Nebraska Herald.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—JOHN A. DIX.

VOL. I. PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866. NO 48

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
DAILY AND WEEKLY
—WEEKLY EVERY WEDNESDAY—
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞Office corner Main street and Levee, second story.

Terms:—Weekly, $2.50 per annum; Daily, $1 per month.

Rates of Advertising.

DAILY:

One square, one insertion	$1.50
Each subsequent insertion	1.00

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All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

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R. R LIVINGSTON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county.
☞Residence in Frank White's house, corner of Oak and Sixth streets; Office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

T. M. MARQUETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

D. H. WHEELER, J. W. MARSHALL, E. C. LEWIS
D. H. Wheeler & Co.,
Real Estate Agents,
Commissioners of Deeds
AND
Fire and Life Ins. Ag'ts,
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.
Collections promptly attended to, and proceeds remitted at current rates of Exchange. Taxes paid in Western Iowa and Nebraska for non residents. Titles of land investigated. Money loaned on Real Estate securities. Land Warrants located.

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Agents for collection of claims against Government, for soldiers, their widows and minor heirs. Agents for the purchase and sale of Lands and City property, Leasing of Tenements.

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Messrs. Kountze Bros., Omaha, Neb.
" McCann & Metcalf, Nebraska City.
" G. F. Filley, St. Louis, Missouri.
Drs. Ira Leeds, Boston, Massachusetts.
H. W. Bonners, Chicago, Illinois.
H. M. Magill, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Temple & Hanna, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
L. B. Rich, Three Rivers, Michigan.
Hon. F. Fellows, Bloomfield, Wisconsin.
Hon. T. M. Marquett, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
L. Lewis, Attorney at Law, Buffalo, New York.
Carter, Hussey & Call, Des Moines, Iowa.
jan31 d&w1f

National Claim Agency.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
F. M. DORRINGTON,
SUB AGENT:
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA,
Is prepared to present and prosecute claims before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments. Pensions, Pensions, Bounties, and Bounty Lands secured. ☞Charges moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON
April 10, '65.

F. M. DORRINGTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.,
Prompt attention paid to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and payment of taxes, and all business pertaining to a general Land Agency. Titles investigated.
Refers by permission to
Hon. E. S. Dundy, Judge 2d Judicial Dist., Falls City, Nebraska; Major Edw'd Burbank, Paymaster U. S. A., Leavenworth, Kansas; Hon. J. M. Burbank, late Assessor Nebraska, Falls City, Neb.; Hon. T. M. Marquette, Plattsmouth, Neb., Col. R. R. Livingston, late Col. Nebraska 1st Vol. Vols., Plattsmouth, Neb.; Major D. H. Wheeler, U. S. Indian Agent, Pawnee Agency; Cha's Nettleton, No. 111 Broadway, New York; Harvey, Dedrich & Brown, Washington, D. C.; Tracy, Maguire & Co., Chicago, Ills.; R. G. Fitch, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. Henry Arling'ale, "Hartford University," N. Y. oct25

PLATTE VALLEY
HOUSE.
G. W. CROW, - - - PROP.
I am prepared to furnish all who may favor me with their patronage, with lodging, single meals or board by the week. G. W. CROW.
Plattsmouth, April 18,—y1

JOSEPH SCHLATER.
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.
A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Pens, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Violins and Violin Trimmings always on hand. All work committed to his care will be warranted.
April 10, 1865.

Hess & Finisher
Have just opened and refitted their
Saloon and Restaurant
Levee street, south of Main, where they will furnish at all times the best dishes the market affords.
☞Fresh Oysters constantly on hand.
FREE LUNCH every morning between 9 1-2 and 10 1-2. ☞*Day Boarders accommodated.*
dec6 3m

Wm. H. Lemke,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ONE DOOR EAST OF POSTOFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
dec27 1865 tf

WILLITT POTTENGER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH - - NEBRASKA.

Ambrotypes
AND
PHOTOGRAPHS.
W. H. Shea's
NEW SKYLIGHT GALLERY
Opposite TOOTLE & HANNA'S,
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.
I am now fully prepared to take your picture in any style you may desire, Photograph, Ambrotype, Gem picture, etc. All kinds of pictures copied equal to the original, and at moderate rates. Rosewood Frames, Mouldings, Albums, &c., will be constantly kept on hand. Remember, none but good work will be permitted to leave the rooms. Satisfaction guaranteed. [jan17

KLEPSER & WISE,
Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
Confectioneries,
Notions,
Toys.
Coal Oil Lamps.
&c., &c.
We are also agents for the Buchanan Woolen Mills, of St Joseph, Mo., and have now on hand a good assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, JEANS,
FLANNELS, &c.,
which we have received on commission, and are prepared to exchange for
WOOL OR CASH,
at very reasonable prices. ☞Give us a call, one door east of the HERALD office, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
May 10, 1865 tf

NEW
CABINET SHOP.
H. BOECK,
Having recently built a new and suitable shop on
Main St., Plattsmouth, N. T.,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass and adjoining counties that he has the facilities for carrying on the
CABINET BUSINESS
In all its branches
IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE
I am prepared to turn out the
CHEAPEST
and most durable
Furniture
Of every description, ever offered in the Territory.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
☞Particular attention paid to making and finishing COFFINS.
All kinds of lumber taken in exchange for work.
Plattsmouth, April 10, 1865.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI
RIVER RAILROAD.

1866 EASTWARD 1866
Short and Quick Route to
CHICAGO AND THE EAST.
In connection with the Des Moines Valley and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.
Three trains leave Ottumwa daily on arrival of Des Moines Valley trains.
BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA
OTTUMWA and BURLINGTON,
FOR SALE AT
OMAHA,
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
NEBRASKA CITY,
DES MOINES,
KNOXVILLE,
ALBIA,
MONROE,
PELLA,
OSKALOOSA,
EDDYVILLE,
OTTUMWA.
Baggage checked from Ottumwa to Chicago and the East.
Passengers have choice of all the great lines leading North, East and South, and will find tickets to all principal points East by all routes at the Ottumwa ticket office of this company.
Passengers will find this route Quick, Safe and Sure in its connections.
O. H. PERKINS, Superintendent.
L. CARPER, General Freight and Passenger Agent

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Tribune's Washington special, Mr. J. C Derby, U. S. agent for the Paris exposition of 1867 has been in attendance in Congress several days to explain to members the necessity for prompt action of an appropriation to be made, as the utmost limit of time for applications of space is near at hand. Senator Sumner and Gov. Banks, the chairmen of foreign relation committees in each house, having the subject in charge, are urging prompt and favorable action. More than twelve hundred articles, from all the loyal States, have been received by the Government agent of New York.

Gen. Cushing yesterday finished his plea in the Supreme Court in the liquor case, and was followed by Attorney Gen. Reed.

Maximillian's agent is floating about Washington in a very unobtrusive way.

At the request of Mrs. Lincoln, the U. S. Treasurer has invested the $22,000 appropriated by Congress, in 5-20 securities.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A record kept by one of the officers of the Treasury Department shows that counterfeits from the fifty dollars issue down to the five cent note, to the amount of $280 75 were detected and marked by that office last week.

There is the highest authority for stating that there are no differences between the President and Secretary Stanton. The latter fully approves the President's action, as also the other members of the Cabinet.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent writes that the Fenian alarm still continues, and bank robberies are becoming frequent.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Dates from Vera Cruz 13th, and City of Mexico to the 10th, received.

3,000 Juarists are reported defeated in Michaocan, many were killed, 600 captured, and the rest dispersed.

200 guerrillas were dispersed at Pesfuera Grande with a loss of 40 killed and wounded.

Pedro Martinez was defeated in an attack on two squadrons of the Emperor's regiment on its way to Saltillo.

600 insurgents were defeated in Sonora with a loss of 120 killed and wounded.

Cholera is feared at Havana.

A cattle disease has appeared at Sierra Mona, and large numbers of oxen died within twenty-four hours.

Small pox is increasing at Regola.

Three escaped convicts from the Tortugas were picked up in a small boat at sea, a negro named Jeff Berry and two whites named A. Dyer and Swanton, names however supposed false. They were returned to Key West; it was first reported one of the whites was Spangler.

A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

We furnish our readers to-day with the speech of President Johnson. It is claimed by the copperhead press of the country as a "Democratic speech"—and we agree with them. When the President of the United States delivers himself of such a tirade of personalities for the purpose of vindicating his course, it certainly does look like it was in accordance with the principles of modern Democracy; and what goes still farther to prove its "Democratic" origin, is the fact that the leaders of the "miscellaneous crowd" who serenaded him in honor of the veto placed him second in the list of the "three greatest Americans—Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson and Robert E. Lee." Read it, Democrats; and if you feel like claiming it as a "Democratic speech," we shall make no objection.

CITY ELECTION.

Our annual charter election takes place on the first Monday in next month. There is nothing does more toward building up a town and increasing its business than a good set of city officers. The town should be improved, and the improvements should be of such a nature as to assist the permanent prosperity of the town, without regard to individual preferences. Let our citizens cast about them for such men as they think will best subserve the interests of the city, and then elect them, regardless of their political views. We do not believe in the policy of drawing strict party lines in a city election, but think it much better to select men for their merit. To be sure, we would always prefer a sound Union man to one that was only "white-washed;" as we think the fact of his holding to the views of the Union party is good evidence, as a general rule, that he is an upright and sound man. But we say, do not make party alone the test in the coming city election. Select such men as will forward the interests of our growing city.

FARMERS' CLUB.

PLATTSMOUTH, Feb. 24th.

Farmers' Club met at the Court house; John Mutz in the chair. But few members were present.

Dr. Childs, correspondent of the Agricultural department, distributed seeds and the monthly report of the Agricultural department.

The question for discussion was proposed by Hon. S. Maxwell—What is the best time for sowing wheat; the best variety for this country, and the proper amount of seed to the acre.

Mr. Fuller said, sow as early as possible; thought Fife wheat was the best, but should try China this year; sows 2 bushels to the acre. Fall plowing has not done as well as spring plowing; prefers sowing in corn stubble and plowing in with a double shovel plow. Supposed the spot on wheat caused by rain and hail.

Mr. Maxwell thought the spot caused by extreme heat after heavy rains; had found 2 bushels of China and 1 1-2 of Fife was about the proper amount of seed. Fife wheat stools more than China; would not be too sparing of seed. Thin wheat does not fill as well as that which is thicker. China will yield about 20 bushels to the acre, had raised over 30 of Fife; expects an average of 25 bushels. Found corn stubble best. Would use double shovel plows where the ground was weedy; deep planting not generally good; would sow wheat and plant corn for rotation. Will have to adopt a rotation with clover before many years; had seen clover growing here and believed it would do well.

Mr. Mutz preferred Scotch Fife; had found that it stood up better than other varieties, as the straw was stouter and the grain did not shell and waste as much as China; would sow 2 to 2 1-2 bushels of China; would be particular to separate all of the light and imperfect grains from seed wheat by thorough cleaning. Can do nothing to prevent smut.

Dr. Childs had found the earlier wheat was in the better; about three years out of four have a dry spring, and wheat should be sown early so as to sprout before the dry weather; early planting made early harvests; had stormy weather during harvest that would generally be avoided by early harvesting; believed Mediterranean wheat the earliest—could generally harvest about ten days earlier than his neighbors. The only objection to the Mediterranean was the weakness of the straw, it would not stand storms as well as Fife. Had not been troubled with chinch bugs, supposed it was because his wheat was early in ripening. Had experimented with quantity of seed—two years ago 1 1-4 bushels yielded most, last year 1 1-2 was the best.

Mr. Thomas preferred Scotch Fife; found the yield larger than other varieties; early sowing best; be sure and cover the seed well, and roll the ground; rolling would be a preventive of smut; would advise blowing out all light grain from seed, which would also prevent smut to a great extent; light wheat does not produce strong plants and causes it to degenerate; can improve the quality of wheat by proper selection of seed and proper planting; would not object to early fall plowing; to prevent chinch bug would burn off all weeds and stubble in the spring, and plow and sow immediately; would use a high harrow or cultivator in putting in wheat to avoid collecting stalks and stubble in the teeth, and shoving the seed together in spots; would prefer to drill in wheat four inches deep.

Mr. Doud wished to know which was the best kind of harrow for this country; he preferred a hinge harrow of the Geddes pattern.

The regular time of meeting was changed from the 1st Saturday in the month to the last. Will meet the last Saturday in March. Farmers are invited to attend and assist in making the meeting interesting.

W. T. PARCEL,
Secretary pro tem.

☞We see that friend Hesser has his garden seeds in the stores around town, and they are going off like "hot cakes." One man laid in $10 worth of them today. Hesser's is undoubtedly the best seeds in the market. Being raised in this county, they will be sure to grow.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

On the 22d inst. a large meeting of Democrats was held in Grover's Theater, Washington, to endorse the veto. They adjourned to present their resolutions at the White House, and about 2,000 persons assembled there. The President came out and said:

It is extremely gratifying to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve of the policy adopted, and which I intend to carry out. The day is peculiarly appropriate for the endorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the Union as designed by the Father of his Country. I stand here to-day as I stood in the Senate in 1860-61, when I denounced traitors trying to break up the government. There were two parties—one which was determined to destroy the government to save slavery, and the other, almost equally dangerous, equally willing to break up the government to destroy slavery. Whether the disunionists come from the South or the North, I stand now as I did then—vindicating the Union and Constitution. [Tremendous applause.] Government has stretched forth its strong arms, and with physical power put down treason in the field. Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit, and say: "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession, and to dissolve the Union, and in that we have failed. We have traced this doctrine to logical and physical results, and we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution and yield to the supremacy of the laws." [Great applause.] Coming in that spirit, I say to them, when you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, and when you have acknowledged allegiance, I will, as far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed for a time.—[Great applause.] The spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people.

I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. There is no one who labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judicially established that treason is a crime. [Applause.] But while conscious that leading and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole communities, States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? No! no! Let those who have erred be punished; but to a great multitude, forced into rebellion, I say leniency and kindness. We put down the rebellion in order to prevent separation of the States, but when the struggle on our part became successful, we find now an effort to concentrate the power in the hands of a few at the Federal head, thereby to establish a new principle equally as objectional as separation. The government may be revolutionized without war, and this is most dangerous, because the progress is not so easily watched. What is now being proposed, we find in point of fact.—Nearly all powers of the government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the legislative or executive department by resolutions reported from a committee in whom it seems practically the legislative power is now vested.—The great principle which authorizes each branch of the legislative department to judge for itself the qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from the two branches and conferred upon a committee.

I fought traitors and treason in the South, and now when I turned around, I find men (I care not by what name you call them) still opposed to the restoration of the Union. I am free to say to you that I am still in the field [Great applause. Voices—name them; who are they?]

President—You ask me who they are; I say, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips is another. [Long continued applause. Voices—give it to Forney.

I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country; I stand for the Constitution; there I have placed my feet from my advent into public life—They may traduce, they may slander, or they may vituperate me, but let me say to you all, this has no influence upon me. [Applause.] Let me say further, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause.] Honest conviction is my courage, and the Constitution is my guide. I know, countrymen, it has been insinuated—no, not insinuated, it has been said directly in high circles—that if such usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some 200 years ago, it would have cost an individual his head. Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? None, none. Is it usurpation that I stand between the people and encroachments of power? From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes—that they were trembling, and could not yield. Yes, fellow citizens, there is an earthquake coming—there is a grand swelling of the popular judgment and indignation. American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, will know who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all positions I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this government I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity, but I may say that I have been in all of them. I have been in both branches of the State Legislature.

Voice—You commenced a tailor.

A gentleman behind me says I began as a tailor. Yes, I did begin as a tailor. [Applause.] That suggestion does not discomfit me in the least, for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits, and I was always punctual to my customers and did good work. [Applause.]

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet.

No, I do not want any patchwork. I want original articles restored. Point to the man who can say Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. Men may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be a witness that I do not want it by inuendoes and indecent remarks in high places to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstacle must be got out of the way. What is that but, I use a strong word, inciting to assassination. No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite assassination of that obstacle which the people had placed here. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are these who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in in this place? If my blood must be shed because I vindicate the Union, remember that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow and it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood.

One word about amendments to the Constitution. In a conversation with Lincoln last February, he indicated a desire for an amendment compelling States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress; because it was a part of the doctrine of Secession that the States might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. Now we find Congress persistently refusing the admission of Representatives, though daily imposing new burdens of law and taxation on the unrepresented South. I regard this as a fundamental error, and have ever resisted encroachments on the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to-day. Would to God the whole American people were assembled here to-day, as you are, to witness the great struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question if they could once see the kind of spirit manifested in the efforts to break up the principles of this Free Government.

Who Represents the Great National Party.

This question becomes pertinent from the fact that there proves to be an utter and radical disagreement between the President and Congress on the most important questions now before the country. He insists that the delegates from the late rebel States have an absolute right of immediate admission to Congress, and Congress holds that they have not. This is the vital and all absorbing question of the time, and upon this point he is in declared direct hostility to the grand mass of the Representatives and Senators who are in Congress the exponents of the great Union party of the nation? Is it possible to deny this?

His theoretic views, even upon a matter so grave, might have differed from theirs without interrupting harmony, but he presents those views as one objection, as "a very grave objection" to approving a bill passed by the vote of more than two thirds of Congress. When the Executive power is thus arrayed and exercised to move Congress to adopt the course most repugnant to it, on the subject of highest National moment, is it not quite time to put the inquiry we have written at the head of this article?

Upon negro suffrage, and especially upon the wisdom of enforcing it upon States, there are various opinions among the Republican masses and leaders.—Yet it is scarcely extravagant to say that there is an almost universal agreement that *something* is to be done to protect the freedmen. Even they who preferred the ballot came down from that position to vote for a measure on which harmonious and efficient action could be had, the Freedmen's Bureau bill. But neither the ultra course nor this alternative can the President approve. All he has to say, practically, for the freedmen is, "Let them emigrate!"

Andrew Johnson was nominated upon the platform of principles adopted at Baltimore, the cardinal one of which is that traitors forfeit forever every right incompatible with the nation's safety from the peril only *they* have created—a principle intensely abhorrent of that of Chicago, that the spirit of the Constitution and of liberty, and the life of the nation, are at the mercy of the most implicit adherence to the letter and form of the Constitution, under which, because still in the Union, traitors forfeit no rights. Also, there have been repeated elections of Representatives and Senators since the Presidential election, and these expressions of popular opinion not only repeat, but add to, and proclaim still more indisputably, the significance of that. Further, the numerous recent elections of State Legislatures which, by unequivocal declarations, have made known their hostility to the immediate re admission of the ex-rebel delegates, and to any failure of securing the emancipated in his position, are additional, fresh and emphatic proofs of the popular sentiment. In view of these plain and well known facts, to which may be added the universal copperhead jubilee over the President's veto exposition of his views, it must be confessed that he has ceased to stand in any practical sense as the representative, and has virtually taken his stand as an adversary, of the great Union party of the country.—*Mo. Dem.*

Bill Arp on Reconstruction.

The Georgia humorist thus describes the efforts to get back into the Union:

For to moments and inspirin weeks the legislature have been in solemn session, one of whom I am proud to be which. For several days we were engaged as skouts, makin a sorter rekonysance to see whether Georgia were a State of or a injun territory—whether we were in the Union or out of it—whether me and my fokes and you and your fokes were somebody or nobody, and lastly, but by no means leastly, whether our poor innocent children, born durin the war, were all illegal and had to be born over agin or no.

This last pint are much unsettled, but our women are advised to be calm and serene. My friends, our aim has been honestly to git you back into the folds of the gloryous old Union. Like the prodygal son, we had nuthin to live on, and feelin lonesome and hungry, have been bowin and scrapin and makin apologys for five or six months. We hav been standin afar off for weeks and weeks, but durn the calf do they kill for us. They know we've got nothin, for they eat up our substance, and as for putting rings on our fingers, we couldn't expekt it until they bring back the jewelry we carried away.

I cannot say, in the language of the poet, that our labor has been a labor of love, for we've had monstrous poor encouragement, to be sure; but we had set our heads toward the stars and stripes, and we jintly determined that come wool come wo, sink or swim, survive or perish, thunder or litenin, we'd slip back, or sneak back, or git back somehow or somehow else, or we'd stay out forever and ever amen and be hanged to 'em, so called, I golly.

Men Frozen to Death.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Pooler's train from Denver crossed the ferry at Belmont, having made the trip in from Denver in twenty-two days. The train experienced very severe weather, and laid over one day at Fort Kearney. Two men froze to death going from Kearney City to the Fort, a distance of only two miles.—Their bodies have not been found, being buried in the snow.

At Rock Creek, on the 13th, two men were frozen to death. Each had a team. Three horses out of the four also froze to death. The members of Mr. Pooler's train made up a subscription of $45, and delegated Mr. Wm. Delaney, of Colorado, to disburse it to their families. He rode twelve miles that night to do so, besides giving them all the spare provisions on the train, as they were entirely destitute of food. The names of the unfortunates were Boyd and Phillips.

The body of Mr. Clark, of Denver, was brought in on this train, and will be forwarded to his friends in Michigan, for interment.—*St Joe Union.*

Information Wanted.

Left his home in Hendrix's Precinct, Otoe county, Neb., on New Year's day, for Brownsville, Leonard W. Wochner, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is about, 5 feet 6 inches high, black eyes and hair, round shoulders, quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, about 30 years of age. Had on when he left a fur cap, round cut black sack coat, a red comfort round his neck, and an army overcoat with him. He rode a fine bay mare, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, left hind fetlock white, about six years old; he had on the mare a new quilted saddle and new bridle.

His friends are very anxious about him, and any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received if directed to Joseph Sands, Nebraska City.