



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1866

R. R. CONNECTION.

Many of our people do not realize that within one month from now we will have direct Railroad communication with Chicago and the east; yet such is the fact. The North Western road is now completed to within twenty miles of Council Bluffs, and the C. B. and St. Joe. Road is within three miles of that city. When these two gaps are filled—which will be in less than thirty days—we will have from the opposite side of the river, direct communication with the east. Contracts have already been entered into to have goods delivered in this city over that line. Work is to be commenced on the Platte country road on the 17th of this month, and before another winter we will have Railroad connection with St. Joseph and St. Louis. These roads, to be sure are not of the same importance to us that the B. & M. R. R. will be; but they are not to be despised. They give a communication which is nearly equal to that of any other town on the river in point of convenience, if they do not serve to attract the same attention towards us that they do to other towns. As to the B. & M. R. R., there is no question. That it will be built to this city and hence west, no one pretends to doubt; and the only question in regard to it is the time. We have every reason to believe that work will be commenced at this point early in the coming season, and will be pushed forward with sufficient vigor to be ready for operation by the time the Pacific road reaches the heavy trade of the east. Then again, the road coming up this side of the Missouri will probably terminate at this point, giving us roads leading in far different directions—one directly east, one north by way of Council Bluffs, one south on the Iowa side, one directly west, and one directly south through Nebraska.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR.—I am glad to see that the proposition to bridge the Platte river meets with such general favor. The only difference of opinion seems to be, whether the bridge shall be "free" or "toll," or whether it shall be built by a company to whom the credit of the Territory shall be loaned, or whether the Territory shall build it and make it a free bridge. Many persons, for whom I entertain a very high opinion, favor the last proposition. I desire to state some objections to the free bridge system. 1st, I am opposed to the Territory engaging in a system of internal improvements, as it opens the door to innumerable frauds, and will entail upon us an enormous public debt. It must be borne in mind that it will not be possible to stop at one, or even two bridges across the Platte, for, as population increases along the river, bridges would be a necessity; and at a day not far distant, every twenty miles of the Platte will have a bridge. How important then, that we should commence this work upon correct principles; for if the Territory builds a bridge for Cass, Sarge, Douglass and Otes, will not Saunders, Lancaster and Dodge ask the same favor? Most assuredly they will, and so will every county lying upon the river, rather will they not demand it as a right? Most assuredly they will. I only ask tax-payers to consider this carefully. 2d, Such is the nature of the Platte river, that a bridge, I care not how it may be constructed, will need constant attention and close watching to prevent its being damaged or destroyed. Will any one devise a plan by which it can be done without being a constant tax upon the whole Territory. I know that monopolies are very unpopular, and deservedly so, but even a monopoly is not so burdensome, when it falls only on those benefited by it, as a system that taxes thousands for the benefit of the few. I venture to say that not more than one to every hundred of the citizens of Nebraska will cross the bridge. Now is it just that the ninety nine should be taxed heavily in order that one should be enabled to cross free. It need not be an oppressive monopoly, and I am sure that it will not be. I hope that those who differ with me will present their plans, and let us decide upon that which is best calculated to accomplish the desired end. Trusting that through full and free discussion of the various plans, we may arrive at a determination as to

which is best, I will leave the subject for the present, but will probably have more to say in the future.

SEED WHEAT.

CASS CO. N. T., Dec. 17, 1866. MR. EDITOR.—In the HERALD of Dec 12th, I notice an article advising farmers to send South for seed wheat, and in a paragraph you call attention to the communication by *, endorsing the opinion of the writer, adding, that every farmer knows that seed produced in a warmer climate is absolutely necessary to keep the product up to a first class article. Although called a farmer, I do not know such to be the fact. Allow me to ask how you know the theory advocated by * to be the true mode of successful farming. If, as seems taken for granted, that every farmer knows the thing to be true in fact, there would be no need of discussing the subject. But my experience in farming does not sustain the proposition. Allow me, briefly, to give some reasons why I should differ in opinion, both with your * correspondent, and yourself, Mr. Editor. First, these farmers need a change of seed wheat occasionally, and always from a region where a less number of days are required to perfect a crop than in the region where we propose to sow the new kind of wheat or other grain. Most farmers think they know that wheat ripening in the earliest part of wheat harvest is the plumpest and heaviest, and always the least liable to be injured by scab or rust; now it seems to some farmers, that where wheat is brought from a region one hundred miles south, the season there, being longer than here, grain from that region, if sown here would require the length of season to perfect the grain here as further south, and hence, would ripen late, and would be liable to shrivel, indeed, I never knew late ripening wheat as good as that ripening in the early part of harvest. But my sheet is full and I must close. Now Mr. Editor, if this is worth your notice and there is room in the HERALD, you are at liberty to publish as much as is acceptable. J. F. B.

MORRISSEY MAKES A SPEECH. XLth Congress—First Session. A Special Report. Evening Session.—Mr. Wood, of New York, in the chair. The appropriation for the Freedman's bureau being under discussion, Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts having concluded his remarks, Mr. Morrissey, of New York, obtained the floor. Mr. Morrissey, (Dem., N. Y.)—Mr. Speaker, I arise on the present occasion, sir, to say my say with regard to this bureau concern, about which we have already heard so much from the other side. I think it is high time that our side of the House should be heard upon this subject, and all I want you to do, sir, is to keep them fellows quiet and don't let them come the gag over me with their "orders" and "previous questions." I don't ask no odds from no one. This is a free fight I take it, give us a fair show and the devil take the hindmost. I can charge around in my own high grass and fight my own flies. D—n a nigger! Mr. Speaker, the glorious charter of our liberties, the Constitution of the United States, says all men are created equal, and now, sir, I should like to know where in that document you can find one word about the nigger; d—n the nigger! Just tell me that will you? Is the nigger mentioned at all? and wouldn't our forefathers have said something about it if they had thought he was worth mentioning at all. D—n a nigger! Mr. Speaker, was George Washington a nigger? Was Gen Putnam, or any hero of the Revolution, except Benedict Arnold, who ought to have been one? And anybody who says the Czar of Russia or Queen Victoria is a nigger, lies, and he knows it. D—n a nigger! (Cries of order.) Mr. Morrissey—If that red headed cuss from Wisconsin, don't stop his jaw. I'll catch him some night in Shad's oyster cellar and spread his nose all over his face. D—n a nigger; I ain't afraid of no man in this house. I've reached the height of my ambition. I have been a wharf rat, chicken thief, prize fighter, gambler and Member of Congress. I have gone round the circle and left the constitution and flag of my constituents, and d—n the nigger! (Small boy in the gallery—Hail Columbus!) Some one has said that Fred, Douglass was fitter for this seat than I am. I can lick the Abolition cuss that said that, and get backers a hundred to one. You can't come the guy goggles over me, so you needn't try it on. I am a free American citizen, and I'll beat the head of that Abolition cuss from Iowa, if he don't shut up his fly trap. Mr. Speaker, I believe in the American eagle, the glorious feathered songster who rises on pinions of fire from the lofty mountain top, and piercing the skies, soars among the banners stars, and—d—n the bird; I've got him up there and can't get him down—anyhow, d—n a nigger! Why don't them as loves the nigger so much go to Africa; they can enjoy their society there; we can spare them, and the country be the better off without them. Andy says so, and he speaks by the book.—The pure Democracy, undefiled, can take care of the country without their

help. Ferrandy Wood and I could run the machine better than five hundred nigger-loving, humanitarian, free loving, bloomerite d—d abolitionists, with their infernal bureaus and civil rights bills. If any gentleman on the other side wants his constitution amended, just let him step out into the rotunda, and I'll give him ten articles that'll give him the dyspepsy the rest of his natural life. D—n a nigger! The man from Massachusetts trots out his Latin. That don't skeer me. I ain't such a fool as some people think. *E pluribus unum: zenith of broadness, et la bruta, mille prosequi roudness, et d'impregnate!* No use trying to come the school learning dodge over me—d—n a nigger! Mr. Speaker, we as Democrats are sick and tired of hearing about the nigger. Why don't they say something about the white man? I'm a white man, and so is my constituents. D—n a nigger! Mr. Speaker, there are my sentiments as a Democrat. Mr. Speaker—The allotted fifteen minutes being expired, the hammer fell, and Mr. Morrissey resumed his seat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It has been decided not to take any action on impeachment until after the various special committees have made their reports. The Ways and Means Committee have decided to confer with Secretary McCulloch before any action is taken on the Gold Bill. The Military Committee have reported adversely on the bill extending three months extra pay to officers mustered out before their time of service had expired. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Morgan offered a joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field for establishing telegraph communication with the Old World, and that the President cause a gold medal to be struck to be presented to Mr. Field. Mr. Trumbull's resolution concerning the Surveyorship of the port of Philadelphia was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. SENATE.—A joint Resolution to allow steamboats to carry friction matches without storing in fire proof safes was passed. Howe offered a resolution instructing the committee on Public Land to report on the expediency of printing the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 1866, in different foreign languages for distribution at the Paris exhibition. The District Suffrage bill was taken up. The question was Dixon's amendment to attach qualification of reading and writing. Cowan opposed the amendment. Foster spoke in favor.

HOSE.—Bidwell offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of re-establishing the Southern Overland Mail route from San Francisco, via Los Angeles to Memphis. Adopted. Stevens introduced a bill to re-establish civil government in North Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States of the American Union. He stated he did so at the request of several gentlemen from North Carolina. Referred to the committee on Territories. The House passed concurrent resolutions to take recess from the 20th of December to the 3d of January.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamer Cuba has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 1st. Two gunboats left Sheerness for Ireland, with large quantities of arms and ammunition. On the 30th ult. at Deendalk, 1400 percussion caps were seized. The Army and Navy Gazette denies the rumor that the English militia regiments were being enrolled for service in Ireland. A London telegram to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, says: Stephens is hourly expected in London, if not already there, and detectives were on alert for him. A Paris letter gives a rumor that he had arrived there, having passed thro' London.

Maximilian was looked for by the West Indian mail steamer, two days overdue. When the Cuba left a French steamer had been sent to watch for her arrival. The France Liberte speaks in the following terms: The great pre-occupation of the moment is American affairs. The arrival of the next packet is looked for with intense interest, and until it comes the public mind will be influenced by any secondary indications tending to throw a light upon the real state of things. For instance, it has been remarked within a few days, that the American funds are lower at London, Frankfurt and New York, and the conclusion shown is that the relations between France and the United States must be very delicate, and the rather because it is rumored that the Juarez loan is quoted lower in London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Washington people manifest no excitement over the suffrage debate. The leading evening papers have come out in favor of impartial suffrage. The House committee on elections agreed to report a bill establishing one day for all Congressional elections.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The colliery contain'd the largest pit in the district. The shaft was 170 yards deep, and the lateral works extended 2 miles from the bottom. Nearly 400 men and boys were in the mine at the time of the explosion, nearly all of whom perished.

LONDON, Dec. 13. 9 p. m.—Every effort is being made to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties have counted as high as 38 dead within a space of 50 yards. A few of these unfortunate victims have been brought out alive, but badly mutilated. Engineers are of

the opinion that owing to the foul air there can be no more alive in the works. If this is so, over 300 human beings lie dead in the recesses of the pit. The excitement among the families in town is most intense and painful. The works and vicinity have been the scene of weeping and despair all day. A similar accident occurred some twenty years ago at the same pit, by which 73 lives were lost.

BARNESLY, Dec. 13.—Another explosion took place at the same pit at 9 o'clock this morning, while working parties were finding and drawing out the dead. Several officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit, and it is feared that they have all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed. LATER.—Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Committee on banking and currency, of the House to-day, it was resolved to introduce a bill limiting the issue of any one bank to one million dollars. Also Resolved, That a more equal distribution of currency should be made by withdrawing notes from banks which enjoyed more than their share of the average, and placing them with those banks that were in positive need of currency for circulation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House passed at the last session, reports the aggregate receipts of the Freedman's Bureau during the 21 months ending in September, at one million six hundred thousand dollars, including eight hundred and fifty thousand from sale of Confederate property, fines, donations, etc., two hundred and forty thousand from the rented lands, one hundred and eighty six thousand from the sale of farm crops, one hundred thousand from rent of buildings, and the balance from other sources. The expenditures during the same 21 months were one million two hundred and forty thousand dollars including six hundred and sixty four thousand for labor, one hundred and forty three thousand for schools, eighty nine thousand for clothing, sixty one thousand for rent of buildings, &c.—Aggregate rations furnished freedmen six million; ditto furnished refugees, two millions.

A canvass of Senators shows more than two-thirds in favor of the admission of Nebraska. The House yesterday rejected the amendment to the bill regulating the President's appointing power and intended to prevent the removal of Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. SENATE.—Wade called up the Nebraska bill. Sumner opposed it, saying that the act of yesterday should not be forgotten. The Senate had voted itself in favor of human rights, and now the proposition was before it to set aside that verdict and create a white man's government such as the Senators on the other side declared themselves in favor of. He hoped the Senate would not imitate the example of antiquity and unweave today the web woven yesterday. Wade replied and advocated the admission of Nebraska. Yates spoke in favor of the admission of Nebraska. Sumner resumed the floor alluding to his own vote on the Constitutional Amendment, and asked Wade if he considered himself forced to admit the rebel States if they refused suffrage to freedmen. Wade said he considered himself bound to admit them if they ratified the Constitutional Amendment within a reasonable time. Sumner—Even with the word white in their constitution. Wade—Without regard to that, Sumner—Without regard to the rights of freedmen. Wade—I am as much in favor of colored suffrage as anybody, but I will stand by my agreement. Brown offered an amendment in the same language as that approved by Sumner and rejected in the Senate last session when the bill was up, viz: Franchise, that the act should take effect only upon the fundamental condition of the abolition of all distinction in civil and political rights on account of color, and ratification of the conditions by the people of Nebraska. Sherman said he felt bound to vote for the admission of Nebraska whenever she complied with the conditions of the Enabling act. The proposition of Brown embraced an additional condition, which it was not just to impose after having two years ago refused to make them. Sherman continued these remarks at considerable length, dwelling upon the statistics of Nebraska, to show that she had population sufficient for a State government. Brown took the floor in advocacy of the amendment. Hendricks took the floor in opposition to the bill on the pending amendment, taking the ground that the majority in favor of State Government in Nebraska was very small. Grimes moved to suspend the further consideration and take up the resolution for holiday recess. The resolution taken up, Fessenden opposed it. If the gentlemen flattered themselves that there was nothing to do, all he had to say was, to all attention to the debate of an hour's length to-day. On vote to take up the bankruptcy bill, the pending bill and the bill to repeal the President's amnesty power and a great many other things were to be considered, it was said by some that the 40th Congress would assemble on the 4th of March. Probably it would only organize and adjourn. After the discussion the yeas and nays were de-

manded and the resolution adopted. Yeas 27, nays 16. Hendricks resumed the floor on the Nebraska bill, but yielded to Brown, on whose motion ordered, when the Senate adjourn to-day, it meet on Monday next. On motion of Wilson, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Wade has declared that the Constitutional Amendment will be tarred upon the South by force of arms, provided, after a reasonable time the legislatures do not adopt it. Stevens bill for the reconstruction of North Carolina has been prepared, it is said, by a Union delegation headed by Holden and Poole. Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted soon. A memorial by the clerks of the Executive Department asking for an increase of pay has been presented. Thirty Senators and Representatives met at the Capitol last night and organized a Congressional prayer meeting. Senator Foster, President, and Representative Dodge, Secretary. Remarks were made by Wilson, Weitz, Henderson, Patterson, Maynard and Grinnell. The Supreme Court has refused the application of Judge Sherwood of Texas, to re-open the question of the constitutionality of the test oath for an argument in behalf of the loyal people of the South.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Herald's Montreal special says that two British gunboats left Quebec last night, having received orders from Gen. Mitchell to act as a convoy to the Cunard steamer. It is the intention of Government to station a military force on the frontier near St. Albans, in consequence of the military preparations now being made by the Fenians under Roberts. A large quantity of military stores arrived here yesterday by the Grand Trunk Railroad from Quebec. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—The House indefinitely postponed the resolution expressing sympathy with Jeff. Davis. The Legislature has accepted a donation establishing the Agricultural College, and appropriating the proceeds to the State University at Charleston, S. C. The committee on the Constitutional Amendment and the proposition to call a National Convention, have reported adversely. The latter committee say South Carolina's opinion at this time would not accomplish any good, besides, they consider such a course undignified.

A MODEL PROCLAMATION. The following proclamation was issued by the Mayor of Cedar Falls, Iowa, immediately after the October elections: Our Maker has been pleased to give us (the loyal people) another year of victory and national life, which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. The year has more-over been crowned with many peculiar blessings, to-wit: The 9th of October was death to Copperheads, Bread and Butter Johnstones, traitors and "rich"; and as sentiments of reconciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed, by tremendous majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Now, therefore, I, Allen, the Mayor of Cedar Falls, feeling it in my bones to give thanks that Thompson ain't elected, and that Hubbard ain't dead—do set apart to night, October 12th, to be observed at Council Hall as a "nite" of rejoicing with me. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal. A. ALLEN, Mayor of Cedar Falls.

REVOLUTION—REFORM. The Reform demonstration, which took place in London, December 3d, was a complete success. The people turned out in immense numbers; the process of the different Trade Societies was a most imposing affair; and the greatest order prevailed. The soldiers were this time kept within their barracks, they might just as well have been sent a hundred miles out of London. It is a significant fact that the American flag was borne aloft in the procession, and that "The Wearing of the Green" was played by the various bands heading the march. The good work moves bravely on in the old country. Gen. Henningsen is now making a living by distilling Whiskey in Richmond. If there ever was a soldier of fortune born to bad luck, Henningsen is the man. He has been on the losing side in no less than four wars—the Carlist war in Spain, the Hungarian war, the Nicaragua war, and the late war in this country. During Gen. Sherman's stay at the American Consulate in Havana, the rooms were crowded with all sorts of individuals, and on seeing a large map of Cuba, he stepped on a chair, sans ceremony, looking for certain points on the chart, which caused some of the Cubans to exchange very significant looks, and others to whisper that the General was trying to discover certain points eligible for a descent upon Cuba. It turned out, however, that the General was studying the best route to Matanzas. A new way of keeping warm has been put in practice with good effect. It is to have a buckwheat cake made large enough to cover the bed like a quilt, and spread it over it "piping hot," about the time of retiring. When made of proper thickness, it retains the heat until morning; and then, if the person is too lazy to get up, he can make a very good breakfast by eating off the edges as he lies.

We understand that Hon. J. F. Kinney has arrived at his home somewhat fatigued from his exposure and travel in the mountains. He reports a warlike condition of affairs among the Indians and a determination on the part of the military authorities to enter upon an early spring campaign against them.—Press.

The Evansville Journal chronicles the death of Mr. David Aikin, at the age of eighty years, who walked from New Orleans on a race with the first steamboat that ever came up the river to his place, in Warrick county, beating the boat two days.

The Louisville Journal says: The late failure of the expected exhibition of shooting stars, wasn't owing to the want of stars. There were enough of them, but they were too peaceable to shoot.

New Advertisements.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale 40 acres of land, from which the timber has been cut from 4 to 10 years, situated 1 1/2 miles south of town on the Missouri river, 1/2 way between a half of it to suit purchasers. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Dec. 15, 66.

STAR MILL.

We have put into our Mill lately several important improvements, and are now prepared to MAKE THE BEST QUALITY OF FLOUR. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR Wheat and Corn. ROHWER & SIEH. Plattsmouth, Dec. 10th, 1866. 4w

Dress-Maker.

MRS. L. B. JONES, Of Nebraska City, would respectfully inform the ladies of Plattsmouth that she has taken up her residence in this place for the purpose of CUTTING, FITTING and MAKING (if required, Ladies and Children's) Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, etc. *MACHINE STITCHING* done also. All work will be executed with neatness, and will receive prompt attention. She will endeavor to give satisfaction, and therefore solicits the patronage of the ladies of this place and vicinity. Residence, corner Vine and 4th streets, in Adams' brick. nov15dw6m

T. M. MARQUET, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Chancery. "LAT" S'OUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

REAL ESTATE

D. H. Wheeler & Co., Real Estate Agents.

Table with columns: Lot, Block, Acre, Price. Lists various lots for sale in Plattsmouth, N. T., including West half northeast quarter, North half northeast quarter, etc.

LOT IN THE CITY OF PLATTSMOUTH.

Table with columns: Lot, Block, Acre, Price. Lists lots in the city of Plattsmouth, including Lot 6, 22, 8, 28, 10, 37, 4, 32.

THOMPSON'S ADDITION.

South half of block 1, 2, 7, 8 and 10. West half of block 5. West half section 22, township 11, range 14, 130 acres under lease. 1 1/2 story frame house, good well and spring, and good running water, plenty of timber for fire-wood. Price \$3,750.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

The Wonderful Flexibility and Great Comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all sorts of Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Church Services, Arm Chairs, for Promenades and House Calls. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others. They will not bend or break like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with elastic and are not twisted or doubled over, preventing them from wearing out when dragged down a stone, stairs, &c. The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the Standard Skirt of the Fashionable World. To enjoy the following inimitable advantages in Crochets, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure to get the genuine article. CALLION—To guard against imposition be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt Springs," upon the waistband—none other are genuine. Also notice that every Skirt will admit a pin being passed through the center, thus revealing the two (or double) springs held together thereby, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other skirt. For sale in all stores where first-class skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere. Manufactured by the Sole Owners of the Patent, WEST, BRADLEY & GARY, 82 Chambers & 79 & 81 N. 4th Sts., N. Y. nov19 dw6m

FOR SALE

A good two-story brick store building, 22 by 60 feet with good cellar; for further particulars inquire of the Town.

A. L. SPRAGUE

Groceries, Provisions, PRODUCE, &C., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

All kind of Produce taken in exchange for goods. I keep the very best of goods, and am bound to sell them as cheap as any house in the city. nov15dw6m

CITY MEAT MARKET, AND

Empire Meat Market.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the citizens of this place with the best FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK, AND BACON. I also keep EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, POTATOES, AND VEGETABLES, and will pay the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. W. F. MORRISON. Plattsmouth, May 15, 66m.

UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD!

OPEN TO KEARNEY!

FREIGHT PASSENGERS

Commencing Monday, August 10th, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad will run Passenger and Freight Trains. BET. OMAHA & KEARNEY. Trains will leave Omaha DAILY (Sundays excepted), connecting at Kearney with Holladay's Overland MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES for Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City and all points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. The UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD is more rapid with 6 or 8 mile coaches, freight cars and engines, to do promptly all business that can be done. Through rates very low, close connections met and met, and shippers are assured that all freight will receive dispatch and be promptly handled. S. A. M. BERRY, Gen'l Supt. W. SPYDELL, Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agt. OMAHA, AUG. 10, 1866—aug10dw6m

BAKERY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MATHIS & SONS. (Successors to J. Parrel & Sons.) PLATTSMOUTH, Neb. Keep constantly on hand a good supply of FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES and everything in the line. Also GROCERIES & PROVISIONS of all kinds. WANTED—A Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, &c. Give us a call. [sept 25, 1866.]

The LAMB

KNITTING MACHINE

KNITS A STOCKING SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE. Knits the Heel and Toe, and the toe in one piece. IT SETS UP ITS OWN WHEEL. KNITS ANY SIZE, from a baby's sock, up to a full-grown man's. KNITS ANY PATTERN, by varying the number of stitches. Knits the Wide Single Flat Web, The Double Flat Web, The Plain Ribbed Flat Web, and the Fancy Ribbed Flat Web, With Silveges. No other Machine in the world can do any one of these things. IT KNITS Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Jackets, Breakfast Capes, Sacks, Skirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Boy's Suits, Children's Cloaks, Snow Shoes, Leggins, Mittens, And a great variety of Fancy Fabrics. Knits a yard of plain work in ten minutes, a pair of socks complete in half an hour. For Full List, Wool Growers, Manufacturers, Merchants, &c. It is the most money making and labor saving in cotton of the age. From 150 to 160 per cent profit on every article it produces. Women are saving in the use of the needle, knitting, hosiery and staple and fancy wares at home. Every Machine warranted to work as represented. For circulars, address with stamp.

Clark & Leet

No. 11 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo. General Agents for the West and Southwest. [nov15 dw6m]

DWELLINGS at all prices.

Any person wishing to purchase Farm-property or Residence in town, will do best to call on us at all prices. By E. K. DORRINGTON, Plattsmouth Agency.