The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 6, 1867

ADMITTED.

By the dispatches it will be seen that Hon. T. M. Marquett took his seat in the House on the 2d of March and was allowed pay for the full session. It will also be noticed that the Senators elect reserved their seats until the meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

While we are in favor of peace, and opposed to exciting local jealousies and hatreds, yet we are opposed to allowing any "Regency" in Nebraska that will trample upon the rights of the people. In the late proceedure in the Legislature, we have but a repetition of the manner in which the Northern States were always ruled by the "Regency" of Southern slaveholders. We did not believe it to be prudent or manly on the part of the majority of the people to submit to the domineering spirit of the "chivalric Regency," neither do we believe it is prudent or manly for the majority of the people of Nebraska to quietly submit to be dictated to by any "clique" or "Regency" in Nebraska. At the last election the entire North Platte country cast 3,408 votes, while the South Platte cast 5,556 votes; yet these 5,556 voters must be told that it does not suit Omaha for them to have their just representation in the State Legislature. How long before the people of Nebraska will shake off the lethargy with which they are affected and through which they are ruled by a factious minority. Do they begin to "see it," or do they require a repetition of the scene in the House on the night of the 15th of February?

POOR CONSOLATION.

The *News* is trying to console itself and its readers with the hope that Nebraska may even yet not be a state.—It says the act of the Legislature accepting the "conditions" was not signed by the Governor, in consequence of a disagreement as to which Governor should sign it. We hope the ex-candidate for Delegate, ex-candidate for member of Congress, ex-candidate for Governor, ex appointee of Johnson for Governor, ex-Secretary of Nebraska under old "Pub. Func." and would be defeater of State and a joint apportionment, may derive all the comfort and consolation he can from his ignorance in regard to this matter. Although "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," we cannot refrain from informing the *News* that the little matter it appears so jubillant over was arranged by *both* Governors—State and Territorial—signing the aforementioned act.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

The *News* says it only demands justice to its locality. That is eminently sound, and looks well on paper, but we would ask that sheet by what means it expects to obtain "justice to our locality." Does it expect to get it by refusing justice to all the balance of Nebraska? It is certainly not unjust that three-fourths of the voters of Nebraska should have three-fourths of the Representatives in the State Legislature, yet the *News* upholds the Otoe delegation in defeating a just apportionment, and excuses itself on the ground that Otoe wants the State University and will sell out any or all portions of Nebraska to secure its location there.—We would recommend that paper to either advocate the one course or the other—to go strictly in accordance with justice or strictly "on the sell out" If it desires justice done to Otoe county, let it advocate the same thing for the balance of Nebraska. We want nothing but what is fair and just in Cass county; but we do demand that we, together with the balance of the State, have a just apportionment, and we do not believe in allowing Otoe Democracy or the city of Omaha to tell the people of Nebraska that they must be subservient to them, and grant these localities all they may ask, or have the rights of the people trampled upon.—The way to obtain justice is to grant it to others.

CONSUMMATED.

The last act necessary to "wind up" the State business was consummated on Friday last. Senator Thayer arrived in Washington on Thursday evening with the act of our Legislature endorsing the conditions proposed by Congress, and Andrew Johnson issued his proclamation on Friday declaring Nebraska a State of the Union. It is probable our Senators and Member of Congress, were sworn in on Friday.

B. & M. R. R. LANDS.

By the unqualified assertion of the Nebraska City papers that the lands of the above named road have been restored to market, many may be misled in regard to the matter. The facts are as follows: Secretary Harlan decided that, according to the act of Congress the company had the right to select lands outside of the twenty miles on each side of their line of road to compensate for such lands as were taken within that twenty miles; and accordingly lands south of the line were withdrawn from market for that purpose. Secretary Browning has reversed that decision, and such lands as were withdrawn from market for their use, outside of the twenty miles on each side of their line of road, have been restored—nothing more. This decision in no manner interferes with the original grant, nor with the *amount* of lands to which the company is entitled, it only changes the location of the lands to which the company is entitled as an equivalent for those owned by individuals within their grant. The enemies of the road and enemies of the prosperity of the western counties would like to convey the idea that this decision of Browning's affects the entire grant; but such is not the fact. The road is being rapidly built through Iowa, and will soon be commenced at this point.

THE FACTIONISTS

Are out in a lengthy article in the *Republican*, which appears "variously" muddled in regard to facts. They "fight shy" of the main question, and attempt to make a heavy fight against the Cass county delegation. They say the difficulty "was in no sense a party measure," and then go on to say that they, (the factious minority) would accept no conditions except the "defeat of the obnoxious apportionment bill." How does Morton and his "pocket pieces" who represented him in the Legislature like to be placed in this shape; opposing a measure which no man in Nebraska dare say was unjust, and one which every man south of the Platte river must desire to see consummated, and yet not have the opportunity of excusing their action by reason of "a party question."

OWNS THEM.

Morton talks in the *News* like he kept the Otoe county delegation in his breeches pocket, and only allowed them in the foreground when it suited his personal convenience. He talks of selling them out for a "State University," and does not allow them any voice in the matter. How is it? Do such men as Reeves, Anderson, Rolfe and Graves belong to Morton? Can he say to them vote this or that way, and compel them to do it? Do they allow him to dictate what they shall do when they have to bear the odium of misconduct? It certainly looks that way, when they had all agreed to vote for a general apportionment bill, and only changed their minds after Morton came to Omaha.

HIT HIM.

Dr. Miller has been particularly severe upon Mr. Hascall, Probate Judge of Douglas county, because that gentleman dared to assert his right as an American citizen, and vote as he pleased in the Legislature, despite the warning of the Dr. and the balance of the men who claim to own all Democrats. A correspondent in the *Republican* hits the Dr. a pretty solid one, and in a tender place, as follows:

The *Cow-Boy* of the late rebellion and the *Scavenger* of battle-fields still continues to assail the Probate Judge. The aforesaid Cow-Boy is very ungrateful, indeed; in fact, ingratitude is one of his many vices. When he was gorged and loaded down with plunder in Arkansas, he was very grateful for the protection that Gen. Thayer's colored soldiers afforded him. But now that his sweet scented body is safe, and the plunder is turned into type, he uses the same to belie his protector.

JUST LEGISLATION.

We have not yet seen a solitary attempt to justify the defeat of the apportionment bill on the ground of equity. If certain localities in Nebraska desire to secure certain benefits through Legislative action, can they expect to accomplish it by saying if you do not do this or that thing we will defeat the ends of justice? Is that the best method they can think of? It seems to us that if Otoe county wants a State University, it would stand a far better chance to get it by showing its willingness to deal justly with the people at large, and not set up to rule all Nebraska and the rest of the world. If it is justice to give Otoe the University, all right say we, if Columbus is entitled to it, give it to her; but by all means give Nebraska City a fair apportionment.

☞ The last Democratic candidate for Governor in Wisconsin—Gen. Hobart—has left the party and come out in favor of universal suffrage.

NEVER FAILED.

We learn from a reliable source that the people of Omaha are chuckling over the defeat of the apportionment, and say that OMAHA never yet failed in securing any legislation she desired. Rather a doubtful compliment to certain South Platte members, we should say, and somewhat brazen in Omaha politicians. They might be brought down from that pinnacle of power which they, in their own imagination, occupy with such great security. This is a people's government, and Nebraska is a State of the Union. She cannot be dictated to by a locality, a town or a mob; and her people will feel the insult of having their rights denied them and then being laughed at because they were denied. How do you like it fellow-citizens of South Platte, to have Omaha refuse you just representation and then boast that she has done it, and "never failed" to carry her point. How do the members from Otoe like this "dig," after having voted *for* an apportionment that took one Senator from them, and then, through the influence of *Omaha* were induced to vote *against* an apportionment that did not disturb their representation, but gave equal and exact justice to all sections, or as near it as could be done?

"SONS OF LIBERTY."

By some chance, a stray copy of "The Old Guard," a recognized standard Democratic magazine, found its way to our table. The leading editorial in the number before us is in denunciation of Congress, after the style of Johnson while he was "swinging round the circle," and urging the thorough organization of the "Sons of Liberty." As this order is a thoroughly 'Democratic' institution, and is supported by the leading periodicals of the party, probably some of our Democratic friends in this part of the country would like to more thoroughly understand its objects and aims. The following extracts from testimony given at the time of the breaking up of the order and arrest of the leaders in Indiana will serve this purpose.

Wesler Tranter, a member of the order, testified as follows:

Q. Were you sworn to support Jeff. Davis by that obligation?

A. Yes, sir, whenever we were called upon.

Q. Did you not say that you were sworn into the service of Jeff. Davis?

A. Yes, sir. They said that all he asked was that these three Western States join him, and he would soon thrash out all the blue coats, and then they would go eastward.

Q. What States did they refer to?

A. Indiana Illinois and Missouri. They would then clean all the rest out like a hurricane.

Harrison Connell testified:

Stone, the man who initiated me, made a speech to that effect. We were told we were in the service of Jeff. Davis, and that if we were captured, we would be exchanged like any other prisoners. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction about it among the members.

Heffren, Deputy Grand Commander of Indiana, testified:

I was told by a member of the order that Vice President Stephens, of the Southern Confederacy, had gone to Nassau to make an arrangement by which the members of the order in the North would be supplied with arms.—Large quantities of arms and munitions had been shipped to Nassau from England for the Confrderates, but being unable to run them through the blockade at Wilmington, Mr. Stephens made an arrangement by which the arms were to be shipped to Commissioners in Canada, from whence they would be distributed to the order in the Northern States.

He further testifies:

In order that the property of members might be protected from destruction in the uprising, a white flag, trimmed with red ribbon so as to form the red, white and red, of the rebel colors, was to be hung out, and the destroying angels would pass by. The raid was expected on the 16th of August. Dr. Bowles had sent messengers to Price, and to Richmond.

J. B. Wilson one of the Staff officers testifies to being at a Grand Council in Chicago, in July last at which Barrett, Grand Commander of Missouri stated that he thought:

The Union could be restored by crushing abolitionism, if the order in the North would only co-operate with the Southern armies. He said it was contemplated to have an uprising on the 3d of Augnst, but it had failed. He thought, however, we could get ready by the 10th or 15th. *The Southern leaders had authorised him to place at the disposal of this Order two millions of dollars to prepare for a general uprising.* This money, he said, was captured from a Federal paymaster, on Red River. The money was to be divided among the Grand Commanders of the different States, who would distribute it among their subordinates according to their discretion. The money was to be expended in the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Mr. Barrett said he would pay the expenses of all who attended the meeting out of the fund. I received forty dollars for that purpose. At a subsequent meeting Barrett stated that a portion of the money received from the rebels had been paid out for the destruction of government property. There was an arrangement with the rebel government, by which they paid ten per cent. of the value of all property destroyed, taking the estimate in the papers as a basis. He mentioned the burning of Government Warehouses on Eighth Street, Louisville, and the burning of Government boats, as instances where the agreement had been carried out. I afterwards learned from Bowles that Greek fire was an agent used in destroying this property.

THE NEW STATE.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska having been passed by Congress over the President's veto, that Territory, after many ineffectual applications, is at length admitted to a place among the States, making the whole number of States now thirty seven. Nebraska was organized as a territory in the year 1854, and at one time embraced a vast region of unclaimed country, formerly a part of the original Louisiana purchase, out of which, up to the present time, six separate States have been formed. The State of Nebraska is west of Iowa, and lies nearly in the same latitude. Its length from north to south is 640 miles, and its breadth is 540 miles,, giving an area of about 65,000 square miles. It has hitherto attracted emigration chiefly by the richness and fertility of its soil, though mineral treasures have been found in considerable quantities in some portions of the State. The greater part of the land is level, of undulating prairie, and the temperate climate admirably adapts it to the uses of the agriculturist. The population of Nebraska has increased rapidly within the last ten years, and the great facilities for transportation afforded by its many rivers, make it probable that this State will enjoy a substantial and growing prosperity,—*Ex.*

LOST PARTY.

Col. HALPINE, (Miles O'Reilley,) himself long an earnest and devoted laborer in the ranks of the Democracy, in a late number of his paper, the N. Y. *Citizen*, thus truthfully declares the present status of that once powerful organization:

The Democratic party has disappeared from the face of the earth; under the management of men who promised England, in their interview with Lord Lyons in this city, that the only stumbling block in England's road to universal empire should be removed by a successful rebellion, it has been beaten again and again, till it has no present power and no future prospects. The Republicans, as embodying whatever was opposed to surrender to treason and abasement before England have triumphed at all points, till they hold possession of the country without the shadow of available opposition.

Having ourselves served in the Democratic ranks; having voted for McClellan upon his loyal letter—not upon the Chicago platform; having supported Hoffman—although we acknowledge the obligation of our city to Gov. Fenton, we have a right to use this language, strong though it may be. We have felt our unsatisfactory condition since the commencement of the war, and judging by ourselves and our conversations with our friends, we believe these views are held by others.

HEADS CUT OFF.

The report made by the Postmaster General, in compliance with a resolution of inquiry from the Senate, states that during the months of August, September, October and November he made sixteen hundred and forty-four removals of postmasters, of which twelve hundred and eighty-three were for political reasons, and only ninety-four for the benefit of soldiers and sailors in the late war. A recapitulation shows in Ohio 197 removals made, 97 for political reasons; in Illinois, 193 removals, 169 being for political reasons; in Indiana, 143 removals, 128 being for political reasons; in Michigan, 171 removals, 154 for political reasons; in Wisconsin, 65 removals, 58 for political reasons; in Iowa 61 removals, 53 for political reasons; in Minnesota 16 removals, 10 for political reasons; in Nebraska 16 removals, 14 for political reasons; in Kansas 6 removals, 2 for political reasons; in Kentucky 20 removals, 8 for political reasons; in Missouri 42 removals, all for political reasons; in Tennessee 11 removals, 7 for political reasons. This is a fair specimen of "My Policy" and its working.

Great Results from Little Incidents

A single vote sent Oliver Cromwell to the Long Parliament, King Charles to the scaffold and revolutionized Great Britian.

Four votes in the city of New York made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States.

One vote in Congress annexed Texas to the Union, made war with Mexico, and gave us California.

By the disobedience of a lad, in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, a pig got in and destroyed a few plants, a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate for the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britain was declared.

☞ An exchange tells us of an editor who went soldiering and was chosen captain. One day on parade, instead of giving the orders, "Front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed: "Cash, two dollars and a half in advance."

That was like the mistake the proprietor of a forge made, not being remarkable for correctness of language but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called upon at a social meeting for a toast, gave—"Success to forgery."

Or like the answer of the woman down East, who was baptised, and as she was coming out of the water was asked by the minister, "how she felt in her mind," answered—"Bully."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House on reading the President's veto of the military bill, suspended the rules in order that the vote might be taken as to whether the bill should pass over the veto, and the bill passed by one hundred and thirty-five to forty-seven.

CHICAGO, March 2.—House—Marquett, of Neb., took a seat to day. The Senators reserve their seats until the fortieth Congress.

Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the payment to Marquett, who was sworn in to-day as member from Nebraska—his pay from the first day of this session. Adopted.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Both vetoed bills have been passed over the veto—the reconstruction by the House, 135 to 47: Senate, 38 to 10. The Senate passed the tenure of office bill 35 to 11; the House passed it by 131 to 37.

Both of these bills contain a description of what constitutes misdemeanor.

When the Senate received the message from the President, Reverdy Johnson took the floor and made a speech, in which he announced his determination to vote for the bill against the veto and said if the President could not humble his pride to meet public opinion, that he (Reverdy) could.

This declaration caused a decided sensation, whereupon Reverdy Johnson repeated it.

Buckalew made a reply and was answered more strongly than before.

At ten o'clock Garrett Davis took the floor and to the surprise of everybody only occupied twenty minutes, whereupon the vote was taken.

AN OBSTINATE REMEDY.—A doctor in this vicinity was recently called to prescribe for a somewhat illiterate old lady, and as cod liver oil in his opinion, was the remedy for her complaint, he wrote a prescription for the apothecary to put up, with the formula, "*Ole Jec. Ass*,"—the unintelligible terms being an abreviation of "*Oleum Jecoris Asselli*" in plain English, cod liver oil. The medicine was procured, taken, and in a few weeks the lady completely recovered her health. A neighbor paid her a visit after her recovery, and, expressing surprise at her improved condition, inquired the secret of so rapid a restoration. "Why," said the old lady, lifting her hands in grateful enthusiasm, "it was that beautiful medicine, the Oil of Jackass, that brought me on my feet again!" The inquirer called on the doctor soon after, with a request for some of the same remedy, and when the physician became aware of the novel rendering of his classics, the guffaw which ensued can be better imagined than described.

RULES FOR TAKING COLD.—Persons who are partial to rheumatism should wear thin boots and be careful to keep them well soaked with snow water. A quick fever can be secured by leaving off overcoats. Neuralgia complaints are open to all who walk until they become heated, and then stop at the corner of a street and cool off by genial chat with some good fellow. Coughs are free to all who insist upon throwing open their coats in order to catch the gentle South breeze which prevails. The ladies are such thorough experts in this art that we need not offer them any suggestion, but by abandoning their cloaks and rubbers and resorting to their boots and shawls they will reach a gruel diet by a short cut.

☞ J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has less luck in proportion to a larger amount of entrails, than any would-be great man we know of. The people of Nebraska have made it a pastime to beat him for Congress, Governor, or some other office, annually, for some years past. Andy Johnson recently appointed him Governor of Nebraska Territory; but about the time he received his commission, Nebraska stepped into the Union as a State and Morton is left sucking his thumbs again.—*Kansas Chief.*

☞ When Governor Andrews sent the Massachusetts girls to the Pacific coast to supply the wants of femininity in that region, he said that they need not marry immediately, but could find plenty to do in teaching little children. Anna Dickinson "can't see it." She says, "where the little children were to come from out of a population of ten thousand men was more than she could imagine; but she thought probably Governor Andrews, being a man, might be able to do so."

HURRIED READING.—Schoolboys are sometimes apt to make sad work in reading, from catching sight of only a portion of a sentence or word, and imagining the rest. Recently a schoolboy was reading, in the Bible, the account of Christ's arraignment before Pilate, when the populace cried out, "Crucify him! crucify him!" and Pilate inquired, "why, what evil hath he done?" The boy read quite closely and accurately, "Crucify him! crucify him!" and then hurriedly. "And Pilate saith, why, what the devil hath he done?"

☞ The Post Office Department will soon make changes in the system by which letters are registered and forwarded, to provide for a more certain conveyance, and a more strict accountability of Postmasters and Clerks in the Department for packages going through their hands. Registered letters are to go in separate packages, and receipts therefor will be given by every agent or clerk through whose hands they pass.

COMING.—An old subscriber writes us from Illinois: "Nebraska may look out for her soil. About one-tenth of the families in this community are off this spring to take a piece of Uncle Samuel's land, which he has proposed to give them for a homestead.—*Republican.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Captaim Carstow, who has charge of the government Corrall at Omaha, was shot yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon by one of his employees. At last accounts the wounded man was still living though no hope was entertained that he would live through the day.

This sad affair is the result of a quarrel. We have no other particulars except that the man who fired the fatal shot was promptly arrested.—*Nonpareil* 24th.

☞ All anxiety in regard to the bridge question has subsided. It is so positively determined in favor of Omaha that all our people rest secure. The sum of money which we are required to raise for the purpose will be most cheerfully contributed, and in comparison with the immense advantage which will accrue to us from the proper location of the bridge it will be a mere bagatelle.—*Republican.*

☞ I pressed her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear, if when I was far, far away, she'd drop for me a tear? I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said, "O, Ed, you're sich a fool!"

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Corrected by Simpson, Mickelwait & Co

Wheat—The mills are now paying $2 for Choice China and Club; inferior grades lower prices. In St. Louis it ranges from $1 90@2 25. Choice Club for seed $2 50

Corn—no change, and buyers not disposed to pay higher than quoted prices.

PRODUCE		Soap	12@15
Wheat	$1 90@2 00	Mackerel, kitts, 3	50@4 00
Corn in ear	40@45	Nails	10@15
" shelled	50	Butter	25
Oats	30	Eggs	20
Corn meal	1 60	Potatoes	1 50
Flour ₱ 100 lbs	6 00		
GROCERIES—Retail		GROCERIES—Wholesale	
Coffee	33@50	Coffee	30@32
Sugar	18@25	Sugar	17@20
Tea	75@2 50	Tea	1 50@2 15
Rice	17@20	Rice	14@15
Syrups	1 25@2 25	Coal Oil	80
Coal Oil	1 00	Tobacco	75@1 65
Lard Oil	2 50	Soap	20@22
Tobacco	1 00@2 00	Nails	9½@11

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

One of the *best Farms* in Cass county, of 160 or 320 acres, at the choice of the purchaser. The situation, water privileges, buildings, timber, &c., render it a very desirable farm. Inquire of Hon. Sam'l Maxwell, at the Court-house in Plattsmouth, or the owner, on the premises, on Cedar Creek, 12 miles west of Plattsmouth. The stock and agricultural implements of the farm may be bought with it.

feb22tf A. L. CHILD.

IMPORTANT.

The owner of a valuable property, being reduced by the war to poverty, is not able to carry on his business, and desires to sell half or all for cash, or part in desirable lands in Nebraska, in the vicinity of Plattsmouth preferred.

The property lies 5 miles west of Gainesville Junction, Mississippi, which is on the Mobile & Ohio R.R. in Kemper county, Miss., and consists in brief, as follows:

[illegible] acres of land, 400 cleared, but only 200 in cultivation this year—the Cotton and corn need

Water Gin, which will very probably nett from $1,000 to $1,500 this year.

Fine Merchant Mills, which make the best of flour and meal, and run by water.

We have to haul grain shipped from the west only five miles, and this will cost less than fuel will cost a steam mill, and hence we can ship grain from the west and more than compete with them in grinding wheat or corn. There is a vast region west of this to be supplied with imported grain every year, and especially this year, and our location is superior. The Mills are just built, and with capital to purchase grain could make from $5,000 to $8 000 this year.—With a partner in the west to purchase grain no better speculation can be found.

With a little expense a Saw-Mill can be attached. Lumber $20 per 1000 feet. Worth thousands per annum. Farming on these lands is very profitable.

Address, C. P. SMITH, by express, at above station, or BUSH CHILSON, Plattsmouth, N. T.

There is a telegraph office here, also. (feb27

NOTICE.

Under the provisions of an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 1st, 1867, the holders of Territorial warrants must present their warrants for payment at my office on or before July 1st, 1867, and all warrants not so presented will cease to draw interest after January 1st, 1867, and will be paid after that date with interest only to January 1st, 1868.

A. KOUNTZE, Ter. Treasurer.

Omaha, February 20th, 1867. feb27 dw6w

Legal Notice.

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

Lydia H. Haveland, Formerly Lydia H Stanly, By her next friend Henry C. Jones vs Jonathan T. Rogers. } In Chancery

Jonathan T. Rogers will take notice that the complainant, Lydia H. Haveland, formerly Lydia H. Stanley, now of the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, by her next friend, Henry C. Jones, did on the 18th day of February, A D 1867, file her bill of complaint in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska, in and for Cass county, against him, the said Jonathan T. Rogers, defendant, the object of the prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage bearing date the 26th day of March, 1858, executed by you the said defendant, to said complainant, upon certain real estate, situated in Cass county, Nebraska Territory, to wit: Begining at the north-east corner of lot no. 8, in block no. 31, and running south along the surveyed line of said lot 21 and 6-10 feet, thence west through said lot 125 feet to the alley, thence north 21 6-10 feet to the n. w. corner of said lot thence east along the north line of said lot 125 feet, to the place of begining, situate in Plattsmouth, Cass county, N. T., to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by you for value received, to the said Lydia H Haveland, formerly Lydia H Stanly, for eight hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to foreclose all equity of redemption of you in and to said premises; You will therefore appear at said Court on the 1st day of April next, A D 1867, and answer or demur to plaintiff's bill or judgment will be rendered against you by default.

MARQUETT & CHAPMAN, Solicitors for Complainant.

Ordered that the above be published in the Nebraska Herald newspaper, for four consecutive weeks

J. H. BROWN, Register in Chancery.

feb21 4w

Legal Notice.

Joshua B. Wells, of the State of Iowa, will take notice that Calvin H. Parmele, of the county of Cass in the Territory of Nebraska, did on the 18th day of February, A D 1867, file his bill of complaint in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska Territory, in and for Cass county, on the chancery side of said Court against the said Joshua B. Wells, defendant, setting forth that the said Joshua B. Wells gave a mortgage to the said Calvin H. Parmele, on lot no. 6, in block no 28, as designated on the recorded plat of the city of Plattsmouth, in said county of Cass, to secure the payment of $4 0 00 and interest, according to a certain promissory note, referred to in said mortgage, and praying that said Joshua B. Wells may pay said sum now claimed to be due, with interest, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same, and the said Joshua B. Wells is notified that he is required to appear and answer bill on or before the third Monday after the 13 h day of March next.

Dated February 18th, 1867.

CALVIN H. PARMELE.

By WILLITT POTTENGER, his Sol. 20 4w

Go to Black, Buttery & Co.'s for your Lamps and Lubricators.

Estray Notices.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his farm in Louisville precinct, Cass county, N. T., on January 1st, 1867, a steer calf, about 7 months old, is of a white and red color; no marks.

J. T. A. HOOVER.

feb27*

Taken up by the subscriber, at his farm in Mount Pleasant precinct, Cass county, N. T., on February 25th, 1867, one ox, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, is of a speckled color, white and brindle; ends of both horns sawed off, both ears cropped short, is very thin of flesh, and has a large scar on left rump, supposed to be caused by branding.

feb27* ISAAC POLLARD.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his premises on Rock Creek, about 7 miles south of Plattsmouth, on the 26th day of January, A D 1857, one brindle cow, with long slim horns, white bag, a swallow fork in left ear, and a part off each ear as though frozen off when young—she is supposed to be about 9 years old.

February 5th, 1867. 5*w GRANT F. LEE.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence in Louisville Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1867, one steer Calf, not quite a year old; no marks—is speckled white and black.

January 31st, 1867. 5w JOHN ISHELDER.

Taken up by the undersigned, in Plattsmouth precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 11th of December, 1866, one white Cow, supposed to be 5 years old, marked crop off right ear, small red spot on left hip.

feb6 6w A. B. TODD.

Petition for Divorce.

Mary L. Hudson, against William S. Hudson. } SS.

William S. Hudson will take notice that Mary L. Hudson, of the county of Cass and Territory of Nebraska, did, on the 18th day of February A. D. 1867, file her petition or bill in Chancery in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska in and for Cass county, against him, the said William S. Hud on, defendant, setting forth that he, defendant, after marriage duly and lawfully solemnized, did, wantonly and cruelly desert her, the said complainant, on or about the 7th day of June 1865, without making any provision whatever for her, the said complainant's maintenance or support, although abundantly able to do, and that he has continued so to grossly and cruelly neglect to provide for the support and maintenance of her, the said complainant, although abundantly able so to do, and that by his (defendant's) child, born since his desertion of her, the said complainant, although abundantly able so to do, and praying that the said marriage contract, entered into between the said Mary L. Hudson and William S. Hudson be declared null and void, and that the said Mary L. Hudson be divorced from the said defendant, and that the said William S. Hudson is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1867

MARY L. HUDSON,

By SAM. M. CHAPMAN, her Solicitor

Plattsmouth, feb. 20th, '67—w4

Ordered that the above notice be published for four successive weeks in the "Nebraska Herald."

J. H. BROWN, Reg. in Chancery.

Probate Notice

Notice is hereby given that John Jackson has this day made application to the Probate Court of Cass county, N. T., to be appointed Administrator of the estate of Lewis Simpson, late of said county, deceased; Therefore, the Court has appointed

FRIDAY, the 15th day of March, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A M, for hearing said application, at which time all persons interested can appear and show cause why said appointment should not be made, if any they have.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of February, A D 1867

[L S] J. W. MARSHALL, Probate Judge.

feb20 3w

Legal Notice

Calvin H. Parmele, Plaintiff vs. Charles Ruskirk, and J. M. Bryan, Defendants } In Chancery

Charles Ruskirk and J. M. Bryan, defendants, will take notice that Calvin H. Parmele, of the county of Cass and Territory of Nebraska, did on the 7th day of December, A D 1866, file his petition in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska, in and for Cass county, against the said Charles Ruskirk and J. M. Bryan defendants, setting forth that the said Charles Ruskirk and J. M Bryan on the 25th day of May, A D 1866, made and delivered to the said Calvin H. Parmele, plaintiff, their certain promissory note of that date, wherein they promised to pay to the order of said plaintiff the sum of $200 00 with 15 per cent interest, one thirty days after date, and praying judgment against said defendants for the said sum of $200 00 with 15 per cent interest from the 25th day of May, A D 1866, and that on the said 7th day of December, 1866, an order of attachment issued out of said Court on the said action, and that the following property was attached on said order, to wit: Lot 5 in block 42, and south half of lot 5 in block 32, in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, and that he said Charles Ruskirk and J. M. Bryan are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Monday after the 18th day of March next.

Dated February 13th, 1867.

CALVIN H. PARMELE.

By WILLITT POTTENGER, his Att'y. 20 4w

Notice

To Joseph Kinsey:

Sir—You will take notice that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for the county of Cass and Territory of Nebraska, the petition of H. C. McMaken and Susan McMaken by her next friend Henry C McMaken, claiming of you a judgement for the sum of two hundred dollars on a certain bond made by you on the 10th day of January, 1867, and made payable to said plaintiff's and that you are required to appear and answer on or before the third Monday after the 13th day of March, 1867, or a judgement will be rendered against you by default; you will further take notice that an order of attachment has been sued out of said Clerk's office, and that the following lands have been attached to secure the same to wit, 15 acres off of south side of lot no 5 and all of lot no 6, containing 38 acres, also 4 40-100 undivided acres in lot no 3, all in section 33, township 12, north of range 14, east of 6th p m, in Cass county, Nebraska.

H. C. McMAKEN,
SUSAN McMAKEN
By her next fri'd
HENRY C. McMAKEN.

A. L. SPRAGUE, Att'y for Pl'ffs. feb20 4w

F. M. DORRINGTON,

Real Estate AGENT,

OFFICE IN MASONIC BLOCK, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

FOR SALE

Lot 8, in block 136, including an excellent story and a half residence, nearly new, also a well, outhouses, etc. A very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain.

Lot 14 in block 137, with a large store-room and warehouse thereon—choice location for business, and offered very low.

Lot 6 in block 47, good residence, well and outbuildings.

Lot 12 in block 62, a good two-story residence, brick basement, well, barn and other outbuildings. A rare chance for a good investment.

Lot 11 in block 173, building with two rooms and cellar. Good chance for a small capital.

Lot 10 in block 27, good residence, with all the necessary outbuildings.

West half of section 35, town 12, range 13, together with 36 acres of timber. One hundred acres under cultivation. Eight miles from Plattsmouth, near Platte river.

An improved farm of eighty acres, good house, well, etc., with five acres o good timber,

Eighty acres of land, partly improved, two and a half miles from the city.

160 acres of partly improved land, with 40 acres of young timber, situated 4 miles south of town.

Dress-Maker.

MRS. L. B. JONES,

Of Nebraska City, would respectfully inform the ladies of Plattsmouth that she has taken up her residence in this place for the purpose of

CUTTING, FITTING and MAKING

if required, Ladies and Childrens' Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, etc. *MACHINE STITCHING* done also. All work will be executed with neatness, and will receive prompt attention. She will endeavor to give satisfaction, and therefore solicits the patronage of the ladies of this place and vicinity.

Residence, corner Vine and 4th streets, in Adams' brick. nov23dw6m

BOARD AND LODGING,

B G. W. COLVIN,

OAK STREET, - - - PLATTSMOUTH.

Two blocks northwest of Brick School-House.

Private rooms furnised if desired. Either day board or with lodgings at reasonable rates.

jan 5 dtf.

The place to get cheap Lamps and Lamp Chimneys is at BLACK, BUTTERY & CO.'S.