

HENRY M. BURT, News and Local Editor.

BELLEVUE, N. T.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858.

Rankin.

If indecency be all a man ever practice, indecency will be all he will ever learn. There is a vocabulary well adapted to some minds, who are strangely emulous of petty fame, through petty sheets. This vocabulary the recipients of the filthy and vituperative, furnish such ambitious characters ample material for the indulgence of their proclivities. It is a simple, senseless, and enervate talent which prompts one to call another a fool, liar, drunkard, and a thousand and one such delectable phrases. The intent may injure, but the phraseology never can. This the last resort of the very inferior literary affiant, may cause his fancied enemy, to crouch and cringe beneath the weight of his blows. It appeals to the vulgar senses, and the vulgar (upon a level with himself,) alone can appreciate it. There is a peculiarity in retort or attack that is insinuating,—it is that which tells with most fearful accuracy and strength. Abler pens than this have wielded this power, and were we foolish enough to suppose that we possessed that power to however limited extent, we should be content to assure Rankin that he would be an unworthy object of our exercise of such power. He would be unworthy of it because a premeditated usurper of literary dignity; unworthy because he lacks the true courage which elevates man above the base scoundrel common to the literary caille; unworthy because unable to appreciate. A particular class for a length of time, have tacitly acknowledged the prerogative of this great champion and apostle of temperance, chastity, and honesty. This unwarlike and unmanly attack upon a citizen who enjoys the unlimited confidence of this community, and the Territory generally, is not the first time that he has indulged a proclivity that he boasts of as his favorite prerogative. As "murder will out," so will nature find vent; but beyond this gratification, in exercising a talent as desultory as it is unmanly, there is an object which if not as weighty as the moat, is none the less contemptible. Why do we not find this great advocate of equatorial rights, enshrouded within the hearts of the people? Because not "possessed of that spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies," he does possess that other spirit "which may drag angels down." How greatly must a man overstep himself when to return he must do it over the prostrate bodies of those who have won a reputation such as he dare never aspire to. How impotent must be the fury of a man who would shower his darts upon the devoted heads of the many who have supplanted him in the people's favor; and then how blindly ignorant not to know that such darts can never be armed with sufficient venom to provoke a returning shot. It requires no lengthy expose to place in his proper light this individual who is "making the business from the common eye, for sundry weighty reasons."

How long will you continue to outrage the better rebukes of the people? How long will you continue to outrage the mandate of society? How long will you continue to trample upon the purity of the press? It has become the earnest hope of the community, (who never lack pity) that you will soon complete your compilation of scanderous epithets of indecent phraseology and superlatively vulgar adjectives. We should feel as unmanly as yourself, were we to resort to the same base expedients, and drag your private life before the gaze of an eager world in full detail. When pouring out your malice, (always harmless) upon the devoted head of one of our esteemed citizens, you should have paused one instant to exclaim—

"Oh wad some power the gift to gie us, To see ourselves as others see us."

But in pity we imagine a hopeless ambition leads you on, prompting you to greater length than ever; and thinking this, we must grant to you the arms most natural to yourself; and when we find you flying off at tangents, biting hear and snapping there, and when we hear your low growl, like muffled thunder, we know that "Haud lateri lethalis arundo."

Nebraska Territory.

Four years since, western Iowa was the limit to western emigration, and the Territories west of the Missouri River, were regarded in the prospective; but in that short time, the rapid influx of an in-

creasing emigration, leaves Iowa a permanently settled state, steadily advancing in wealth and power; and as a natural consequence, its lands are beyond the grasp of the poorer class of emigrants. This class of people (who are by far in the majority) look westward, where inviting lands can be had at government price. This is the great secret of the rapid rise and growth of a western state.

As Illinois is superior to Indiana, in her increase of population and development, so is Iowa superior (comparatively) to Illinois; and the vast resources of Nebraska, so rapidly becoming developed, bids fair to make a state of far more importance, than is now anticipated by the most sanguine. The Territory is being rapidly filled by the bone and sinew of the nation. Its hardy pioneers know full well the harvest in store for them, and labor with an unremitting toil. Eastern people imagine, perhaps, that a country so young, must needs be primitive in life, and devoid of comforts; but when fifty years will not suffice to build an eastern village, three or four will build a place of importance in the mighty west. The rise, growth, and permanency of some of the river towns of Nebraska, should banish the doubts of the most sceptical.

The western bank of the Missouri, from Kansas to the mouth of the Running Water, is a line of flourishing towns, possessing the elements of rapid growth and prosperity, within themselves and the surrounding country. Its interior towns are none the less thriving. It is not astonishing that hundreds of young, active, and intelligent men are settling in log cabins in Nebraska; and there in that humble tenement, determined to build a home, when the great beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil, and the remarkably healthy climate is taken into consideration. The soil of Nebraska compares with the finest in the world, varying from three to six feet in depth, and a productiveness which astonishes the farmer of the east. The surface of country is generally more level than Iowa, though considerably broken for a few miles west of the river. From thence the gently rolling prairie sweeps onward in its magnificent undulations, to where the lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains rises in its stately grandeur, casting somber shadow far into the distance.

The western country is generally wanting in timber, but the inhabitants become accustomed to what becomes a necessity. There is a sufficiency of timber for all immediate demands, and the enterprise of a hardy people, will never allow them to succumb to disadvantage, however great. The great water courses which form a perfect net work of natural communication throughout the whole Territory, will be grasped by the mighty hand of industry and progress.

PHILO.

District Court of Sarpy County.

Henry T. Clark vs. Robt. C. Wilson; confession of judgment; atty's, T.B. Lemon and L. I. Bowen, for plff.

John J. Town vs. S. W. Y. Schimonsky, and James T. Allan; con. of judgment; atty's, Lemon for plff., Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

John B. Bennet vs. John M. Bell; attachment; atty, H.P. Bennet for plff.

C. Christopher vs. S. A. Strickland, et al; trespass; atty's, G.S. Chipman and E. E. Atbrook, for plff., and L. I. Bowen and E. W. McComas for dfts.

Wm. A. Paxton, complainant, vs. Richard Hogeboom, and Alex. Davis, dfts; chauncery; Richardson & Seely, for plff.

Allen F. Peck vs. Charles Few; attachment; D. D. Belden for plff.

George M. Mills vs. Joseph Dyson; debt; Strickland for plff., Bowen for dft.

Santee Land and Ferry Co. vs. Stephen Draper; attachment; Seely for plff.

John B. Meredith vs. Henry Rees; J. R. Meredith for plff.

John Cahler vs. Harrison Berry; attachment; A. J. Poppleton for plff., Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

Tootle & Jackson vs. Michael Jones; attachment; Poppleton for plff.

Tootle & Jackson vs. John Enoch, sheriff; replevin; Poppleton for plff., Bowen & Strickland for dft.

Louis Bartels vs. George Jennings; attachment; Bowen & Strickland for plff.

John J. Town, cashier, vs. Stephan Deagar and J. F. Coffman; con. of judgment; T. B. Lemon for plff., Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

John B. Booth vs. R. W. Bulkeley, con. judgment; Bowen & Strickland for plff.

Claffin, Allen & Co. vs. Palmer & Averill; attachment; Lemon and Douglas for plffs.

John B. Booth vs. R. W. Bulkeley, con. judgment; Bowen & Strickland for plff.

Thomas Noonan vs. Erastus Root, et al; debt; J. Seely for plff.

S. W. Barr vs. Marcus Shaw, et al; debt; Seely for plff., Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

John Weeth vs. S. C. Willington; certiorari; D. D. Belden for plff.

Wm. H. Smith vs. Wm. H. Brown; attachment; Lemon and Bowen for plff.

Crow, McCreery & Co. vs. John Chase; attachment; Lemon for plffs, Bowen & Strickland for dft.

Arnold & Co. vs. J. F. Coffman and M. W. Stoddard; attachment; Lemon and Bowen for for plffs, Strickland and McComas for dfts.

People's Bank of the city of New York vs. George Jennings and Reuben Lovejoy; attachment; Jas G Chapman for plff., Lemon, Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

Margaret Weeth vs. John Thomas; replevin; D. D. Belden for plff.

Margaret Gates vs. Samuel Gates; divorce; Bowen & Strickland for plff.

A. F. Peck vs. Charles Few; attachment; Macon & Brother for plff.

Collins, K.logg & Co. vs. Palmer & Averill; debt; Bowen & Strickland for plffs.

George A. Oliver vs. R. W. Bulkeley; debt; Bowen & Strickland for plff.

John B. Booth vs. R. W. Bulkeley; debt; Bowen & Strickland for plff.

Michael Suley vs. John Gregory; debt; Bowen & Strickland for plff., Lemon and Seely for dft.

George Jennings vs. R. W. Bulkeley; debt; Lemon for plff.

T. M. McCord, T. B. Lemon, Trustees of Fontenelle Bank vs. V. A. Gwyer; debt; Lemon for plffs.

T. M. McCord and T. B. Lemon, Trustees of Fontenelle Bank vs. V. A. Gwyer; debt; Lemon for plff.

L. Nuckolls vs. Joseph Dyson, L. I. Bowen, and S. A. Strickland, sureties; debt; Lemon for plff.

Reuben Lovejoy vs. R. W. Bulkeley; debt.

T. M. McCord vs. John Cody; debt; Lemon for plff, Bowen & Strickland for dft.

T. M. McCord vs. G. Frazier & Co.; debt; Lemon for plff, Bowen & Strickland for dft.

George Coffman vs. Coffman & Stoddard; debt; Lemon for plff, Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

W. Seaton & Sons vs. A. Kellum and John-on; debt; Bowen & Strickland for plffs.

N. C. Galbraith vs. Root & Dimock; debt; J. W. Van Wastrand.

People's Bank of the city of New York vs. R. W. Bulkeley and Lemuel Belden; debt; J. G. Chapman for plffs, Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

People's Bank of the city of New York vs. Stephen H. Wailes and Lemuel Belden; debt; Jas G Chapman for plff, Bowen & Strickland for dfts.

Comofort.

This distinguished Mexican chief has arrived in New Orleans and is now on his way north, with his two daughters. He was terribly whipped in Mexico, and his now running like a scared pickered. Gen. Zuloaga is his successor as Provisional President. The new Government is recognized by but few provinces and the country is in great confusion. Zuloaga goes in for the Church, and had obtained a loan of a million of dollars from leading Ecclesiastics. Gen. A. Laro had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, as Dictator. The church party bought over the troops that supported Gen. Comofort, and he then left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, and took passage on the Tennessee, for New Orleans. Puebla had acknowledged the new ecclesiastical government, but La Llave was at Orizaba, where he had raised the National Guard, and would resist the entrance of Santa Anna should he attempt to come. It was supposed that the city of Vera Cruz would remain faithful to La Llave and the Paris.

Gen. Zuloaga, after his election as Provisional President, had nominated the following persons to the cabinet:—Foreign relations, Senior Cuevas; Treasurer, Senior Hirsso Maldonado; Interior, Senior Hirsso Maldonado; War, Senior Cuevas and Mimonon, were to march with the church party troops to the West, to meet the allied forces of the liberals.

It is supposed in well informed quarters here that these movements will result in the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, as the Church party were able and disposed to buy off everything opposed to them.

BURNING OF AN INSANE ASYLUM.—We are indebted to Mr. Burt, the Operator of the Central R. R. Telegraph at Kalamazoo, for the following important dispatch, conveying intelligence of the partial destruction of the State Insane Asylum in that place:

KALAMAZOO, Feb. 12, 1858. The main part of the State Insane Asylum was burned at 11 and half o'clock last night. The roof, by great effort, being torn off at the joint of the main building and the wing. The latter, which is by far the largest and most expensive part, was saved. Loss not yet known.

LATER.—The main part of the State Insane Asylum caught fire last night at 11 and half o'clock, and was partially consumed, with carpenter's tools and considerable wrought lumber.

Through great exertions, the roof at the junction of the main building with the wing, was torn up, thus, probably, preventing the destruction of the wing, which is the largest, and most expensive, and nearest completion.

The origin of the fire is yet unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from shavings.

No portion of the buildings have been occupied as yet.

Damage estimated at from 25 to 30,000 dollars—will not probably exceed the former figures.

Detroit Tribune.

The Santa Fe mail has been received in St. Louis, with dates to the 16th of Jan. Business brisk; the country was healthy; the legislature adjourned on the 8th of January. A gold mine had been discovered near Fort Fillmore. No palpable demonstrations of hostility on the part of the Utah Indians, but the Mormons were evidently tampering with them. The agents have been instructed to act with caution and liberality towards them, and use their utmost endeavors to prevent their alliance with the Mormons. The Santa Fe Gazette advocates the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen from that territory for the Utah War, stating that the march can be made from that point to Salt Lake in fifteen days.

The Princes Royal of England was married to the Prince of Prussia, on the 25th of last month, with imposing ceremonies. There was a general holiday; immense crowds following the bridal party with cheers, after the performances had closed.

The wife of Commodore Perry, died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 11.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO THE SOUTH PASS.—In the Senate, on the 13th, memorials were presented by Mr. Douglas, invoking Congressional aid for the establishment of a line of telegraphic communication from the western border of Missouri or Iowa to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. It was urged that the usefulness of the telegraph in the threatened Mormon war would more than compensate the Government for the appropriations made in its behalf. The memorial was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON FILLIBUSTER WALKER AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Rich. Revolutions.—Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, is not choice in his selection of words, but "speaks his mind." In a recent article on Fillibuster Walker's capture, he says: "When Walker was arrested, and held to bail for the sum of \$2,000 to appear at the Federal Court in New Orleans, Col. Slatter a rich old bachelor of the city went his bail. 'Slatter is the owner of the City Hotel, and the New Orleans Arcade, the two houses he rents for about forty thousand dollars. He has fifty thousand dollars in the Niagara enterprise, and has been the friend of Walker all the time. Ex-Senator South, also, has large investments in Central America, and both these men went before Buchanan, with Walker, and heard him promise Walker not to interrupt him in his expedition.—Walker demands his trial, and both these men will be witnesses, and will swear this in the Federal Court. What a fix it will place the old hypocrite in! It will place him where he stood 34 years ago, in the affair of 'bargain, intrigue and corruption,' which he originated against Mr. Clay, and backed up by old George Kremer! It will show him up to the world, as a hypocrite, a two faced and insincere man, and a gray haired old donkey!"

It is a disgrace to any grocery keeper to be detected in such duplicit. It is unworthy of a common black leg. But how much more disgraceful for the President of the United States. The testimony of these two men will be believed throughout the State of Louisiana, and upon their testimony, Walker will be acquitted by the Court, at the expense of Buchanan's character."

Miss Hoey of Chicago, sued an obstinate gallant named Letz, for breach of promise of marriage, and recovered three thousand dollars damages. She claimed that she had been damaged ten thousand.

Green peas and new potatoes, are said to be abundant in the vicinity of New Orleans. On some plantations the orange trees are putting forth their blossoms; and in others are yielding an abundance of fruit.

Fifteen thousand persons, it is said, fell victims to the terrible earthquake that took place at Naples commencing on the 16th of December and continued at intervals until the 29th.

Local & Territorial.

DISTRICT COURT OF SARPY COUNTY.—The March Term of this Court, commenced on last Monday. Judge Wakeley, of the Third Judicial District, presiding. The Calendar numbered quite a large list of cases, and several foreign lawyers were in attendance, from the adjoining counties.

This is the first time it has been our good pleasure to see Judge Wakeley, presiding in our county. His manner is dignified, courteous and grave, as the place demands. He dispatches business promptly, and his intimate knowledge of the principles of law and rules of practice enables him to dispose of cases before him with great facility. We cannot but congratulate the people of the Third Judicial District, upon the appointment of so able a Jurist, so upright a Judge, and so elegant a gentleman. What more can be said, in commendation of this gentleman, than to say of him, that although an appointee of the President, he generously comes from his own district, and fulfills the duties of Judge Hall. It is a rare thing that appointees of an administration are willing to perform any more labor than they are absolutely required.

A. J. Poppleton, was elected Mayor of Omaha, last Monday.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Elisha Wakeley, Presiding Judge; Stephen D. Bangs, Clerk; James G. Chapman, District Attorney; B. P. Rankin, United States Marshal; John M. Ench, Sheriff; and S. H. Wattle, Deputy.

Attorneys.—Sarpy County.—L. L. Bowen, S. A. Strickland, T. B. Lemon, Wm. R. Smith, C. T. Holloway, E. W. McComas.

Douglas County.—J. Seely, D. D. Belden, Geo. B. Lake.

We have read with much interest, copies of the Nebraska Paladina furnished us by D. E. Reed, published by himself in this city, during the early organization of the Territory. The Paladina was bold and fearless in denouncing the wrongs committed by those high in power at that time; and its editorials display a manly independence, candor and ability, that the journals of the present day, in Nebraska, would do well to imitate.

THERMOMETRICAL.—It will be seen by the following Record that February was the coldest month that we have had this winter. The Mercury was below zero 9 times during the month. The 10th was the coldest, and the 26th, the warmest day of the month,—the Mercury going 25 degrees below zero on the first, and 55 degrees above on the latter.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature (A.M. and P.M.).

FARMERS, NOTE THIS.—In a cloudy morning it is a matter of importance to farmers to know whether it will be sunshine or shower in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their holes nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a clear day to the farmer. Spider-webs will be numerous about the tops of the grain and grass some cloudy mornings; and fifty years observation has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.

In West Rutland, Vt., marble is obtained which has no superior for sculpture in the world, and some of it has been exported to Rome, ordered by Italian sculptors. It has a fine grain, and is as beautifully under the chisel as the Great Barrington, Mass., there is a flexible marble which bends like a bow when wet.

A small chap on the street with a big hat on, stranger sees him and cries out: "Hallo, hat, where are you going with that boy?"

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have been setting a snow shed from Galena to La Salle. The fence has been set for seventy eight miles on an average of about ten boards high, and will cost when completed in the coming summer about \$150,000.

The Philadelphians are rejoicing over the completion and successful operation of their first city railroad. The cars run north and south, through the whole length of the city. Three omnibuses were bought out by the company.

Jenny Lind, during her professional life, has given away in charity, more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

One hundred and fifty-four newspapers and one hundred and fourteen magazines are published in the city of New York.

The total coinage of the United States mint, since its establishment in 1792, has been \$205,512,940.

The Lord Mayor of London receives \$40,000 a year, to enable him to keep up the old fashioned hospitalities of the city.

The Court House Committee has received instructions to erect a Court House in this city.

We are indebted to Hon. Fenner Ferguson for Public Documents.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, will meet at Mrs. Gove's, next week Thursday.

GROW AND KEITH DRAMATISED.—The New York Herald says:—Burton's theater has been full to overflowing every night to see the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with its fine cast—Burton, Mathews, Brougham, Walcott and others—and Brougham's "Pocahontas," which is still fresh. Of course ladies never grow old. On Saturday evening Mr. Brougham made a telling point in this piece in allusion to the recent Grow and Keith set in the House of Representatives. When the ladies are engaged in feted bones, Poy-Latin says:—

Hold—have done! Do you think you're in Washington? To this Brougham added— These blows must not be applied. Even from the Administration side.

FRAUDS ON THE POST-OFFICE.—The British post-office has made complaints that large numbers of newspapers containing writing are discovered in the mails received from the United States; and according to a request made of our Post Office Department, the latter has directed the attention of the postmasters throughout the country to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations upon the subject, and enjoined them to protect the postal revenue from such illegal practices, by exercising greater care and diligence in the future. The British office has been requested to "return to this country all new-papers, &c., illegally forwarded from the United States at the printed rates, with a view of prosecuting the senders for the recovery of the penalty of \$5 for each offence.

THE LAND SALES.—The Land Office in this city was re-opened for private entry of all the lands in this Land District which was withdrawn from market on account of grants to the several Rail Road companies, on Tuesday last. The amount of lands thus restored and which become now subject to private entry at this office, is nearly one million of acres. The sales opened very briskly on Tuesday, with plenty of buyers, their pockets full of warrants and gold, anxious to relieve Uncle Samuel of a portion of his beautiful broad acres in Western Iowa.

Council Bluffs Clarion.

A horrible case of spontaneous combustion is reported to have recently occurred at Cario, Ill. A man named Faxon, suffering under the delirium tremens, entered a saloon and called for a glass of brandy. Immediately after drinking it his breath came in contact with a lighted match in the hand of a bystander, and instantly took fire and burned for nearly two minutes, when death ended his sufferings. The agonizing screams of the unfortunate man, he described as having been horrible in the extreme. Why didn't he shut his mouth, close his nose, and stop the wind off!