The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... MARCH 11, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are desirous of receiving correspondence from all parts of the State, relative to the material interests of the country, together with such other matter as contributors may deem of interest.

The New York *Tribune* says the emphatic declaration of President Grant that we should pay our national debt to the uttermost farthing, is worth countless millions to the labor, commerce and prosperity of the republic. It says Grant will be the champion of the Monroe doctrine, and direct his policy toward consolidating and extending Republican institutions upon the American continent. It hopes to receive from President Grant a splendid administration.

"NOW OR NEVER."

The people of Cass county have been anxiously waiting the approach of the "iron horse" for these many years, and now it looks like their hopes were about to be realized. The engineers are in our midst, making the last final examination of the country before determining upon the route. The company asks us to assist to the extent of $200,000 in county bonds, in this enterprise which is going to put millions of taxable property into Cass county. Is there a man in the county who is unable to see the advantage of having this road? If there is he is certainly one of the men who has not taken time to figure on the proposition. We have now an opportunity to secure the building of the road through the county—as the company stand ready to guarantee the immediate building of the road provided we render them the assistance asked—and the question is, will we have road. We say, let us have it, by all means.

THE CABINET.

The following named gentlemen have been selected by President Grant as Cabinet officers: Sec. of State, E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; Sec. of Interior, J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Sec of Navy, Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania; Sec. of Treasury, A. T. Stewart, of New York; Post Master General, J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Attorney General, E. B. Hoar, of Massachusetts; no Sec. of War named, consequently Gen. Scofield will continue in that office for the present. It appears that Stewart cannot act as Sec. of Treasury in consequence of a law of Congress brohibiting any person acting in that capacity who is engaged in any mercantile or other business. Stewart offers to have three trustees appointed who shall be the custodians of the entire proffits of his immense business, and who shall devote the entire amount to whatever charitable purpose they see fit. This offer will be accepted and the disability removed, or else Mr Stewart will resign and allow a new appointment. The Cabinet gives very general satisfaction to the people, and is considered as an evidence that Grant intends to carry out his ideas of economy in the administration of the government.

—Since the above was in type we learn that Stewart has resigned, and that Boutwell will be appointed in his place. This will cause Hoar to resign, in which event it is thought Judge Pierpont will be nominated in his stead.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The Nebraska City *Press* has been making itself wonderfully miserable ever since the Legislature adjourned because that body saw fit to increase the bonds of the State Treasurer, and to pass a law requiring him to keep on hand the identical funds of the State until payed out on a warrant—or in other words to prevent individual speculation with the funds of the State.—We don't see any particular necessity for the *Press* making such a terrible howling—we seriously doubt if it is very heavily interested in Mr. Treasurer's banking business. The law was not intended to work any hardship on any one, nor was it intended that any one should grow rich by speculating with the funds of the State If Mr. Treasurer Sweet feels disposed so to do, we doubt not he can transact the business of State Treasurer very well under this law; but should he partake of the spirit manifested by the *Press*, and attempt to *force* the State of Nebraska to allow individuals to speculate with her funds, he, as well as the *Press* may yet ascertain that "Jordan is a hard road to travel." The *Press* is out calling for an extra session of Legislature to repeal this law which is so obnoxious to it and Treasurer Sweet, even at an expense of several thousands of dollars. We advise the *Press* man to keep his linen unsoiled for a little time, and he may see a way out of this dilemma which neither he nor Treasurer Sweet has yet discovered.

Who is going to vote against Railroad bonds?

THE RAILROAD SURVEYS.

Mr. Thielson, Chief Engineer of the B. & M. R. R., was in the city last Tuesday, and has started on a preliminary examination of the county between here and Weeping Water via Eight Mile Grove. We understand Mr. Thielson intends examining the different routes proposed through the county, and will make a complete survey of such as will indicate a reasonable grade. The object of the company is to secure the best route taking all things into consideration; and we hope the people of Plattsmouth and surrounding country afford the engineers every assistance in their power to find a good route from this city thro' the centre of the county. There is little difficulty after the rise is made onto the high prairie; the great sticking point being to get to the high prairie without rising too fast. We were with Mr. Thielson on the preliminary examination of the route via Heisel's mill and the Wile's Hollow, but cannot say what the chances for this route are until a complete survey is made, which will probably be done sometime during the next week or ten days. Should this route be found practicable it would take the route nearly through the center of the county—going up the Wiles Hollow, crossing over onto Four Mile, up Four Mile and crossing over onto Eight Mile a little south of the grove, thence through onto the Weeping Water. We are of opinion that, can a good route be found from this city *to* the Weeping Water, no difficulty will be encountered in finding a first rate grade up the Weeping Water and across to Salt Creek. We would advise all parties to abstain from wild speculations for a time, as there is no telling what route will be selected.

The next struggle, says the New York *Tribune*,—now that the three trunk lines are in a fair way to perfect their connecton with Chicago—will be for the control of the lines running from Chicago to Omaha. The Northwestern Road is already in operation, and it is expected that by July the Chicago & Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Companies will complete their lines to the same point, so that there will be three roads in operation by the time the Pacific Road is completed.

We find the above floating around loose among the newspapers The *Tribune* or "some other man" is evidently laboring under a very grave mistake when they suppose the roads across Iowa are all centering to Omaha The fact is that the Rock Island road is the only one that will "center" at Omaha. The Northwestern has been making its connection with the Pacific at Omaha, but it has now completed a line of its own further west, connecting with the Pacific at Fremont, thus saving some forty miles between Fremont and Chicago. As to the Burlington road, no one knows better than the Omaha people do that it will cross the Missouri river below the mouth of the Platte—probably at this city; at least in the vicinity—and will run westward on its original line, either connecting with the Pacific at or near Ft. Kearney, or pushing an independent line through farther west; but in any event it does not form a competing line from *Omaha* any more than will the Northwestern from this date hence. Omaha is a "first class city," but will only be on a par with other river towns so far as railroad facilities are concerned.—She will have one line to Chicago—the Rock Island—and that will be all. The Northwestern leaves the river at De Soto, the Burlington will cross at or near Plattsmouth, the Iowa and Missouri State Line road will connect with Nebraska City, and the Air Line road will probably strike the river at Brownville, thus giving each of the above mentioned towns an equal railroad standing with Omaha.

Satan Sitteth in Judgment on the Church of God.

EDITOR HERALD:—In the Omaha *Daily Herald* of the 3d inst, a careful reader may discover a small communication, written by "JUNIUS" of this place, in which the writer takes it in his line to criticise the Concert given at the Court House, on the 26th ult., for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sabbath School.

This critic, although not present to observe for himself, takes occasion to publish to the world his exceptions to a little bit of *colored element* introduced on the occasion.

He says he is *credibly informed* that a number of the patrons of the Presbyterian Sabbath School were shocked at the idea of the authorities of the School putting a little negro boy forward more prominently than white children, and that said little negro boy in making a little simple speech elicited more applause than white boys, &c. I give the able critic the credit of giving himself the *credible information* he speaks of, for I apprehend that there is not a patron of the Presbyterian Sabbath School who was in anywise dissatisfied or disgusted with the management of the said Concert or who is dissatisfied with the management of the Sabbath School.

Now, I don't propose to enter into any discussion with this learned gentleman, but simply presume to venture the suggestion that the authorities who have control of the Presbyterian School are entirely indisposed to ask the devil's appreval of their work, or his counsel as to their line of duty.

The gentleman is certainly in an unfortunate situation if he believes in a *future*, because he will there have to associate with Africans—let him choose which locality he will; for it cannot be doubted that Africa will be represented in both.

I take my leave of our *dear friend* by asking him to point us to the passage of scripture that says *the African shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven.*

ONE OF THE GUILTY.

Already three States have ratified the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, viz.: Kansas, Missouri and Louisiana. The Legislatuae of Tennessee adjourned about the time the amendment passed, but it cannot be convened in extra session whenever the vote of the State is needed to complete the ratification.

The famine so long dreaded in India has came at last, and is spreading fast in largely populated districts—The Government is making every effort to relieve distress by furnishing both food and employment to those who need it. To one native state the sum of £10 000 has been lent on the security of its revenues, to be used in this way.

The "honest man" in the country lives in Lathrop Susquehanna county, Pa. He was "burned out" about twelve years ago, and his neighbors and friends raised a subscription for his benefit. Since then he has prospered, and has paid all those he could readily find who formerly aided him and requests, through the newspapers, the others to send him their address.

HERD LAW.

WEEPING WATER, March 5, 1869

DEAR SIR:—Seeing, in the issue of February 25th, of the HERALD, a list of the "Titles of the Acts," &c., passed at Lincoln, at the late session of the Legislature, and among them and numbered 102, was "An Act to restrain Stock from running at large in the State of Nebraska," at the request of several persons, I write this requesting you to publish the Act in full in your next issue, if possible, or to inform us if it is a Herd Law, Night Law, or what are the provision of the Act, and you will oblige many readers of your excellent paper. FARMER.

As near as we can remember the provisions of the act mentioned by "Farmer," they make the owners of stock responsible for all damages done by said stock on cultivated lands, and the owners can either herd their cattle or turn them loose and take the chances of their doing damages on *cultivated lands*. It allowed stock to run at large on the prairie, and no damage could be recovered unless damage was done to farm land or cultivated timber. Another provision of this act—and one which probably interests our people as much as any other—is that Cass county was exempted from the operations of the law. There was another law enacted, however which was similar in its operations which was made to apply to the precincts of Salt Creek South Bend, Stove Creek and Elmwood in Cass county.—The balance of the county remains as it did before, so far as the stock question is concerned. Those four precincts asked a herd law, by petition, and no other precincts in the county did. And as we said last week, the policy of the Legislatuae was to give a herd law to such localities as asked it, and to no others.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrages have elevated me to the office of President of the United States. I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office presented therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them withous fear. The office has came to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a concsientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the people, on all the leading questions now agitating the public. I will ever express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgement, and when I think it advisable. I will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, and none to enforce against the will of the people; laws to govern all alike, those opposed as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent axecution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceeding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be met calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained This requires security of personal property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement A great debt has been contracted in securing us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as a return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large, must be provided for, for the protection of the nation's honor. Every dollar of the puplic indebtedness should be paid in gold, unles expressly stipulated otherwise in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this end should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment on expenditure in every department of the Government. When we can, and share the paying capacity of the country now with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be in twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries. Why it looks as tho' providence had bestowed on me a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to each these riches, and it may be necessary also that the general government should give its aid to secure this access; but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same cost of a dollar to use now, and not before—whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all the industries encouraged.—The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious can join in the common sentiments. How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as, that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in; a united determination to do is worth more than a divided council upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more restored in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channels It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. It will be to the best of my ability to appoint to office those only who will carry out this design In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect law abiding citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occupants of the land—the Indians—is one deserving careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizen hip The question of suffrage is one likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.—It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment of the constitution, In conclusion I ask patience and forbearance, one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Immense crowds attended the inauguration ceremonies. As soon as Grant arrived at headquarters a telegram from the Berlin Exchange "in honor of the man and day" was handed him. The President elect rode in a phæton with General Rawlins, and Mr. Colfax followed a carriage with Admiral Baily. The procession was about an hour in passing a given point. President Johnson was not present at the ceremonies.

REMARKS BY COLFAX.

After the Vice President elect had taken the usual oath of office, he delivered the following address to the Senate:

"SENATORS:—In entering upon the duties of this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as responsibility of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support, and your generous forbearance and confidence; but pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to co operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy, not only its historic renown, but also of the States whose commissions you hold."

At the conclusion of this address the Senators elect came forward as their names were called and took the senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inaugurated Vice President. Two of the Senators elect were not present: Hamil on of Maryland, and Brownlow of Tennessee.—The organization of the Senate having been completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court, and invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration.—The procession accordingly formed and the occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded to the place indicated, where they took their places on the platform which had been constructed. The platform had a circular front decorated with evergreens. The two columns supporting the pediment of the portico were draped with the National flag. Near Gen. Grant and a little behind him, sat Mrs. Grant, her children, her sister, Mrs. Sharp, and Mrs. Casey, her sister-in law, and Mrs. Gen. Dent and children. The shouts and bursts of music from the bands subsided, and the President elect and Chief Justice Chase rose simultaneously, and the latter recited, in clear, solemn tones, the Presidential oath of office, which Gen. Grant reverently took. The President then arose and proceeded to read from manuscript his inaugural address. His voice was not audible except to persons on or near the front of the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction of those near was responded to by cheers and shouts from the crowd outside. During the delivery of the address, little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of the intermediate spectators and reached the side of her father, where she stood some time unseen. When noticed, however, the incident called forth many expressions of pleasure and admiration. At the conclusion of the address the President was warmly congratulated by his friends and soon after left in his carriage for the White House. The procession moved in the same direction. Most of the Senators having returned to the Chamber, the session was resumed, and a few minutes afterward the Senate adjourned.

ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections in the several precincts of Cass county, Nebraska, on

SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1869,

for the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of said county the proposition to issue the Bonds of said county to the

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company,

to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be used in the construction of a Railroad to be built by said Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company through Cass county westward, commencing at a point on the Missouri River with said county. Said Bonds to be issued as follows, towit: Forty (40) per cent. to be issued on the completion of the first ten (10) miles of the road-bed of said said road, to be built and completed by said Company through Cass county, as aforesaid; and an additional Forty (40) per cent of said bonds to be issued upon the completion of the second ten (10) miles of said road-bed as aforesaid; and the remaining Twenty (20) per cent of said bonds to be issued when the said road bed is completed to the west line of said Cass county.

Said Bonds to run not less than 20 nor more than 30 years from the date of their issuance with interest payable annually at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Said Bonds and interest to be payable at the office of the County Treasurer of Cass county, as follows, to-wit: One-tenth of said Bonds to be payable in twenty years from the time they are issued, and one tenth to be payable each year thereafter until the whole amount of said Bonds are paid in full

The proposition will also be submitted to said voters at said election to authorize and require the county commissioners of said county to levy an annual tax to pay the interest on said bonds and after the expiration of twenty years from the time of issuing said bonds to levy annually, until said bonds are paid, an additional tax sufficient to pay one tenth part of said bonds, and to apply the same to the payment thereof. The question submitted to the voters at said election will be: "For bonds and tax, yes;" "For bonds and tax, no;"

Which election will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

By order of the County Commissioners this 24 day of March A D 1869.

B SPURLOCK,
County Clerk Cass county, Neb.

March 4, 1869 w4

Legal Notice

In District Court 2d District in and for Cass county, Nebraska.

Thomas B. Gordon vs. A. H. Townsend

A. H. Townsend, defendant, will please take notice that Thomas B Gordon, plaintiff, has filed a motion in reviver in the above entitled action before his Honor Geo B Lake, Judge of said Court, and that upon such motion his Honor Geo. B Lake, Judge of said Court, has in vacation made an order dated March 1st, A D 1869, that the said A H Townsend, show cause on the twelfth day of April, A D 1869, before said District Court of the 2d District of the state of Nebraska, within and for Cass county, (at which time the said Court will be in session) why the judgment heretofore recovered in the District Court of the 1st District of the Territory of Nebraska, within and for Cass county at its adjourned April Term (held June 4th, A D 1861) by the said Thomas B Gordon against the said A H Townsend for $854 06 damages and $9 25 costs of suit should not be revived, which said order has been filed with the Clerk of said Court in and for said Cass county.

Defendant will take notice that unless he appear and show cause in the premises the said judgment will be revived in favor of the said Thomas B. Gordon against the said A. H. Townsend.

THOMAS B. GORDON,
By WILLIAM W. ERWIN, his Attorney.

mar11w4

SHERIFF'S SALE

A. Carmichael, vs. John Ingraham } Execution.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, John Ingraham, in and to the following real estate, to-wit: Lot one (1) in Block No. eight (8) in the town of Kenosha, Cass county, Nebraska, appraised at thirty dollars, taken as the property of John Ingraham on an execution in favor of A. Carmichael issued by the Clerk of the District Court, of the said county of Cass, Nebraska, and to me directed as the ill of said county.

Given under my hand this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1869.

J W JOHNSON,
mar11w5] Sheriff Cass county, Neb.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In District Court 2d Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska.

William Dorrough vs. Adeline Dorrough } Notice:

Adeline Dorrough, non-resident defendant, will take notice that William Dorrough, on the fifth day of March 1869, filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Neb., setting forth that you have wilfully absented yourself and have wilfully abandoned him for more than three years last past without any good cause and praying that on the final hearing of this cause he may obtain a decree of divorce from you.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of April, 1869.

WILLIAM DORROUGH.
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'y for plaintiff

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Attachment Notice

William Herold, against O F O'Dell } Probate Court in and for Cass county, Nebraska.

To O F O'Dell, defendant.

You are hereby notified than an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled cause on the 2d day of March A D 1869, by William D Gage, Probate Judge in and for said county, for the sum of Nineteen and 45-100 Dollars, and that the same has been levied upon as personal property belonging to you in Cass county, Nebraska, one Cottonwood Frame House, known as the O'Dell grocery, situated on the the levy in the town of Kenosha, Cass county, Nebraska, and that said is set for Monday the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869 at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time judgment will be rendered against you if you do not appear and show cause to contrary.

Dated March 3d 1869

WILLIAM HEROLD
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, his Att'ys [mar11w4

Legal Notice.

Samuel Edenfield of the state of Iowa, will take notice that William W Gullion, of the county of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, did on the 27th day of February, A D 1869, file his petition in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of the state of Nebraska, in and for Cass county, against the said Samuel Edenfield, defendant, setting forth that on the 18th day of March, 1862 the said defendant gave his bond in writing, wherein he agreed to convey to the said Gullion the following described premises situate in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit; the undivided one half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), and the undivided one-half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty two in township No twelve (12), north of range No 11, east of the 6th P M in Cass county, Nebraska, that defendant has failed and refused to deed or convey the same, though plaintiff has performed his part of the agreement, and praying that the Court may order the said defendant to execute a deed to the said plaintiff for said described premises.

And that said Samuel Edenfield is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before Monday the 12th day of April, 1869

WM W GULLION
By T M MARQUETT, his Att'y marl4w4

Legal Notice.

In District Court of the 2d Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska.

John McF. Hagood, Pl'ff, against Robert McGill, Defendant.

To Robert McGill, non resident, defendant:

You are hereby notified that John McF. Hagood, has on the 24 day of March, A D 1869, filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court within and for said county, the object and prayer of said petition is to recover from you the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, for the use and occupation by you of the east half of plaintiff's Steam Saw Mill in Fremont county, Iowa, from the first day of October A D 1866 to the first day of February A D 1868, and for your failure to keep the same in good repair according to agreement and you are notified that an order of attachment has been issued from said Court against your property in Cass Co., Neb, and is levied on the west half (1 2) of the southeast fourth (¼) and west half (1-2) of the Northeast fourth (¼) of section No two (2) in township Nuten (10), north of range twelve (12) east of the 6th P. M.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of April, 1869.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1869

J McF HAGOOD
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Pl'ff.

march4w4.

Estray Notices.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Oreapolis precinct one white Mexican steer, black spots on the head and feet, three year old. No other marks or brands perceivable. PHILLIP SEIDENSTRICKER.

February 11w5*

Taken up by the undersigned in the city of Plattsmouth about the first of November, 1868, one dark red pony colt, half face, both hind feet white, and is a last spring colt. S. BENGEN.

February 4w5.