange breaths the startling truth burst upon them. The air already was almost putrid; they shrieked, they yelled in mortal agony; they screamed for water, and then killed each other over the cup which was passed through the grating, while the poor prisoners were being and squeezing each other's life away—gasping for air, for water, for anything that would relieve them of their agony. The jailors laughed and dined in pure delight. Holmeil, the highest in rank, offered the jailor heavy bribes; but no, the Nabob was sleeping, and no one

dared to wake him. In the morning, when the dungeon door to be opened, and out staggered twenty-three swollen, dis-
torted living corpses! One hundred and twenty-three were piled up—a putrefying mass of men; all shapes and forms were represented in the death-struggle.—The English woman who survived was sent to the harem of the Prince of Moorshehabad. Holmeil was saved, and tells the tale. The dead were burned on the spot, but the harrowing picture did not move in the least the granite disposition of the human tiger. The horrible deed reached Clive, and the celebrated battle of Plassey showed the inhuman Nabob that it was a foolhardy thing to trifle with the feelings of Englishmen.—The soldiers fought like bull-dogs; revenge stimulated them, and the Nabob's army of 60,000 strong was broken like a reed. Clive lost but twenty-two men.

Dr. Franklin's Only Son.

While the name of Dr. Franklin has been prominently before the public in connection with the celebration at Boston, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think but little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim to veneration is for the invaluable service he rendered his country in its greatest need, the son was, from first to last, a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1763. When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonists were coming to a crisis he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress at Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed by the Whigs to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut where he remained for two years in East Windsor, in the house of Capt. Ebenezer Grant, near where the theological seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British Government for the losses he had sustained by his fidelity. He died in 1818, at the age of eighty-two.

As might be expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse. When, in 1784, the son wrote to his father, in his reply Dr. Franklin says: "Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such keen sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune, and life, were all at stake." In his will also he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making him some bequests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my not leaving him more of an estate, which he endeavored to deprive me of. The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of the son."—[Newburyport Herald.]

The Retort Not Courteous.

'Dr. Porson, said a gentleman to the great Grecian, with whom he had been disputing—"Dr. Porson, my opinion of you is most contemptible." "Sir," returned the doctor, "I never knew an opinion of yours that was not contemptible."
A tolerable knowledge of essential matters is far preferable to an intimate acquaintance with useless accomplishments; and to possess some superiority over others in points of general interest, is much better than shining by frivolous acquirements.