Dakota City Herald.

D. McLAUGHLIN, Editor.

Saturday Morning, January 21, 1860.

PRINTERS.—TAKE NOTICE!

We want a first rate practical printer, one who understands the printing busin ss thoroughly, as a partner in the *Herald* office.—To one who can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety good inducements are offered. No outlay of capital will be required.

DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Under the above head, two weeks ago, we referred to the unwarrantable action of the Territorial Central Committee, in choosing delegates to represent the Democratic party of this Territory at the Charleston Convention. B. F. Rankin, Chairman Central Committee, did not relish the article. He pronounced it severe and unjust, and by way of explaining that one-horse affair at the Herndon, says:

"For the information of the editor of that paper and all others interested, I would state that the step was not taken without due consultation with prominent Democrats from all parts of the Territory, amongst whom was the Governor, Chief Justice, and others, whose positions make them leaders of public sentiment and give great weight to their opinions."

The unmanly innuendo that pervades the remainder of the reply is entirely gratuitous, and uncalled for by the subject under consideration, or any circumstances connected therewith. We have no acquaintance with Mr. Rankin, personally, but judging him by the display he makes of himself in this instance, unhesitatingly pronounce him a "shyster." If it becomes him to impugn the motives of other gentlemen in his lame attempt to explain away a matter that admits of no explanation.

The selection of delegates by the Central Committee was either right or wrong. If right, there certainly is some rule or usage of the party that can be shown, warranting the action. If not, then it was wrong, and consultation with "the Governor, Chief Justice, and others," does not better the matter.—There is a way laid down by Democratic usage for the selection of delegates. If Mr. Rankin is not acquainted with the mode he is not a proper person to act as Chairman of the Committe. If he is, and undertakes to stifle a fair expression of the party, in the manner done, he is dishonest, and therfore unfit to be on the Committee. He intimates he would concur in any movement by which a fuller expression of the party can be obtained. If he is in earnest, "for the information" of B. F. Rankin, we will state that at the different democratic county conventions, to be held for the nomination of delegates to the Constitutional convention, delegates can be chosen to assemble at the capitol of the Territory, and then, and there, make selection of persons to go to Charleston as delegates.

Knowing that the selection of delegates was not worth a straw, unless we framed a Constitution and were admitted as a State in time to cast our vote at the next Presidential election; and that Mr. Rankin was aware we would have to vote for delegates to frame such a Constitution, and that there would be conventions in the different counties or districts to nominate such delegates; and that in accordance with the time-honored usage of the party, the primary delegates should be selected at such conventions; and that Mr. Rankin knew all this, or ought to have known it, we are forced to the conclusion that the Herndon House affair was a piece of sharp practice, intended to forestall public opinion. We do not propose to submit tamely, to such a wanton outrage on party usages, for the individual advancement of a bundle of truckling politicians, be they Central Committees or otherwise. Fair play is all we demand, and if we can not obtain it we will be heard protesting.

MR. BRODHEAD OF OTOE.

The bill appropriating One Thousand Dollars to build a bridge over Blackbird Creek, met with bitter opposition from the South Platte members; and we regret that some endeavored to make it a sectional question. We are glad to remark several exceptions, however, and Mr. Brodhead in particular.

This gentleman having been severely censured by some of his constituents we venture a word in his justification. We believe Mr. Brodhead has pursued a fair, liberal policy, utterly bereft of sectionalism, throughout the entire session of the late Legislature. If we mistake not, the generous course pursued by this gentleman, and a few others with him, will prove of more service, in time to come, to the South Platte, than the entire labors of those who so severely criticised his action.—Mr. Brodhead voted for Omaha as the place for holding the Constitutional Convention and the people of Otoe censured him for that: though it was generally conceded that the bill for State organization would have been beaten with any other place than Omaha for holding the Convention. Besides, in any form the success of the bill was very uncertain during the early part of the session.

Mr. Brodhead introduced the bill the second day of the session. It was a South Platte scheme and a pet measure of many of Brodhead's constituents; and he certainly, ought to be justified at home in making concessions to render the passage of the bill safe and certain.

It is well known that he secured votes for the bill by voting for the Blackbird bridge. We hope our Southern friends will render justice where it is due. We hope they may forget the sectional feud, but if they do not, we beg to remind them that the "Upper Country" is neither Omaha nor is she an appendage to the northern slope of the Platte Valley. On the contrary, she is an independent portion of the Territory, governed by self-interest and unprejudiced by sectionalism, prompt to appreciate and ever ready to reciprocate a favor.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Who shall be the delegates to the constitutional convention from Northern Nebraska? Dakota county is allotted three delegates, and the counties of Dixon, Cedar and L'Eau qui Court two. Who shall we choose? As this is a question of considerable pertinence as well as importance to those who have the future welfare of this portion of Nebraska at heart, it behooves us to look before we leap. Delegates can not be selected with too much care. Of all the representatives that are returned by a people those to form a Constitution is the most important. They will have to do with the frame work of the State.—Their action can not be altered or amended or rejected at every session of the Legislature to suit the whims and caprices of a majority. If we are to have a convention we want our best men, men of good, practical judgment, and thorough intelligence, to be our delegates and present a Constitution as little objectionable as possible.

The only names we have heard mentioned in connection with the delegacy, for this county, are those of Dr. Geo. B. Graff and Capt. C. O'Connor. Assuredly no better selections could be made. If the Democracy of this county desire to be correctly represented, Graff and O'Connor will be selected.

The names of Judge Tufts, of Niobrara, H. A. Fuller of Ponca, and Michael Jones of St. Helena, have been mentioned for the counties North of here.

On the side of the Republicans in this county, we have heard the names of Judge Lockwood, Judge Taffe, W. H. James and J. S. Warner mentioned.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The bill submitting the question of State Organization to a vote of the people, has passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor. The bill also provides for the election of delegates for a Constitutional Convention; and in the event of the people deciding in favor of the movement these delegates will form a Constitution for the State of Nebraska. The time fixed to settle this question of State organization, and for the selection of delegates, is the first Monday in March. The time for the convention to assemble, should the people decide in favor of a State government, is the second Monday in April next. Three thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature to defray the expenses of the Convention.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

As we must have a County Convention soon, it will be incumbent on the County Committee to consult together, and appoint the time and place. Let this be done at as early a day as possible. The following named gentlemen form the Committee:

E. G. Lampson, Samuel Gamble, A. H. Parker, Daniel Duggan, William McKenna.

THE SLAVERY BILL.

Our Territorial Solons saw fit to pass a law prohibiting Slavery in the Territory, and our Territorial Executive saw fit to veto it.

We will publish the veto Message next week.

HOW THE MOORS AND SPANIARDS FIGHT.

On the 25th, at five o'clock in the morning, says a letter from the Spanish camp, four companies of the regiment of the Madrid Chasseurs, marched toward Sierra de Bullone to reconnoitre. Suddenly upwards of five hundred Moors, were seen rapidly advancing. These were followed soon by others, and altogether they amounted to four thousand.—The Spaniards immediately fired, causing great havoc among the enemy, but seeing they were coming on with great alacrity, Echague ordered an attack with the bayonet, when the Moors divided themselves into two bodies one to resist the charge of the Spanish infantry the other to attack the redoubt that had been built a few hours before. The first body was completely routed at the charge of the Castillan Chasseurs, and fled in confusion to the mountains. The other body was more numerous, and their fire was concentrated exclusively on the defenders of the redoubt.—Echague ordered a square to be formed; and at the impetuous charge of the Moors, the soldiers of the square retired. The enemy imagining they were flying, rushed impetuously against the square, which opening itself on a sudden, disclosed a battery. More than two hundred Moors perished. Another division came then and prevented the Moors from escaping. The fight became a horrid butchery; the Moors threw away their muskets and fought with their peculiar long daggers, called "gumias." The Spanish soldiers found themselves quite at home in this sort struggle. They also threw away their rifles and seized their "navajas." Nothing could equal the ferocity of the combatants. My friend says it is quite impossible to form an adequate idea of this fight. One Spanish soldier slew three Moors with his knife, and yet he had his face dreadfully cut by the "gumias." Many had their entrails hanging on their legs, and went on more fiercely than ever. Not a groan was then to be heard.—Spanish artillery men, chasseurs and even officers, were fighting knife in hand. Two hundred Moors were killed in this savage combat, and nearly a thousand fearfully wounded. The Spanish loss was also very great.

BILLS PASSED.

We are glad to be able to state that our Territorial Legislature passed a Homestead Exemption bill. We have not seen a copy of it yet but understand the amount of property exempted is $500.

A law granting Stays on executions was also passed.

A bill, appropriating $1,000 to build a bridge over Blackbird Creek, on the Omaha Reserve, passed, with considerable difficulty. It was of vital importance to the interests of Northern Nebraska, and to our Representatives much credit is due for the energy and perseverance they displayed in getting it passed; to none more than to Col. Bates.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

SEVEN HUNDRED PERSONS BURNED!

TWO HUNDRED KILLED!

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan 10

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon.—The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at about five o'clock while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work. The Mills are a complete wreck.

Some two or three hundred persons are still in the ruins. At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that at least two hundred are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, together with some twenty five persons mortally wounded, besides fifty in different stages of mutilation.

Mr. Chase the agent of the mill, and Mr. Howe the Treasurer escaped by running from the falling building. Our reporter has just come from the ruins, and the scene there beggars all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery of the fallen buildings.

Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three thousand persons who are at work as if for their lives, to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures.—Every minute some poor wretch is dragged from his prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out, with with legs and arms crushed and torn. One man, shockingly mangled, cut his own throat to end his agony.

The whole city seems to be in mourning. Many are running through the street, and others, with frantic cries are searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stand in the street frigid with despair. Another terrible crash caused by the clearing away, threatened death to all who may still be alive in the ruins. Gen. H. K. Oliver is conspicuous and active in directing those persons who are endeavoring to rescue the victims of the disaster.—Gangs of men with ropes below, are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers were killed in there humane efforts.—Since we left the scene of disaster, reports of more of the dead and dying are constantly coming to us.

Surgeons are coming in from all directions, and everything that can done at such a painful moment, is doing for the suffering victims of the fatal calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

SECOND DISPATCH, 11 30 P. M.—At about ten minutes to five o'clock this afternoon, our citizens were warned by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about four-fifths of which had fallen a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to the nearly eight hundred human beings who were at on at work. The building was never considered staunch as it ought to be.

It was built about seven years ago, and then was thought a sham, indeed before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such an extent that some twenty-two tons of iron slate were put in to save it from falling by its own weight. From the best information that can be gathered, the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end. It fell inward. The Fire Department at once repaired to the spot, but there being no fire, they at once set to work with a will to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some rooms, so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached.

Mr. Chas. Bachelder helped remove some 26 in various conditions, some still living. Mr. Branch, overseer, has not been found. The City Hall has been converted into a temporary Hospital for the dead and wounded till recognized. Mr. Palmer was deeply buried in the ruins all the time, and thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his throat to end his sufferings. Still he was taken out, and lived some time. One woman, in the part of the mill still standing, became frightened and threw herself out of the fifth story door, breaking an arm and injuring herself so that she cannot recover. The laboring force of the mill is about nine hundred and sixty, and it is supposed that about seven hundred human beings were actually buried in the ruins. A woman just rescued, says there are some twenty-five more in the vicinity of her yet alive.

About half past nine fire was discovered.—This additional horror struck terror to the hearts that had before been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went on. The force pump and engines on the ground were at once got to work, and have been pouring torrents on, so that at 11.30 the fire does not seem to gain, and hopes are entertained that it will be stayed.

Those near the breaking out of the fire were almost on the point of exclaiming a woman not much hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman, it is supposed perished. The Mayor has telegraphed for the Lowell firemen, who will arrive about one o'clock, midnight.

Through the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen the Washington Mills are now considered out of danger.

Of the Duck Mill, the prospect is not so good. Everything that can be done is being done. Fire companies are present from all the neighboring towns.

Between forty and fifty physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places wherever the injured need their kind services.

The ruins having burned up, it will be many days before a true knowledge of the number of the killed and wounded can be arrived at.

The fire which finally sacrificed the buried human victims, caught, without doubt from a lantern of burning fluid, which was accidentally dropped. One fireman dropped down dead in the street.

The streets are filled with a mass of human beings, every one eager to do, and see, and hear. Friends who, before the fire were alternating between hope and fear, are now settled down in hopeless despair.

12 o'CLOCK.—The whole mass of ruin is now in a sheet of flames. The screams and moans of the mangled victims are heard distinctly, but no power can save them.

The Pemberton Mills are now a black smoking mass of brick, mortar and humanity, promiscuously mingled. Probably not less than two hundred beings perished in the flames. The Washington Mill was in great jeopardy, the wind blowing towards the Duck Mill, whose counting room touches the Pemberton.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

LAWRENCE, January 11—P. M.

We have very little additional in regard to the dreadful catastrophe. A large portion of the killed are young girls, many of them being the main support of their parents. The fire was confined to the ruins of the Pemberton Mills. The loss of property is estimated at $600,000.

The Mayor has issued the following notice.

LAWRENCE, January 11.

Terrible as our calamity has been, I think it is much over estimated in the number killed. As near as I have been able to ascertain this morning, I find the dead and missing, which is equivalent to dead, 119, and the wounded some of the wounded will die, but very much the larger number will survive.

(signed.) N. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

BOSTON, January 11.

The Lawrence catastrophe casts a gloom over the city. The Hon. David Sears presided at a meeting of twenty gentlemen to day who subscribed $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers, who appointed a committee to solicit further contributions. Trains to Lawrence are crowded. A strong force of reporters are on the ground and the accounts read are voluminous, but really afford little news.—John Ward, operative in the carding room of the second story, who was miraculously saved with his wife, who worked near him, describes his escape as follows: Was in the carding room with the second overseer lighting up. It was five or ten minutes before five. We had but a few burners lighted when we suddenly heard a loud thundering crash overhead, and looking up I saw the shafting coming down upon us all over the room. Terrified, I stood fastened to the spot, although I knew the building was coming on me. When I heard the overseer shout, I tried to jump out of the rubbish, but something struck me senseless. When I came to, I found myself in the rubbish covered with blood from the wounds on my face. Finally, I crawled up and got to the top and found a lot of ruins hanging over me, which liked to have taken my life, but I succeeded in getting out. I passed a dead girl and two mangled bodies. When first I was knocked down, I fell under a heavy grinding stone which was too heavy to give way to the weight above.—Ward found his wife at the City Hall.

The following is one of the heart-rending incidents:

Margaret Hamilton aged 14 years. This was her first day's work. Her devoted mother attended her and when asked what injuries her daughter received, replied, her arm is broken and her head is crushed, oh my God!—here the poor woman burst into tears—my poor darling is all broken. The unfortunate girl died to day. The daughter was the main support of her mother and four children.

Miss Olive Bridges, of Calais Maine, who worked in the 5th story, seized the hoisting chain of the elevator and went safely down, and escaped uninjured. Before the building caught fire, a number of those imprisoned beneath could be seen and conversed with.—Drink and refreshments, in some instances, were passed to them. When the fire spread over the ruins, they found escape hopeless and bid adieu to friends, and in several cases gave directions as to the disposal of their effects. In one part of the building a hole was battered through a wall and through it could be seen three young women who said they were not at all injured. One thrust her arm through the small aperture, and begged to be drawn through out before the aperture could be made large enough the flames drove the men away and the prisoners perished.

A jury was summoned, who after receiving the dead, adjourned until to-morrow.

The insurance on the Pemberton Mills was $416,000, said to be against fire only.

SAILORS ON SHORE.

The sailors of a British fleet, six line-of battle-ships and many smaller vessel, have already been set ore at Malta, with plenty of money in their pockets, in search of fun. A writer from Malta thus describes them:

They are to be seen in all directions, in all sorts of grotesque costume, as if it was carnival time—many in "long togs," Jim Crow hats, others in Bell toppers, with holes cut in them, or wreaths around them, in short, anything different to other people. Many have been driven about in the very best carriages that could be hired, aping the ladies in their carriages to choose from, driving to the garden of the Cafe de la Reine, having ice cream and water sent to their carriages, making the waiters take one himself and potting him with the change, drives off fooling themselves in the most lackadaisical way. At the opera it was their acting, not that of the performers, that the audience had to attend to. Most had some extraordinary pets, young pigs with spectacles on, little dogs dressed up, rabbits, monkeys, and so forth, these occasionally escaped, and Jack very unceremoniously gave chase, climbing in the most extraordinary manner into what appeared to be impossible places. Pigeons fowls, and cat that escaped were comparitively harmless, it was the concert arising from the pigs and dogs—varied occasionally with the crowing of some of the cocks that had escaped into the upper boxes—that prevented the possibility of attending to the music. The sailors do not understand Italian nor are they restrained by any false modesty in letting that fact be known. The demand for an English song was loud and vociferous, many of the Russell's were named and staves from Dibdin's were volunteered by the sailors themselves. It was possibly fortunate that the prima donna did not understand English, for some of the remarks and criticisms were not very complimentary. An old Italian gentleman in the pit took some trouble to translate one of the songs as it was sung.

To show the sailors' gratitude, half a dozen bottles of rum were passed to him to drink from. He thought to escape by saying he could not drink out of a bottle. In an instant a dozen shoes were off, and he had, willy-nilly to drink out of the heel, raw spirits, which nearly took his breath away, and, by way of restoring him, the sailors gave him some hearty slaps, with their brawny hands on his back which shook him fearfully. The old gentleman at last made his escape from his friends, who, as he left pressed upon him a bottle of rum for his old woman at home. These scenes are pleasingly varied, in theater, with battles between the sailors and their natural foes, the police, who have a long and standing hatred to each other. If Jack gets the upper hand, the main guard is called in, the result of which is generally that those who have been fighting escape, and some dozen sailors, who cannot move, and are totally unconscious from the effect of drink, are pounced upon by the police, who carry them unresisting to the police office. The next morning, the sailors, with empty pockets, are brought before a Maltese magistrate, who has about the same feeling for Jack that a cat has for a mouse.—The ceremony before the magistrate is very short, neither party understands a word the other says, and it saves much trouble to at once condemn the sailor. Jack accordingly gets a number of days' imprisonment, or is taken to his ship by the police, who receive a pound from Jack's forthcoming pay.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

The following strange story appears in the *Union du Var*: Sir Edward Egerton, nephew of Sir Robert Peel, has just left Nice for Grasse. This young man has been occupied for several years in procuring the information necessary to discover a will made by one of his uncles, leaving him a fortune estimated at thirty-two millions—part of the fortune consisting of thirty houses at London, and an entire street in Edinburg. The will after the death of the testator, could not be found, and all attempts to discover it were fruitless. In August last the Rev. Mr Himmel, a Catholic priest at Dublin received in confession a declaration to the following effect: The opulent testator, some time ago sailed for Italy in the Vile de Genes, a steamer which took care to land Hyeres. All his effects and papers were lost but he himself was saved, he was, however afflicted with rheumatism, and having to stop at Nice, died there. Just before his death, he made his secretary write to his nephew to beg him to come to all haste; but the secretary, supposing that he would make a new will in favor of the latter, and having a spite against him, did not send the letter. When he made this confession the ex secretary was on his death bed, and he prayed the priest to do what he could to repair his wrong. Sir E. Egerton is now about to endeavor to obtain at La Grasse and Cannes, information as to the precise spot in which the vessel went down. He hopes that the trunks of his deceased uncle may still be intact, and that in one of them he can find the will. A company is being organized at London to assist him in getting up the vessel. He has consented to advance £30,000 in English money towards the expenses, and to give 5,000,000f. out of his inheritance if the will be found at the bottom of the ocean. In the lost vessel were large sums in money and other articles of value belonging to other persons; and the question has arisen whether the English company may not retain all the wealth it may fish.

NO SPEAKER YET.

We have Washington dates to the 13th; no Speaker elected up that time. There was some talk of the Republicans dropping Sherman and taking up Hickman, Anti-Lecompton. Seward advised them to support Corwin or Gilmer. Douglas and Seward appeared in their seats on the 9th. The Democrats were voting for Hamilton of Texas, and determined on taking up a new man each day until the list of available candidates was exhausted.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Telegraph brings us the sad news of the death of Bishop Neuman, of Philadelphia, on the the 6th inst., of disease of the heart. The Right Reverend Prelate was walking in the street when the mortal summons came.—He was consecrated on the 28th of March, 1852.—*Western Banner.*

The London Times contains a powerful leader advocating a grant of £ 1,000,000 sterling for the defense of England. It isn't at all apprehensive about Louis Napoleon, but thinks the works are necessary for future as well as present generations.

Philadelphia is an unhappy place for married people. During the year 186 applications for divorce were filed, and 70 couple were disunited.

A proposition has been introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates, to impose a tax on all bachelors over thirty years of age—the money to be appropriated to the education of poor children.

Homespun is becoming all the rage in Virginia. Most of the members of the Legislature, and all aspiring patriots patronize exclusively the home made articles. Under this stimulus, woolen factories are multiplying exceedingly in the venerable commonwealth.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia presides in a suit of homespun, manufactured in his own neighborhood. Last week, one of the members perpetrated matrimony. All of the bridal party were arrayed in Virginia cloth.

A woman in Buffalo went out on Monday with her infant in her arms, wrapped up in a thick woolen shawl. When she returned home, her child was dead, having been suffocated by the shawl being folded too closely about its head.

An unknown man was committed to prison in New York a few days ago for drunkenness.—The next morning the man was found dead in the cell, his body half devoured by rats.

The Montgomery *Mail* learns that the warehouse at Geneva, Coffee county, Ala. with 600 bales of cotton was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th ult., and that there was no insurance.

Proceedings of the Dakota City Company.

At a meeting of the Dakota City Company, held at the office of J. D. M. Crockwell in Dakota city, in Pursuance of a call, Wm. H. James was called to the chair and Daniel Mclaughlin was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion the sales of lots as advertised in the Dakota city *Herald*, was postponed until Saturday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1860.

On motion the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved.

The following resolution was submitted by W. F. Rickman and, on motion of J. D. M. Crockwell was adopted.

Resolved, That an Executive committee of five, consisting of the following named persons, J. D. M. Crockwell, Wm. F. Lockwood, J. N. H. Patrick, B. Bates, W. H. James, be appointed whose duties it shall be to collect all debts now due the Dakota city company, and secure deeds for all property now owned by the Dakota city company, and to make such arrangements as they may deem proper to settle the debts of the company.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the Dakota city *Herald*,

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. JAMES Chm.

DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN Sec.

Dakota City Jan. 9th 1860.

NOTICE.

SOLDIERS, *Dragoons, Sailors* (or their *widows* or *orphan children*), who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to *March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years of age at that date*, or Sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address the Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us liberally paid. Land Warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington, attended to.

R. H. LLOYD & CO., Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c. Reference to any of the heads of Departments. Jan. 7-3m

NOTICE.

I hereby given that a special election will be held on Saturday the 28th day of January, A. D. 1860 at the usual places of holding elections in the county to elect a county Surveyor, that office being now vacant. Those persons who acted as judges at the last general election will act as judges at this.

By order of the County Commissioners.

JAMES W. VIRTUE,
County Clerk

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Andrew Stewart, by note or book account, are hereby notified to settle the same, either by paying up before the 1st of March A. D. 1860, or giving good security for the same, or the accounts will be put in proper hands for collection.—James W. Virtue is my authorized agent, and settlement can be effected with him.

ANDREW STEWART.

Dakota City, Jan. 7, 1860.

HOME MATTERS.

Post Office, Dakota City.

Arrivals.

Southern and eastern Mails—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 P. M.

Northern—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 A. M.

Nebraska, (Monthly)—Leaves 1st of each month, at 7 A. M. Arrives 7th, six days after, 10 P. M.

Nebraska, (Weekly)—Leaves Monday, 9 A. M. Arrives Saturday, 10 P. M.

Mails are closed one hour before the time of departure.

B. BATES, P. M.

Dakota City, July 2, '59.

In consequence of the time for our municipal election having been postponed we omit the Ticket for a while.

A Row.—Night before last the usually quiet town of Covington was the scene of several knock-downs and punches—whiskey punches and double fisted punches—at an hour when church-yards yawn and honest folks are in bed. A number of persons of both sexes, and of divers nationalities, habits and [illegible] temperament, congregated under some roof—vulgarly—to dance,—refinedly—to trip it on the light, fantastic toe. On went the dance until an enthusiastic disciple of Terpsichore, who had worshiped at the shrine of Bacchus very often during the evening, propelled a gingerbread missile at the devoted head of a lady fair. She suddenly waxed wroth, and her gallant, to show his devotion, "whaled" the projector of gingerbread.

"They Come, They Come!"—When the Greeks were battling in the noble cause of liberty, they attacked their enemies, the Turks, one night as they "lay dreaming of the hour." Bozzaris cheered his band, and Eckhart cheered all his customers, old and new, upon his return from St. Joseph with a large stock of goods. The citizens of this place did not exercise their lungs by imitating the followers of Mahomet, and crying "the Greeks, the Greeks! They come, they come!" On the contrary, "more new goods, more new goods!" was all the cry.

Those having any doubt about the matter will just step into the store and enquire.

Returned.—Judge Tufts has returned to this City from Omaha. He has a good record to refer to the Legislative journals. He proved himself to be an excellent practical legislator, and has made a lasting impression on the public as an honest, able and efficient representative.

Hon Geo. A. Hinsdale and Hon. T. T. Cullier have also returned.

Personal.—J. E. Booge of the firm of Booge & Co., of Sioux City visited our office to day. J. E. is one of the best business men of this section of the Terraqueous globe, is a whole-souled, clever fellow, and in every respect a gentleman. His firm has the largest, the best, and the cheapest stock of Groceries and Provisions on the upper Missouri, and every body knows it that reads the *Herald*.

Meeting.—Rev. Mr. Mankill and Rev. Mr. Fuller have been in attendance at the Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, in this City. The meeting continued during the week and is not over yet. The attendance was large and regular and argues well for the Reverend gentlemen's labors.

Brick.—John McGlinn, Esq., of St. John's, has plenty of good brick for sale, which he will sell cheap for cash, and deliver them at any point in the county. He also has a large quantity of lime, good lime, too, which will be disposed of at reasonable rates.

Sale of a Farm.—Samuel Gamble, Esq., has sold his farm of one hundred and forty acres, within two miles of town, for one thousand dollars in cash. This shows that land in the vicinity of Dakota City is considered as being worth something.

Leap Year.—As this is leap year, and as the editor of this paper is "single, young man," the attention of all unmarried, but marriageable, ladies is called to these two facts.

Proposals received, verbally or in writing, from early dawn to dusky eve, and from one week's end to the other, during the year.

Attention!—It has been suggested to us that the Corporate authorities of this city should take some steps immediately that they may comply with the law requiring an assessment, and that notice of the same should be given immediately. See Sec. 4 of the act regulating the entry of Town Sites, Code of Nebraska 1859.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

[illegible] rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals mutilated and untold ills savaged by this great medicine which [illegible] to the judgement of men. When family does not require a standard Liniment. Where ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article. For cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c., it has no equal. *Beware of imitations.* The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggist and Every Man in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.

BARNES & PARR Proprietors, New York.

DAKOTA CITY MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by ZIEGLER & ECKHART, *Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

HERALD OFFICE!
DAKOTA CITY, January 21st, 1860.

WHEAT FLOUR—$7,00@8,00 per barrel
CORN MEAL—$1,75 per hundred
CORN—50c per bushel
POTATOES—50c per bushel
BEANS—$1,00@1,25 per bushel
HAM—15@16c per lb
BACON—12@13c per lb
LARD—13@15c per lb
BUTTER—20@25c per lb
EGGS—20c per dozen
DRIED APPLES—12@13c per lb
DRIED PEACHES—12@15c per lb
SUGAR—13@15c per lb
COFFEE—15@18c per lb
TEA—75c@$1,00 per lb
MOLASSES—75c@$1,00 per gallon
BEEF—@10 per lb
PORK—@ per lb
ONIONS—$1,00 per bushel
WHISKEY—50c@60c
LUMBER—Cottonwood—$30 per M
PINE—$45 per M
SHINGLES—Pine $7, cottonwood $5 per M
LATH—$5 per M