

Ingratitude.

We learn with surprise that Lt. Gov. McCOMAS, not content with his recent abortive attempt to enrich himself at the expense of the people of Nebraska...

The above we find in the "Nebraskan," of last week, and for truth and consistency, compares well with many other articles appearing constantly in that small, one-horse corrupt and scurrilous sheet...

The following letter was received by a member of the present Legislature from his little daughter, 14 years of age. It breathes a spirit of true patriotism, and we commend it to the perusal of all men...

JANUARY 14th, 1857.

DEAR FATHER:—I have just read a letter from you, which was received by Uncle Dave. We were somewhat surprised to hear of the conduct at Omaha...

We have received the first number of the "Nebraska Pioneer," published at Cumby city, by M. P. Bull, and under the editorial control of A. Dimmick, Esq.

They will fail in buying any votes, they will do one of two things, give it up or resort to the Kansas mode of doing business, by forcing, with the knife and fire...

Your affectionate daughter, SARAH.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of Jan. 29th, I notice an article signed S. A. Strickland & Co., covertly directing you to publish no more articles wherein personal character is attacked...

Those public actions are ours, and we have a right to rebuke and criticize them at will.

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JAMES S. ALLAN & CO. The Bellevue Gazette has the credit of first recommending the able and reliable engineer, Col. CHARLES A. MANNERS for the office of Surveyor General...

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our merchants to the card of G. P. THEOBALD & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, St. Louis, Mo., and from the known reputation of the firm for promptness and despatch...

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in today's paper of S. M. Cozzens, Esq., Attorney-at-Law and General Land Agent, Omaha city, who will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

We have received the first number of the "Nebraska Pioneer," published at Cumby city, by M. P. Bull, and under the editorial control of A. Dimmick, Esq. It is a neat-looking sheet, and we have no doubt will receive a liberal support.

This excellent monthly, published in St. Louis, has come to hand, and we take pleasure in saying that there are very few publications better adapted to the wants of the Western Farmer, and the low rate (\$1), at which it is supplied to subscribers, puts it within the reach of every one in the West.

We hope if any of our readers have found the Pocket-Book advertised as lost, in another column, will return it without delay as directed, and they will receive the reward and the satisfaction arising from an honest act.

Gov. Geary's Message.

We publish below, extracts from Gov. Geary's message, delivered to the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, on the 13th ult. We regret that we have not sufficient space to publish it entire, as we regard it as a document of ability and merit, and worthy of every man's perusal...

To you, legislators, invested with sovereign authority, I look for that hearty cooperation which will lead to the successful guidance of the ship of state through the troubled waters, into the haven of safety.

This being the first occasion afforded me to speak to the Legislative Assembly, it is but proper, and in accordance with general usage, that I should declare the principles which shall give shape and tone to my administration.

These principles without elaboration, I will commend to the doctrine of self-government and popular sovereignty as guaranteed by the Organic Act; unqualified submission to the will of the majority; the election of all officers by the people themselves; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; strict economy in public expenditures with a rigid and equal system of taxation...

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subject to the decision of the courts upon all points arising during our present infant condition.

The repeal of the Missouri line, which was concerted the great doctrine of self-government, and restored to the people their full control over every question of interest to themselves, both north and south of that line.

Justice to the country and the dictates of sound policy, require that the Legislature should confine itself to such subjects as will preserve the basis of entire equality, and whose support a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a State government, and they shall be perfectly free, without let or hindrance, to form all their domestic institutions in their own way...

Every dictate of self-respect—every consideration of State equality—the glories of the past and the hopes of the future—all, with soul-stirring eloquence, constrain us to calibrate a reverential awe for the Constitution as the sheet-anchor of our safety, and bid us, in good faith, to carry out all its provisions.

By carefully comparing the Organic Act, as printed in the statutes with a certified copy of the same from the Department of State, important discrepancies, omissions and additions will be discovered. I therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to compare the printed statutes with the original rolls on file in the Secretary's office...

The numerous errors discovered by me in the copy of the Organic Act, as printed in the statutes, I will refer to one in illustration of my meaning. In the 25th section, defining the Executive authority, will be found the following striking omission—against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences.

Chapter 131, "pre-emption," squanders the school fund by appropriating the school sections contrary to the Organic Act, which provides that sections numbered six and thirty-six in each township in Kansas Territory, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory...

Chapter 41, establishing the Probate Court, also omits the Act is good generally, so far as it relates to the organization and duties of the Court. But all provisions in this and other acts vesting the appointment of Probate Judges, County Commissioners and other public officers in the Legislative Assembly, should at once be repealed, and the unqualified right of election conferred upon the people by the Organic Act...

Section 13th of this Act allows writs of habeas corpus to be issued by the Probate Judge, but leaves him no authority to hear the case and grant justice, but refers the matter to the next term of the District Court.

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Section 36th deprives electors of the great safeguard of the purity and independence of the elective franchise. I mean the right to vote by ballot, and after the first day of November, 1857, to require all voters to vote by ballot, all voters to vote by ballot...

who will deliberately tamper with the elective franchise and dare to offer an illegal vote, strikes at the fountain of justice, undermines the pillars of society, applies the torch to the temple of our liberties, and should receive severe punishment. As a qualification for voting, a definite period of actual inhabitation in the Territory, to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, should be rigidly prescribed. No man should be permitted to vote upon a floating residence. He should have resided within the Territory for a period of not less than ninety days, and in the district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election. All the voters should be registered and published for a certain time previous to the election. False voting should be severely punished, and false swearing to secure a vote visited with the pains and penalties of perjury.

In this connection your attention is also invited to chapter 92, entitled "Jurors." This chapter leaves the selection of Jurors to the absolute discretion of the Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable, as the case may be, and affords great room for partiality and corruption. The names of all properly qualified citizens, without party distinction, should be thrown into a wheel or box, and at stated periods, under the order of the Courts, Jurors should be publicly drawn by responsible persons. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the right of trial by jury, in order that it may still continue to occupy that cherished place in the affections of the people, so essential to its preservation and sanctity.

Some portions of chapter 110, "Militia," infringe the Executive prerogative, impairs the Governor's usefulness, and clearly conflicts with the Organic Act. This Act requires the Executive to reside in the Territory and makes him "Commander-in-Chief of the militia." This power must be vested some place, and is always conferred upon the chief magistrate. Section 23th virtually confers this almost sovereign prerogative upon any commissioned officer, and permits him "whenever and as often as in any invasion or danger may come to his knowledge, to order out the militia or volunteer corps, or any part thereof, under his command, for the defense of the Territory."

Section 12th provides for a general militia training on the first Monday of October, the day fixed for the general election. This is wrong, and is well calculated to incite terrorism. The silent ballots of the people, unawed by military display, should quietly and definitely determine all questions of public interest.

The other sections of the law, requiring the appointment of field and commissioned officers, should be repealed. All officers should derive their authority directly from their respective commands, by election. To make the military system complete and effective, there must be entire subordination and unity running from the commander-in-chief to the humblest soldier, and one spirit must animate the entire system.

The 122d chapter, in relation to "Patrols," is unnecessary. It renders all other property liable to heavy taxation for the protection of slave property, thus operating unequally upon citizens, and is liable to the odious charge of being a system of espionage, and directs the Patrols, an indefinite number of whom may be appointed to visit not only negro quarters, but "any other places" suspected of unlawful assemblages of slaves.

Chapter 131, "pre-emption," squanders the school fund by appropriating the school sections contrary to the Organic Act, which provides that sections numbered six and thirty-six in each township in Kansas Territory, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories to be erected out of the same; contravenes the United States pre-emption laws, which forbid trafficking in claims and holding more than one claim, and directs the main unimpairment of the general welfare, and to the United States and only conditionally granted to the Territory. This Act is directly calculated to destroy the effect of a munificent grant of lands by Congress for educational purposes. The Territory is the trustee of this valuable gift, and posterity has a right to demand of us that this grant shall remain unimpaired, in order that the blessings of free education may be shed upon our children.

For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty—none more variable than the vain attempt to conciliate temporary prejudice. The principles and justice are eternal, and if impaired will sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their loadings, will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose—the general welfare, and not the interests of the few, our sole aim.

Let the past, which few men can review with satisfaction, be forgotten. Let us not deal in eriminations and recriminations; but as far as possible, let us make restitution and offer regrets for past excesses. The dead, whom the madness of partisan fury has consigned to premature graves, cannot be recalled to life; the insults, the outrages, the robberies and the murders, enough to stir a fever in the blood of age, in this world of imperfection and guilt, can never be fully atoned for or justly punished. The innocent blood, however, shall not cry in vain for redress, as we are promised by the Great Governor of the universe, whose power is almighty and whose knowledge is perfect, that He will repay.

"To fight in a just cause and for our country's glory, is the best office of the best of men." Let "justice be the laurel" which crowns your deliberations; let your aims be purely patriotic and your sole purpose the general welfare and the substantial interests of the whole people. If we fix our steady gaze upon the Constitution and the Organic Act, as "the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," our footsteps will never wander into any unknown or forbidden paths. Then will this Legislative Assembly be as a beacon light, place high in the pages of our history, shedding its luminous and benign influence to the most remote generation; its members will be remembered with veneration and respect as among the early fathers of the magnificent commonwealth, which in the not distant future, will overshadow with its protection a population of freemen unsurpassed by any State in this beloved Union, for intelligence, wealth, religion, and all the elements which make and insure the true greatness of a nation. The present citizens of Kansas will rejoice in the benefits conferred; the mourning and gloom which too long, like a pall, have covered the people, will be dispersed by the sunshine of joy with which they will hail the advent of peace founded upon justice; we will enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity; good feeling and confidence will prevail; the just rule of action which you are about to establish will be recognized; the entire country, now watching your deliberations with momentous interest, will award you their enthusiastic applause; and above and over all, you will have the sanction of your own consciences, enjoy self-respect, and will meet with Divine approbation, without which, all human praise is worthless and unavailing.

JOHN W. GEARY.

GLENWOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATE ARRIVAL!! AT GLENWOOD, IOWA. TOOTLE & GREENE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW VARIETY GOODS, Which, when complete, will compose the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN MILLS COUNTY.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES Are bought at the lowest terms for cash, and consist of COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, FISH, RICE, CURRANTS, RAISINS, CANDIES, MOLASSES, SYRUP, FRUIT, NUTS, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies and Gents, call and see them, and price for yourselves. They have not been summered and wintered in St. Louis, but bought and shipped direct from the Eastern cities. Late styles and a full assortment of DRESS GOODS, from a ten cent lawn to a Two Dollar Silk. Also, a few fine SILK SHAWLS, BONNETS and PARASOLS.

A fine stock—old and young, fogies and 'fast' men, call soon if you want a nice coat, vest or pants, on reasonable terms.

HAIR CUTTING: New styles, cheap and durable. HARDWARE: A very large assortment, consisting in part of Smith's Tools, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Bells, Mill, Crosscut, and Hand Saws, Files, Augers, Axes, Broadaxes, Adzes, Chisels, &c., &c., to the end of the chapter.

BUILDING MATERIALS: A large lot, consisting of Pine Doors, Sash, Shutter Blinds, Paints, Oils, Nails, Locks, Latches, Glass, Putty, &c.

FURNITURE: Bureau, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Tin Saws, Cubboards, Stands, &c. We will sell cheaper for cash than any house in Western Iowa. TOOTLE & GREENE.

HUFFMAN'S STAGE LINE. BELLEVUE, ST. MARYS AND GLENWOOD STAGE LINE. HUFFMAN'S LINE will leave Glenwood, via St. Marys for Bellevue, on Monday's, Wednesday's and Saturday's, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will leave the Benton House, Bellevue, via St. Marys for Glenwood, on the same days at 1 o'clock, P. M.

This Line connects at St. Marys, with the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Stages, and at Glenwood with the various lines from the Missouri River. Travelers on this Line will find every convenience and accommodation, to make their trips pleasant and speedy. Comfortable Coaches, Careful Drivers and well-fitted Horses. ROBERT HUFFMAN.

no 5-ft.

CHEAP GOODS. JUST RECEIVED BY NUCKOLLS & CO., GLENWOOD, IOWA.

A Large and Well Selected Stock (Expressed for THIS MARKET) of Dry Goods, Groceries, Castings, Queensware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Pine Doors, Iron, Nails, Sash, Hardware, Cutlery, Locks, Latches, Window Shutters, &c., &c.

HAVING been bought and shipped at low figures, we flatter ourselves we are able to offer such inducements to CASH BUYERS as have not heretofore been offered. We ask an examination of our Goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. The Ladies will find at our Store a large stock of DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, CHALLI, BERAGE, DELAINS, POPLAINS, GINGHAMS, VICTORIA LAWN, EMBROIDERED ROBES, PLAID SILKS, &c., &c., All of which will be sold very LOW. NUCKOLLS & CO. GLENWOOD, Mills Co., Iowa. no 4-ft.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!! New Everything, at the Old Stand of SARPY & ENGLISH.

EDWARD C. BOSBYSHILL HAS the honor to inform the people of the Southern District of Douglas and the adjoining counties, Nebraska, that he is now opening one of the largest Stocks of GOODS ever brought to Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS & CAPS, NAILS, CORDAGE, OILS, PAINTS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

And everything that may be found generally in city stores, all of which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods. Buyers from town or country wishing good and cheap Goods, either at wholesale or retail, will save money by calling and examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find good bargains and fair dealing. GLENWOOD, Iowa. no 4-ft