

Don't Like Him.

The last number of the Bellevue Gazette contained a characteristically low, and sneaking attack upon Rev. Mr. Chivington, of this city. We are not surprised that the editor of that paper doesn't like Mr. C.'s preaching. He expounds the Gospel in its purity, and it can hardly be expected that the editor of the Gazette can comprehend anything of that kind, or that he should like it if he did understand it. If Mr. Chivington had preached "abolitionism," the editor of that woolly sheet would have bestowed a whole column of praise upon him—*Omaha-Nebraskian*.

Wonderful to tell, Mr. Theodore Henry Robertson! Your semi-logical piety is enough to astound the natives. How long has it been since you came to the conclusion that Mr. Chivington "expounds the Gospel in its purity?" You must have undergone a sudden conversion, for not long since you could swagger, swear, drink rot-gut whisky, and tell fish stories with the ease of one long skilled in the art.

We have read of the "Great Awakening," now going on in the Eastern States, and the conversion of pugilistic Awful Gardner, but we confess a little surprise that such a notorious and case-hardened sinner as yourself, should become a sanctified saint. It is possible that your several defeats in securing political pap, had an effect to produce piety.

But, who is this Theodore Henry Robertson, that pretends to edit the Nebraskan? Much has been written about this late *Pattern Saint*, but, till now, we have refrained from lifting the veil and exposing his corruptness to the public gaze. One peep behind the curtain will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical.

He hails from the Western Reserve, where Republics are sometimes ungrateful to men of his caliber and pretensions.

Being naturally an ambitious youth, he could not endure the restraints usually placed upon infants of his growth. His patriotic heart burning for distinction, he resolved upon leaving the parental home and go forth and write his name high upon the scroll of fame, or perish in the attempt. His maternal ancestor knowing the uncertainty of success, warned him against placing all his hopes in earthly things; but such was not the counsels of his doting father; he says, "My son, you are right. Get distinction; get it honestly if you can, but, at any rate, get distinction."

This promising urchin, with these precepts indelibly stamped upon his memory, bade farewell to the quiet home of infancy. As yet he was too unsophisticated to adopt at one fell-swoop, the last injunction laid down to him by his father, but was inclined to put more trust in the advice bestowed upon him by a solicitous and affectionate mother.

After encountering the usual hardships attending similar cases, he made his first appearance upon the provincial boards as a country pedagogue, where he lost no time in impressing upon the tender minds of his pupils, the superlative greatness of the Robertson's—particularly the one that had condescended to preside over their instructions.

Time passed on, but as yet he had not immortalized himself, except in flogging several five-year old petticoat juveniles. As the first flush of excitement, attending his debut into public life, began to die away, he wearied of the task that was imposed upon him, and was again looking abroad for a new field, and more glory! In disconsolate hours, to cheer his faltering spirit, he would often repeat,—"step by step, we ascend the hill of fame," till goaded to desperation, he made a hasty exit from the old log School House, in search of the bauble, fame. He now resolved to try the law. Remembering that nearly all the great and leading men of the country, had mastered Blackstone, he innocently imagined that that was the only obstacle that laid between him and a four-years' occupancy of the White House. Whenever a doubt of obtaining such an eminent position, might by chance enter his cranium, he would pop his head into a neighboring molasses cask, and shout at the top of his voice,—"Theodore Henry Robertson, President of the United States; son of Gen. John B. Robertson, Western Reserve, Ohio." (It may be well to state, that the 100 frequent proximity of his soaplocks with the treacle,—that happened to remain on the sides of the aforesaid cask,—during this fantastical performance, is supposed to be the reason that he has

such an aversion to wool.) The sound was always highly gratifying, and never failed to aid him in mastering several extra pages of Blackstone. Our heroic and aspiring youth continued to progress in his studies, and it is not impossible that the goal of his ambition would have been reached, had he not mistaken the bar of a whisky shop for the one that he first set out to be admitted to.

His next appearance was as editor of a small country journal, in Elyria. Here, too, he might have won an honorable reputation, and proved himself a worthy citizen; but the temptation at the "corner grocery," proved too much for him; and the little moral principle that he had inherited, was soon nearly obliterated. If, conscience stricken, he attempted to tell the truth, he was thrown into violent spasms; and his medical adviser positively declared that he was hazarding his life in attempt it. We believe he fully coincided with the doctor, and has not been known, even to this day, to disobey that prescription.

Robertson, the older, was finally appointed Indian Agent in this Territory, and seeing that sonny was not likely to distinguish himself, except in debauchery and rascality, procured for him the exalted position of *Indian Plow-Jogger*, for the Omahas. He arrived in Omaha in the autumn of 1856. A wagon and a span of fast horses were purchased in the name of Uncle Sam. He remained at Omaha instead of going to the Reserve, and used the horses for private purposes more than six months, drew his salary for one year, then resigns, without doing a week's labor for the Indians.

Meantime he became editor of the Nebraskan. Having given up the idea of reaching the pinnacle of fame in an honorable way, he sought to bring himself into notice by filling the columns of the Nebraskan with the vilest language that depravity could master, in defaming the characters of those that refused to bow in submission to his will. He often declared in private, (to use his own language.) "By God, let them bring in their revolvers, if they want to; I will give them hell!" at the same time flourishing Colt's five-shooter, that his father had furnished him. Several months later, he made a personal attack on Dr. Henry, of Omaha, through the Nebraskan, and exclaimed as usual, "Let him bring in his pistols," &c. The Dr. did give him a call, and wished to know if he wrote that article? (pointing to the one that alluded to the Dr.) "Ye-es, yes, Dr.; but I-I-I didn't mean you. I didn't have you in mind at the time it was written. I hope you will not take offense!" With this explanation the Dr. withdrew. Then when danger had vanished the aforesaid five-shooter was again flourished, and the old adage proved, that,—

"He that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day."

But the five-shooter was not used, except in wreaking his brutal spite on his neighbor's hogs!

From time to time, this Robertson has declared in positive terms, that no one but himself, writes the editorials that appear in the Nebraskan. We have put in type, in that office, article after article, that was published as editorial; it was written by nearly half a dozen different residents of Omaha.

Has any one visited the editor of the Nebraskan, in his office, and gone away with an exalted opinion of him? We think not. A string of blackguardism, from devil to foreman, is constantly heaped upon his head, which too plainly shows that he is nothing but a *menial*—a mere tool, whose manhood and self respect has sunk beyond resurrection!

Such is Theodore Henry Robertson, who is known to be a braggart and a coward, and yet he accuses us of writing "a characteristically low and sneaking attack," &c. His defense of Mr. Chivington, is not unlike "the blind leading the blind," and it is quite certain that one of them will be found in the ditch! The idea that such an individual is capable of understanding and appreciating a pure gospel is simply ridiculous. If there is a devil, and the devil doesn't get Theodore Henry Robertson, there is no longer any need of the services of that Satanic Majesty!—*Local Editor*.

The store and goods belonging to Gen. Peter A. Sarpy, at St. Mary's, was burned on Tuesday night of last week. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at \$10,000. We believe the building and goods were insured, but to what extent we are not informed.

J. W. Gray, Editor of the Plain Dealer, has been removed from the office of Post Master of Cleveland, Ohio, and Ben. Harrington has received the appointment as his successor.

The Pacific Railroad.

It has become a settled matter of fact that a Northern Pacific Railroad will be built; whether the extreme Southern route presents greater facilities, is more abundant in timber, and the route shorter, is not the issue before the people; the North, with its capital and energy, will never consent or aid in the construction of a road so remote from themselves, and which will serve to bind the great wealth and progressive energy of the Pacific coast in indissoluble bonds of affinity with the extreme South. We take a progressive and financial view of this important matter, aside from politics. Judging of the extreme Southern route, as we do, we also believe that the projects of the ultraists of the North will meet with as little success and favor; and Stevens' far Northern route, exposed, as it is, to the fitful elements, becomes every day more chimerical, and soon must become an exploded idea.

Knowing as we do that an iron link must bind us as a nation to the Pacific coast, and being aware of the spirit of improvement that exists in the North, the facility with which energy and capital tunnels mountains, builds plains, traverses prairies, and breaths the warm breath of life into the "Iron Horse," we feel assured that this "consummation so devoutly to be wished for," is not far distant. A railroad route to be popular must be central; nature must aid in its construction. Such a great natural thoroughfare does the great Valley of the Platte present. From a point twenty-three miles west of Bellevue to the South Pass, a distance of over eight hundred miles, it is a continuous, level plain; the Valley, along this great portion of the route, is rich in agricultural resources, and has an abundance of water.

To the river towns it will become a matter of consideration and importance, where, or at what point upon the Missouri river, the Railroad will leave. In a project of such magnitude, and being under the immediate jurisdiction of the government, the influence of individuals, towns, or communities, can be of but little avail; the Valley of the Platte must be reached by the shortest route presenting the greatest facilities. If, then, nature designed the Valley of the Platte for the great thoroughfare across the plains, it, upon the same principle, designed the valley of the Pappillon, in Sarpy County, as the natural outlet from the Missouri to the Platte. Far-seeing men who speculate not rapidly, but invest surely, selected the plateau at the mouth of the Pappillon as the great natural terminus of the Pacific R.R., and Bellevue sprung into existence upon that Plateau, without false clamor or unnatural speculation.

The great limestone strata cropping out here at the river's edge, secures the river to us "all time to come." By the valley of the Pappillon a railroad can be laid to the Platte Valley at Elk-horn without open cutting, and at no point will the grade exceed ten feet to the mile. The terminus, and the vicinity of the terminus, of such a road, must naturally become a great provision mart, and for this Sarpy county is eminently adapted; it is eminently a farming region, rich in its resources, and more accessible by natural thoroughfare than any other portion of the Territory. The valleys of the Pappillon, like a network of arteries, stretch over the whole county, and gathering their energies closer and closer, until they pour their concentrated wealth through one channel, like the great "Jorta" of the human body, into the lap of Bellevue.

TELEGRAPH TO UTAH.—On the 24th ult. Mr. Wilson introduced the following bill into the U. S. Senate, to facilitate communication with the army of Utah:

"Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to contract for the extension or use of an arm of the electromagnetic telegraph from Missouri or Iowa to such Western Military posts as is necessary for the public service, and be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars to carry into execution the purpose of this act."

OREGON.—The Territory of Oregon assessed last year a tax of one mill on the dollar, which produced a revenue of \$21,892.05 for the fiscal year. According to the report of the Territorial Auditor, this has been sufficient to defray the current expenses of the Territory for the year, besides paying off a debt of \$7000, and leaving a balance of \$2,117 in the treasury. This is nothing extraordinary, however, as the national exchequer pays most of the expenses of Oregon. The sales of school lands during the past year amount to \$16,688.

The New York banks now hold over \$33,000,000 in specie.

Col. Benton is preparing a life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Appletons.

Passage of the Lecompton Constitution in the U. S. Senate.

The Bill introduced by the majority of the Committee on Territories in the U. S. Senate, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, passed that body on the 23d ultimo, 34 to 24. The following are the yeas and nays on its final passage:

Yeas—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Wright and Yulee—34

Nays—Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hays, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade Wilson—24

Absentees—Bates, Cameron, Davis, Reid. Mr. Cameron paired off with Mr. Davis.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

During the existence of the Democratic and Whig parties there were thirty elections for Speakers of the House of Representatives, resulting in the election of twenty-eight Democrats and two Whigs. Previous to this period there were six elections, which resulted in the choice of five Federalists and one anti-Federalist. The following list of Speakers, which is taken from the Albany Argus of 1853, may not be uninteresting to our readers. We add them for the last two Congresses. It will be recollected that prior to the nomination of Jackson for the Presidency, Henry Clay was a Democrat. Cut it out and preserve it for reference: Cong. Year.

- 1st 1790, F. A. Muhlenberg, Pa., A. F.
2d 1791, Jona. Trumbull, Conn., F.
3d 1793, F. F. A. Muhlenberg, re-elected
4th 1795, Jona. Dayton, N. J., F.
5th 1797, Jona. Dayton, re-elected.
6th 1799, Theo. Sedgwick, Mass., F.
7th 1801, Nat. Macon, N. C. Dem.
8th 1803, Nat. Macon, re-elected.
9th 1805, Nat. Macon.
10th 1807, J. B. Varnum, Mass., D.
11th 1809, J. B. Varnum, re-elected.
12th 1811, Henry Clay, Ky., D.
13th 1813, Henry Clay, re-elected.
14th 1814, Langdon Cheves, S. C., D.
15th 1815, Henry Clay, re-elected.
16th 1817, Henry Clay, "
17th 1819, Henry Clay, "
18th 1820, Jno. W. Taylor, N. Y., D.
19th 1821, P. P. Barbour, Va., D.
20th 1823, Henry Clay, re-elected.
21st 1825, Jno. W. Taylor, N. Y., D.
22nd 1827, Andrew Stevenson, Va., D.
23d 1829, Andrew Stevenson, re-elected.
24th 1831, Andrew Stevenson, "
25th 1833, Andrew Stevenson, "
26th 1834, John Bell, Tenn., D.
27th 1835, James K. Polk, Tenn., D.
28th 1837, James K. Polk, re-elected.
29th 1839, Robt. M. T. Hunter, Va., D.
30th 1841, John White, Ky., Whig.
31st 1843, John W. Jones, Va., D.
32d 1845, John W. Davis, Ind., D.
33d 1847, R. C. Winthrop, Mass., W.
34th 1849, Howell Cobb, Ga., D.
35th 1851, Linn Boyd, Ky., D.
36th 1853, Linn Boyd, re-elected.
37th 1855, N. P. Banks, Mass., Repub
38th 1857, J. L. Orr, S. C., D.

The Argus adds: "Mr. Hunter was elected on the 16th ballot, after an exciting contest, by a vote of 119 to 113. Mr. Cobb was elected on the 22d ballot under a plurality rule, which was eventually adopted as the only manner in which to secure an organization of the House.

It will be seen that since the organization of the Democratic party that it has had a majority in the House of Representatives 27 times out of 31, including the present (35) Congress."

The exciting and prolonged contest for the Speakership in 1855, when at last Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Mass., was elected, is fresh in the memory of us all. Mr. Banks received a majority instead of a plurality, as during the difficulty of '49. The peaceful election of Mr. Orr, needs no advertisement.—*Council Bluffs Clarion*.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.—ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—On the 23rd ultimo a passenger to Portland, by the steamer Anglo-Saxon, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for this city in company with a gentleman who had remained in the same house with him over night, with whose acquaintance he, somehow or other, imagined himself familiar. They got into a conversation in coming down the Eastern Railroad, but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or not they had been old acquaintances. When they arrived at the depot and had attended to their luggage, one of the gentlemen, inquired in the hearing of the other, for a cab to take him to a certain street in Charleston. The other said he proposed going to the same street, and the two engaged the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question it appeared that they both designed to call on the same individual. This strange series of coincidences greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and delight can be imagined but in a degree, when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singularly met at the house of a third brother. One of them has been in the service of the Pacha of Egypt for twenty-two years; the other had spent sixteen years in the East Indies, while the third has been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and have not seen each other for twenty-four years.—[*Boston Ledger*, March 9

Local & Territorial.

All persons interested in forming the "Bellevue Library Association" are requested to meet at Judge Cook's office, on Monday evening, the 12th inst. at 8 o'clock. MANY READERS.

The creditors of Philander Cook, will find it for their benefit to read "Assignee's Notice," advertised in another column.

Gov. Richardson arrived yesterday, on the steamer E. A. Ogden, on his return from Illinois.

A Sabbath School will be organized at the School House next Sunday.

The Bellevue Store is advertised to rent, or for sale. See Advertisement.

Read John P. Horn & Co.'s advertisement. They propose to adopt the Cash system after this date.

The Bellevue Land Claim Association, will meet at the office of Bowen & Strickland, on Monday the 12th day of April.

On and after the 15th day of April, L. L. Bowen, Mayor of this city, will give deeds to those entitled to lots and lands, entered by him.

A meeting of the citizens of Sarpy County was held at Bellevue, April 3, 1858, for the purpose of taking means to establish a County Agricultural Society. The meeting was organized by calling H. H. Smith, Esq., to the chair, and H. A. Longsdorf was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated in a few appropriate remarks by Hon. John Finney.

On motion of Chas. E. Watson, it was Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to report one week from to-day, at which time permanent officers shall be elected.

Hon. John Finney, F. Caulkins, Bernhart Myers, Chas. E. Watson and W. H. Cook, were appointed such Committee. On motion, Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet one week from to-day at the School House in Bellevue, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bellevue Gazette.

On motion the meeting adjourned. H. A. LONGSDORF, Secretary.

Clarke & Bro. offer a large variety of goods for sale. For further particulars look at their advertisements, which are always found in the Gazette. They understand how to get their money back.

From a report made by Charles Sturgis, M. D., Superintendent of the Omaha Mission, made last autumn, we learn that there were at that time 30 Indian children receiving instruction at the Mission; all between the ages of 4 and 17 years. Among them we notice the names of Jonathan Edwards, Geo. Washington, Daniel Webster and James Buchanan.

Indian Agent Robertson returned on the Alonzo Childs, last Monday, in company with the Ponca Chiefs that went to Washington, several months since, to treat for their lands. We understand that a treaty was made and ratified, with which they are exceedingly well pleased. They were also accompanied by Henry Fontenelle, their interpreter.

Elder Mason preached his farewell sermon at the School House, last Sunday evening, and is now on his way to the Annual Conference to be held at Topeka, Kansas.

Messrs. H. T. Clarke & Brother are now at work in their New Ware House, corner of Main and Nineteenth Streets, where they intend keeping a good stock of Provisions at low prices for cash.

Brother JENNINGS is expected to arrive in this city in a few weeks, and will bring with him a span of spanking bays, attached to a new and beautiful carriage. Our informant says it will be, without doubt, the best turnout that has crossed the Missouri. The horses were purchased of Maj. Kopp, of Lebanon, Pa., a noted Railroad man, and contractor of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and were valued at \$1,500 by him. They have taken the first premium at several State Fairs held in Pennsylvania, for both speed and beauty. Where are you now, boys, with your 2.40 nags!

H. H. SMITH will accept our thanks for a lot of excellent Potatoes and Beets. The Potatoes were of the Black Mercer variety, and are equal to any we have ever eaten; they are dry and mealy when cooked. Those wishing to procure this variety for seed or culinary use, can obtain them of Mr. Smith.

ARRIVAL.—H. T. CLARKE, of the Firm of CLARKE & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, of this place, arrived on Friday last, on the steamer Sioux City, after an absence in the East of several months. We are pleased to see Mr. Clarke back among us looking hale and hearty, and making the goods upon our Levee tumble about as lively as ever. We have no more driving go-ahead-native and enterprising citizen in our city than young Clarke, and it gives us pleasure to add that shippers, consignors, and steamboat masters will find no more trusty, reliable and safe firm to entrust their goods to than the firm of H. T. Clarke and Brother, and they are too well known as a business firm for promptness and punctuality among our merchants and business men to need a remark. And here is to you, Henry, our right *est* of welcome.

NEBRASKA.—We are indebted to Col. J. F. Swain of Bellevue, Nebraska, for several copies of the Bellevue Gazette, Col. S. was formerly a resident of Reading. He marks several local items, in a late number, which we publish, that will doubtless be read with interest by his many acquaintances in Windsor County.

Our last number of the Gazette is dated Feb. 25, and says that "the snow is fast disappearing. The thermometer indicated 48 degs. above zero yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M." The Gazette is a smart little paper and has a handsome patronage which it doubtless deserves.—*Bellevue Falls (Vt.) Times*.

Our Market Reports are corrected weekly by Clarke & Brother. Notice this week's report.

RIVER NEWS.—The fine and new Steamer SIOUX CITY, passed up on Friday last, putting off a large lot of freight at this place. She intends to run in the Sioux City trade thro' the season. She carries a Baker as Master, and a Baker in the office. You will surely get 13 for a dozen if you travel on her.

The Steamer ALONZO CHILDS, made her first trip of the season to our Levee, Monday last. She has been in the N.W. Orleans trade since last autumn. Her officers have our thanks for late papers.

The E. M. RYLAND and WATOSSA arrived on the same day and discharged a lot of freight at our landing.

The Steamer E. A. OGDEN passed up on Wednesday morning. She is a good boat for shipping and traveling. Capt. Thompson of the Col. Crossman commands; friend Douglas is in the office. She runs in the trade through the season.

H. T. Clarke has our thanks for late Cincinnati, St. Louis and St. Joe papers.

The County Commissioners met at the office of Judge W. H. Cook, on Monday last, and apportioned the county into eight Road Districts, and appointed road Supervisors for each district. The following are the boundaries and supervisors:

DIST. NO. 1.—Town 13, Range 13; with fractions south, and east. Supervisor, W. R. Watson.

DIST. NO. 2.—T. 14, R. 13, with fractional township east. Supervisor, Robert Hamilton.

DIST. NO. 3.—That part of Township 14, R. 12, lying in Sarpy county. Supervisor, Ralph H. Hall.

DIST. NO. 4.—All that part of T. 13, R. 12, lying in Sarpy county. Supervisor, H. H. Smith.

DIST. NO. 5.—All of Township 13, R. 11, south of Sec. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and fractional part of Township 12. Supervisor, James Davidson.

DIST. NO. 6.—The part of Township 14, R. 11, lying in this county, together with Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in T. 13, R. 11.

DIST. NO. 7.—That part of T. 14, R. 10, lying in Sarpy county, together with Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in Township 13, R. 10. Supervisor, Michael Jones.

DIST. NO. 8.—Sec. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in T. 13, R. 10 E, together with that part of Township 12, R. 10, lying in said county. Supervisor, John B. Glover.

The Commissioners, also divided the Plattford election precincts, into two precincts, to be known and designated, as the Forest City precinct, and the Plattford precinct, embracing the following boundaries:

The Forest City precinct, to embrace that part of T. 14, R. 10, also that part of T. 13, R. 10, lying in Sarpy county.

The Plattford precinct, shall embrace that part of T. 14, R. 11, lying in Sarpy county, T. 13, R. 10, with the fractional part of T. 13, R. 11, and T. 12, R. 10, E of the 6th principal meridian.

We are indebted to Judge Ferguson for Public Documents.