



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867

STATE VS. TERRITORY.

The people have been treated to an immense amount of assertions on the part of Democratic papers to the effect that the tax payers were being ground to death and "strangled" by the additional taxation necessary to support a State government. We know not how this may be in Counties like Oke and Douglas, where the finances are handled by Democratic officers, but glorious old Cass—whose radical majority is near 200, and whose finances are managed by radical officers—presents a noble record on the question of taxation. The following figures, taken from the official record, will show the difference in this county between the Territorial levy for 1866 and the State levy for 1867:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1866: \$12,774.22. 1867: 11,238.83.

State less than Territorial, \$1,535.39

This is on the State and Territorial alone; and besides this the County tax has been reduced this year one mill on the dollar from what it was under Territorial rule; making, on the valuation of about \$1,800,000 worth of property in the county, the neat little difference of \$1,800 in favor of State in our County taxes, which, added to the saving on the State tax, makes a total saving to the tax-payers of Cass county of \$3,335.39. Does this look like the tax-payers of the radical county of Cass were being "strangled" by taxation? If the copperhead officials of Oke and Douglas counties are burdening the people with increased taxation, we advise them to elect good sound radicals hereafter, in imitation of Cass. Then they can have their taxes reduced, even under a State government.

CRAWFORD'S DEFENSE.

Have you seen "Crawford's Defense"? It is a weighty thing. If you have not, just come down with your "little old five cents" and you can get it in "calf," "sheep" or "paper." The paper is copperhead—the Omaha Herald—but nevertheless it is paper. Crawford is a "brick," a "perfect brick," and a regular born "Judge." He knew what the people would think, and consequently comes out with a "defense" before he is accused of anything. Nothing like commencing in time, Crawford. If you wish to succeed in business you must advertise; and if you cannot get enough five cent pieces contributed to pay for your circulars (only 100) you should distribute them free; and by all means when you make a "defense" do it on the strength of what some woman should have said to another woman at a "tea party," about somebody who was on a jury. This kind of evidence is conclusive, and will prove that you, even if you are not as old a resident "as you might be," are bound to purify this community, and put down all such rascally old residents as Chalfant, Lynch, Sumner, Austin and others who were on the jury in the Kerns trial. We were not aware that you had ever been accused of giving "an opinion" "in the whole course of your life," although you say in your "defense" that you never gave one that was not as loyal as any entertained by yourself. Now, Crawford, don't please, say anything that will hurt our feelings. We all know you are loyal, very loyal. Did you not, out of pure patriotism, object to having a toast read on the 4th? "To the memory of the fallen heroes of the Union army." In your "defense" you forgot to say anything about the "evidence," but you say that such and such things are the "common report." That won't do in your case, for "common report" says—well it says that the men who composed the jury in the Kerns trial have, most of them, lived in Cass county from six to ten years; and their old acquaintances here never had, until you arrived here—probably through a dispensation of Providence for the salvation of the county—so much as dreamed that these men were perjured villains. They had always been supposed to be very upright, honest men.

SENATOR THAYER

Has introduced a measure which proposes to locate all Indians between Nebraska and the mountains on two reservations, one in the western portion of the Territory and the other in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, both to be perpetual reservations. It will be somewhat difficult to get them upon these reservations unless they become more docile than at present.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Advertiser and the Republican are wonderfully exercised about the responsibility of the removal of the Capital and the location of the other State buildings. The fact as we view the whole thing, is simply this: The Republican was strenuously opposed to the movement and desired to defeat it at any hazard. Fearing that opposition to it on the merits of the case could not be made sufficiently strong to insure the defeat, it very foolishly attempted the more extreme measure of trying to bring a party pressure to bear against it, asserting that the Republican party "would be held and justly too," for the action. This failed, and the measure was carried through. The Republican then saw its mistake, but had gone so far in its denunciation that it was difficult to retract with any credit or honor. It ceased however its charge upon the party, and confined its opposition to the merits of the case, as it should have done from the commencement. The Advertiser is opposed to the measure, but we doubt very much if it knows why; and after the Republican stopped its tirade against the party, comes out with the assertion that "the responsibility rests upon the party in power." Thus they arm the opposite party with weapons which they as Republican papers are powerless to resist. It is a well known fact, of which both these journals were cognizant at the time, that there was no party question in this location and even the News, which no one doubts would take advantage of any action of the Republican party from which political capital could be made, admits that it was in no way a party measure and says "it could not have been carried without the assistance of the Oke Democracy." Now we are unable to see the sense of papers that claim to be Republican, and papers that should defend the party if there was need of defense, charging what they are ashamed to term a villainous act upon the party, when the facts are so plain that even copperhead papers have not the audacity to charge it upon the Republican party, but say in so many words that it is not a party measure at all. There would be just as much reason in charging the Democratic party with the removal of the capitol, from the fact the measure could not have been carried had the entire Democratic representation opposed it. The Republican is now willing to admit that Democrats had a hand in the matter, and in speaking of it in a recent issue, says:

"A corrupt scheme cannot be sanctified merely because it is perpetrated by Republicans. It is alike pernicious, whether it be the work of Republicans or copperheads. In the instance of which we speak it was the product of the joint action of both. Let the guilty parties bear the responsibility, but do not seek to justify or palliate the wrong by attempting to cover it with the mantle of the Republican party." In this we think we discover a desire on the part of the Republican to get back of its assertion that the party was responsible, and it attempts to convey the idea that the party is endeavoring to justify itself for having done a mean act. For the benefit of that paper, as it appears to be in the dark, we will say that the party has never attempted to "justify or palliate" anything in relation to the capital question, not even the action of the Republican, although that journal predicted that the party would be "covered" with a "mountain of indignation" etc. The only attempts, by either Democrat or Republican, to "cover" the act with the "mantle of the party," or to cover the party with the act, has come from the Republican and the Advertiser; and upon them rests the responsibility of any damage to the party that may arise out of this question.

WILL IT ANSWER?

A few days since we called upon the Omaha Herald to substantiate its assertion that Kerns was acquitted "for political reasons," and "against the clearest evidence," and that "several jurors stood out long against an acquittal, but finally yielded under the pressure of outside opinion." That paper has made no reply to our demand for the proof of these base slanders, and we again call upon it to substantiate them if it can. We will inform the Herald that the men who sat upon that jury are, without exception, men of unquestioned integrity and honest in this community, even by Democrats; and such charges as the above, without a particle of truth upon which to found them, only excite feelings of disgust towards their author in the minds of all upright, honest men, of either party. While Democrats in this vicinity are desirous of adding all the strength they can to the party, and we doubt not would turn everything they could honestly, to that end, yet they despise the mean spirit that will make such bold charges of perjury against the best citizen of our county

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

and then fail to substantiate them. If Kerns was discharged "against the clearest evidence," why don't you lay that evidence before your readers. If "several jurors" agreed to an acquittal "under the pressure of outside opinion," why don't you show who they are and how that pressure was brought to bear upon them in the jury room? Does the organ of the Democracy of Nebraska expect to make political capital through such means? Does it assume that its party followers are a lot of fools, that do not require proof to convict men of reputed honesty of being perjured villains? We know not what your Omaha Democracy may be willing to blindly swallow from your hands, but we do know that a large proportion of the party in this county require something tangible before they are willing to believe that Chalfant, Lynch, Buck, Sumner, Hindley, and the others who composed that jury, are the perjurers which the assertions of the Omaha Herald, would make them; and they further believe that a paper that would make such assertions without foundation for them cannot be considered reliable in other things. If it will deliberately lie in regard to a matter of this kind, where the reputation of our best citizens is at stake, what will it not do? There is not a man in his community, either Democrat or Republican, who was present during the trial, but says the statements made in the Herald are false, and unless it substantiates them it stands before the people of this county as one of the most base-faced slanders ever known in the State.

THAT TOAST.

In order to settle a question which is but of little importance in the abstract, but one which may, from the principle it involves, become of mighty import in the future, we addressed a note to two of the members of the committee appointed to prepare toasts to be read at the celebration in this City on the late anniversary of American Independence which we publish below, together with the reply of the said committee. It may not be amiss to state, in this connection, that Hon. T. M. Marquet, W. F. Crawford and W. W. Erwin Esqs, composed said committee.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., July 15th, 1867. Hon. T. M. Marquet and W. W. Erwin Esq. members of com. on Toasts.

Sirs—As W. F. Crawford Esq. has seen fit to publicly deny that he objected to the reading of a Toast, in substance as follows: "To the fallen heroes of the Republic," I would respectfully ask you to state whether or not he did object to the reading of a toast of that character.

Respectfully,  
H. D. HATHAWAY.

PLATTSMOUTH, July 15, '67. H. D. HATHAWAY:

Sir—Wm. F. Crawford did, at the meeting of the committee appointed to prepare toasts to be read at the celebration on the 4th day of July, object to having the following toast read: "To our fallen heroes and living defenders of the Republic—May their memories be ever fresh and green in the hearts of Americans," and gave it as his reason for so doing that it was political, and would be distasteful to a great many Democrats. For the sake of harmony, the undersigned then agreed to change the toast so that it would read: "To the fallen heroes of the Republic," to which he still objected, but was overruled by a majority of said committee, and the toast was put down as one of the thirteen regular toasts to be read at said celebration.

T. M. MARQUET,  
Wm. W. ERWIN.

LATEST NEWS.

The Tribune says that within a few days an expedition will be organized for filibustering in Mexico. Two hundred names have been enrolled. The last meeting was held at the Metropolis. The movement is believed to be instigated by a church party.

The Herald's special from Washington says John B. Weller is going to organize an expedition.

The Boston Journal says the treaty of the Sandwich Islands ensures the Pacific States of sugar, molasses, coffee, meat, vegetables and other articles of domestic produce, at much lower rates.

The surviving officers of the Irish Brigade have resolved to wear a mourning badge in respect to the character of Meagher.

Colt's arms manufactory has received an order from the Russian government for one hundred thousand Berdan rifles.

The most remarkable of the royal visits in Paris is undoubtedly that of the Sultan. The apparent prohibition of such a journey to an infidel country by the Koran has been ingeniously explained away by the Sheikh-ad-Islam, who has issued a decree declaring that the soil of France will be regarded as Ottoman territory during the time the Sultan shall abide there. It is understood that on his return the Sultan will kindly retrocede the empire to Louis Napoleon.

The Cholera has broken out at Fort Gibson in a violent form. A great many cattle were drowned in the Arkansas river, which is supposed to have produced the epidemic.

Cholera is reported to have appeared at Fort Harker on the 23th ult., and that over a dozen soldiers and several citizens have died. There are now about twenty soldiers in the hospital. Seven citizens have died. The surgeons ascribed the disease to the scent caused by the overflow of the Smoky Hill river.

Gov. Peajport has appointed John Oliver, a mulatto man, a notary public for the city of Richmond, and county of Henrico. Oliver is the first negro notary public ever appointed in Virginia.

Intelligence has been received that Gen. Palmer commanding at Laramie, has arrested every person, soldier or civilian, who was connected with the late destruction of Coffee's Rancho, and holds them for immediate trial by court martial now in session. It is insisted by some parties out there that this rancho was a grog shop and gambling hall, at which not less than seven murders have been committed since last December.

Capt. Laboo of Nebraska City has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal. The steamer Deer Lodge, on her way up to Fort Benton, was so badly injured by being drawn through the Peru cut off, that her freight has been transferred to the Huntsville. She returns for repairs.

The Theatre Comique, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, on the 13th.

The Emperor of Austria has dispatched Admiral Tegelhoff for the body of Maximilian.

Mrs. Jeff Davis and child sailed for Charleston on the 13th from New York. The cholera carried off 1600 persons in forty days in Buenos Ayres.

The following expression of feeling on the execution of Maximilian, was made in the Senate on the 13th inst.:

Chandler called upon the resolution regarding Mexican affairs, and made a speech justifying the execution of Maximilian, and hoped Congress would not adjourn without expression of sympathy, and also give aid, if necessary; and if any European power was determined to fight Mexico, they must fight the United States also.

Fowler and Nye spoke in favor of the resolution. The latter regarded that Mexico must ultimately belong to the United States, and enlorged Juárez as a great and good man, who had enlightened the world, and he would say amen to the fate of Maximilian; he had no sympathy with imported marauders, who come to subjugate and not to invigorate the country, and advocated fraternal policy towards Mexico, and substantial aid if necessary.

Howard justified the action of the court martial that tried Maximilian, 1865 as a murderous decree.

Mr. Dinsmore\* tells us something about Mr. Greeley's farm, through the columns of the Portland Press. He says: "Several years ago the philosopher of Printing House Square bought a swamp. He went to work on scientific principles—built his farm mansion on a ledge that loomed up out of damp water, out drains, laid out avenues, dug up muck—and has just one of the prettiest places in Westchester county. He constructed an artificial trout lake on his premises—Greeley likes trout, and has some fine specimens in his pond. When he gets time to get out of the city and go home, he may generally be found feeding or watching the trout.

THE CAPITAL.

The Press says that the Capital was first located at Omaha by men who were elected by emigrants passing through the country. They would stop a train of wagons, open an election and appoint one of their own members County Clerk, and send in the returns. They would drive on a few miles and repeat the performance. The men elected by these ballots located the Territorial Capital at Omaha. No wonder Omaha men think there is rascality in every thing connected with the location of a State Capitol.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The R. M. Bishop, of the Omaha and Sioux City Packet Line, which had been down to Brownville and was returning with three thousand sacks of corn for Kountze & Brown, Omaha, attempting to pass through the new cut near Peru, was sunk, and the boat and cargo are a total loss.

The accident occurred about 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The boat had just started on her trip and was proceeding on her course when she was overtaken by a tremendous current and eddies which prevailed. She was driven into the bank three or four times, till at last she was thrown with great force against a snag which entered her side and she immediately caulked over until her opposite side rested on a sand bar, otherwise she would have capsized. About fifteen of those on board jumped overboard. The yawl boat was immediately disengaged and sent out for them, which succeeded in picking all of them up but Mr. Goff's mate. He leaves a wife and children in St. Joseph. The boat cost \$28,000 in Cincinnati last spring, and was insured for \$13,000. She was owned by parties in Cincinnati. The cargo was also insured.

Washington, July 13.—The Secretary of War reported to the House that \$167,000 was the amount necessary to carry into effect the reconstruction bill. The House accordingly passed a bill. The President sent to the Senate the nominations of Raymond for Minister to Mexico; Bancroft, Minister to Austria; C. S. Franklin, naval officer at New York; also, the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, and the joint treaty of France, Great Britain and the United States with Japan. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in response to a resolution, places the number of Indians now at war in the North at sixteen hundred warriors being the same who perpetrated the Fort Philip Kearney massacre, and about five hundred as the whole making demonstrations further South. The commissioner condemns the military movements as insufficient to preserve peace, recommends locating the Indians on reservations, and indemnity for outrages perpetrated by our troops.

An exchange says the prime source of difficulty with Andrew Johnson is, that down at the substratum of his nature, he is a bad man. When ever he has behaved himself tolerable well for any considerable period, it has been under the stress of circumstances or the impulse of fear. Dread of impeachment for a while suspended his factious opposition to the laws of Congress. Since the judiciary committee decided that question, and it became probable that there would be no extra session, he grew bold again. Another characteristic of the man is revealed in his being in a fit season, as his courage sufficiently increases, without ordinary prudence, and exposing his game in time to give the people an opportunity to thwart it. If he could have kept quiet a couple of weeks longer, the July session of Congress would have adjourned without a quorum, and he could have had matters his own way for the next few months.

Remarkable Discovery.

A few days ago while some workmen were excavating a cellar in Polk township, Monroe county, Indiana, the workmen struck what at first appeared to be a solid ledge of rock, and sitting down to rest one of their number began idly to pick at an apparent fissure, when a block of stone, disappeared with a dull thump. The men went eagerly to work, and removing the bottom of the pit, disclosed a chamber with a six foot ceiling, and eighteen by twenty two feet within the walls, which are of solid, neatly squared stone work. Ranged in rows on rudely constructed platforms, were twelve skeletons, each with a tomahawk and arrow heads at their sides, ear-rings and bracelets of solid silver lying where they dropped, and piles of what appeared to have been furs in the center of the platform, each pile crumpling to dust as soon as exposed to the light. A number of tools, made of copper, and hardened equal to the best cast-steel, were also unearthed, and fresh discoveries are being constantly made.—New Alabama Commercial.

New Gold Discoveries.—

Late Santa Fe papers bring us intelligence of new gold discoveries in that vicinity. Fine gold and rich quartz leads in the range of mountains between Taos and Maxwell's about one hundred miles in a northeast direction from Santa Fe, have been discovered, and great excitement exists thereat. It is stated that the mines are very rich, and that the persons who are there have passed mining laws, regulations, etc., and believe that the diggings promise to be as rich as any in California.

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WASHINGTON DISPATCH SAYS:

The Mexican Legation are having quite a jubilee to-night over the news of the shooting of Santa Anna, a number of their friends being there drinking and carousing. They look upon Juárez's conduct as demonstrating that the line of policy he will pursue is to shoot all rival candidates for the Presidency or Regency of Mexico.

CHICAGO, July 8.—

The eight hour law took effect on the 4th. Working men made no attempt to enforce the provisions or change the hours of labor.

Five bank officials in Mobile were poisoned with ice cream that had been made in copper freezers. Guppy says such accidents only show the difficulty of a return to a metallic basis.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in St. Louis held a big celebration on the 4th. The procession, numbering 2,000 or 3,000, was preceded by a carriage containing wounded veterans who were unable to walk, armless and legless heroes whom their comrades delighted to honor.

If it takes four men two days to eat a ham, how long will it take them to eat a hammer?

The horse that the Emperor of Austria rode, when he was crowned King of Hungary, was shot with gold. Hundreds of peasants who shouted their acclaims probably had not money enough to buy their meals.

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Wheat, 1.25; Corn, 80; Pork, 15.00; Sugar, 12.00; Coffee, 25.00; Tea, 50.00; Rice, 1.50; Beans, 1.00; Oats, 70; Hay, 1.00; Straw, 50.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale. William McComb and Robert Campbell vs. John Trimble. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of execution issued by the District Court of the 21 Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1867, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, John Trimble, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter (24) and the west half of the north-east quarter (25) of section number twenty-seven (27), in township number twelve (12), north of range no. fourteen (14), east of the 6th p. m. in Cass county, Nebraska, and containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres.

Sheriff's Sale. Joseph Kings vs. Joseph Kings. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of execution issued by the District Court of the 21 Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1867, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Joseph Kings, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east one-half (1/2) of the south side of lot no. five (5), in section number thirty-three (33), in township no. twelve (12), north of range no. fourteen (14), east of the 6th p. m., containing eighty (80) acres, and situated in Cass county, Nebraska.

Chancery Sale. Calvin Russell vs. The unknown heirs of Stephen Russell, deceased. In Chancery. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of the 21 Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, hearing date on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1867, and the June term of said Court, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery for said Court, will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, on the 18th day of August, 1867, at the front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The east one-half (1/2) of the south-east quarter (1/4) of section number five (5), in township no. twelve (12), north of range no. fourteen (14), east of the 6th p. m., containing eighty (80) acres, and situated in Cass county, Nebraska, and also a single and singular the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon or thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to be sold as the property of the defendant above named to said sale, and the amount of which is the sum of \$148 77, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent from the date of said decree, together with costs of suit and sale. Dated July 15th, 1867. Wm. F. CHAPIN, Master in Chancery. Marquet & Chapman, Sol's for Compt.

Legal Notice. State of Nebraska, Cass County. John M. Johnson, Plaintiff vs. Louisa A. Johnson, Defendant. Position for Divorce. Notice is hereby given that John M. Johnson, of the County of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, did, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1867, file his petition in the District Court of the 21 Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for the County of Cass, and ask the said Louisa A. Johnson, defendant, to be set aside as a divorced wife, and to have custody of their children, and to have the said plaintiff for more than two years, last past, without cause or justification; and praying that he may be divorced from the said Louisa A. Johnson, defendant, and for such further and other relief as he is in equity entitled to; and the said Louisa A. Johnson is notified that she is required to appear and answer the said petition on the 15th day of August, next, at the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1867. Dated the 8th day of July, A. D. 1867. JOHN M. JOHNSON, W. F. Chapin, his Att'y.

Notice. All persons are hereby notified not to trade my own, patented Reagent, on any account, as I will not give any date extracted by him; he has no right of my charge without cause. June 27th, 1867. J. W. GEORGE REIGART, J. W. 4w.

Stray Sale. Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale on Saturday, August 3rd, 1867, at the residence of John Holden, in Cass county, Nebraska, one and a half year old, crop of both ears, also, one spotted, two year old, crop of the head ear, taken up by John Holden, and appraised at \$15 each by John Martin and Sidney Reese. J. W. 3w HOWARD ALLEN, Justice of the Peace.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at low figures, 10 lbs COFFEE, 16 lbs SUGAR, 6 lbs DRY APPLES, 6 lbs DRY PEACHES, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Pine Lumber, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, WINDOW SASH, WINDOW BLINDS, GLASS, CEMENT, PLASTER, &c., &c.

LEXINGTON COAL

500 bushels, to which we invite the attention of blacksmiths and others to get quality and price. We are a good deal of coal in the works at Lexington, and propose to furnish all the Coal this country wants at prices to suit. Also a large stock of Rye, Bourbon and Star Whisky, Cherry, Raspberry, Blackberry and Ginger Bread. Call and see us. ELISHA, MICHELWAT & Co. J. 6:3 w

Burned Out, BUT NOT DISCOURAGED.

T. W. Shroyce is again at the old stand prepared to put upon his former customers and the public generally, if you want anything of a shape of Furniture or Chairs, give him a call. He will do up your State, Plattsmouth, N. T. may 17, 67.

BOARD AND LODGING, B. G. W. COLVIN,

OAK STREET, PLATTSMOUTH, Two blocks northwest of Brick Court-house. Private rooms furnished if desired. Either day board or full lodgings at reasonable rates. J. 6:3 w

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. 226 2/3rd St. Chicago, 207 Main St. St. Louis. Be careful to buy only the Genuine. J. 6:3 w

G. R. McCALLUM, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Saddles and Harness, of every description, wholesale and retail. No. 119 Main street, between 5th and 6th streets, NEBRASKA CITY. J. 6:3 w

Stray Sale. There will be sold at the residence of Charles Swan, in Liberty Precinct, Cass county, State of Nebraska, on the 15th day of June, 1867, one old horse, three old work horses, and one cow, appraised at \$45.00, by J. T. Coburn and S. L. Conner. Advertised according to law this day of May, 1867. J. H. ALDRICH, Justice of the Peace.

IRISH, CALHOUN & CROXTON. The above named gentlemen have associated themselves in business for the purpose of introducing the best quality of work material, and of Government or against any title of Indians, and in all cases of Indian lands, the attention of the Congress, or any of the Departments of Government, or before the Court of Claims.

CITY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY. F. STADELMANN. BREAD, CAKES, PIES, RUSK, &c. Of the best quality, and at the lowest rate, and I would invite you to call upon me to see the fact that I have fitted up an excellent ICE CREAM SALOON. In connection with the Bakery, where you can accommodate all your work, and I will deliver on a short notice an excellent supply of all kinds of Confectionery or Pastry. Call and see me. J. 6:3 w

LADIES' Ice Cream Saloon. Up stairs, one door west of Black & Buttery's. Where we get up the very best quality of Cream and take pleasure in serving it to you, and we have small freezers, and a supply of all kinds of fruits, parties or families with any quantity, on short notice. Also, below, we have the best assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Stick Cakes, Fruits, Nuts, Tarts, &c., &c., made to order, by J. H. STREIBER, J. 6:3 w

Public Printing. OMAHA, Neb., July 5th, 1867. In accordance with an act to provide for State Printing, approved June 13th, 1867, authorizing the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer to advertise for State Printing, &c., Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State until noon, August 1st, 1867, for the execution of the following branches of State Printing, as hereinafter specified, viz: For the Printing of the Laws and Journals of the 1st, 2d and 3d Legislatures, State of Nebraska, 2,000 copies of the Laws, including the 1st, 2d and 3d Sessions. 1,000 copies each of the Journals of the Senate and House, including the 1st, 2d and 3d Sessions. And such other Printing as may be required for the State, under the act of June 13th, 1867, and as provided by the first section of the said act. To be completed within ten days from the date of contract.

The Proposals shall distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand copies for the composition of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives (the former Laws, the latter Laws) the price per page for Press work of all Books and Circulars for the Executive Office, and the price per page of the Paper to be furnished by the Bidder for each of the kinds of work provided for, at which the Bidder is willing to take the contract.

The Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be printed in "Royal Octavo" form, on good small paper (40 lines) and in the same size and form as those in the Laws of the 1st, 2d and 3d Sessions of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, with similar Marginal Notes and Index to the General Laws.

The party or parties awarded the Contract will be required to give Bonds in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with two approved sureties for the faithful performance of said contract.

The Proposals and a copy of this advertisement (printed) attached and endorsed "Proposals for State Printing" shall be presented