

The Recent Legislative Conflict.

The smoke having blown from off the field of battle, we can now distinctly see the true location of the same; at what points the battle raged fiercest; where lie the dead and wounded, who they are, and can judge with a good degree of certainty as to the result of the engagement upon the future of the Territory.

We have no hesitation in saying we are proud of the conduct of the delegation both in the Council and House of Representatives from Sarpy county. They were found in the front rank, in the hottest of the fire, from the commencement of the fight to the close, and we have cause to congratulate our people that none were killed, none wounded.

We unhesitatingly affirm that they have pursued the proper and true course, and the course desired by the great body of the people of this County—mark what we say,—the people of Sarpy county, fully and heartily endorse the adjournment of the Legislature to Florence, believing that it was required by honor and the true interests of the Territory, and will stand by and sustain their delegation to the last on this question. We have conversed freely with many and most of our prominent citizens on this matter, and as yet have not heard a single condemnatory voice, but on the contrary, expressions of unbounded gratification, that the delegation had the nerve to take so bold a position for the right, and when taken, the stamina to stand by it.

All honor to the names of Bowen and Allan of the Council,—Strickland, Holloway, Gates, and Davidson of the House. Threats could not intimidate, offers of reward could not swerve one of them from duty. They will be remembered so long as Nebraska has an existence, or Sarpy County boundaries.

We congratulate ourselves not only that Sarpy County has a star delegation, but that every County outside of Omaha (we do not use Douglas County,) by a majority of its Representatives sanctioned the adjournment to Florence. All honor to Washington, Burt, Dodge, and Dakota Counties. The names of Clancy, Stewart, Perkins, Cooper, Beck, Taggart and Crawford, will live in the grateful remembrance of the people, so long as right itself shall last. Washington, Burt, and Dodge Counties, through their representatives, are unanimous upon this question. Dakota would have been so; but alas, "poor Fennell" of the Council, altho' a brave man so far as words are concerned, when the time for action came, lacked the nerve, grew weak in the knees, fell behind as a straggler, and was cruelly slaughtered by the gurrillas. Not many tears were shed; his loss was but little regretted, for to whom "but little is given, but little is required." He was of no practical use living—let him "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Peace to his ashes. Jones of Dakota was badly wounded by the gurrillas, also falling behind, but there is hope he will recover and yet be of service to his country, under the attentive and kind care of his nurse, Crawford.

All honor also, to all the Counties South of the Platte. In the front rank "fighting on fighting ever," were found Kirkpatrick, Bradford, Reeves, Safford and Furnas, of the Council; Donelan, Marquett, Sheldon, Robb, Campbell, Hail, Decker, Abbee, Chambers, Benedict, King and Rogers of the House. All brave men, all honest and true,—no faltering, no thought of giving back,—to do or die," was with them the motto. They will each live in the grateful remembrance of their constituents.

"You that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." Where now is Sterling Morton? he whose voice trumpet-tongued, was once heard at the head of our columns, urging and leading them on, so chivalric, so gallant, against the hosts of our enemies in our darkest days. We repeat, where is he now? Sadly we are compelled to answer, a traitor, and with our enemies. He went over baggage and all, in consideration of receiving the Speakership. They promised him this, they never meant to fulfill. We know what we say—Morton undertook to betray with him what he supposed was his command, south of the Platte; but, thank God, he had to go over alone. He has a great prototype in Benedict Arnold, whose example, in this instance, he has followed to the letter. Despised by all his former companions in arms, detested by his present

ent associates, (for they love the treason, but despise the traitor,) let his very name be a "bissing and a by-word" throughout the Territory.

Old Van Horn, of Cass, we pity; he died a natural death from the too free use of "the extract of corn." Minick's intellect being at the best but weak, was powerfully wrought upon by a sudden promotion, he became giddy and fell. He died "as the fool dieth."

McDonald, of the Council, the bearer of a great name, became stricken with the charms of a lady at Omaha, lent a willing ear to the story of love, ingloriously retired from the service and "now campers in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute." He merits the contempt he so abundantly receives.

Poor Doc. Cromwell, naturally a good man, but following off an ignis fatuus, he became imbedded in a swamp—none went back to look for him—none ever will.

Seriously, we rejoice that the issue has been made between the Territory of Nebraska and the City of Omaha, which so long, by corruption, violence and fraud, has thwarted the wishes of the people in regard to the location of the Capitol. All other issues will sink into insignificance. Party issues are nothing in comparison. This alone will be the issue and the only one at the next election. The question will be fairly submitted to the people in their original sovereign capacity, and with that verdict, whatever it may be, we shall be satisfied; we bow in humble submission to the will of the majority of the people.

The people of Sarpy County are ready for the trial. This County was brought into existence in a storm, and with the fierce oppression of Omaha. Her people have from the first felt the iron heel of the opposition of that locality; and, we do not doubt the result; "Lay on McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, hold; enough!"

The Importance of Literary Societies.

I look upon literary societies as being one of the best institutions ever established for the diffusion of knowledge, and the elevating of our race. We may read, study, and listen to lectures, but it will be of little account, if we have no way to bring it into practice; we all know that "Experience is the best school." Reading, observing, and studying, is like planting, cultivating and preparing cotton for the factory; it would be of little use, were it not for the Lyceum, that useful factory that spins and weaves our ideas into a web of usefulness; and the labor expended in collecting knowledge is not lost.

The lyceum is the navy yard in which all our great men construct their ships to sail against tides and storms of opposition on the great ocean of life; it is the lyceum that guides them to seas of lore unknown, and directs them across the vast ocean of unexplored thought, and aids them to bring to light themes of unfeigned usefulness; it is that which ennobles them with original thought, and empowers them with magnanimity to step aside from the long beaten path of science into the unknown regions of literature and discover new and nearer paths that leads the way to the summit of the lofty Hill of Lo e.

Originality and independence are two lessons of great usefulness to every person; indeed, without these, the car of literature would cease to move, and these two sublime lessons are taught in this school, and they are worth learning; for what is a man worth who will stand back and wait for others to clear the way. The blind need a guide to show them the way.

It was the spirit of independence that was infused into the breasts of our forefathers that incited them to strike the successful blow for freedom; that spirit which was animated in their breasts has caused to be constructed a mighty temple of Liberty, which gladdens the hearts of millions of our race, both of the Old and New worlds.

Originality has given credit to this Republic all over the civilized world. This appears to be a faculty peculiar only to the citizens of America; here invention after invention, and discovery after discovery are constantly being developed. Vapor or steam has been appropriated to the use of man and now perium the labor of more than a billion of men, and the lightning that leaps unchained from cloud to cloud, have been brought down from its aerial abode and subdued and devoted to the use of our race. Without these principles being exercised, the greatness of no person, nor no nation, would be felt, seeing the great and good results that this institution is destined to bring about; is it not then important to establish associations of this kind every where?

Our leading statesmen owe their greatness to this institution. It taught them to think, act and speak for themselves, which is the only road to success and greatness.

How often through life is it that we are called to express our views in public assemblies, and if we have no experience in public speaking, we are sure to tell that which we ought not, and forget to tell that which we ought. It gives fluency to conversation in the social circle, and character to every-day talk. How mortifying it is to see a person try to speak to an audience and do it in an awkward-bawling manner. The Lyceum is well calculated to dispel such embarrassment, and wear away frustration; the experience at the Lyceum confirms and strengthens the knowledge that we obtain by reading, observing, and traveling.

Here is one grand idea that must not be forgotten, inasmuch as it is of great importance: when there is a subject pending for debate, or when there is a composition to be prepared, how often does our minds turn to the subject at issue—how often is our attention called to the subject during the walks of every-day life, when our minds would be musing over something less worthy our attention; how often do we get a good idea, when at work; by reflecting over something that we have read or heard, and how often do we obtain an important point, by conversing with others, or when reading, which would otherwise have been passed unnoticed. Thus many moments are spent in obtaining knowledge which would have been lost were it not for the Lyceum.

This institution is not confined alone to the acquiring of knowledge and improving the intellectual faculties, its golden ray falls upon the social circle and gives it tone, life and character, and animates, dignifies and improves every institution of civilization. When you consider the immense good that is effected by an organization of this kind, is it not then important that an institution of this nature should be established in every neighborhood, in every community and every town. It appears strange to me, that schools of this kind are no more numerous than they are, and meet with support from every person—it certainly merits much attention. It seems to me that those who pay no attention to it do not understand their own interest; every neighborhood that is favored with a school of this kind, is looked upon by every intelligent person, as a mark of admiration and honor.

I am glad to see that the citizens of Sarpy County take such a deep interest in this grand movement; there are already three or four Lyceums established in this County; we want no better omen of an intelligent community than this—we want no better sign of an enterprising people, no better indication of a social and generous nature pervading its inhabitants.—Does not this speak well for a new county, just delivered from the hands of the savages? May this spirit of scholastic enterprise ever live, and not only live, but grow and strengthen as the flood of emigration rolls westward.

DELPHI, JR.

The Burlington Hawkys, speaking of the late disturbance in the Nebraska Legislature and their adjournment to Florence, says:—"Much feeling has been manifested in regard to the Capitol of that Territory ever since the scheme of corruption by which it was located at Omaha for the benefit of Eastern politicians, was brought to light by the publication of Gov. Cumings' letter two or three years since. What will grow out of this proceeding of an exasperated and "revolutionary" majority we cannot tell. Somebody will be compelled to back down, or there will be no Legislature."

EXPLANATION.—Our correspondent from the Legislature, at Florence, last week, said in his article in this paper, that prior to the adjournment of the House, Resolutions were passed, complimentary to the Speaker, and added that such resolutions might have passed the Council, complimentary to the President. We are happy to inform our readers that Resolutions complimentary to the President, Gen. L. L. Bowen, passed the Council unanimously.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The Baltimore Patriot states that John Johns, who died at Long Green a few days since, left by will the following noble bequests: Maryland Colonization Society, \$1000, and an annuity of \$24. To the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia, \$15,000. To the Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Ohio, \$15,000. To the American Bible Society, \$10,000. To the American Tract Society, \$10,000. To the Protestant Evangelical Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge in New York, \$10,000. His negroes he bequeathed at once.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Strickland, of Sarpy County, introduced in the House the following bill, which passed both Houses unanimously.

Mr. S. made one of his warm and able speeches in favor of the bill. In common with him and the other members of the Legislature, we regard it as one of the most important moves that could be made, and one which will redound greatly to the interests of the Territory of Nebraska.

An Act to provide for calling a Constitutional Convention.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That a Constitutional Convention shall be held at the seat of Government on the second Tuesday of May, 1859, for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the State of Nebraska.

SEC. 2. The Delegates to said Convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in this Territory by the next Legislature, and shall be composed of as many members from each county, as it is entitled to Councilmen and Representatives in the Legislature.

SEC. 3. The Election for Delegates shall be held on the first Monday in April, 1859, and shall be conducted in all respects as elections for members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. When the Convention has finished its labors, it shall provide that the Constitution, in all its parts, shall be submitted to a vote of the people, at such time as it may deem best, not exceeding six months from the time of the meeting of the Convention, and in the event that a majority of said votes are in favor of the Constitution so submitted, it shall be the supreme law of the land, and a government shall be organized in accordance with its provisions.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above we clip from the Florence Courier. We promised last week, and expected to publish with this, the remarks of Mr. Strickland, made at the time of the passage of the bill in the House, but are compelled to omit them for want of space.

The New Revolution in Mexico

By the steamer Tennessee, Captain Forbes, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz the 21st inst., we have the most important news from the Mexican Republic. The new Constitution has been overturned and done away with forever; the Federal Councils have been broken up and dispersed; Comofort declared sole and absolute Dictator, with powers to call an extraordinary Congress; the capital is in arms, and other principal cities, including Vera Cruz, have pronounced.

This important event took place on the morning of the 17th inst., and was as sudden as the movement was bold and daring. Everything seems to have been planned by Comofort, and Ex-Gov. Baz carried his wishes into execution with a coolness and celerity that only has its parallel in the French coup d'etat of the 2nd of December.

The only forwarding, indeed, the Congress or the people had of the contemplated overturn was, with most unexampled hardness, given by Gov. Baz himself the day before. That day, personally present in the Chamber of Deputies, he was the object of very severe criticism, and numerous charges were made against him. So far, however, from deigning to reply to them, he rose from his seat, and after rebuking the Congress in general terms for their puerile course from the opening of the session, openly and plainly told them that that was the last day they would ever meet in those Chambers, for the next day they would be swept away.

None, however, seems to have believed him. But the next morning, at 6 o'clock, the roar of cannon in the heart of the city showed it was no idle threat. Soon after the brigade "Zuloaga," one of the most trusted corps, conveniently stationed at Tlucubaya, came marching in and took possession of the citadel Gratia and other strongholds, amid salvos of artillery, which proclaimed that a new order of things had begun.

No resistance whatever seems to have been made; indeed, there was no time for action on the part of the opposition. On the contrary, the bells of the city rung out, rockets were sent up, and every thing evinced the joy of the people.

N. O. Picayune, Dec. 25th.

A STEAM CARRIAGE.—Among the novelties observed on New Year's day in New York was a carriage propelled by steam and operated on by two fast young men, in their business of making calls. They doubtless consider the old fogy turn-out of four-in hand as altogether too slow for the times, and the accomplishment of "five hundred calls."

A RELIC.—Mr. Ellwood Walter, Secretary of the New York Board of Underwriters, has in his possession the gilt ball of the flagstaff of the steamship A etc. It is the only relic of her, and was found by one of the parties who went from Newfoundland in search of her remains. It has been recognized by Captain Luce and others.

LADIES SKATING.—A new era has been opened for this accomplishment by the invention of a Double Runner Skate, on which any one may skate. We saw a lady make her first trial with these on Saturday, and she skated over the ice with the grace of an expert.—Boston Transcript.

Local & Territorial.

GRAND RALLY OF THE PEOPLE OF SARPY COUNTY.—The people of Sarpy County, are requested to meet in Mass Convention, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., at one o'clock, in Bellevue, in front of the Bellevue House, to hear from Gen. L. L. Bowen, Hon. J. S. Allan, of the Council, and Hons. S. A. Strickland, C. T. Holloway, Amos Gates, and James Davidson, of the House, in relation to the causes of the adjournment of the Legislature to Florence, and the present condition of the Territory. Come one, come all. Let the sovereigns hear and counsel together.

Jan. 26, 1858.

Messrs. Becker and Sagendorf, are erecting a commodious frame dwelling on Warren street.

Flocks of Wild Geese have been emigrating, to the north for a few days past. This seems to indicate that we are not to have any cold weather this winter.

We learn from the Bellevue Gazette, (a neat six column paper published at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory,) that they had extreme warm weather for December during the middle part. For several days the Thermometer indicated fifty degrees above zero.

St. Joseph County (Ind.) Forum. We not only had extremely warm weather in December, but the mercury has ranged higher in January than it did in that month. For nearly a week past, the mercury has been fifty degrees above zero, at 2, P.M. We have no snow, and there is scarcely any frost in the ground. Indeed, no one can find fault with the numerous warm and sunny days that we have been favored with this winter.

Gov. RICHARDSON.—Our new Governor, paid us a visit on Friday evening last. He was welcomed by the booming of cannon, and took up his quarters at the Bellevue House. A large party of ladies and gentlemen immediately assembled to do honor to the occasion, and welcome the Governor. A pleasant dance was had, a sumptuous repast provided by our host, that prince of good fellows, James T. Allan. After supper, the Governor was introduced by Gen. Bowen, to the company, and made a few neat, happy and feeling remarks,—was replied to, briefly, and appropriately, by the General,—when the tables were removed, dancing resumed, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." All expressed themselves delighted with the Governor, and we hope he was pleased with Bellevue. Our good and true old friend Col. Gilmore, accompanied the Governor, and it did many an old friend's heart good, to take his honest hand. God bless him.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, will meet at Mrs. Lovejoy's, to-day.

An adjourned meeting, for the purpose of organizing a military company, in this city, was held at the School House, last Monday evening. Those proposing to join the company, will meet at Bulkeley's new building, next Monday evening, for drill, and to choose officers.

A mock Legislature has been organized in this city. Its next session will be at the School House, on Friday evening. It will undoubtedly be a source of profitable amusement.

Richard H. See, has retired from the editorial chair of the Florence Courier.

A large quantity of Public Documents were received at the post office, in this city, last week, from Judge Ferguson. The Judge has our thanks for a generous remembrance.

COL. JOHN A. PARKER.—It is with regret that we announce that Col. John A. Parker, Register of the Land Office at Omaha, has left our Territory not to return. He was a kind, courteous, affable gentleman, of strict integrity,—and always at his post; and possessed the unbounded confidence of our own people. Outside of the Nebraskan office and the Chapman nest, he has not an enemy. All the low slang and backguarding of that concern, did not and cannot injure Col. Parker. Our kindest wishes go with him.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, delivered the sixth lecture of the course, before the Library Association, at Omaha. Her subject was the "Education of Woman." Mrs. Bloomer, is a woman of considerable talent, and we presume gave an able lecture.

G. W. H-phurn has purchased the Omaha Times, and it is now edited by Jas. Stewart, a member of the last Legislature.

The Republicans held a meeting at Omaha, Jan. 18, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a Republican party in the Territory. Gen. Wm. Larimer, was called to the chair. They propose to hold a Convention at Omaha, on the 27th day of May, next, to complete the organization.

W. C. Averill & Co., advertise their stock of goods for sale, at cost, till the first of March. Read their advertisement in another column.

PERSONAL.—Col. D. H. Huyett, who visited our City last week, for the purpose of procuring an illustrative sketch of our place, has left such an impression as will not fail to call forth the highest encomiums from the numerous communities that he has honored with his sojourn and friendship. As an artist, he has few rivals, and certainly no superiors in this country. The notice he has taken, and the care he has displayed by the illustration of the numerous countries he has visited, bears the impress of originality. His sketches are bold striking, and yet so modestly true that it appeals with striking mildness to the mind. Col. Huyett has visited the greater portion of our Territory, and has at every step found new and abundant food for his artistic genius. He has clambered the steep of the Rocky Mountains, and from their ice clad pinacles has swept his eye over the green canons, the frozen lakes far up on the mountains, and the narrow meandering rivulet that gradually swells into the mightiest of river. From the fearful crags he has looked down upon the silent caravans of the fanatical proselytes of Joe Smith; the pioneers of California and Oregon; the aborigines of America in their hideous costumes of war; and the vast moving squadrons of the mighty bison of the plains. He has traversed the forests and waded through the marshes of South America, now gazing upon the mountains of Chimborazo and Sorota, and then gliding along on the peaceful bosom of the majestic Amazon. From the fearful glaciers of the Alps wrapped in eternal snow and ice, he has descended into the fertile valleys of Italy, to dwell in happy reveries beside the tomb of the immortal Virgil, and the pride of the true artist only leads him to the slow quiet walks and peaceful graves of Michael Angelo and Salvator Rosa. From the tombs of Phylas and Praxitiles, he returns to where "Durken Jura's" cloud capped heights appear; receiving at every step the praise of regal families; but the artist and American alike impervious to courts and courtly blandishments, comes at last to devote his genius and skill upon the beauties of our immediate country. We feel assured that the faithful delineation of the native beauties of the surrounding country and our thriving town, Bellevue, could fall into no worthier hands.

SUSPENSION OF A RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the trains on the Marietta and Cincinnati R.R. stopped running on the 6th inst., and the Company suspended business. Matters with the company have been unsatisfactory for some time past. The employees are on a strike for wages due them.

It is said that the farmers in the vicinity of Athens have so destroyed the track in the neighborhood as to make it unfit for use. The cause for their doing so is not understood.

Superintendent Barnes has left for Chillicothe, with the view to arrange matters so as to resume business as early a period as possible.

The late Geo. W. P. Custis, has provided for the manumission of his slaves, (300 in number,) within the space of five years.—They are to be removed from Virginia, and the expense of removal to be paid out of the estate.

The project of dividing Texas into 2 or more States, is again agitated in the local papers. The advocates of the measure put forth arguments, the great size of the State; its great dissimilarity of its parts, and difficulty of constant communication between all parts, and centers of government. And it is further argued that the political power of the South ought in some way to be strengthened, and in no way can this be better effected than by the creation of new States to give the South greater influence in the National Council. The opposers of the project object that some of the segments would probably be a free State, as a large tract of country is now almost settled, which is free labor.

REV AND INK DEBATE OF SAM. HOUSTON.—A Virginia paper says of the Ex-Senator from Texas: "He is six feet four inches high, large in proportion, and is straight as an Indian.—He has but little hair "on the top of his head," and what he has has been silvered by the touch of time—has also the large moustache which is the mark of his upper lip. He wears a vest made of some kind of animal's skin (quilt cat apparently)—has his pantaloons stuffed in the legs of his boots, and altogether presents quite a backwoods and dilapidated appearance—at least so far as his dress is concerned.

The Free Masons of N. Y. propose to erect a monument in honor of Dr. Kane—a snow peak of immense height—in the park of the Cooper Institute, to be of white marble, of irregular shape, with four tables at the base, appropriately inscribed.