Bellevue Gazette.

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

VOL. 2. BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858. NO. 14.

Bellevue Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
BELLEVUE CITY, N. T.
BY
Henry M. Burt & Co.

Terms of Subscription.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square (12 lines or less) 1st insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One square, one month	2 50
" " three months	4 00
" " six "	6 00
" " one year	10 00
Business cards (6 lines or less) 1 year	5 00
One column, one year	60 00
One-half column, one year	35 00
" fourth " " "	20 00
" eighth " " "	10 00
" column, six months	35 00
" half column, six months	20 00
" fourth " " "	10 00
" eighth " " "	8 00
" column, three months	20 00
" half column, three months	13 00
" fourth " " "	10 00
" eighth " " "	6 00
Announcing candidates for office	5 00

JOB WORK.

For eighth sheet bills, per 100	$2 00
For quarter " " " "	4 00
For half " " " "	8 00
For whole " " " "	16 00
For colored paper, half sheet, per 100	5 00
For blanks, per quire, first quire	2 00
Each subsequent quire	1 00
Cards, per pack	1 50
Each subsequent pack	1 00
For Ball Tickets, fancy paper per hun'd	6 00
Each subsequent hundred	4 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Bowen & Strickland,
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 purchasing elsewhere. Office in Cook's new building, corner of Fifth and Main streets.

L. L. Bowen.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Bellevue, N. T. 1-tf

S. A. Strickland,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Bellevue, N. T. 1-tf

T. B. Lemon,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, Fontenelle Bank, Bellevue, Nebraska Territory. 1y51

C. T. Holloway,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Bellevue, N. T. 1-tf

W. H. Cook,
GENERAL LAND AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Bellevue City, Nebraska. 1-tf

W. H. Longsdorf, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office on Main, between Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth streets, Bellevue City. 33tf

W. W. Harvey,
COUNTY SURVEYOR OF SARPY CO., will attend to all business of Surveying, laying out and dividing lands, surveying and platting towns and roads. Office on Main street, Bellevue, N. T 26-tf

B. P. Rankin,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSNLLOR AT LAW, La Platte, N. T. 1-tf

J. P. Peck, M. D.
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN, Omaha, Nebraska—Office and residence on Dodge Street. (1y6)

Peter A. Sarpy,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Bellevue, N. T., Wholesale Dealer in Indian Goods, Horses, Mules, and Cattle. 1-tf

D. J. Sullivan, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office—Head of Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa. nov. 13 1-tf.

WM. R. SMITH. J. H. SMITH
Smith & Brother,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS at LAW and Dealers in Real Estate, Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, will attend faithfully and promptly to buying and selling Real Estate, City Lots, Claims, and Land Warrants. Office at the Benton House. 21-6m*

THOS. MACON. AUG. MACON.
Macon & Brother,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW & LAND AGTS., Omaha City, Nebraska. Office on corner of Farnham and Fourteenth Streets. 42tf

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

W. LEE'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Cutting, Shaving, Dying, and Bathing Saloon, third door west of the Exchange Bank, Omaha, N. T. Omaha, Oct. 1, 1857. 47

Gustav Seeger,
TOPOGRAPHIC AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Executes Drawing and Painting of every style and description. Also, all business in his line. Office on Gregory street, St. Mary, Mills county, Iowa. 1-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.

J. T. ALLAN.
Bellevue, Oct. 23, 1856.—1-tf

J. H BROWN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELOR AT LAW
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Plattsmouth, Cass Co. N. T.
ATTENDS to business in any of the Courts of this Territory. Particular attention paid to obtaining and locating Land Warrants, collection of debts, and taxes paid. Letters of inquiry relative to any parts of the Territory answered, if accompanied with a fee.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U. S. S. from Ills.;
Hon. James Knox, M. C. " "
Hon. O. H. Browning, Quincy, "
Hon. James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa.
Hon. H. P. Bennett, Del to C. from N. T
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, I.
Nuckolls & Co., Glenwood, Iowa. [23tf.]

Ira A. W. Buck,
LAND and General Agent. Pre-Emption Papers prepared, Land Warrants bought and sold. Office in the Old State House, over the U. S. Land Office.
REFER TO
Hon. A. R. Gillmore, Receiver, Omaha.
Hon. Enos Lowe, "
Hon. S. A. Strickland, Bellevue.
Hon. John Finney, "
Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City.
Omaha, June 20, 1857. 35

H. T. CLARKE. A. M. CLARKE.
CLARKE & BRO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
STEMBOAT AND COLLECTING
AGENTS,
BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA.
Dealers in Pine Lumber, Doors, Sash, Flour, Meal, Bacon, &c., &c.
☞ Direct Goods care Clarke & Bro.
1-tf

BOYES & CO'S
WESTERN LITHOGRAPHIC
ESTABLISHMENT,
Florence, Nebraska, in Main St.
Town Plats, Maps, Sketches, Business Cards, Checks & Bills, Certificates, and every description of plain and fancy engraving, executed promptly in eastern style. 3m32

Greene, Weare & Benton,
BANKERS AND LAW AGENTS, Council Bluffs, Potowattamie county, Iowa.
Greene & Weare, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Greene, Weare & Rice, Fort Des Moines, Ia.
Collections made; Taxes paid; and Lands purchased and sold, in any part of Iowa. 1-tf

GEO. SNYDER. JOHN H. SHERMAN.
Snyder & Sherman,
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, attended to promptly.
Especial attention given to buying and selling real estate, and making pre-emptions in Nebraska.
Deeds, Mortages, and other instruments of writing drawn with dispatch; acknowledgments taken, &c., &c.
☞ Office west side of Madison street, just above Broadway.
nov 13 1-tf.

P. A. SARPY.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Still continues the above business at
ST. MARYS, IOWA, & BELLEVUE, N. T.
Merchants and Emigrants will find their goods promptly and carefully attended to.
P. S. I have the only WAREHOUSE for storage at the above named landings.
St. Marys, Feb. 20th, 1857. 21-tf-f

Tootle & Jackson,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Council Bluffs city, Iowa. Having a Large and Commodious Warehouse on the Levee at the Council Bluffs landing, are now prepared to receive and store, all kinds of merchandise and produce, will receive and pay charges on all kinds of freigths so that Steam Boats will not be detained as they have been heretofore, in getting some one to receive freight, when the consignees are absent.
REFERENCES: Livermoore & Cooley, S. C. Davis & Co. and Humphrey, Putt & Tory, St. Louis, Mo.; Tootle & Fairleigh, St. Joseph, Mo. J. S. Cheneworth & Co., Cincinnati Ohio; W. F. Coolbough, Burlington, Iowa. 1-tf

POETRY.

The Germs of the Beautiful.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there
In the loveliest luster come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of Nature and of Art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In temples of our God—
The God who starred the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod;
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He reared each arch in symmetry,
And curved each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall bud and blossom, and bear the fruit,
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reception Address of Hon. John F. Kinney to Gov. Richardson.

GOVERNOR RICHARDSON:—

Sir:—As the selected medium for expressing to you the sentiments of the people of Nebraska, due alike to your distinguished station and person; it is with pleasure that I bid you welcome as Governor to this Territory.

Ordinarily ceremonies upon an occasion like this, would be characterized with more of form than feeling; more of respect due to the office, than admiration or friendship for the man; but, sir, in extending to you a hearty welcome, deference for your executive position; and a high appreciation of your character as a statesman, and the affection we entertain for you as a man, are harmoniously blended; and together constitute the felicity of the people; and the cordiality of the greeting. While we are mindful that as the head of this government you are entitled to our confidence and support; yet a *deeper, warmer*, and more *intense* feeling pervades the hearts of the masses, when they recur to your past history; your associations, the important part you bore, in that great struggle for the rights which we now enjoy, and the indissoluble connection which must ever exist between you and the Government, over which you are called to preside.

Bold and prominent in American history will ever appear the proceedings of the Congress of 1854, and the brightest page of that history is the one which records the speeches and votes of a Cass, a Douglas, a Richardson and their associates in favor of the Act which gave Kansas and Nebraska an existence; and restored to the people of these Territories their political rights.

For many long years the National Halls had been made the theater for the agitation of the slavery question; and fearful and heart-sickening were the dramas performed. When the people of a Territory formed a State Constitution and presented it at the door of Congress praying for admission into the Union as a Sovereign State, if with a provision adopting slavery, at once the Representatives of the North States were arrayed against it, and if without slavery, it usually met with a like opposition from the Representatives of the South. The free States jealous of a preponderance of political power in our national councils from the slave States and those of the South alike jealous that the preponderance might be in favor of the North; came in collision; and for a long series of years in the earlier history of the country, the struggle was desperate and promised a speedy overthrow of the Constitution. During all this struggle, is it not passing strange, that the great principle of popular sovereignty, which animated the fathers of the Republic in framing the American Constitution, was not boldly proclaimed, and the people left to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way? But sir, instead of referring this vexed question to the people, the only source of all political power, it was attempted to be disposed of by taking the *right from* the people, by the act admitting Missouri in the Union, thereby violating one of the most sacred constitutional privileges belonging to freemen. I need not say to you, sir, that by the restrictive feature of that act, the people were prevented within the new Territories thereafter formed North and West of the limits prescribed, from regulating all their domestic institutions in their own way. The right of the people to form such a Constitution on this subject as they might desire, was not only taken from them, but a denial of the right necessarily reflected upon their intelligence, ignored their capacity, and struck a deadly blow at the very principle of self-government.

Notwithstanding this attempt to banish the subject of slavery from Congress, it still continued the forum for angry discussion, and fanatical orators, found in it a fruitful subject for engendering discord and producing alienation between the North and South. So fierce did the contest become that in 1850 the Constitution was only saved from utter wreck by a Cass, a Douglas, a Clay and a Webster rallying with united power to the rescue. Hence the so called Missouri Compromise affected at so great a sacrifice of principle utterly failed in driving the subject of slavery from the National Legislature. The Constitution had been violated and no practical good accomplished.

I have thus, sir, given a very brief outline of antecedent history, for the purpose of expressing to you the feelings of the people, in favor of legislation divorcing the government from further connection with this dangerous subject, in favor of being restored to their rights under the Constitution to settle this question for themselves, and for the purpose of bringing out in more bold relief the part you took in that ever memorable act, which is certain to accomplish these desirable objects.

In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories. In this bill the doctrine upon this subject is for the first time correctly inaugurated. It provides for the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the people of these Territories are left free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; thereby restoring to them by the act admitting Missouri, and transferring the forum for the discussion and decision of this mischievous question from the halls of Congress, where it gave unmistakable evidence of the early decadence of the Republic, to the people to be affected by it, where it properly belongs, and ever should have remained.

Your friend and associate, the distinguished Senator from Illinois, the author of the bill, took the lead, and the herculean task of accomplishing this reformation was committed to the hands of that great man. The opposition made upon the bill in the Senate, the bitter invectives and unmeasured abuse poured out upon the head of its distinguished author, form the back ground to the finest political picture ever drawn upon legislative canvass. The bill sought to correct an evil that had been persisted in for thirty-four years, and it could not reasonably be expected the government could purge itself from a wrong so long continues, without political throes, groans and shrieks.

It sought to restore the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, and in this particular was but a reflex of the sentiment of Jefferson, that they are capable of self-government. By it there is no inhibition upon the power of the people, in framing their State Constitution, except that imposed by the Constitution of the United States, to wit: "Republican in form." Subjected to the ordeal of an elaborate discussion in the Senate, by which it gathered strength, it passed that body, and was committed mainly to your hands in the other wing of the Capitol. Here too, the bill was fiercely assailed, and if possible, the struggle more desperate, the contest more severe, and the fight more merciless, than in the other branch of Congress. Still, sir, you never faltered, and it is a part of the history of the times that without your extraordinary efforts in its behalf it never could have become a law. It passed; the Territory was organized; this desirable country opened for seulement, and all the blessings of a free government, with the right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, secured to the present and future population of Nebraska. The area of Territory embraced in your bill extends from the Leauqui court, on the North, to the Kansas line on the South, from the Missouri on the East, to the Rocky Mountains on the West, watered with fine rivers, fertilizing streams, and refreshing springs. The surface of the country lovely, and inviting, the soil full to bursting with vegetable life, as if beseeching the husbandman to come and cultivate and produce food for the hungry thousands. As the social result of your labors, we point you to forty thousand souls, prosperous and happy, with grateful hearts for your kind efforts in reclaiming this country from the hunting ground of the red man; blessing a kind providence for directing their steps to the fertile prairies of Nebraska.

As the political result of your labors, we point you to the peace and quiet which have reigned supreme since our organization, and the universal satisfaction that pervades the people in knowing that they are permitted to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

As the pecuniary results of the formation of our Territory, we refer you to the hundreds who came here poor, and are now enjoying the blessings of independence and wealth. Surely it is appropriate and fit that one who has been instrumental in accomplishing these objects, and producing these results, should be our Chief Executive; and it is but natural that you should find, willing and grateful hearts ready to recieve and welcome you wherever you appear. If it be said that our sister Territory, presents a different picture from this, we can truthfully reply, it is no fault of the principles of the Act; but because of foreign interference to prevent the free operation of *those principles*; *because* the people have not been *permitted in their* own way to regulate their own domestic institutions.

As to the character of your *constituents* I may be permitted to remark, that they are distinguished for their enterprize and intelligence. You have already noticed among the strangers and citizens you met at the seat of government, the large proportion of educated men. A high tone of moral and religious sentiment obtains thro'out the settled portion of the Territory. The hunting ground of the red man has become the resting place for christianity, and where but three years ago was not to be found, ought but savage relics, and barbarous customs, you now see flurishing cities with fine churches erected for the worship of the only true God. This very spot on which you now stand less than four years since, was the favorite ground where the Indian, tired of the amusements of the chase, or fatigued with the conflicts of battle, resorted to dress his furs, count the scalps of his enmies, and celebrate his victories. In the place of this, you now behold a fine city of near three thousand souls, stately buildings and all the luxury and refinement of an old settled country. If such has been its infant growth, what must be its future manhood.

But sir, Nebraska City stands not alone, other cities of scarcely less importance, unite in bearing testimony to the magical influence of the organic law, in bringing to the Western banks of the Missouri, an industrious, interprising and intelligent population?

That which has taken years to accomplish in other Territories, than Nebraska and Kansas, has here been performed in as many months. In nearly all our villages you will find Churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows Halls, and last but not least, Good Templars, holding their weekly meetings; all contributing to the elevation, social and moral improvement of the people.—Such sir, the country; and such the people; over whom you are called to preside such the connecting link between you, and them; and such the spontaneous, and ever cherished feelings fresh from their hearts in their salutation of welcome.

We are not unmindful of the social sacrifice you made in leaving the State that has so often honored you with a seat in the National Councils. While we sympathize with you in the separation from old tried, true, personal and political friends, we congratulate ourselves upon the acquisition; and send to Illinois greeting; that her loss is Nebraska's gain.—Your antecedents have been, where your sympathies led you with the people, and hence you cannot fail to preserve in tact the potency of their will in regulating their domestic institutions. At the helm of State, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Nebraska act, with a ready and willing crew, you will easily avoid the rock upon which our sister Territory well nigh made shipwreck. To your hands is committed a great responsibility. It will fall to your lot to bear a prominent part in shaping our institutions, and directing the destiny of Nebraska. Much is to be accomplished in guiding her through a Territorial existance, giving to her a constitution; and adorning this child of democratic birth for occupying the seat that rightfully belongs to her among the sisterhood of States.

With the utmost confidence in your ability to discharge your high trust, assuring you of the cordial co-operation of the people. I again bid you welcome as Governor of Nebraska Territory.

☞ The Paris correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune relates the following anecdote:

"They have an opera in Athens where a prima donna is very popular. One night she so bewitched the audience, the men took the aple did pair of English blooded horses from the carriage and dragged her home. She was delighted until next morning, when she ordered the coachman to drive her out. The coachman said that some of the gentlemen of the preceding evening had been so far carried away by their enthusiasm as not to have had time to return with the horses. The day passed away, and nothing was heard of the horses. The second day she had the walls of Athens covered with bills offering $500 reward for the recovery of her horses, but as they were worth at least $2,000, they have not yet, and probably never will be heard of."

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.—The exploring party sent out under the auspices of the Overland Mail Company for the purpose of an examination of the routes for the carriage of the Overland Mail from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific, via the El Paso route, left this city on Saturday morning. They took the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, from which point they are to commence immediately the work for which the expedition was sent out.

The party took with them a complete outfit for man and beast, and will pursue their march with vigor. They are to examine minutely the routes over which they travel, and will make full and copious notes of everything which can possibly be of any interest or benefit to the Company, as, for instance, the condition of the soil, the roads, the Indian tribes, the villages, streams, prairies, forests, the prices of animals, wages of men, &c.

The general director of the party is Dr. G. W. Southwick of Texas, a gentleman whose knowledge of the country and practical experience in business of this kind, and all matters pertaining to life on the Plains, will enable him to push forward the work with alacrity, and we congratulate the Company upon their good fortune in having secured his services. Dr. S. will receive valuable assistance from Mr. George W. Wood of New York, whose judgment and business qualifications are well suited to an enterprise of this kind and will prove a valuable member of the corps. The Secretary is Mr. Charles P. Cole, for a long time connected with the newspaper press of the State of New York, and whose ability as a writer and reporter are highly spoken of by the press in the vicinity where he resides.

The party are to proceed as direct as possible to El Passo or Fort Fillmore, on the Rio Grande, at which point they expect to meet a similar party coming this way, which were to leave San Francisco about the first of January.

We shall be able to give, from time to time, an account of the progress of the party, together with a description of the country and incidents on the route.—St. Louis Republicna.

THE ALPACA.—Since we noticed the importation of a lot of alpacas into this port, (says the New York Tribune,) we have been repeatedly asked, "What are they good for?" The best proof that they are good for something that we can furnish, we find in the following item:

"The largest single manufacturing establishment in the world is now in operation at Saltaire, England, for the manufacture of cloth from the wool or hair of the Alpaca goat. The vastness of this great work will be seen from the following statement, which applies to only one department: The weaving shed contains one thousand two hundred looms the length of the shafting is nearly ten miles, and weighs between six and seven hundred tons; the steam engines, required to work these shafts are equal to 1250 horse power, and the looms in one department are capable of weaving thirty thousand yards, or nearly eighteen miles of alpaca cloth every day, and an aggregate length of 5688 miles of cloth annually. The building covers six acres of ground."

We cannot only raise the wool in this country, but can cover six times six acres of ground with machinery and steam-power to manufacture it, whenever the sovereign rulers of America discover that it would be far better to manufacture our own wool than it is to import cloth.

Washington States.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.—A person in business in this city said to another business man a year ago: "Sir, you should carry more religion into your business." To this we have no objection. In fact, we rather incline to the same opinion. It was a good advice. Let us see how well the adviser follows it himself. He is the employer of sewing women, and, like many other employers at the time of the panic, he suspended business. Of course his employees were anxious to be employed, for upon their daily labor they depended for their daily bread. Of course they prayed for it, but without work it would not come. So seeing the need of the poor creatures, their employer concluded it would be a favorable opportunity to carry more religion into business. He would be charitable, but he would make charity profitable. So he gave the sewing women work. When pay-day come he did not give them money, but dealt out to them dry goods. Callicoes, such as could be bought for ten cents a yard, he let them have for fifteen; muslins, such as others sell for eight cents, he let these poor hard-working women, who stich, stich, stich, for starvation wages, have for twelve cents. Generous, religious, benevolent friend of woman, in her behalf we thank you that you did not charge twenty.

Now, in anticipation of the scores of letters full of indignation that we expect to receive, inquiring, "Sir, did you mean me?" we beg to reply, No; emphatically no. We mean the mean man who did this mean act. And he is not a Jew either, or a reputed hard case, but one who makes long prayers, and carries religion into business.

N. Y. Tribune.

IDEA OF HEAVEN. An Indian was lately hung in Texas, forthe murder of a child. When on the scaffold, he said he was going to Arkansas, and wished the other Indians to send his gun to him after he should get there.