Dr. J. H. Webb

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BY D. E. REED, & CO. BELLEVIEW, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855. VOL. 1.—NO. 26.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM
AND
PLATTE VALLEY ADVOCATE.
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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
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One square six months,	8 00
One square twelve months,	12 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.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

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5. The COURTS have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand:

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they paid, unless otherwise ordered.

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 everrun 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

4th.—The U. S. Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Post-Master who neglects to perform his duty of giving seasonable notice, as required by the Post-Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post-Master liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BELLEVIEW.

I. H. BENNET.
Has opened a boarding house at Belleview, for the accommodation of regular boarders, and occasional visitors, who, he will take pleasure in making as comfortable as lies in his power.
Belleview, Nebraska. oct 25, '54

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Attorney at Law.
HAVING determined to locate permanently at Belleview, I will promptly attend to any business entrusted to me professionally.
S. A. STRICKLAND
Belleview, Dec. 1, 1854.

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 13, 1854.

C. E. WATSON,
Land Agent, Surveyer and Engineer, Bellevew, Nebraska. n1-1y

ST. MARY.

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.
n43-tf JOSEPH GREEN.

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

SIGN PAINTER AND GILDER.
THE subscriber having located himself at St. Mary is prepared to execute orders of every discription of Plain, Fancy, and Ornamental Painting. Signs painted, lettered and gilded in the most approved style, and in the neatest manner. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office, at H. Myers, Front Street, St. Mary. STANISLAUS SCHEMANSKY.
St. Mary, Sept. 27, '54.

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.

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

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.
BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, January 17th, 1855.

Friend Reed:—The House met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, which resulted in the election of A. J. Hanscom, Speaker; J. W. Paddock, 1st Clerk; G. S. Ayers, 2d Clerk; L. L. Gibbs. Sergeant-at-arms, and B. B. Thompson, Door Keeper.

The result of the balloting for Door Keeper, showed 30 votes, when there were only 26 members to vote. Whereupon, J. M. Latham, made a speech denouncing in high and bitter terms, the man or men who *dare* come into this house and cast more than one vote. If such things were to be allowed, what might not be expected, for himself, if he ever found out the man, all intercourse with him would cease. But after a little explanation, and a few suggestions, it was concluded that a few tickets which had been used in voting for Sergeant-at-arms, had been *left in the Hat!* and they passed it as a legal vote, upon the *explanation* and *guseses* made by members.

On motion, of Johnston of Richardson, after a spirited debate, Rev. Gage, of Nebraska City was duly elected Chaplin.

By a resolution passed, Judge Harden, was called and administered the oath to the officers elect—the roll of officers was called and the oath administered.

A committee of three was, on motion, appointed to inform the Senate that the House was duly organized. Which committee retired, but the Senate had adjourned and the committee returned.—Still at this time, there was three members who had not taken the oath, viz:—Doyle, Decker and Maddox. The House now proceeded to consider the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all the members be requested to take the oath of office, except the officers who have already taken the oath."

Which was read by the clerk, and made to read, "except the members," instead of *officers*, and passed. Judge Harden was now called again, when the resolution was re-read and re-discussed, and finally laid on the table. On motion, the roll was called for Dodge and Pierce counties and the following gentlemen appeared and took the oath, viz: Decker, Doyle and Maddox.

Message was announced from the Council, stating that that body was duly and permanently organized, and were ready to proceed to business.

The following resolution was now passed—That a committee of five be appointed to furnish rules for the guidance of the House. The clerk was ordered to furnish the printing for the House until further orders.

House adjourned until 2 o'clock.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Resolution offered by Decker, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the claims of those contesting seats which motion was lost.

The committee on rules was now announced to be Latham, Johnston, Richardson, Popleton, and Purple.

Motion to admit reporters—laid on the table.

Motion that we have two Pages—carried.

Motion, Sergeant-at-arms to procure fireman—carried.

Motion, clerk to number the seats—members draw for them, and hold them during session—carried.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Palladium.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. 1855.

A cloud has settled over all our week of rejoicing. Misty clouds hang over us, fog impenetrable is round about us. From this and other causes, the Gothamites are gloomy. Of the tales of distress among the poor you have heard enough; now comes the "day of reckoning," the whoful First of January, which brings consternation to the hearts of 'hard up' speculators. Dreadful apparitions of bills, long drawn out with thousands of forgotten items, harrass the dreams of the debtor; and the creditor nervously speculates on probable Schuylerisms and sudden departures from justice. By the way, it is said that Schuyler and his family have retired to elegant leisure on the banks of the Rhine, having purchased and fitted up a fine little chateau. Here the Prince of Swindler will probably become an object of general admiration and regard, as the man who succeeded in swindling the Yankees.—Nothing will wholly deprive a man of attention and respect from a certain class, except the loss of property. To be poor is the greatest of sins, at that tribunals. It is a pleasurable relief to see a few men using their gains with a moderate and philanthropic spirit. Horace Greeley has probably made a fortune from the New York Tribune. He lives up town in very small, though very comfortable style. His funds are not expended upon a palatial residence, and those of your readers who have a glimpse at Horace, can vouch that they are not invested in "purple and fine linen;" neither does he fare sumptuously every day.

Starvation reduces people to the consideration of "first principles." The half-famished ones in our streets cannot be made to understand by any course of logic, why one class should be permitted to revel in overflowing luxury, while they lack the very elements of life. It is a good time for the seeds of Socialism to take root and spring up, and there are not wanting those who are eager to sow them. Hunger is a great revolutionizer. Soup kettles are provided in various parts of the city, for gratuitous supply of the indigent. But the soup don't seem to go down with the hungry people, for the singular reason that it is very thin. One would expect it to go down all the easier for that circumstance.

It is said that there are now 30,000 women out of employment in New York City. How many men there may be no none kows.

Another war with Mexico, or even with Russia would find no lack of recruits among our ravenous population. It is to be hoped that the public works, moving the City Hall ruins, and cutting Park Place through Columbia College Green, will be commenced, to afford employment to the thousands of idle hands. If not employed, Satan will soon find them work to do. Loafers are abundant and Park meetings, those imbecile, purposeless gatherings are better attended than usual. A hoax played off in Williamsburgh the other day, brought to light the necessities of the times. Some wag advertised for large black dogs to be brought to the proprietor of a small theatre in Williamsburgh the next day. The manager was flooded with great black dogs all day, till it appeared as though everybody had seized on this opportunity to attempt to get rid of his dogs; any quantity of the canine race of all sizes and qualities might have been bought dog-cheap in that vicinity; the theatre manager, was of course, rather annoyed at being the involuntary center of such a singular gathering.

New York seems to have become the starting point, for all kinds of illegal expeditions. It is said that twenty-two slavers have sailed out of this port during a year. Russia and Cuba expeditions abound. Two vessels left here some time since, armed and equipped, it was supposed for Cuba. They have lately turned up at St. Thomas, under arrest by the Danish Government. The object of this expedition was to assist Gen. Paez in a descent upon Venezula. The persons accommodated with lodging in the station house night before last, numbered 325, homeless and destitute. An arrest has been made of gamblers who succeeded in swindling a poor man out of his coal for the winter.

KILLING INDIANS.—We see by the Savannah (Mo.) Sentinel, that some Indians hunting in Gentry county under a pass from the agent, not being successful had to resort to the killing of hogs to sustain life. One of the owners of the hogs coming upon them when they were in the act, shot three of the Indians, all of whom died. The ballance of the tribe fled for their homes on the other side of the river. Complaints are made of the agents who give the Indians parmission to rove over the country, settled by the whites, in pursuit of game.

☞ A certain Irish attorney threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer for inserting the death of a living person. The menace concluded with the remark, that "no printer should publish a death unless informed of the fact by the party deceased."

WHISKY DOWN.—The Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier says some fifteen or twenty ladies of that place, besieged a rum-hole which had become a nuisance, first tried to buy the liquor, failing in which, they rolled the barrels into the street, and knocked in the heads and emptied the contents on the ground.

Selected Poetry.

A COUNTRY HOME.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the Farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright
On a frosty night,
Where the jest, and the song, and laugh are free,
Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
When the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her buds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
Her bridal song ringing, from fresh-leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer, a seat in the shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting and sick, 'neath the sun's beam
Dips her petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When the barns are filled
From the fields he's tilled,
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiling at winter, he beckons him on.

Selected Matter.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. FRANCIS BURT, LATE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., Nov. 6th, says the Washington Union, all the clerks of the Third Auditor's Office assembled in the Rotunda of the Capitol, where the remains of their late respected chief had been placed under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. A portion of the committee which accompanied the body from Nebraska, was present, the remainder having gone to make arrangements for its reception on board.

At half past four, the coffin was placed in the hearse, the following gentleman acting as pall-bearers:

John M. Broadhead, Second Comptroller; Lorin P. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions; Col. Maneypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. D. B. De Bow, Superintendent of the Census; B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings; S. S. Rind, Chief Clerk Third Auditor's Office; A. F. Cunningham and W. H. S. Taylor, clerk Third Auditor's Office.

The procession was formed and proceeded to the steamboat wharf, where the body was deposited on board the southern boat; after which Mr. Cunningham, on behalf of the gentlemen attached to the Third Auditor's Office, addressed the committee as follows:

Gentlemen: To you, who have patiently and laboriously guarded the body of our deceased friend from the wilds of the far West, we now commit it, to be conveyed to his mourn in home in South Carolina where his family is, and where his affections centered. We know that flattery cannot "soothe the dull, cold ear of death," and therefore will not be in place here; but we cannot let this opportunity pass without telling you, gentlemen, that you have seen the men with whom Col. Burt was in official connection for upwards of a year; and that among them all, he left none but friends when he severed those official ties that united us, to take the duties of Governor of Nebraska upon himself at the request of the President of the United States. We all parted with him with regret; but our best wishes went with him for life. You will please make this fact known to his family.

His journey to the West was but his march to the grave. It is but a few short months since he assembled us together to attend the funeral of an old and faithful clerk of his bureau, with the remark that "we knew not who would be called next!" Inscrutable are the ways of Providence—it is his own inanimate corpse around which we first meet to pay our mournful respects. Take, gentlemen, all that remains on earth of Gov. Francis Burt.—We loved and revered him in his life because of his many virtues and inflexible integrity, and for those virtues we honor him in death.

To which Col. Ward B. Howard, of Peekskill, chairman of the committee, replied as follows:

Gentlemen: In behalf of the bereaved and inflicted family of the deceased, whose body you have with such marked respect removed to its last resting place at the Capitol to this boat, and of the committee who have it in charge, I return to you our grateful thanks for this token of respect to the memory of one who has but a short time since presided over that branch of the Treasury Department to which many of you belong, and to whom his virtues as a citizen, and the vigilant discharge of the duties of that important office are personally known. Having been called to a more elevated situation, the All-wise Disposer of Events permitted him only to reach his place of destination in the far West. But a few days intervened between his arrival and his death. Even before he had time to enter on the duties assigned him, his earthly career was closed. We, who were present and participated in the last mournful duties on that occasion, although our acquaintance had been brief, were fully aware of the excellent and amiable qualities of the deceased, and we fully appreciated the loss the Territory of Nebraska and the country had sustained.

To be met by you, gentlemen, in our transit to his distant home and bereaved family, in the capitol of our country, in so kind and sympathizing a manner, goes directly to our hearts, and most thankfully do we tender to you our acknowledments for this expression of your affection and regard for the deceased.

Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that on our arrival at our place of destination we will communicate to his afflicted family this marked token of kindness and respect.

The clerks then took leave of the committee, and they proceeded on their melcholy journey.

Very similar were the ceremonies at Columbia, the Capitol of South Carolina.

The body was placed in the Council Chamber for the night, and the next morning, was conveyed in a hearse to the cars, followed by the Mayor and City Council. On passing the remains again in charge of the Committee, the Mayor made a short and appropriate address to them, which was replied to by Col. Ward B. Howard, chairman of the Committee, in the following brief remarks:

Gentlemen of the Common Council of the City of Columbia: Having met a second time on our long and tedious journey while bearing the remains of your deceased friend to the home of his family, first at the Capitol of the United States, and now at the Capitol of his native State, I can assure you, gentlemen, that such repeated testimonials of respect to the memory of the late Governor of Nebraska from those who knew him best, calls forth from me as well as in behalf of his family, as the Committee who have accompanied me, our kindest acknowledgments. It serves to cheer us on in the melancholy task we have undertaken, and no doubt will tend in some respect to assuage the sorrows and afflictions of his bereavad family.

The All-wise Disposer of Events saw fit to call the deceased from earth at the moment he was about to enter on the duties of an elevated rank assigned him by his Government! Brief as was the period allowed him in the far distant wilds of Nebraska, he has left an impression even there, long to be remembered. On the funeral occasion the day after his decease, at which this Committee were present, the remarks of his successor, the Secretary, Mr. Cuming, Chief Justice Ferguson, and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who had attended him throughout his afflicting illness, (as did also two of this Committee) I say, the remarks of those gentlemen on that occasion were such as to call forth tears from all who were present, including a large concourse of the wild savages of the west.

If so brief an acquaintance should thus impress strangers, how much more gratifying must it be to the afflicted family and relatives to receive such testimonials of respect to his memory as we have witnessed in our transit through the City of Washington where he once resided, and now receives from his earthly and personal friends in the Capitol of his native State.

Permit me, gentlemen of the Common Council of this City, to close my remarks by thanking you for your politeness to the Committee and the kind sympathies you have expressed for the breaved family of the deceased.

☞ The floating batteries in course of construction in England, will be the most formidable ever projected. They are of forged or hammered iron plates, four and a half inches thick, lined inside with wood and will measure 1,600 tons. From actual experiment it has been proved that they will be impervious to any shot or shell. The construction of these engines of war is very difficult and expensive task.

☞ An elderly spinster writes to a friend:—"A widewer with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is the number I should have been entitled to if I had married at the proper time."

☞ Miss Lucy Stone was not elected brigadier general of the Vermont militia, though she received a number of votes in the Legislature.

THE SEWING GIRL.

Hard Times comes to the sewing girl when the rest of the working world thought the times were easy. From immemorial time she has wrought faithfully and taken little money for it. But then business generally grows stagnant, and money becomes unusually scarce, the poor sewing girl experiences as sad a depression as if it were a reverse in her case also. It is as we all know a tough time for her at the best. She wearily stitches from morning to night to earn a pittance that will scarcely pay decent board even though work never falls off. But when men find money scarcer they buy fewer clothes, and if the wholesale business is depressed a fraction she is told she cannot have "steady work."

This Fall, prices have gone down too. On coats for the Southern market they are paid two shillings less than on the same garments last fall, and a similar decrease effects wages for other articles of clothing. These changes for the worst come very hard upon the girls. Very many of them support widowed mothers and orphaned sisters and brothers. Their one needle is to earn not a living only for themselves but bread for a family, coal for the household, and to meet beside the monthly demands of inexorable landlords. We meet them wrapped in their thin shawls daily in the streets looking as if their frail bodies were poorly able to stem the tide of necessary expenses that will roll down upon any family, even the smallest, that attempts to winter in New York. Grappling with a hard world's trials daily, there must be a curse ready to light upon his head who without good cause deducts from their small wages or with contemptible meanness throws a straw in the way of their making the little they can make as early as possible. But many merchants who employ them think it no dishonor to make them come three or four times to the shop for work which was promised them at the first call; and if with eyes sharpened by the prospect of gain, an uneven stitch can be found, they boast that they deduct largely from their wages. Shame on the fellows who be have so ungallantly. They fawn with disgusting obsequiousness to a pert miss who bears about her person the tokens of her extravagance in dress, but when those hard-working daughters of honest and ambitious toil are left to run up and down the streets, wasting time that is exceedingly precious to them, to get the jobs, heedlessly promised to be ready many days before, they excuse themselves with the remark, "It is only a shop-girl; she can come again." The shop-girl is as worthy of her hire as any laborer, and he is shamefully dishonest who adds an unnecessary step to her tedious walk to get it, or scrutinizes her work more closely than he is willing that his own should be.

ARRISON'S CONVICTION.—We glean the detail of the closing scenes in the late trial of Wm. H. Arrison, of 'infernal machine' notoriety, at Cincinnati, from papers of that city.

On the evening when the jury gave in their verdict, the court room was densely crowded, many ladies being of the number, and an anxious interest was generally prevalent. The prisonsr was calm, although care-worn and evidently deeply affected, as he manifested by his occasional sighs, the nervous twitchings of his fingers and his sorrowful countenance.

When the solemn verdict of "Guilty" was rendered, a movement almost of applause occurred, and a voice uttered loudly—'that is right,' but order was instantly restored. The prisoner was not visibly moved.

A motion for a new trial was made on behalf of the defence, which will be argued in a few days, after which, the court adjourned, and the prisoner was conducted to the apartment in the prison, known as the 'Murder's Room,' every inmate of which in times past, with one exception, has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

One of the most affecting incidents connected with this trial, was, the constant attendance of a young lady, to whom Arrison had paid his addresses, and who sat herself by his side on the fatal evening, bursting into tears upon the rendition of the verdict.

ARKANSAS INSECTS.—A citizen of Arkansas while on board of a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentleman, "whether the raising of stock in Arkansas was attended by much difficulty or expense?" "Oh, yes, stranger—they suffer much from insects." "Insects! Why, what kind of insects, pray?" Why, bears, catamounts, wolves, panthers, and such like insects."