Bellevue Gazette.

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Bellevue Gazette.

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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

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

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Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U. S. S. from Ills.;
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Hon. O. H. Browning, Quincy, "
Hon. James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa.
Hon. H. P. Bennett, Del to C. from N. T
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Ira A. W. Buck,
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REFER TO
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Hon. Enos Lowe, "
Hon. S. A. Strickland, Bellevue.
Hon. John Finney, "
Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City.
Omaha, June 20, 1857. 35

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Florence, Nebraska, in Main St.
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Thomas Sarvis,
GENERAL LAND AND REAL ESTATE Agent, Columbus, Platte Co., Nebraska. Having traveled extensively over the Omaha Land District, will enter land at the ensuing Land Sale at reasonable rates. Taxes paid, and money loaned for Eastern capitalists, at Western rates on Real Estate security. n29y

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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-i

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 herstofore, 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. Coulbough, Burlington, Iowa. 1-tf

POETRY.

Building upon the Sand.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world has done
Since myrtles grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.

But have a care ye young and fair,
Be sure ye pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth.

For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "unwise" part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And cold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.

But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things.

And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer-chest, and own
'Tis built upon the sand.

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe whate're we can;
For speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words,
Let deed with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds,
Should scatter crumbs as well.

The mercy that is warm and true,
Must lend a helping hand,
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But build upon the sand.

March On.

Heavy and thick the atmosphere,
The prospect narrow, dark, severe—
Yet a few steps the path is clear,
For those few steps, march on!

Dark rocks that frown as if in wrath,
Like giants ranged across the path—
Be sure the gorge some outlet hath,
So trustfully march on!

A deep, wide stream that shines like glass,
Flanked by steep banks of slippery grass—
There is some bridge by which to pass,
So watchfully march on!

A tempest rattling in the wind,
The sun in thunder robes enshrined—
Doubt not some shelter soon to find,
Still hopefully march on!

The day goes out—the fog upcrowds,
Darkness the face of heaven enshrouds—
A voice shall guide thee through the clouds;
So patiently march on!

If Duty set you on the way,
You need not fear—you must not stay;
Still faithfully her word obey,
Still loyally march on!

Let your aim be high and true,
Your spirit firm, and patient too,
A Titan's strength shall go with you,
Still fearlessly march on!

Old Towser.

Don't you remember old Towser, dear Kate?
Old Towser, so shaggy and kind:
How he used to lay, day and night at the gate,
And seize interlopers behind?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Jackson's Process of Making Syrup and Sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane.

In the first place, it is necessary to filter the juce of the plant, as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer this purpose. Next, we have to add a sufficiency of milk of lime (that is, lime slacked and mixed with water) to the juice, to render it slightly alkaline, as shown by its changing tumeric paper to a brown color, or reddened litimus paper to a blue. A small excess of lime is not injurious. After this addition, the juice should be boiled, say for fifteen minutes. A thick green scum rapidly collects on the surface, which is to be removed by a skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered It will now be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation, and may be boiled down quite rapidly to about half of its original bulk, after which, the fire must be kept low, the evaporation must be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constant ly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out, from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystallize. It should be about as dense as sugar-house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition, it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form generally in three or four days, and sometimes nearly the whole mass will granulate, leaving but little molasses to be drained. After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvas, which are to be hung over some vessel to receive the molasses; and the drainage being much aided by warmth it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80° or 90° F. After some days, it may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution some white of eggs, (say one egg for 100 pounds of sugar,) mixed with cold water, after which, the temperature is to be raised to boiling, and the syrup allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the sugar.

By means of bone-black, such as is prepared for sugar refiners, the sugar may be decolord, by adding an ounce to each gallon of the saccharine solution, and boiling the whole together. Then filter, and you will obtain a nearly colorless syrup. Evaporate this, as before directed, briskly, to half its bulk, and then slowly until dense enough to crystalize, leaving the syrup as before in tubs, or pans, to granulate. This sugar will be of a light-brown collor, and may now be clayed, or whitened, by the usual method; that is, by putting it into cones, and pouring a saturated solution of white sugar upon it, so as to displace the molasses; which will drop from the apex of the cone when inverted. It is now refined or loaf sugar.

The methods here described are the common and cheap ones, such as any farmer can employ. It may be advantageous, when operations of considerable extent are contemplated, to arrange a regular system of shallow evaporating pans for the concentration of the syrup, similar to those now used in Vermont for making maple sugar.

It is evident that no ordinary methods can compete with those of a regular sugar refinery, where vacuum pans are employed, and evaporation is consequently carried on at a low temperature. If the planter should raise sufficiently large crops to warrant the expense of such an apparatus on his place, he would not fail to manufacture large quantities of sugar, and to operate with perfect success, but this can be done only in a Southern, Middle or Western States, where extensive farming is common. Those who wish to have their brown sugar clarified, can send it to some of the large refineries, where the operations may be completed, and the sugar put up in the usual form of white loaves.

A very large proportion of our agricultural people will doubtless be satisfied with the production of a good syrup from this plant. They may obtain it by following the methods described in the first part of this paper, or they may omit the lime, and make an agreeable, but slightly acidulous syrup, which will be of a lighter color than that which has been limed. This syrup is not apt to crystalize, owing to the presence of acid matter. The unripe can be employed for making molasses and alcohol, but will not yield true canesugar unless it is well matured.

Agricultural Report U. S. Patent Office 1857.

WHAT IS HOME?—'That is my home!' cried a little one, a treasured boy of four summers, as fresh and rosy he came from school, at the close of a short winter afternoon.

"Indeed, little Willie," said the mother's visitor, "how is it? Suppose you go out on the sidewalk and to the next door, step into the entry, throw off your little sack as you have here, and proceed to the parlor—wouldn't that be your home?"

"No, indeed," said Willie, "that wouldn't be it."

"But tell me why?"

Willie had never thought of this. He paused for a moment, then directing his eyes to where his mother sat sewing, he replied with an earnest gesture—

"*She lives here.*"

An umbrella has been manufactured in Connecticut called the "lending umbrella" It is made of brown paper and willow twigs, intended exclusively to accommodate a friend.

Senator Wilson.

The Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator in Congress from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is emphatically a representative man of New England. Springing from that great fountain, the people, he has risen by his own exertions through every grade of useful toil, and has ever filled the measure of the expectations of those who have supported him.

His life is a noble commentary on our republican institutions. He was born on the 15th of February, 1812, at Farmington, N. H. His parents were very poor; and as they had many children to support, he left his home with their consent, when he was about ten years old, and apprenticed himself to a farmer in the neighborhood, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. At the end of his severe and very laborious service of eleven years, he received as a compensation therefor a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which he sold for eighty-four dollars.

During this apprenticeship he was allowed to attend school about one month in the year on an average; but no sooner had he learned to read than his love for learning was strongly manifested, and he devoted his Sabbaths and evenings to reading. In that period he read more than seven hundred volumes of history and biography, most of which were selected for and loaned him by the wife of Hon. N. Eastburn, a sister of that distinguished statesman and judge, the Hon. Levi Woodbury. To the judicious kindness of this accomplished lady, who early discovered his great talents, the future senator was indebted for the means of acquiring much solid knowledge, and of forming habits of study and reflection, which have largely contributed to his consequent success.

Mr. Wilson, after attaining his majority, worked upon a farm for eight months, at nine dollars a month. Hoping to better his condition, in December, 1834, he quitted his native town, and with a pack upon his back, made his way to Natick, Mass., his present residence. There he hired himself to a shoemaker, who agreed, in return for five month's service, to teach him the art of St. Crispin. At the end of six weeks Mr. Wilson bought his time of the shoemaker, and went to work on his account, working with such diligence that the constant confinement injured his health, and compelled him at the end of two years to quit the bench.

In May, 1836, Mr. Wilson made a visit to Washington, and passed a month in regular attendance on the debates in Congress. Calhoun's "Incendiary Publications' Bill" was at this time before the Senate, and Pickney's celebrated "Resolutions" were before the House of Representatives, producing discussions which excited the sectional pride of the attentive listener, and excited a desire on his part to oppose the politicians of the South on their most vulnerable point. Returning to the North, Mr Wilson entered Stafford Academy, and afterword studied in the Academy at Wolfboro', in which town he taught school in the winter of 1836—'7. In the spring he entered Concord Academy, where he remained six months, and during that time was chosen a delegate to the Young Men's Anti-Slavery State Convention, before which body he made his first speech. In the autumn he returned to Wolfboro' Academy, and at the close of the academic term, went again to Natick, Massachusets, where he taught school during the winter of 1837—'8.

In April, 1838, Mr. Wilson engaged in the shoe manufacturing business at Natick, which he continued until 1848, making from 40,000 to 125,000 pairs of shoes annually. It was this that gave him the sobriquet of the "Natick Cobbler," when, in 1840, he took the stump in favor of General Harrison. During that campaign he made upward of sixty speeches.

In 1840, and again in 1841, the town of Natick elected him its representative in the Legislature; and he was a member of the State Senate in 1843 and in 1844.—In 1845 Mr. Wilson and a large proportion of the Whigs of Massachusetts arrayed themselves in opposition to Messrs. Levi Lincoln, Abbot Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, and others, who favored the annexation of Texas; and since that time he has been the acknowledged leader of the successful Free Soil movement in that State. From January 1849, to January 1851, he was (at a heavy personal loss) the editor and publisher of the organ of that movement, the Boston Commonwealth, taking a prominent part in the politics of the Northern States.

In 1850, Mr. Wilson was again elected to the State Senate by a large majority, and for two successive years he was chosen President of that body. When a State Constitutional Convention was called in 1853, he was not only elected a delegate from Natick, but from the distant town of Berlin; and the Journal shows what an active part he took in the deliberations.—Thrice nominated as a candidate for Governor, he was defeated by the Whigs in 1853, and by the Americans in 1854.—By the aid of the last named party he was elected, in 1855, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Everett, and has since taken a prominent part in the political questions of the day. His senatorial career has met the best expectations and warmest wishes of a large majority of the people of Massachusetts, whose views he represents.

In 1842, Mr. Wilson was elected Maj. of a uniformed regiment of artillery in the Massachusetts Militia, which he afterward commanded. Elected Brigadier-General in 1845, he for five years commanded his brigade at the encampments kept up in that Commonwealth, with marked ability, and is familliarly known as General Wilson. He is also a favorite lecturer with the Lyceum organizatins of the Northern States, and is proverbially ready to contribute his talents, time or money, or all of them, for the rational enjoyments of the public.

As a political orator, Mr. Wilson has few equals. His retentive memory and quick intelect enable him to turn to effective use statements well calculated to incite the sectional pride of his hearers, to inspire them with con dence, and to invigorate and stimulate them to action.—Although avowedly a party man, true to his political friends and to their principles, we believe him to be a firm friend of the American Union, with an abiding confidence in its permanency.

Personally Mr. Wilson is an athletic, good looking gentleman, quick in his movements, rapid in his conversation, and of the Anglo-Saxon type. Married in early life to a lady of amiable charrcter and domestic disposition, and blessed with an intelligent son, he never appears to such an advantage as at the social fireside. Of unbending integrity, strictly temperate habits, and generous disposition, he possesses the personal esteem of bitter political opponants, and the devoted affection of a host of friends.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A REAL NATIVE.—The ignorance of this country among otherwise well-informed English folks, was curiously illustrated in the case of General W——, (a good fellow, but bogus general,) who visited England a few years ago. Having occasion to pass a few days in a provincial town, which boasted its literary coterie, he received an invitation through an acquaintance from Miss Blue Stocking to attend a *soiree.* The general of course went, and being a fine, handsome, agreeable fellow, he was quite a lion.

In the course of the evening, Miss B. who had managed to secure his undivided attention, tapped him playfully with her fan, and said: "Do you know that you are a naughty man?" "How so, madam?" asked the general. "Why, for deceiving us all so; but I shan't tell on you, of course; only every one in the room has not seen as much as I." The general become nervous and thought, of course, that he must have committed some terrible *faux pas;* but as the lady seemed kind and forgiving, he determined to probe the matter. "My dear lady, I am very sorry if I have been guilty of any dereliction; do tell me, that I may apologize!" "Oh!" said Miss Blue, "it's only pretending to be American!" Pretending to be an American! But I am an American, madam." "Yes, perhaps you live there; but you are not a native, you know." "On my honor, madam, a real live native of the great State of New York. 'That will do for the company to think, general," said the literary lady, "and of course I shall not undeceive them; but you must know I had a very distinguished American gentleman, who *was* a native, to lunch with me this morning, and I was so sorry I could not have him to meet you to-night; but he was not at all like you. His raven hair curled in such beautiful ringlets around his head, and his complexion was dark—very—dark—a perfect Othello of a fellow."

"A *nigger!*" thought the general; and begging our lady not to expose his little *ruse,* in trying to pass off for an American, he got into a corner and enjoyed his laugh.

Postmaster Fowler, of New York, has placed on duty a lady, to attend at the ladie's delivery.—*N. Y. Paper.*

In this part of the country midwives are generally placed on duty at the ladies delivery.—*Prentice*

A duel was fought in Mississippi a short time since by T. Knott and A. W. Shott. The result was, Knott was shot and Shott was not. He made a *not whole.*