NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BY D. E. REED, & CO. BELLEVIEW, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 25, 1854. VOL. 1.—NO. 13.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM
AND
PLATTE VALLEY ADVOCATE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Thos. Morton.
D. E. REED. & COMPANY,
Editors and Proprietors.
BELLEVIEW, DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2 00—one copy six months, $1 00—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the discretion of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

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For each square of twelve lines or less, first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50
One square three months,	6 00
One square six months,	8 00
One square twelve months,	12 00
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One column twelve months,	50 00
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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

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2. That no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.

3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another six months, with directions to discontinue at the end of that time. This direction will, in all cases, be noted upon our books, and if not attended to shall be our loss.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BELLEVIEW.

W. R. ENGLISH,
NEGOTIATOR, Collector, General Land Agent, Counsellor at Law, &c., &c. Belleview, Nebraska.
Having an experience of 17 years in the Territory, will pay prompt attention to all communications, post paid, in regard to the Territory, &c., &c.
☞ Office near the Government building, and in rear of P. A. Sarpy's banking house.
Belleview City, Nebraska, July 15, 1854.

C. E. WATSON,
Land Agent, Surveyor and Engineer, Belleview, Nebraska. nl-1y

ST. MARY.

GEORGE HEPNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, St. Mary, Mills County, Iowa. aug 31-1y

J. M. LATHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, St Mary, Mills Co., Iowa.

G. W. WALLACE,
Physician and Surgeon, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of St. Mary and vicinity. Office two miles northwest of St. Mary, on the Musquito creek. aug 31-1y*

B. TZSCHUCK,
Topographical Engineer, tenders his professional services to the citizens of St. Mary and vicinity as Surveyor and Engineer in all its varieties. Office in P. A. Sarpy's store, corner of Gregory street. aug 31-1y

WATSON, KINNEY & GREEN,
General Land Agents, St. Mary, Mills County, Iowa. Will attend to the purchase and sale of real estate, the perfecting of titles, paying taxes, &c., &c.
☞ Farming land and village lots, to suit purchasers, on hand, for sale cheap, and on reasonable terms. CHAS. E. WATSON. L. B. KINNEY. JOSEPH GREEN.
n43-tf

WILLIAMS & WILSON'S SAW MILL,
Keg Creek, Mills Co., Iowa. The proprietors of this mill intend to keep lumber of all descriptions constantly on hand; also to supply all special orders for lumber at short notice, for cash. n42-3m

DANIEL FAUST,
Tinner and Brazier—is ready to manufacture or repair tin work of every description, at short notice, and at the cheapest rates. His shop is situated one fourth mile north of P. A. Sarpy's store, Main-st., St. Mary.
June 14, 1854. n42-3m

JAMES O'NEAL,
Drainage Commissioner, Office in St. Mary, Iowa. aug 31-1y

P. A. SARPY,
Wholesale and Commission Merchant, dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery, corner of Main and Gregory streets. aug 31-1y*

C. E. WATSON,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Surveyor. Office at the Store of Greene, Kinney, & Co., St. Mary, Mills co., Iowa. Aug. 2, '54.

ASTOR HOUSE.
THE subscriber has just opened this new and commodious building for the reception of the traveling public, and solicits a share of public favor. Prompt and efficient attention will be paid to all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords. A good stable is attached to the premises. WM. ENGELL.
St. Mary, Iowa, mar. 15, '54—n29-tf

NOTICE.
HAVING dissolved our connection as partners in the "Gazette," those persons indebted to, or having claims against the late firm of REED & LATHAM, will call on D. E. Reed, who is authorized to settle the matters of the concern. D. E. REED, J. M. LATHAM.
St. Mary, July 25, 1854.

Selected Poetry.

THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The proudest now is but thy peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My place is in the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves, to-day, upon the list,
Beside the served, shall stand,
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,
The gloved and dainty hand!
The rich is level with the poor,
The weak is strong to-day;
The sleekest broadcloth counts no more
Than homespun frock of grey.

To-day, let pomp and vain pretence
My stubborn right abide;
I set a plain man's common sense
Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and land;
The wide world has not wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,
Or balance to adjust,
Where weights are living manhood less
Than mammon's vilest dust—
While there's a right to need my vote,
A wrong to sweep away,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to-day!

WHY DO I LOVE HER?

Why do I love her?—I cannot well answer,
Except in the negative way;
It is not because she is formed as a dancer,
And trips o'er the floor like a fay;
Nor is it because she warbles so sweetly,
While touching the tuneful guitar;
'Tis not that she dresses so neatly—
'Tis something more exquiste far.

Why do I love her?—'Tis not that her beauty
Is equalled alone by her worth;
'Tis not that in filial affection and duty
She has not an equal on earth;
Nor is it because she has genius and talents,
With all that the schools can instil,
A rich cultured intellect, fancy to balance—
'Tis something more exquisite still.

Why do I love her?—because I have reason
To know that heart is an urn,
Where purest affection, a stranger to treason,
Will warmly and purely burn.
Because she will love with as fervent devotion
As glows in a seraph above;
Because she is alive to each tender emotion—
I love her because she can love.

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers. They are wreathed around the cradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Persian in the far east, delights in their perfumes, and writes his love in nosegays, while the Indian child of the far West, clasps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms, the illuminated scripture of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos, tipped his arrow with flowers; and orange buds are the bridal crown with us—a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altars, and they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine.

CELESTIAL BEATITUDE.—The only Chinese marriage we have heretofore chronicled took place in Calevaras county, and now we have to record another matrimonial consummation in the former territorial limits of the same county.—The Jackson (Cal.) Sentinel gives the subjoined particulars:

"In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. Assin, a gentleman recently from the flowery kingdom, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to his fair countrywoman, Miss Ah-How-Ah-Kow, by justice Husband. The lovely bride accompanied her maternal ancester home, and the latter afterwards refused to deliver her blushing daughter to the expectant husband until he paid her debts. The matter was finally compromised, however, and Mr. Assin is now one of the happiest of men."

☞ There is tree in Mexico called the chiljol, a very fine wood, which becomes petrified after being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried. From the timber, houses could be built that in a few years would become fire proof, and last as long as those built of stone. The wood in a green state is easily worked, is used in building wharves, forts, &c.; and would be very good as rail sleepers or for plank road stringers.

The population of the globe is said to be about 940,000,000. The Pacific ocean is estimated to cover the greatest area of miles, viz: 50,000,000.

☞ The Indian tribes in Canada have offered their services to Queen Victoria in the war against Russia.

☞ Eighty Oxen make only one meal for the crew of the British fleet in the Baltic.

Selected Matter.

PUSH AHEAD.

A man's success does not depend on his experience but his energy, and knowledge is like manure—worthless unless it is spread about. Let us see what a little go-aheaditiveness has done for some of our acquaintances. At the age of twenty-nine, Mr. Jeffersen was an influential member of the Legislature of Virginia. At thirty, he was a member of the Virginia Convention; at thirty-three he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Alexander Hamilton was only twenty years of age when he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the army of the Revolution, and aid-de-camp to Washington. At twenty-five he was a member of the Continental Congress; at thirty, he was one of the ablest members at the Convention of American sages, who formed the Constitution of the United States; at thirty-two he was Secretary of the Treasury, and organized that branch of the Government upon so complete and comprehensive a plan, that no great change or improvement has since been made upon it. John Jay, at twenty-nine years of age, was a member of the Continental Congress, and wrote an address to the people of Great Britain, which was justly regarded as one of the most elegant productions of the times At thirty-two, he prepared the Constitution of New York, and in the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the State. Washington was twenty-seven years of age when he covered the defeat of the British troops at Braddock's retreat; and the same year was honored by an appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. Joseph Warren was twenty-nine years of age when he delivered the memorable address of the 5th of March which aroused the spirit of patriotism and liberty in this section of the country; and at thirty-four he gloriously fell in the cause of freedom in the battle of Bunker Hill. Fisher Ames at the age of twenty-seven, had excited public attention by the ability he displayed in the discussion of questions of public interest. At the age of thirty, masterly speeches in defence of the Constitution of the United States had exerted great influence, so that the youthful orator of thirty-one was elected to Congress from the Suffolk district, over the Revolutionary hero, Samuel Adams. Joseph Story entered the public life at the age of twenty-six; he was elected to Congress from the Essex district, when he was twenty-nine; was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives at the age of thirty-two, and the same year was appointed by President Madison a Judge of Supreme Court of the United States. De Witt Clinton entered public life at twenty-eight. Henry Clay at twenty-one. The most youthful signer of the Declaration of Independence was William Hooper, of North Carolina, whose age was but twenty-four. Of the other signers of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Hayward, of South Carolina, was thirty; Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, and Matthew Thornton, were thirty-one; Arthur Middleton and Thomas Stone were thirty-three.

These facts should not be lost upon our young men. The success of Jefferson, Ames, and Clinton should stimulate others. We hope it will.

☞ The question has often been asked why is it considered impolite for a gentleman to go into the presence of ladies in shirt sleeves, while it is considered in every way correct for the ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all.

A SHAWL is in the New York Chrystal Palace exhibition which is invoiced for duty at $2,700. If offered for sale, it would, no doubt, soon be on the back of some lady, even if her husband found it difficult to get his note discounted at two per cent a month.

NEW YORK HOTELS.—The total valuation of forty-five of the principal Hotels in New York city, as assessed recently, amounts to $4,256,000. Thirty years ago, the Herald says, there were not a dozen in the city, and those of very inferior quality.

☞ We find in our exchanges a table showing the extent of the five first navies in the world. It purports to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent naval officer. Here it is:

	Vessels-of-war.	No. of guns.
England,	667	18,330
France,	328	7,144
Russia,	170	5,893
Holland,	102	2,318
United States,	60	1,086

Correspondence of the Palladium.

Matters and Things in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30th.

Our political hive is busy and buzzy, in anticipation of the November election.—The municipal reform committee, have made an excellent nomination for Mayor. Their candidate, Nicholas Dean, formerly President of the Croton Board, and now of the Harlem Railroad Company, is a man of great energy, sterling integrity and popular manners. It is said, however, that the "Know Nothings" will not vote for him, and without their support, it is thought no candidate for public office can succeed in this city, at the next election.

The Whig nomination for Governor, Myron L. Clark, it is generally conceded, has the best chance of success, having been nominated by the Temperance Republican parties. There is some doubt, however, whether the announcement that the Native American party will go for him, is not at least, premature. At present, however, the Whig State ticket "has the call," as the horse-jockeys say, and odds are given on Clark and Raymond, against the field. But the end is not yet. Negotiations are said to be in progress, between the Silver Greys and the Democrats of the same stripe, and a strong "Union Party" may possibly spring out of their coalition. Meantime, the Free Soil Whigs are full of fight and confident of victory.

The croaking about "hard times," seems to be relaxing in this quarter.—There is a good average fall business doing in many branches of retail trade—especially those, embracing articles of prime necessity. Articles of luxury, as is always the case when money is tight, are somewhat of a drug in the m rket. The October and November payments, will try the back-lines of our merchants, and a good many who have been considered "shaky for some time past, will undoubtedly, "cave in."

Despite the "hard-times" however, our places of amusements are well attended. Grisi and Mario, go to the Fourteenth Street Opera House, next week. Hackett has barely paid expenses with them at the Castle Garden.

Talking of the Opera, reminds me of the lady who haunts Mario. The seat taken for the season, under the name of "Coutts," is filled every Opera night, by the plaster-of-paris looking female, who has adopted this cognomen. Hitherto, it has generally been supposed that she was a manager's myth—a lady got up for effect, by Hackett, and *romanced* into notoriety, at so much per line. This is a mistake. To my certain knowledge, she is an English woman of large fortune—mad as a March hare, no doubt—and just as desperately in love with *Le Marquis*, as a lunatic might be expected to be. She brought to this country a large sum, in Bank of England notes, and letters of credit, drafts, &c., from the London Banking House, of "Coutts & Co.," to a large amount. I have seen several of these letters, drafts, &c., and know that Brown, Brothers & Co., cash her bills, without hesitation. She buys largely at Stewart's, Genin's and other fashionable stores, paying for her purchases, in fifty pound letters of credit, bearing the signature and water-mark of "Coutts & Co.," and her own endorsement. Her real name, is "Frances Sarah Gyle," which she affixes in a very sane looking hand, to the aforesaid fifty pounds. Every time she visits the Opera, she arrays herself in a new costume, and, if I may judge from her appearance, gives her face a new coat of white-wash. She is staying at the St. Nicholas, and has with her, a very nice-looking "lady's maid," who seems quite in distress at the vagaries of her mistress, whom she is very anxious to get back to England again. Mario has had an interview with the fair demented, since her arrival, but what passed thereat, this deponent not knowing, cannot say.

Next week, we are to have the State Agricultural Fair, in Hamilton Square.—All the cattle-sheds and other temporary buildings, are already up. They cover nearly eighteen acres; about the space occupied by the London Crystal Palace.—The affair will, undoubtedly, bring together a larger concourse of spectators, than was ever assembled on a similar occasion, in this country.

Mrs. Nichols, widow of the late Editor of the Mercury, is to have a benefit at Niblo's, next week. The friends of her late husband, have made a fund of some $2,000, which, together with the proceeds from the benefit, will be invested in her behalf, by a committee appointed for that purpose.

New York is very healthy, although dirty enough, to be otherwise. The cholera is nearly died out, and nothing resembling an epidemic, with the exception of an intermittent resembling fever and ague in its mildest form, exists among us.

The late news from Europe, puts me in mind of Mr. Winkle's declaration, that he was "going to begin." There is any quantity of "bounce," but very little indication of a disposition to "go in."—However, the Crimea Expedition has sailed at last, and we shall soon know whether it is a real blood-and-thunder demonstration, or only a make-believe, like Caligula's landing on the shores of Britain.

The Episcopal Convention of this diocese, on Friday last, after balloting eight times, elected Rev. Dr. Potter, of Albany, as provincial Bishop, the office made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Wainwright. His principal competitor was Rev. Dr. Finton, of Brooklyn. The "Churchman," the "high-church" organ here, advocated the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, as absolutely necessary to reconcile this contumanous diocese to an 'Offended God.'

Two villians were discovered in the act of entering the premises of Mr. Logan, a baker on 9th street, near Avenue C., and an alarm being given, they were pursued by officer James Cahill, of the 11th Ward. He speedily overtook and closed with them, when one or both of them shot him through the body, and made off. He was found in a dying condition, by officers Lake and Vermilyer, who were attracted to the spot, by the sound of the shots. Two or three bullet wounds were found upon his person, and he died before he could be removed. I verily believe, that the most desperate ruffians that ever infested any civilized society, are to be found in this city.

The morning papers state, that Judge Morris, of our Supreme Court, who has been dangerously ill, is now convalescent. He will resume his seat on the bench, next Monday.

The investigation of charges of fraud, made against Mr. Dyckman, City Register, is now in progress, before Judge Ingraham, as a special commissioner, in conformity with the directions of Governor Seymour.

Captain Hollins, of the Cyane, who was arrested at the suit of Mr. Durand, whose property was destroyed by the bombardment of Greytown, has been discharged, and the whole matter goes to the U. S. Circuit Court, for adjudication.

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MORMON EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—We learn from one of the Mormon faith, that movements are on foot to establish a "stake" for Mormon settlers in the Territory of Kansas, about one hundred miles interior from the town of Kansas. A small delegation from this city are preparing to start in the course of one or two weeks, uniting with others at St. Louis, which will probably swell the number to some two hundred famalies. They go out in charge of Elder Eratus Snow, one of the twelve, who is expected to preside over the settlement. Mr. Snow has been to Europe about a year since, and labored successfully in Sweden, Denmark and other central countries on the continent, inducing a considerable number to embrace that faith, and, as a necessary consequence, to emigrate to the appointed gathering places in the western territories of this continent. Companies of these converts are expected to arrive in a few weeks, who will be sent forward by the agents of the "stake" at St. Louis to the settlement in Kansas.—[Alton Courier.

THE NEWSPAPER.—In promotion of so desirable an object as the union of the intellectual with the useful, the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It tells its character and condition; its tastes, as well as its necessities; the moral, as well as physical, stamina, population and soil. It is the map whereon are traced our tendencies and destinies; the chart to direct the traveler and settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or to divert them from the shoals and quick-sands of social degradation.—At home, it brings to our firesides, it imparts to our household, it impresses on our children, its sentiments of propriety or its tone of contamination. Abroad, it is regarded as an oracle, and speaks volumes for or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indications of our prosperity or otherwise, in a wordless sense; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portraiture of our imperfections, as well as the chronicler of our advancement.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

YOUTHS AND MAIDENS.

Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio, is in favor of educating boys and girls in the same classes. This system has been tried for ten or twelve years, with the happiest result in the Oberlin College, in that State. The 'Home Journal' thinks the plan not as Utopian as it at first seems. Mr. Mann says in a recent address:

"Besides and beyond all this, I believe that the daily and thrice daily meeting of the sexes, with occasional interviews in social circles, will be mutually advantageous to them. It will work both moral restraint and intellectual excitement. That intimate regard which each sex has for the other sex, over and above what it has for the same good qualities in its own—the difference between friendship and love—is too precious and too powerful an agency to be thrown away in the education of either. I believe it to be an agency which God meant we should make use of to promote the refinement, the progress and the elevation of them both. I believe it may be made to supercede many of our present coarse and rude instruments of discipline—the goads and bludgeons of punishment which are employed to rouse young men from the stuperfaction of idleness, or beat them back from the gateways of sin.

"And what a state of society does it invincibly argue among parents, and in the community at large, if young men and young women cannot be brought together to pursue those ennobling studies and to receive those apt instructions which preeminently fit them for the highest duties of their common life, without mutual peril! And where, in reason or in divine commands, is their either warrant or pretext for the doctrine that those whom God mingles together in the family, by birth, and whom, through the sacred ordinance of marriage, He designs for a still closer relation in after life; where I ask, is their any authority, human or divine, for seizing and violently seperating these same parties, for four or six or ten of the middle years of their existence?—those very years when they can best prepare themselves, by the elevation of whatever is in them of good and the suppression of whatever is in them of evil, for a future companionship so intimate as to be less in identity. Such seperations is obviously unnatural; and if it be necessary for the preservation of sexual purity, it is time that the whole community should take the alarm, and hasten to devise a less monstrous remedy."

TRUTH—every word of it. Cut it out and commit it to memory:

"We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upwright and whose mind is intelligent—without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom, in the comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance."

☞ Emigration to the United this year, it is thought, will reach four hundred thousand. By the census of 1850, the population of the United States was over twenty-three millions, of which, eighteen millions were native whites, over two millions were foreign born, thirty-nine thousand were slaves. From 1840 to 1850, 1,569,890 foreigners came to our shores. From 1820 to 1830, the average number was only 20,000 a year. From 1830 to 1840, about 70,000 a year. The Irish famine and the continental revolutions in 1847 increased the emigration to 240,000 in 1847, and to 300,000 in 1850. The total number of emigrants to the United States since 1790 and living in 1850, together with descendants, amounted (when the census was taken,) to 4,304,416.—The great number of deaths among foreigners in the United States is appalling, and average, it is thought, at least fifty per cent.

INDIANA ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"A gentleman from Indiana, whose means of information on the matter in question is unsurpassed, gave it as his opinion the other day, in our hearing, that if the approaching election in that State was to turn exclusively on the Nebraska law, there would be a majority in favor of that law of at least 50,000."