



BROWNVILLE THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

HON. T. W. TIPTON, Of Nemaha County.

In hoisting the name of Hon. T. W. Tipton, for the U. S. Senate, from South Platt, we do that which will best carry out the "eternal fitness of things" in having loyal Nebraska represented by an uncompromising loyal man, and also in giving an expression to the unanimous wish of the most densely populated as most loyal district of Nebraska.

Previous to the war Mr. Tipton served his country faithfully in various capacities, both in his native State, Ohio, and at Washington, with honor to himself and benefit to the Government; through which he has gained a reputation and an influence among the leading men of the Nation which will much assist his natural ability in protecting and advancing the prosperity of Nebraska.

Non-hesitancy or reticency marked his course on the breaking out of the rebellion; his patriotism, always alive to the best interests of the country, immediately evinced itself by acts, and his ability in the country much indebted for the prompt awaking of the loyal element of Nebraska, which culminated immediately in the organization of the First Nebraska Volunteer—than whom none stood more firm in battle, or came off with more honor.

As a politician his ability has ever placed him in the front ranks of those who were striving for the eternal principles of Right and Justice, who have just saved a free nation from the grasp of a tyranny as base as ever fettered upon the body politic of any country since the commencement of time.

As an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker and fearless politician in the Union ranks, he is eminently fitted to represent Nebraska in the U. S. Senate, and we know will give most general satisfaction to the South Platte people.

Official Vote.

Table showing election results for various offices including Constable, Auditor, and various judges.

We have the most cheering accounts from the back part of this county. Emigrants are coming in with unexampled rapidity. Many districts where not a house was to be seen on the western boundary of Nemaha and in the edge of Johnson, last fall, now the prairie is dotted all over with completely opened farms—made by breaking the prairie early this Spring and subsiding—with crops that fairly astonish the new comers from the older States, where the soil is partially worn out.

The last section of the first 100 miles of the U. P. R. R. west from Omaha, has just been examined by U. S. Commissioners and accepted as a good, substantial road. Such examination has been made of each section of 20 miles as soon as finished, and so far it has given entire satisfaction. This speaks volumes for the energy and thoroughness of its constructors, who are laying track at the rate of a mile and a quarter a day. Its completion to Ft. Kearney is predicted by next October.

LEWIS CASS.

This eminent statesman and patriot died, at his home in Detroit, after a long and lingering illness, on the morning of June 17th.

He was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9th, 1782, and died at the age of 83 years, 7 months and 8 days.

In the year 1806, after having been admitted to the bar, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, where he rendered distinguished service in arousing Ohio to thwart the design of Aaron Burr for a division of the Union, for which he was appointed U. S. Marshal of that State by President Jefferson.

When the war of 1812 broke out he was chosen Colonel of a regiment, and was the first to step in arms upon British soil. At Hull's surrender he was among the prisoners, but rather than surrender his sword he broke it and threw it away. He was exchanged in Jan. 1813, was soon after commissioned as Colonel in the regular army, and then promoted to a Brigadier General, in which capacity, after distinguished service under Gen. Harrison, he was placed in command of Detroit, and soon after appointed Governor of Michigan.

He then resigned his Marshalship and his commission in the army. In 1815 he removed his family to Detroit, where he purchased a large tract of land, the rise in value of which made him immensely wealthy. In 1831, he was appointed Secretary of War under President Jackson. In 1836 he became ambassador to the French Court. During which time distinguished himself by his opposition to the "right of search," which was granted by Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, in the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade; but in the Ashburton treaty, negotiated shortly after, he found occasion for throwing up his commission. He was a candidate for nomination before the Convention which nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency. He was chosen U. S. Senator from Michigan and took his seat in 1845. He received the nomination of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency in 1848, but was defeated by Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he was re-elected to the U. S. Senate. He was on the Compromise Committee of 1850, and supported every bill emanating from that Committee, including the Fugitive Slave bill. He was again a candidate before the Baltimore Convention, at which Pierce was nominated. In 1854 he voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In 1857 he became Buchanan's Secretary of State, which position he occupied until, in 1861, Buchanan refused to reinforce the forts in Charleston harbor, for which Mr. Cass resigned.

From a long life, of almost unceasing public service, he has passed to that "borne from whence no traveler can return," leaving a record of patriotism and statesmanship to which Americans may refer with pride as long as history is.

An amendment to the Pacific Railroad Bill passed the U. S. Senate on the 19th, which grants the Eastern division (Kas. City Branch) the right to extend its road, without regard to the 100th meridian—to connect with the main trunk road not more than fifty miles west of Denver; and directs the main line west from Omaha to construct on the most direct and best route, regardless of the 100th meridian, the point designated in the original bill for the grand junction with the Eastern and Northern divisions with the main line west from Omaha.

That bill, if passed, will be a severe blow to Nebraska is plain to anyone. It will cut us out of hundreds of miles of Railroad, as the roads starting from points in Kansas nearer to Kansas City than to Omaha in Nebraska will naturally make a junction with the Kansas City Road, which is converted, by this bill, from a branch into a main road. Again, this change in the programme, in doing away with the junction at the 100th meridian, will completely wipe out the reasonable prospect of a large city which the junction would naturally build up. Taking it altogether, never was so vital a thrust made at the interests of Nebraska, and we sincerely hope that the Legislature will waste no time in squabbling over the organization but immediately petition Congress against the passage of this bill, and that our great men who desire to sit in the U. S. Senate will also use their influence to have this bill staved off until Nebraska can have a voice in so vital a matter to her future prosperity.

Our latest gold advices gives it as falling in Wall Street, on the 22nd it was 149, and tending downward. Later.—On the 25th it was 150, closing at 151 1/2.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having disposed of the cruel treatment of turtles, are turning their attention to "devil'd" crabs.

Murder by Indians on Little Blue.

We learn from Wm. Hackney, who returned from the Plains last week, that the Indians are again in their murderous work on the Little Blue. A party of Pawnee or Sioux murdered a man who was settling a homestead near the Narrows on the Little Blue, on the 23d, and then crossed the Blue and attempted to kill a couple of men who were plowing, but the men escaped. Mr. Hackney and his companions saw the murdered man, and, luckily, saved his own scalp by passing just after the murder. The party of Indians is said to have numbered nine. These facts are sufficiently authentic to warn all against travelling in small squads, or without being well armed.

Table showing the amount of Land Entered in the Land Office of the Nemaha Land District in this city for the Month of May.

ELECTION.

The election returns are yet incomplete. L'Eau qui Court County is not returned official. So far as we have been able to learn the whole number of votes cast will exceed 8,000 perhaps 9,100.

The majority for State will not be much in excess of 100 votes, while the majority for Hon. David Butler, for Governor, is reported official to be 145 votes. The majority for Mr. Marquette for Congress is 136 votes; and the majorities for the other State officers on the Union ticket will be about the same. We are sorry to learn that Hon. O. P. Mason is beaten for Chief Justice by Mr. Little's. Mr. Mason is a tried and true Union man; he has encountered the enemy in many instances during the recent rebellion, where it was considered dangerous to openly denounce treason; where traitors stood thick around him, threatening him with violence for his plainness of speech. And it was on this account, more than any other, that the terrible effort was made to defeat him for Chief Justice, and also that Mr. Little, the most popular Democrat in the Territory, became his competitor.

The contest for Associate Justice, between Crouse and Thomas, is very close. Mr. Crouse being ahead from 5 to 10 votes, and undoubtedly elected. The Legislature is yet in doubt and the reports are so contradictory to be relied upon. Mr. Williams of Platt County is elected by a small majority to the Senate. This secures the Senate, and every indication is that we will have a majority of one in the lower House.—Omaha Republican.

Such a mess of matter as appears under the head of "Local" in the Omaha Herald, is truly astonishing. Out of two columns headed "local" in the Herald, scarcely one-eighth of it is of a local nature. Here is a specimen:

"The best remnets are from sucking calves of from three to six weeks old."

"We should not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one."

"We hope no one will be 'niggardly in praise' of ye Herald's Local; it might operate like a 'sucking calf's' remnet on his 'milk of human kindness.'"

The joke is on the "New Chicago" if it is as barren of local news as the Herald's columns indicate.

As the Potato Bug has made its appearance quite extensively in this section, the following recipe for destroying them, which we find in the Prairie Farmer, is just in time. Try it:

"One gallon of coal oil to one barrel of water, mixed well together. Sprinkle lightly over the potato vines out of a water pot or a small bush and they will disappear."

Board of Immigration.

The Board of Immigration has been holding a meeting at this place for the past few days. Among other business transacted it has appointed the following named gentlemen at the places indicated to solicit and receive subscriptions and contributions of money in aid of the object of its organization. The Legislature appropriated two thousand dollars in aid of this measure, relying, to a great extent, upon the generosity and enterprise of the people of the Territory to contribute much of the money necessary to be expended in the employment of agents, and presenting in different languages, the advantages and claims of Nebraska, &c. It is hoped that the citizens throughout the Territory will subscribe liberally in this direction and assist in the introduction of the great influx of immigration that is flowing from the Eastern States, Canada and Europe, westward.

The following we find in the Congressional Globe of the 5th. From these and numerous other bills recently introduced by Mr. Hitchcock, we are satisfied he is doing his utmost for his constituency. The bills named below are of general benefit to all sections, and we hope he will succeed in getting them passed:

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill to provide for the geological survey of the Territory of Nebraska which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered printed.

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill to provide for the erection at Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, of a building for a post office, internal revenue offices, and for the holding of United States courts; which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

But a month or two since English journals in London were deprecating the practice of English merchants advancing such enormous bills of goods on American securities; yet, now they admit that the amount of gold sent from America has saved England from general bankruptcy. This enormous shipment of gold from this country is what caused the recent rise in gold here.

- List of Officers elected and appointed by the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, now in session in this city for the ensuing year.

We would suggest that the following figures show rather an unhealthy condition of things in our neighboring county. It certainly would be much better for the city and country surrounding it if large proportion of the votes were in the county. While the city polls over a 1000 votes, the entire county, exclusive of the city, polls about 350 votes. The figures are from the official returns of the late election:

Table showing election results for Nebraska City Precinct, Wyoming, Otse, Syracuse, Delaware, McWilliams, Hendricks, Palmyra, and Total votes cast.

The storm night before last washed away the dam at Jennings' mill, and damaged him to the amount of three hundred dollars. He has manifested his usual energy, however, by engaging workmen at once, and commencing repairs. The mill will be in operation again in thirty days.

The same storm broke the dam at Bennett's mill, drowned his miller and a lot of his stock, and washed away a quantity of grain amounting him to the amount of about five thousand dollars. The miller we understand was a German, but we can find out nothing more about him. We are truly sorry to hear of Mr. Bennett's misfortune and hope that it may not be so bad as it is now reported.—Nebraska City Press 23d.

Highway Robbery in Atchison Co.

At a late hour last evening Gen. W. R. Penick received a dispatch from Col. P. A. Thompson, of Rockport, Atchison County, stating that on yesterday Mr. E. L. Clark of Atchison county, while on the Tarkio Creek, was stopped by two highwaymen and robbed of \$3,000 in money belonging to Col. Thompson. It is certainly one of the most daring and successful robberies we have ever been called on to publish, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no effort will be spared by the officers of the law to ferret out the robbers.

Horse thieves have been doing a heavy business in the past three weeks. Within the past few days several parties have been in this city trying to find some cloths to their lost property. Two horses were stolen from a pasture field near Nebraska City, seven from the junction of the Plattsmouth and Nebraska City overland routes west, and three from the neighborhood of Clear Creek, north of Platt. So far neither thieves or horses have been recovered.—Plattsmouth Herald 19.

We are informed that Mr. A. J. Gill, of Nebraska City, was the successful bidder for furnishing the Government with fifty thousand bushels of corn at Omaha. The price to be paid is seventy-four cents per bushel. Bids from this section ranged from ninety cents to one dollar per bushel. The corn comes from some point down the river.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

The great secret in butter-making, it seems, consists in attending to the following points: 1st. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds. 2d. Setting the milk in a moist, unimpaired atmosphere, and keeping it at an even temperature while the cream is rising. 3d. Proper management in churning. 4th. Washing out the buttermilk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain. 5th. Thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean, and well made. Cleanliness in all the operations is of imperative necessity. Judgement and experience in manufacturing the cream and working the butter must of course be used.—X. A. Willard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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REAPER & MOWER THRESHING MACHINES.

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DEALERS IN

FOR

DR. BORT'S CONSULTING AND OPERATING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE EAR LUNG THROAT HEART CATARRH,

DR BORT has, by special request, consent to visit the following places, at which times he can be consulted on all diseases of the

Eye Ear Lung Heart Throat Catarrh and Deafness

Will be in Brownville, at the Brownville House, Wednesday and Thursday.

July 25th and 26th.

Over twelve hundred persons have been successfully treated by Dr. BORT within the past two months.

Consultation and Examination. Free

Remarkable Cure of Catarh of Years Standing.

With pleasure I can recommend Dr. BORT to those afflicted with eye troubles, as he has cured more than 1200 persons of all kinds of eye diseases, and has cured more than 1000 persons of all kinds of ear diseases, and more than 1000 persons of all kinds of lung diseases, and more than 1000 persons of all kinds of throat diseases, and more than 1000 persons of all kinds of heart diseases, and more than 1000 persons of all kinds of catarrh, and more than 1000 persons of all kinds of deafness.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1866. I have been afflicted with eye troubles for many years, and have been treated by many of the best physicians in St. Louis, but have not been cured. I have since been cured by Dr. BORT, and I can recommend him to all those who are afflicted with eye troubles.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1866. I have been afflicted with ear troubles for many years, and have been treated by many of the best physicians in St. Louis, but have not been cured. I have since been cured by Dr. BORT, and I can recommend him to all those who are afflicted with ear troubles.

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ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1866. I have been afflicted with deafness for many years, and have been treated by many of the best physicians in St. Louis, but have not been cured. I have since been cured by Dr. BORT, and I can recommend him to all those who are afflicted with deafness.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1866. I have been afflicted with all kinds of diseases for many years, and have been treated by many of the best physicians in St. Louis, but have not been cured. I have since been cured by Dr. BORT, and I can recommend him to all those who are afflicted with all kinds of diseases.

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