

THE RESULT.

We cannot but believe that the results growing out of the Constitutional Convention of last summer, and the extra session of the Legislature this winter, will tell heavily in favor of the interests of the State, in that the men who figured conspicuously in each and who have for years controlled the interests of the State will be compelled to take back seats in the future, and permit the people to select their servants rather than making the State subservient to the interests of clan, clique or ring, as heretofore.

The past has been a poor year for our nation, which has swept through the nation like an epidemic, but has everywhere been met by a power which was forced to acknowledge as its superior. Commencing in New York, men who had corruptly possessed themselves of millions of the people's treasure, have been brought before the bar of public judgment, and the voices of the corruptists which were wont to be potent as eagle-blasts in summoning men to action, are now hushed and their names, which but a year since were renowned, now roll from lip to ear freighted with disgrace and dishonor.

As in New York, so in Nebraska. Men who became rich in mysterious ways and whose vanity, egotism and self-importance kept pace with their money, now stand naked before the people, and their hideous moral deformity is seen and known of all men. "Falsity" is now inscribed on their banners and in future conventions for clean hands will be made, and the response will be a cheerful and multitudinous showing, which will lift our noble State from out of its present rut and place it high in the sisterhood of nations—God speed the day.

Another result growing out of the past will be the increased importance attached to political organization. In the past reforming politicians have prevailed upon partisans to ignore politics, and nominate and elect men discarding partisanship, and thus we find in our late Legislature Republicans and Democrats, whose disunion cannot rightfully attach to the political organization from which they spring, inasmuch as they were elected on a so-called "People's ticket." The Omaha Tribune and Republican thus presents the roster of the Rump Legislature:

"SCHOFFELD, elected on a people's ticket—such as that suggested by the Herald—LYNCH, a Democrat; "the Herald TENANT," a Democrat; COVELL, elected on a people's ticket such as the Herald voters; COOPER, ditto; ROUSE, ditto; SCHOCK, a Democrat; "insane asylum LARSH," elected on a people's ticket, such as the Herald voters for, against the regular Republican candidate, M. A. WEAVER, ditto; PORTER, ditto—People's and Democrats; H. HILTON—Holy man—a regular Republican—Heaven save the mark; TUCKER, ditto; the venerable BEALL, ditto; "BIBB" DAILY, ditto; "the extinct" GALEY, ditto; GOODIN, ditto; ROBERTS, ditto; RUDOLPH, ditto; "the muscular speaker" COLLINS, ditto—Republicans, &c."

If a man is elected to a position by a recognized political organization, such organization assumes the position of bondsman or security for the faithful performance of his duty, and he recognizes his allegiance thereto, but where elected by a rabble of disorganized mass, he steps into office without that surrounding influence of restraint and impetus calculated to render a public servant faithful and zealous.

Out of evil cometh good, and we look for a healthy reaction from the indecent and corrupt performances of those who last month disgraced the Capitol by their presence, and the State by their venal exploits.

TRUNK RAILROAD!!!

On Tuesday afternoon last the Methodist Church, at Peru, was well filled with citizens of Peru Precinct, who had gone thither to counsel together relative to their duty toward securing the early completion of the Trunk Railroad.

The meeting organized at 2 o'clock by the selection of Dr. Neil as President, and Rev. Alexander, Secretary. Dr. Converse was called upon, and that gentleman responded in a terse speech, every sentence of which bristled with sharp, well-aimed truths, which, indeed, proved the convictions of his every listener. He did not present himself there as a public benefactor, as one who built railroads from the love of it, but as one man representing many, who engaged in building railroads for the money to be realized from the investment, and said his mission to Peru was to secure from his people the greatest number of thousands of dollars possible, and that if he succeeded in so stimulating them as that they would give as liberally as would Brownville in proportion to her taxable property, he would agree upon his part to put the Trunk Railroad through in a hurry.

H. C. Lett was then called for, who said that the proposition now made by Dr. Converse was one ever made to the officers of the Trunk Railroad, and Peru would gladly make it if this golden opportunity was permitted to slip from them.

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in parallel rows, showing the line of march by his soldiers in their approach. Thirty-two miles from Dublin and near the sea coast, is the fine old town of Drogheda, situated on the river Boyne. The town was formerly enclosed by high and massive walls, a part of the ruins of which, are still to be seen. The town is remarkable for having been several times besieged in the contests between Protestants and Roman Catholics, from 1641 to 1689; and for having been taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell, who, after obstinate resistance, and having been twice repulsed, reduced the walls to their present condition. The viaduct, which crosses the town at the eastern side, is an extraordinary erection. It is supported by four lofty piers, 90 feet above high-water mark. About two miles south-west of the city, in a highly cultivated and pleasant country, erected on a rock on the margin of the Boyne river, stands the Obelisk, a handsome square stone erection, 150 feet in height, 120 feet in circumference at the base, and diminishing in architectural proportion to the top. It marks the spot on which the contest took place between James II and William III, in 1690, usually denominated the Battle of the Boyne, the result of which was the flight to France, and the abdication of the throne of Great Britain by the former, and the establishment of the present family in the sovereignty of these realms. On the four sides of the Obelisk, are appropriate inscriptions. We were shown the spot on which King William was wounded the evening before the battle—the hill on which King James stood amongst his guards, an imitative spectator, when he cried out "Oh, spare my English subjects." We were also shown the place where the English army forced the river, and where the gallant Schomberg fell, mortally wounded by a pistol shot, at the close of the engagement. Near by is Slane Castle, which George IV. honored with a visit in 1821. Here we had an opportunity of seeing several small boats, or carriages, of the ancient Irish, made of horse and cow hides, and in which the peasants cross from one bank to another of the Boyne. In this vicinity is the Round Tower and ruins of Monasterboice, containing the shell of two chapels and two perfect stone crosses.

On our way northward, the scenery is strikingly diversified with cultivated fields, barren wastes, elegant mansions and villas, miserable cabins, and comfortable cottages—we passed Dunleer and Castleblinham and soon arrive at the city of Dundalk, about midway between Dublin and Belfast.

EDUCATIONAL. The Teachers' Institute, held in London, commencing January 17th, was a very pleasing and instructive meeting. The number of teachers present was an evidence that they want to improve opportunities to qualify themselves for their duties; and the many friends of education who came from different parts of the country, gave evidence that they are earnest in contributing to the educational interests of the State, and the indications now are that Nebraska means to keep pace with the march of education in the older States.

It is certainly a cause, for rejoicing to those who have made Mind a study and observed proper ways for its development, to hear the very rational views advanced in methods of education. Old ways, which have proved failures, are being abandoned, and better ones are being tried, with very gratifying success. School systems are in a state of formation—not perfected. Teachers see plainly what will be the result. Qualified teachers or no chance for them. This is all right. Too serious interests are at stake to trust the training of young minds to incompetent teachers. The erroneous idea that the Common School is not of much importance, and that most any one can teach it, is passing away with other errors of the past.

During the sessions of the Institute many words of wisdom were spoken, and suggestions made, of great practical value. President Williams, Williams, of the State Normal School of Peru, in his admirable way of giving instruction, evinces much experience, and shows him the true educator. Too much cannot be said in praise of the words spoken by Professor Rich, of B. o. w. v. His high moral standard to be reached in the school room is worthy of all commendation. The exquisite sensitiveness of honor, the delicacy of sentiment expressed by him, is a beautiful ideal, and every school should try and make it practical. Dr. Morgan, of Brownville, said many excellent things. The tho't advanced in his teachings, that moral culture should keep pace with intellectual training, is true; and the neglect of this is the fruitful source of crime and insanity. Because of the want of harmonious culture the mind loses its balance. One other thought is of rare value, and there are but few who seem to get the idea. It is this—that it is moral culture, more than scholastic learning, that enables men to interpret Scripture, and all great productions of noble minds. This is a valuable truth, and when observed more fully, there will not be so many unwise, unjust sayings concerning the Bible, that most valuable treasure entrusted to man, so full of holy and blessed teachings.

State Superintendent McKenzie, in his valuable address on the Mission of Teachers, uttered one very important truth, which it would be well if it could be impressed upon every mind. It is, that each individual has a mission from God. Not observing this, and the reason so many make such a failure of life. Prof. McKenzie is one of those rare characters who have a harmonious mind. It is a pleasure for one who has made mind and its expression a study, to look in his face and see harmony, benevolence, charity, kindness, love, patience, faith, hope, all concentrate into a smile. He has found his mission, and faithfully he is performing its duties; and it is hoped that as the laurel wreath is

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round his brow he will not lose any of that child-like simplicity of manner which now reaches the sublime. The lecture on Natural Philosophy, with experiments, by Prof. Straight, was very interesting. There is much grandeur in his idea of teaching the union of science and religion. In preaching the gospel of the rocks—the "good news" murmured in the flowing rivers; the teaching of "good will to men," in the innumerable forms and voices witnessed and enjoyed every day. Science and religion should never be separated. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

And for those clergymen who get up in an Institute, or anywhere else, and instruct the people in the sciences to be good men and women, so that they may know how to live on the earth so as to be prepared for a higher life, it is an evidence they have been taught of Jesus. May all clergymen and christians go and do likewise.

All the teachers evinced a very praise-worthy spirit, in that they were willing to be taught, and altho' they thought the standard for teacher a high one, yet they meant to try and reach it, or give up teaching was their mission. That is right. None but qualified teachers, is the right way. Too great interests are at stake to trifling with. Dr. McGee, president over the Institute with fostering care, like a patriarch who has called his large family together from afar, and take council together, and is gratified with the progress they are making in the preparation for their duties. Long live the Dr.—may he enjoy many good Institutes.

All the people who attended, felt and acknowledged themselves benefited, and think Institutes good means of educating others as well as teachers, when they are well conducted, like the one held in London.

JENNETTE HARDING. LONDON, ENGL.

TOBACCO. ED. ADVERTISER: It having been generally circulated, with our permission, that we would furnish tobacco seed to those wishing to cultivate the weed for a refusal of the crop, and learning that to raise the plants requires the utmost care, and consequently the loss of much seed in inexperienced hands; Col. Furnas, President State Board Agriculture, at our instance, has procured the best possible seed, and will raise the plants at his Nursery, near this city, and furnish them to parties in any portion of the State, much cheaper than they could be raised in small lots. Holding ourselves in readiness to purchase crops at eastern quotations, we hope the above change of programme will give entire satisfaction. It is the plan, adopted in some of the leading tobacco growing sections.

COLLIAT BROTHERS, Brownville, Neb., Jan. 31, '72. Regulate papers please copy.

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The Four Courts is one of the noblest structures to be seen in the metropolis, both as to magnitude and solidity of design—the front being richly decorated by a number of Corinthian columns, which are twenty-five feet high, and support an entablature that is continued all around, the entire being crowned with an hemispherical dome having a rich mosaic ceiling. In the hall is a fine statue of Sir Michael O'Doughlan, some time since Master of the Rolls; in the center of the hall is a figure of Justice, bearing a torch, which is lighted in the evenings. We called at the American Consul's office, and found him at home on a leave of absence—the Vice-Consul an Irishman, was in and occupied the place. Phoenix Park, has some beautiful promenades, walks and lakes. The Wellington Testimonial, (which George IV. denominated as little better than an overgrown milestone) stands on the highest ground of the Park; it is 255 feet high, and the lowest step which forms the base, is 40 feet in circuit. Near by are the Zoological Gardens, Vice-Regal Lodge and Phoenix Column erected by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1745. The Park is seven miles in circumference and contains 1500 Irish acres, beautifully diversified with woodland, embellished with extensive sheets of water, and plentifully stocked with Deer. The principal entrance is by an ornamental gate near the King's Bridge across the Liffey. On the "Fifteen Acres" has occurred many a mortal conflict—here many a duel was fought—it was to this spot that city gentlemen generally resorted to adjust their differences, according to the laws of honor. Beyond the Park, the Round Tower at Clendalk—Roman Catholic College; Carragh, is said to have been a large plain in the center of a wood, which the ancient Deirdre used as a place of worship. Wicklow Mountains—Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin. In the Roman Catholic cemetery, the remains of Curran and Daniel O'Connell, to whose memorials two remarkable monuments have been erected—that over the former being a sarcophagus, copied after one containing the ashes of the celebrated Scipio at Ancient Rome—that over the latter a round tower 110 feet high. At Marino stands the Casino, a fine model of a Grecian temple. St. Donogh's Church, is said to be different in style of architecture from any at this period to be found in Europe. At Malahide Castle is a pleasant village much frequented for sea bathing. Howth, Kingstown, the islands of Lambay and Ireland's Eye, Dublin Bay, the Devil's Glen, Seven Churches, Rathfarnham Castle, Sugar-loaf mountain, Dorr Park, Hollybrook, Emiskerry, the vale of Oveca and meeting of the Waters, are among the numerous places of interest around the city of Dublin in the county of Wicklow. The Dargle, combines the picturesque, the sublime and the beautiful even at this season of the year. It forms a kind of amphitheatre encircled by the side of two lofty mountains, thickly wooded. We are immersed in a sylvan wilderness, where the mountain, the clump, and almost the sky, disappear in the bottom of a deep winding glen, whose steep sides suddenly shut out every appearance of the world. At our feet a murmuring stream continues a struggle with those rude rocks which surround it, in one of her primeval convulsions has hung here and there into its current—but space will not admit a further lingering about the metropolis. Proceeding northward from Dublin, we have a fine view of the Bays, Mountains, Castle and Abbey of Malahide, the seat of the Talbot, the Church and Round Tower of Swords, villages of Rush, Lusk, Balbriggan, and the ruined Abbey Church of Duleek. In the old Castle or ancient mansion, near this village, it is said King James slept on the night preceding to the battle of Boyne. This Abbey which is supposed to be the first stone edifice of the kind in Ireland, was preserved by Oliver Cromwell as he advanced from the coast, at the instance of a lady who entertained him and his officers with a sumptuous dinner, and negr it was shown a grove of trees planted

send you to tell you. I have been always the friend of the white man; my hands have never been wet with his blood.

"I want to be buried like a white man and a soldier. Promise to dress me in a blue coat with brass buttons and blue pantaloons like a soldier of my Great Father at West Point, so that in the next world they will know me and be glad!"

The effort seemed too much for him, and he lapsed into silence. The Colonel was touched by the incident, and promising solemnly to comply with his request was about to leave the lodge, when the venerable soldier again spoke, saying: "I believe you. But it will be a great comfort to have the clothes put on me to-night. Then I can feel them, but if I die before they are put on I can neither feel them nor have the comfort of thanking you for them?" Again his strength failed. The clothing was procured at once; with difficulty his huge anatomy was encased therein and with much feeling the Colonel bade him a last good-bye and went home.

A month later the grim Mr. White Cow came to the Colonel for tobacco and lived to enjoy and wear out that suit as fully and fairly as his strategic oratory had won it.

But equal death. "With equal foot," knocked at his home at last, and White Cow went with him, as we all shall, down into the grave, and is at rest.

MARKET REPORTS. ADVERTISER OFFICE, BROWNVILLE, JANUARY 25, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICES. On Marriage. Happy relief for you men from the effects of Premature Ejaculation, Nervousness, Nervous debility, etc. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, on application. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia. 6-16-81

FROM IRELAND.

DUNDALK, IRELAND, December 27th, '71.

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round his brow he will not lose any of that child-like simplicity of manner which now reaches the sublime. The lecture on Natural Philosophy, with experiments, by Prof. Straight, was very interesting. There is much grandeur in his idea of teaching the union of science and religion. In preaching the gospel of the rocks—the "good news" murmured in the flowing rivers; the teaching of "good will to men," in the innumerable forms and voices witnessed and enjoyed every day. Science and religion should never be separated. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

And for those clergymen who get up in an Institute, or anywhere else, and instruct the people in the sciences to be good men and women, so that they may know how to live on the earth so as to be prepared for a higher life, it is an evidence they have been taught of Jesus. May all clergymen and christians go and do likewise.

All the teachers evinced a very praise-worthy spirit, in that they were willing to be taught, and altho' they thought the standard for teacher a high one, yet they meant to try and reach it, or give up teaching was their mission. That is right. None but qualified teachers, is the right way. Too great interests are at stake to trifling with. Dr. McGee, president over the Institute with fostering care, like a patriarch who has called his large family together from afar, and take council together, and is gratified with the progress they are making in the preparation for their duties. Long live the Dr.—may he enjoy many good Institutes.

All the people who attended, felt and acknowledged themselves benefited, and think Institutes good means of educating others as well as teachers, when they are well conducted, like