



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1866

Bridge Across Platte. A correspondent in to-day's paper mentions, among other subjects upon which we need legislation at the coming session, the building of a bridge across the Platte River.

There is not a man in Nebraska who has not deplored the disadvantages of having to cross this stream, and all agree that it has been the cause of more sectional feeling than any other one thing in the Territory. If a good durable bridge could be constructed across it, this "north and south Platte" feeling would be measurably done away with, and the best interests of our whole people would be subserved thereby.

It is generally supposed that a bridge near the mouth of the Platte river will cost a fabulous sum of money; but we are convinced that the popular idea upon this subject is erroneous. We have conversed with practical men upon this subject—men who know whereof they speak—and they say a good substantial and durable bridge can be built for a sum not exceeding \$50,000. If this is the case, we should not let another year pass by without having it completed.

Let us hear from some practical men upon the subject.

THE VERDICT. To-day (Nov. 6th) the story will be told. The States of Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Jersey, and New York, hold their elections; and what think you will be their verdict. It will be, to Congress, "we'd done good and faithful servants;" and to "My Policy," "depart from me, ye cursed." There is not a man in the land who doubts that this will be, substantially, the verdict of the people of these twelve States, as told at the ballot-box to-day.

BOARD OF TRADE. What has become of it? We remember that some time last spring a public meeting was called and a Board of Trade organized. Since that time we have not heard one word from it. What is the reason? Has it accomplished all for our local interests that can be done? or have the officers elected concluded that there is nothing needed?

surround us; we need to have our whole country advertised.

These and many more things we need, and could secure through a judicious concert of action. Will we have it?

CORRESPONDENCE. MR. EDITOR:—As the election is now over, would it not be well to examine the condition of our Territorial affairs, and ascertain whether there are any measures which our Legislature could pass that would be of benefit to the Territory, or future State.

1st. A Registry Law. 2d. A new appointment of Councilmen and Representatives. 3d. To devise some plan for Bridging the Platte River.

Believing these measures to be of great importance, and if properly acted upon, of being beneficial to the whole Territory, I hope that they will be considered dispassionately, laying aside sectional feeling, and without reference to party politics.

ASSASSINATION AT SALT LAKE. DR. ROBINSON CRUELLY MURDERED—A PANIC AMONG THE GENTILES. Yesterday, the Rev. N. McLeod, received the following telegram from Salt Lake City:

SALT LAKE, Oct. 25, 1866. REV. NORMAN MCLEOD:—Dr. Robinson was cruelly assassinated last night. Supposed cause, suit with city for Warm Springs. The Gentiles are panic-stricken. Remain where you are, until you receive letters. (Signed) P. E. CONNER. Dr. Robinson, aged 28, was a young man of active temper and excellent habits. He was a member of the first and only Christian Church, at Salt Lake, and Superintendent of its Sabbath School.

No doubt exists as to the cause of his assassination. The Mormons are resolved to tolerate no religion but their own. For, if ever a human being was entitled to respect, it is Dr. Robinson. Yet the Mormon assassins struck him lifeless to the earth. But clearly the assassination of Dr. Robinson should not be permitted to end with a sensational telegram, or a newspaper article. Steps, the most formal and imposing, should be taken to bring the sad crime to the attention of Government, with a view to the full protection of American citizens in Salt Lake—Leavenworth Ex.

Attorney General of the State, and refused to receive votes of men not registered in 1865; that half a dozen of the two hundred forty judges, and perhaps twenty of the seven hundred special policemen were not men of good moral character; and that the Radicals have a better chance than the Conservatives for being appointed on the Police force.

It is difficult to see how official misconduct can be made out of this, and especially as it is notorious that the elections for the past two years were more orderly than ever before.

The October Elections. MR. NABBY'S OPINION OF THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE PRESIDENT. POST OFFICE, CONFEDERATE X ROADS, (which is in the State of Kentucky.) Oct. 14, 1866.

I was called in haste to Washington to be present at a Cabinet meeting called to consider the cause of the on-paralleled loss of the National Union Johnson Democratic party in the various States which held elections on the 9th of October last. There wuz Seward, Wells, McCulloch and Randall present, but we missed Raymond and Beecher, they beavin, I understand, played off onto us.

The President wuz gloomy. He hadn't anticipated the defeat. He expected that hevin showed hisself through all the Northern States there ought to hev bin enthusiasm enough evolved to hev carried em without trouble. The fault he remarked coodent hev bin his policy. There wuz suthin so grand, so sublimely simple in it, that it wuz incomprehensible to him why the people hadn't to once adopted it.

"Why look at it," sed he, "I offer the people of the North peace, on the ample condition uv sayin nothin more about the war, or the mutual trouble which they found themselves into and rushin into the arms uv their Southern brethren and takin uv them back jest ez they went out. How, oh! how cood they be so bind ez to refuse these olive branches?"

Randall replied that he coodent no way understand it, but he hed summoned a Postmaster to attend, which hed appointed on the solemn assurance that he cood carry enough Republicans over to our new party to defeat the Union member in that district, which he notis by the papers wuz elected by a larger majority than he hed ever received, and he wuz in watin.

"No! No!" "Do you want haste to prevent you from marryin niggers?" "Yes! Yes!" "Do you want to be marched up to the polls, by those who tell you how to vote beside a nigger?" "No! No!" "Then vote the Democratic ticket," and they all replied— "We will! we will!" and they did.

You see, your Egg-lency, the Democratic mind isn't hefty enough to comprehend them fine arguments as to constitutionality, et cetera, and when a speaker deals in 'em they suspect his Democracy and fight shy of him. But nigger they kin all understand. It is soothin to the Democratic mind to be continually told that there is suthin lower down in the scale—they desire a inferior race, and therefore, hev bin pullin the nigger down toward em for years. Did you not notice that whenever we went in on the nigger we succeeded in awakenin an enthusiasm, which, when we neglected or selected other issues we failed to get?

It is based upon philosophical truths. The poorer and meaner a man is the more anxious he is to hev it understood that there's sosomebody still poorer and meaner than him. Hence you notis that them individuals who see a 6 cent peeco so seldom as not to know its nacher, and who keep the flag of distress wavin from the seat of their pants; who ef niggers was sellin at a cent apiece coodent raise enough to buy the toe nail of one, is the most ardent friends of slavery!

"That pitiful man wuch jest left the presence was not to blame for the result in his district. He tried to earn his bread, but what cood he do? The Abolitionists knowed he was bought with a price, and laffed at him—the Democracy, sich as voted, wud hev got anyhow. Them as didn't vote lor do nothin, was the upper class, wuch expected the offices themselves, and was disgusted accordingly.

"I don't know as there is any yoose in talkin. The Congressmen elected his fall continyoo in offis, my liege, jest precisely as long as you do, to a day, and by that time they'll hev it all fixed. Noo York may change in our favor, but I think not. The break comin in Maine, and it increased as it progressed. We're gone in. The Abolitionists laff in glee, and the nigger shows all his wories. We shud hold our places two years, and then farewell to our greatness.

"I pity you, my lord, but I can't help you. Ez for myself, I kin save enuff out of my post offis to start a small grocery at the expiration of my term, and then farewel politics. In that pleasant callin I'll float down the stream of Time until death closes the polls and ends the struggle. I hev sed."

The Conference ended with this, for they was all too much affected to say anything. Seward murmured suthin about it wud all be right in 60 days—that there wuz no denyin that the people was happy, but no one paid any attention to him. I went home, leevin them all in tears.

and in that instance Oteo and Douglas had acted in bad faith with the party, so at least it is charged. But now, the self-elected leaders of the party have assumed the responsibility of turning the party over to Andy Johnson & Co., they have no right to complain if Democrats stay away from the polls and permit others to do the voting.

Andrew and his satellites are howling like a set of Coyote wolves because Congress unjustly refuses representation to the Southern States, while at the same time he manly puts in his desk and retains a law authorizing us to representation. What is the difference between them? Congress refuses Southern members because they are not Radicals, and Andy and his backers refuse our members because they are Radicals.

It is to be expected that the free white men of Nebraska, who had just adopted a Constitution which suited them, and sought admission as a State under it shall satisfy themselves by endorsing the administration of a President who has no more respect for them or their political rights, than to pocket them and their Constitution, and afterwards to chuckle over the "cuteness of the trick?"

Let our public men learn to adhere to principle, if they expect to be sustained by an honest constituency. Yours, H. D. JOHNSON.

MOSES—A PARALLEL. The radical Unionists are enjoying a parallel ran by some wit on the prairies between our Johnson 'Moses' and the Moses of scripture, to the effect that:

Moses led his people through the sea; Johnson led his into it. Moses asked Pharaoh to let the people go; Johnson was asked by Congress to let the people go, but wouldn't. Moses cast down and broke the tables of the law; so has Johnson.

Moses erected a serpent in the wild; and the people loved; Johnson erected a serpent in New Orleans and the people died. Moses slew an Egyptian; Johnson slew 'em, himself. Moses had Aaron for a spokesman; Johnson has his spokesman, Aaron made and showed a calf, Johnson's man made and showed a negroerie. Moses ate quails in the wilderness; Johnson entertained "quails" at the White House. Moses sang a song of triumph; Johnson sings on the other side of his mouth. Moses was angry with the people; so is Johnson. In Moses's time there were plagues by reason of his hangin onto slavery and maintaining the slave power; so there are in Johnson's.

lines he may have accidentally brought a lot of them into his nostrils, where great swelling of the face, inflammation of the eyes, and other unpleasant symptoms. At the first he did not know what the cause of all this was, until after a few days the maggots began to crawl out from his mouth, and those he went to Omaha and placed himself under Dr. Roeder's care, and in consequence of his suitable treatment about forty more were discharged, all alive and about half an inch long; after which his sufferings greatly abated, and he went on his way home rejoicing. The maggots which have since undergone a metamorphosis can be seen now in the state of larvae at Dr. Roeder's office.—Omaha Volksblatt Nov. 1st.

A man newly married, being about to leave home, said to his wife: "Now, Julia, you may do anything you please while I am away, except ride Jowler, the house dog." "Ride Jowler! what do you mean?" "Never mind, only I warn you not to ride Jowler." "When the husband came home Julia had a black eye and an arm in a sling. "Why Julia, what's the matter?" "Well, you told me not to ride Jowler, and I thought it must be very nice, or you wouldn't have told me to do it, so I got on his back and he threw me down stairs."

John Olston, a rebel soldier, supposed to have been killed at Murfreesboro, turned up at Nashville, last week, and found his wife re-wedded to a Union soldier, and rejoicing in a Yankee baby. Instead of "digging his fingers into the wet earth," as Enoch Arden did, John offered to settle for two cows. This was refused, John threatened, and was placed under bonds of \$250.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$200 REWARD. WHEREAS, One JAMES P. HOWE who was charged with murder, and who has just been convicted of manslaughter in the County of Lane, Territory of Nebraska, has fled from the custody of the Sheriff of said County, and is now at large.

DE NTIST. Dr. J. S. Charles. SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. [Successor to Dr. Stickle.] Office on Hickey street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb. Send for the "Honey" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches, on the same piece of goods. Agents wanted.

WILLCOX & GIBBS. Sewing Machine. "It is seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock Stitch." ["Judges Report" at the "Gen'l Trial."] Sent for the "Honey" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches, on the same piece of goods. Agents wanted.

SADDLES AND HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, SPURS, &c &c which we will sell reasonable. REPAIRING & TRIMMING done on short notice and at reasonable rates. South Side Main Street, one door west of the Platte Valley House, PLATTSMOUTH, - - - NEBRASKA. Oct 27 '66 dt

Boot & Shoe Store! J. THROCKMORTON & SON, at their old stand, NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, PLATTSMOUTH, - - - N. T. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Eastern Boots & Shoes. SHOP MADE WORK, which we will sell at the lowest cash prices. Repairing done at short notice.

First Annual Statement of THE NORTH-WESTERN Insurance Company, OF DECATUR, IOWA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1866. Total number of Policies issued to date 1073. Total amount of Property Insured and estimated to date \$1,060,614.00. Total amount of Premiums received to date \$1,025,919.00. Total amount of Claims paid to date \$25,347.66.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (To expire on the 1st of January, 1867.) INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AUDIT & REPORT. OMAHA, N. B., Sept. 27, 1866.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD! OPEN TO KEARNEY! FOR EIGHT PASSENGERS. Commencing Monday, August 20th, 1866, the Union Pacific Rail Road will run Passenger and Freight Trains.

BET. OMAHA & KEARNEY. HOLLADAY'S OVERMAIL AND EXPRESS COAL. For Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City, and all in Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. The UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD is equipped with the best of machinery, and will promptly and safely carry the passengers who may rely on clear, comfortable, and safe service.

STUPPY & BEHR. No. 16 North Fifth Street, MISSOURI. DR. JOSEPH P. BEHR, DENTIST. PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEON. Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Accordions, Pianos, Music Books and Patent Music, Genuine Italian and German.

Wm. S. Thatcher, Successor to H. Knapp Ballou, D R M P A THIC PHYSICIAN. SURGEON. Cures all classes of curable diseases without medicine. Among such are Rheumatism, Asthma, Phlegm, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all forms of Sprains, Dislocation of the Eye, Cancer, Tumors, Sores, Ulcers, Blaines, Erysipelas, and all forms of Skin Diseases. He cures private diseases in all forms in a few days. Office at Platte Valley House.

NATIONAL CLAIM Agency. WASHINGTON D. C. F. M. DORRINGTON, SUB AGENT. PLATTSMOUTH, - - - NEBRASKA. Prepared in present and prospective claims before Congress, Court, and Executive Departments. Pension, Bounty, and Bounty Claims settled. E. F. McElwain & F. M. Dorrington, and in possession of the name of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON. April 10, '65. TAKE NOTICE. Bounty Increased. Pensions due Soldiers and their heirs.