

BELLEVUE GAZETTE.

HENRY M. BURT, News and Local Editor.

BELLEVUE, N. T.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

The Hard Times—Its Causes and Lessons.

Since the admission of Nebraska, as a Territory, there has been one continual "grind," by her blood-sucker speculators and political thimble riggers, and everything that could be turned to the tune of dollars and fame, has been made to travel at a rate of speed, that proved more fast than wise.

We have had Banks Paper Towns, and Wagon Roads, all for the ostensible purpose of accommodating and benefiting the country and the hard working squatters; but the real object in view, was to construct levers, which would enable certain scheming dogs to reach the pinnacle of monetary and political fame. Our Wagon Roads have proved of some service, and we earnestly hope for more, but beyond these, we have no admiration for the end obtained.

The machinery of government, and out-side wire working, are as corrupt as hell itself; but it is extremely fortunate for the masses, that had motives sometimes result in good. If they did not, we should have but little to hope for; but this is no reason why we should fail to wage a deadly war against all schemes that are originated by selfish men for selfish purposes.

The unprecedented hard times, that we have and are now experiencing, is alike severely felt by all classes, and should the Land Sales take place in September, next, it will be still more disastrous to many; but as much as we regret this, we cannot but feel that the lesson learned, will be a salutary one to the settlers of Nebraska. It is an indisputable fact that a great majority of the settlers were running wild in speculation, and instead of following legitimate pursuits, and laboring to develop the natural resources of our Territory, as they should have done, they were manufacturing Paper Towns, Bogus Banks, buying and selling Corner Lots, &c., and in reality, they had all become so cute in driving a sharp bargain, they had dwindled down to the refined employment of "Diamond cut Diamond."

The hard times has been a common leveler, and brought all sharpers down on their marrow bones, where they will not fail to learn the first principles of economy and industry, and proved, most conclusively, that no country can prosper without a thorough cultivation of the soil. The agricultural portion of our community, fully realize this fact, and have gone to work with a zeal that is sure to be rewarded; and if those politicians that are always shouting for the dear people and squatters' rights, just before election, will now go to work in good faith, for the advancement of the Territory, instead of self aggrandizement, we shall soon be a prosperous people.

To prove that the hard times will be the means of working out good, we have only to point to the many improvements that have been made this season, both in the towns and the country, under adverse circumstances. Look at the trees that have been planted, the lots that have been inclosed, the dwellings that have been erected and beautified, in our city, while in the country there has been ten times the improvements in fencing and cultivation of the soil, this year, than there has before been, in any one season.

When we are no longer able to cheat each other, we become sensible, and like men, go to work, with the intention of doing some real service for the benefit of not only ourselves, but to the Territory at large. In common with the settlers of our Territory, we have been made to feel the pressure of the times; but we are willing to suffer, while so many of our fellow men, are profiting by past experience; so here's three times three, for Hard Times and its Lessons.—Local Editor.

In the Nebraska City News, of June 17th, we notice another of the many petty and malicious thrusts of which said paper is so prolific. The character of Mayor Holloway, requires no encomium; yet a comparison between Mr. Holloway and the virtual editor of the News, discover the former to be as manly and upright, as the other is groveling and pusillanimous. The solid sense of an esteemed Mayor, shames into insignificance, the paltry public suppliant, who now "dressed in a little brief authority, plays such fantastic tricks, be-

fore high heaven, as makes the angels weep."

An explanation of our municipal election, or of Mr. Holloway's position, would be unworthy the embodiment of malice. His political history is indorsed by the people with whom he resides. The Black Republican fabrication, is only equalled by the source from whence it originates. Thank God! a free people and a harmonious community, but rarely presents the pitious spectacle of a man in authority, descending from his position to steal like a thief in the night, in upon the quiet of a respectable locality. He who has

"Duelled amid the City, And heard the flow of soul," should certainly have profited by his experience, but has turned a deaf ear to the voice of the eight hundred voters of Nebraska City; but "men who make envy and crooked malice nourishment, dare bite the best."

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Official information has been received from Gov. Cumming of his arrival at Salt Lake City, and favorable reception there.

Brigham Young formally delivered to him all authority, and commanded the people to obedience. There was not the slightest demonstration of hostility.

Brigham Young and the prominent Mormons were to have left Salt Lake City on Tuesday last.

A message was received in the House to-day from the President, enclosing a copy of a dispatch from Gov. Cumming, dated May 21, and received at the State Department yesterday. From this the President says there is reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have terminated, and that the laws are restored. He congratulates Congress on the auspicious event, and expresses the opinion that there will be no occasion to make the appropriations for the three regiments of volunteers recently authorized for quelling the disturbances in Utah and for protection of emigrant trains and supplies, and says that Texas can be defended by the regular troops now within her limits. The President is more gratified because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the Treasury, and not require a load additional taxation of the people.

The dispatches state that some of the Mormons are out in arms, and speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerrillas.

A sudden outbreak between Senators Gwin and Wilson this evening caused profound astonishment.

Mr. Wilson was speaking of the way the government was plundered in California.

Mr. Gwin intimated that Mr. Wilson talked like a demagogue.

Mr. Wilson replied that he would rather be a demagogue than a thief. Meaning to apply the term thief to the plunderers of the government in California.

Mr. Gwin asked for an explanation.

Mr. Wilson said he had none to give, upon which Mr. Gwin said he was a calumniator, liar and coward. Then the colloquy ended.

THE FLOOD IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Republican says:—It has been raining almost continuously for thirty-six hours, and there is no appearance of a suspension. The merchants on the levee yesterday, began to be alarmed, and commenced moving their goods from the first to the second stories. This labor will be completed to-day. Bloody Island is almost entirely submerged, and the inhabitants commenced their flight on Sunday last.

As the river has risen a foot since our last notice, it is safe to say that large portions of the American Bottom will soon be covered with water. The Missouri at Jefferson City rose two feet Wednesday night, and at this rate the low grounds will soon be covered with water. We have a good many feet to go on before the water gets up to the light of 1814, when steamboats plied regularly every day from our houses on the Levee to the Coal Banks at the Illinois Bluffs, but it is by no means improbable that this same passenger traffic will be opened up again.

The Republican of the 14th, further says:—Upward is still the tendency of the water, and at a rate which is hourly spreading it over fields and in parts of our own city. For the twenty-four hours ending at 6, P. M. of yesterday, the rise was nine inches, the last three inches occurred from six in the morning, and indicating some slight abatement of the volume of water.

Dispatches from Bonville and Jefferson City, report the Missouri river stationary at 3, P. M. yesterday. From the Upper Mississippi the reports are contradictory. Between Rock Island and Keokuk, one account says, the river was falling; at Hamburg another account reports a rise of three inches Saturday night.

A dispatch from Cairo, Saturday evening, says that the levee had given way on the Mississippi two miles above the Point and that the water was running into Cairo. The occupants of houses were removing their goods and families as fast as possible, in anticipation of the submersion of the town.

Ex-President Tyler has purchased a handsome villa near Hampton, Va., between there and Old Point.

It is said that, at the very lowest estimate, Kansas has already cost this country fifty millions of dollars.

Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

A battle recently occurred near the town of Shakopee, Minnesota, between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians. The Minnesotan of May 29th, says:—

The warfare was conducted in a regular Indian style—a running fight among the trees and logs, and grass, interspersed with a few hand to hand conflicts with tomahawks and war-clubs. When a Sioux would fall he was immediately carried to the rear, and taken across on the ferry boat. Several who were also severely wounded were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little, would rush back into the thickest of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall, his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river, and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws who were busy all the time carrying ammunition. (which it is said, was furnished by citizens to them free of charge,) and encouraging their warriors. Later in the day, some headless bodies of the Chippewas were brought over, and the squaws backed them to pieces, and finally knuded a fire under one of them, and burnt it up! This last sickening spectacle of barbarity is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been hailed with fiendish exultation by the Sioux.

About 10 o'clock the Chippewas drew off, and the whole force retreated over the bluffs in the direction of Lake Minnetonka, leaving four of their warriors behind them, one of which, from the decorations on the scalp, is supposed to be a distinguished chief. As they passed a certain point on their trail, they were carrying six, and some accounts say eight, wounded braves on litters, besides those wounded who were able to walk, some of whom seemed to be badly hurt. The Sioux then returned to their encampment with great exultation over their victory, and counted their loss, when it was found that two were killed, two pronounced by physicians present to be fatally wounded, and the others wounded more or less, presenting a bloody picture of barbarism to the crowds of citizens who had assembled there. Four raw scalps were flaunted on a pole, and four ghastly heads were paraded as trophies, besides the disfigured trunks of two others.

During the whole battle, the high bank which overlooked the bottom across the river, near Major Murphy's house, was lined with spectators—indeed "the whole town" might be said to be there, watching the fight, and seeming to enjoy the unusual spectacle of two nations of barbarians murdering, mangling, mutilating each other, in full sight of a city of Christians, its churches, court house and institutions of learning—barbarism, and its brutal spectacles, in contrast with enlightenment and its blessings.

Fearing another attack, the Sioux moved their tepees in a huddle, and dug trenches, in which they watched all night well armed. No attack was made, however, though it was thought the Chippewas had not gone off altogether, but were lurking somewhere in the vicinity, for another skirmish. Hole-in-the-day was reported to be with them, but this is doubted. It is said by them who viewed the battle from the bluffs, that only about thirty or forty Chippewa warriors were engaged in it, the main body remaining in the rear. If this is so they must have had some vile design in drawing off, which will appear hereafter.

Numerous trophies of the fight were secured, such as battle axes, etc. A map was also found, drawn on birch bark, which depicted the Chippewa war trail, with some hieroglyphics, which the wise men pretended to interpret. Several Chippewa heads were also purchased as mementos, and shown to the curious with great gusto.

A DISASTROUS FRESHET—A MOTHER AND EIGHT CHILDREN DROWNED.—A painful and heart rending casualty, caused by a sudden freshet, occurred at Roscoe, ninety miles from this city, on Rock River, five miles this side of Beloit, on the Beloit and Madison branch of the Galena & Chicago Rail Road.

A special telegraphic dispatch informs us that about dawn yesterday morning, a freshet came rushing down a ravine, through which, in ordinary seasons, flows an insignificant brook, a tributary to the Rock River.

Upon the bank stood the two-story frame dwelling occupied by a much esteemed clergyman, Rev. Horatio Hisey. From some cause, either by the undermining of the bank, or the dwelling being reached by the angry flood, it was overturned and carried away. Its inmates—the clergyman, his wife, and their children, were in their beds when they were swept into the raging torrent. The father managed, almost miraculously, to effect his escape, and reached the bank nearly exhausted; the mother and children were seen no more alive.

The most profound sensation at once pervaded the entire community. The most active measures were at once taken to recover the bodies, and up to 9 o'clock, A. M., four had been taken out.

The eight children were of various ages, ranging from infancy to seventeen years of age. The family was one much beloved in that community, and the sad fate that has swept them into eternity will cause many tears.

Other houses were also swept away, but no more lives were lost.

Chicago Press, 5th.

It costs twenty-six dollars an hour to light the new hall of representatives at Washington, with gas.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Twenty years ago the first ocean steamer, the Great Western, built on a large scale, crossed the Atlantic and arrived at New York, when the experiment of successful ocean steam navigation was considered as tested. Many years before a steamer had crossed from Charleston, South Carolina, to the British ports, but in the main, till a short time previous to the above, the success of steam vessels on the ocean, in competition with sail vessels, was considered almost entirely out of the question. What we have seen since, in this particular, then thought to be nearer an impossibility in the public mind, than in the successful laying and operation of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable thought to be now. If this last contemplated achievement is perfected, (as we hope some that it will but four more that it will not,) we shall all have to give up the point and acknowledge that "the earth does move!"

LABLACHE'S ABSENCE OF MIND.—When last at Naples he was sent for to the palace, entered the waiting room, and till called into his majesty, conversed with the courtiers in attendance. Having a cold in his head he requested permission to keep on his hat. Getting into full discourse, he was suddenly startled by the gentleman in waiting crying out, "His majesty demands the presence of Signor Lablache." In his eagerness to obey the royal summons he forgot the hat he had on his head, and, snatching up another, thus entered the king's cabinet. Being received with a most hearty laugh, Lablache was confounded, but at length recovered himself and respectfully asked his majesty what had excited his hilarity. "My dear Lablache," replied the king, "pray tell me which of the two hats you have got with you is your own, that on your head, or that in your hand? Or, perhaps you have brought both as a measure of precaution, in case you should leave one behind you?" "Ah! maletetta," replied Lablache, with an air of ludicrous distress on discovering his dourlerie, "two hats are, indeed, too many for a man who has no head."

NEW ORLEANS IN A TUMULT.—Owing to the insecurity of life and property in New-Orleans, from the lax administration of justice, especially in the trial by jury, and the escape of murderers and thieves, the people, on Wednesday last, rose up, and organized themselves into a "vigilant committee," and usurped the civil authority. Some fifteen hundred well armed and well-officerd men, constituted this committee, and determined to administer justice according to the laws of "Judge Lynch." For several days, there was great danger of a violent collision between the civil and uncivil authorities; but the former seeing the strength and firmness of the latter, and that they would never submit unless conciliated—the Mayor and Council finally yielded so far as to recognize the necessity of the movement, by agreeing that one thousand of the vigilant committee should be sworn in as a special police to maintain order in the city for the time being, and during the municipal election, which was to take place yesterday.

The American party has been in the ascendancy, in that city, and it was charged that the Democrats were at the bottom of this violent movement, with a view to turn public sentiment against the former, and get possession of the city government; but so far as facts would seem to warrant, there is no foundation for this charge—the movement is clearly one of the people to redress great and growing wrong, which the constituted government had neglected to do.

A gentleman and lady landing from the New Haven cars the other day, at first sight were inspired with a sudden recognition, and rushed passionately into each other's arms. The fun of it was, that after the most endearing kisses and exclamations, they found themselves entire strangers to each other. Their mutual embarrassment, upon the discovery of their mistake, can be well imagined.

PROSPECT FOR CORN.—The Illinois State Register says: The late incessant rains fill our farming community with gloom. Since 1844 our State has not been visited by such a continuance of rainy weather as has marked the past six or eight weeks. From all quarters of the State we have reports that the rain is delaying the corn planting, and generally keeping back the farmer's spring work. A continuance of the present weather for ten days or two weeks will be most disastrous for our corn prospects.

A PLATFORM OF HANDS.—At a recent fire in Boston, a Mrs. Hickey was caught in the third story, and could not escape by staircase. She then went into the room immediately under her own and on her presenting herself at the window, the persons below called upon her to take courage and observe their directions, and they would save her. They then, to the number of six or eight, or as many as could join, formed a circle, each man extending his arm horizontally, and grasping with his right hand the right, and with his left hand the left hand of the man opposite, their arms crossing. They then told her to kneel down on the window sill, and to incline her body so as to fall sideways. All being ready, she threw herself from that third story window! Not a man drew back from that eminent peril to which each man was exposed.—All stood firm, and this poor woman was received in safety on the platform of hands and arms—without any injury to them or herself.

The Dutches of Orleans, the widow of Louis Phillip's son, died on the 18th of May, at her residence in England.

Local & Territorial.

C. C. Goss, having completed his work on the History, Advantages and Prospects of Bellevue, will read the concluding portion, comprising the Advantages and Prospects, to our citizens, on Tuesday evening next, at the School House.

Our worthy Deputy Sheriff, Stephen H. Wattle, of this City, received by the Asa Wilgus, on her late trip, several new and splendid Buggies, manufactured to order, in Buffalo, N. Y. His fast horses, attached to such Buggies, must command the attention of our pleasure seeking friends. Fourth of July being near at hand, we presume friend Wattle's fast horses and fancy Buggies will command a premium. Call at an early day, if you wish to secure a first rate turn-out.

The adjourned March Term of the District Court, for this County, commenced its session, in this City, on Monday last,—Chief Justice Hall, presiding.—Present, Stephen D. Bangs, Clerk; B. P. Rankin, U. S. Marshal, James G. Chapman, District Attorney; John M. Enoch, Sheriff.

Charles E. Norwood, and Albert Steinberger, were admitted to the bar.

A large number of Attorneys from abroad are in attendance.

BOATS.—The Dan. Converse arrived June 18th; Asa Wilgus June 20th; and Dan. Converse June 24th.

We learn that the Grand Jury have found a bill against C. L. Mathews, for the murder of Thos. Noonan.

R. G. Jenkinson, has been appointed Post Master, at Plattford, in this County.

The contract for carrying the mail from Bellevue to Plattford, has been awarded to James Davidson.

BALL AT OWENTON.—There will be a Ball at the house of G. W. Owen, at Owenton, near Cedar Island, on Friday, July 2d. As the charges are to be in accordance with the times, we presume a large party will be in attendance.

COUNCIL ROOM, } June 18, 1858. }

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mayor Holloway in the Chair.

Present, Aldermen Nye and Longsdorf. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Nye offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Bellevue Gazette be and is hereby elected the official paper of the City of Bellevue.

Ald. Longsdorf offered the following Ordinance, which was unanimously passed:—

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Bellevue, That C. T. Holloway, Mayor of said City, be and is hereby instructed to execute Deeds to Lots included within the entry of the City Council, of the City of Bellevue, in accordance with the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, entitled "An Act regulating the disposal of lands purchased in trust for town sites," passed and approved Feb. 10, 1857, to all persons who may desire the same, and who may be legally entitled thereto. Lots conveyed, however, shall be charged with their due proportion of the costs and charges, of the entering of the City, and such other expenses as may have necessarily accrued.

On motion of Ald. Nye, the Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday, June 23, at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

C. T. HOLLOWAY, Mayor.

Attest,

HENRY M. BURT, Recorder.

COUNCIL ROOM, } June 23, 1858. }

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mayor Holloway in the Chair.

Present, Aldermen Longsdorf and Nye.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Longsdorf offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That by the City Council, the Mayor, be and is hereby instructed to call by Proclamation, a meeting of the qualified voters of the City of Bellevue, at the usual place of holding elections, to determine by vote, whether the City Council shall borrow Five Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the Court House, in Sarpy County; said meeting to be held on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1858.

On motion of Ald. Longsdorf, the Council adjourned to meet on Friday, July 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

C. T. HOLLOWAY, Mayor.

Attest,

HENRY M. BURT, Recorder.

The 4th of July occurring this year, on Sunday, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, will hold a celebration in this City, on Saturday, the 3d, on the Plateau above the landing, near the dwelling house owned by Wm. H. Hillyard. The Declaration of Independence will be read by our efficient County Clerk, Stephen D. Bangs. We understand an Oration will be delivered by Albert Steinberger. A Dinner will be served in the Grove, at 50 cents each, or \$1 a couple,—the proceeds to be used to finish the Church, now being erected in this City. All are invited to attend. We presume it will be an interesting occasion.

John P. Horn & Co., have painted their Store on Main Street, which makes a decided improvement in its appearance. It is one of the finest buildings in this City.

We are indebted to Henry Koch and N. W. Earls, for a splendid lot of Lettuce and Radishes,—the best that we have seen this year.

We call the attention of our readers to the business Card of F. M. Davenport, Merchant Tailor. Frank is a first rate workman, and is not surpassed this side of the Missouri. He is always to be found at his new shop, on Main Street, where all are sure to get fits that give him a call.

Read Mayor Holloway's Proclamation to be found in another column.

O. A. Velie is building a house on Hancock street.

Stewart Knight is erecting a dwelling on Franklin Street, near the Presbyterian Church.

STONE COAL.—We noticed on Monday last a wagon load of excellent stone coal brought into this city, and sold to our blacksmiths, who are using and pronounce it very fine. It was obtained near St. George in this county. Recent discoveries of coal in various portions of Nemaha county are of the most satisfactory character. We understand that John Coate, Esq., who has been making examinations recently, near or at Glen Rock, is greatly encouraged.

Brownville Advertiser.

Hon. John P. Hale, has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of New Hampshire.

The following picture as it now is in Napoleon, Arkansas, is by a resident:

Nearly every other man in the place has a skiff, dog-out, or a raft, and with these may be seen navigating all over the Venice of Arkansas. The merchants receive their goods from the wharf-boats by skiffs, the lawyers reach their offices and the court-house by skiffs, the physicians make their calls in boats, the ice man, the butcher, the vegetable man ditto, and until within a few days past the facetious and energetic editor of the Napoleonian Planter, and his typos, reached their sanctum in the same manner, and actually published one week's issue while the water was one foot deep upon the floor. Boats are therefore indispensable in Napoleon; what few horses, mules, and milk cows remain in the place are perched on rafts temporarily constructed under the impression that the water would not remain up so long, and they are really objects of pity.

The Baptist papers are quite indignant at the latitudinarianism of Henry Ward Beecher on baptism,—especially at the remark that he would baptize his people every Sunday, if they wished. They state that he would make baptism a common plunge bath.

Ebenezer Merriam of West Brookfield one of the oldest printers in Massachusetts having carried on the business in Brookfield fifty-one years, had a family gathering at his house on Monday of last week, says the Barre Gazette, to celebrate his eightieth birthday. All his children and grand-children were present, and all but one live in Brookfield.

Capital punishment as the boy said when the school-mistress seated him with the girls.

Two million two hundred thousand of the new cents were coined at the Philadelphia mint in May, and about 400,000 of the old cents were returned.

Henry Kessler, an old and extensive furrier of Cincinnati, is having an elephant's hide tanned as a curiosity. He purchased it in Wisconsin, where the animal which belonged to a menagerie, died.

The bill to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into California, did not become a law, having dropped between the two Houses in the process of amendment.

Gen. Scott was seventy-two years old on the 14th inst. He has been in the army half a century.

Baltimore has a floating naval School, to teach boys how to become sailors. It is the only school of the kind in this country.