The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, ...MARCH 13, 1867

SURVEYOR-GENERAL's Office.

Our readers will remember that, by an act passed at the first session of the 39th Congress, the Surveyor-General's office for Iowa and Nebraska was located at Plattsmouth. Since that time various rumors have been afloat that it was to be changed to some other point, and many here have looked upon it as doubtful whether we were to have it or not. We have been permitted to read a private letter from Hon. T. M. Marquett, in which he says the office is now a "fixed fact" at this city. An appointment of Surveyor-General will soon be made (and we may be pardoned for expressing the hope that a citizen of the town may receive the appointment) and the office will then be set in running order. There is nothing equal to exertion on the part of our citizens to secure these benefits, and we hope every man will feel an interest in them and do what he can.

IMMIGRATION.

We have carefully watched the "signs of the times," and are confident that Nebraska will receive an emigration the present season that will astonish the "oldest inhabitants." Three men arrived from the east yesterday who report that in every locality through which they passed the cry was "westward ho!" and nearly all with whom they conversed spoke very highly of Nebraska. Mr. Johnson, of Ashland, informs us that thirty families from Astabula county, Ohio, will settle in Saunders county this spring. This is the tenor of the news from all parts of the east. They are coming, not by ones and twos from a place, but by thirtys, fifties and hundreds. Let our citizens but interest themselves in spreading the necessary information in regard to this country, and in two years from to-day not one foot of Government land can be found within one hundred miles of the Missouri river. Write letters, send papers, and let the people east know the facts in regard to our young State.

TOO EXPENSIVE.

Several of the State papers have referred to the subject of the re-location of the Capital, and the argument has been used that we could not afford the expense. Without, at this time, saying anything in regard to the propriety of such re-location, we desire to correct the impressions of some regarding the expense. The State of Nebraska, under the enabling act, is entitled to over 300,000 acres of land, over 46,000 of which *must*, under the provisions of the act, be located adjacent to the great Salt Springs in Lancaster county.

Now, we will *suppose* that the capital was located upon this land belonging to the State, even admitting that no more of this 300,000 acres was located in that vicinity, is there a man in Nebraska who does not know that it would be a *paying* thing to the State, instead of being an expense? The increased value of the State lands adjoining would more than three times pay the expense of the capital building, besides the great benefit it would be to the State in developing the country. We refer to this matter merely to show the fallacy of the argument of expense.

CHICAGO AND COLORADO.

Judge Morgan spoke before the Chicago Board of Trade a few days ago upon the completion of a railroad connecting Chicago with the settled part of Colorado, in order to enable that city to compete with St. Louis for the Colorado trade. The only road now in course of construction that will thoroughly accomplish this desirable object is the B. & M. R. Road. It will cross the Missouri river at this place, where, as we have before stated, is the best place to build a bridge that can be found on the river, and its course from here west to Colorado will be almost on an air line, passing through the finest farming country in the world. We are glad to see Chicago being awakened to the necessity of this road. It is of equal, if not greater importance to Chicago than the Pacific road. There may not be quite so much talk about it, and it may not excite the admiration of the world to the same extent as the Pacific road, but it will be of equal importance to the commercial interests of Chicago and the whole Northwest.

☞ In the case of the United States against the ex Confederate steamer Alexandria, the Admiralty Court has decided in favor of the U. S. Government.

UNITED.

We are gratified to see the press of South Platte, with the sole exception of the Nebraska City *News* united in their demands that justice be done the majority of the voters in the matter of representation. The Rulo *Register*, we believe, goes against it; but then, it is generally considered as a fly-leaf to the *News*. The *Advertiser*, after reviewing the bargain and sale proposed between the *News* on the part of Otoe, and the *Herald* on the part of Douglas, says:

This is the case as it now stands.—The Omahomedans get the Capital and an unfair proportion in representation; its pay has already been received, *bar rin the Capitol!* Otoe is yet waiting for her share of the plunder!

Now, the question is, will the Legislature consent to debase itself to the level of partisan infamy of these schemers in iniquity! Will they reward and perpetuate the outrage! This is an attempt to rob South Platte of her heritage as well as her representation! There is but one institution that should be located at Nebraska City, the saving in transportation of its inmates would be sufficient inducement to locate the Penitentiary at that place, in addition to the moral suasion it might exercise over Morton & Co.

NEEDS RECONSTRUCTING.

The best evidence that Mississippi needs a little reconstruction is found in the fact that her Legislature has appropriated $20,000 to be expended in the defence of Jeff. Davis. We suppose loyal men have to pay taxes in that State as well as ex-rebels—that is if they are allowed to have anything to pay taxes on— and we do not think there is much justice in taxing them to defend the arch traitor.

THE OLD GAME.

For years before the war, and during the war, the northern Democracy was constantly advising the South to resist all just and legal measures that did not tend to the advancement of their peculiar ideas and institutions, and by this means brought on the war and prolonged it for four years. And now they are at the same old game in regard to reconstruction. The ex-rebels were willing to submit to the authority of the loyal government at the close of the war, but were told by northern Democrats that if they would demand it they could come into the halls of Congress with all the pomp and glory of conquerors; and instead of taking the attitude of the vanquished they would in reality be the victors. This they have tried, but have failed as signally as they did in taking the advice of the same men when they attempted to overthrow the government by force of arms. They refused the Constitutional Amendment on the advice of these would-be revolutionists at the North, and in its stead they find the Military Reconstruction bill. A number of the Southern States are inclined to accept this in good faith, but their northern advisers, who have been their evil genius through the whole trouble, are howling lustily against it, and telling them that we have no government, that we are living in a state of anarchy, etc. Will they take this advice, or will they accept the inevitable. If these northern Solons really desire a settlement of this difficulty, and do not wish to see more stringent measures adopted, they had better stop their brag and bluster and gratuitous advice to a people who have already suffered the torments of purgatory from their evil councils.

NO GOVERNMENT.

The Democratic papers were loud in their proclamations, a few years ago, that the war was a "failure," and they labored hard to make their words true. Now they are commencing a new howl, that we "have no government," and are doing what they can to make that assertion true. They are acting on the principle of their assertions to some extent, by ignoring statute law and resorting to mob violence. Will honest, thinking men support a party whose leaders proclaim that we have no government—who state that we are living in a state of anarchy and despotism? Do the farmers and mechanics who vote the Democratic ticket believe that we have no government? Do they support a party that proclaims such doctrines? How many emigrants think you, we would have from foreign countries if they were made to believe that we have no just and equitable government in this country. Do you, Democratic readers of the HERALD, believe that we have no government, that the American Republic is now numbered "among the things that were?" Do you, if you are of foreign birth, write to your friends that this is your belief. If you do not, and do not believe such to be the fact, and do not desire that it should be, will you support a party that is daily proclaiming such heresies, and by that act alone, if by no other, is endeavoring to break up the government which you believe to be far superior to a monarchy. It is high time, if we expect to preserve a Republican form of government, that the spark of lawlessness which has cropped out in Nebraska, but is in a full blaze in the South, should be extinguished; and the men who uphold and defend it should be repudiated by the voice of the people.—Let every man who believes we have a Republican government, and who desires to perpetuate it, unite to put down the party that sustains mob violence, and proclaims that the American Republic is a thing of the past.

☞ The Plattsmouth *Democrat* gives in its columns whenever it has the opportunity, biographies of leading rebels, like A. Sidney Johnson—a pretty big straw that shows which way the Democratic wind blows.

The same paper has a bloviating article about the reconstruction bill—"absolute monarchy," etc., etc. The idea of a rebel in sentiment and sympathy objecting to the manner in which the loyal people shall govern their country is rich. England ought to object also to our method of conducting our internal affairs.

We clip the above from the local columns of the *Republican*, you forget, Major, that the "brains" part of the *Democrat* tried very hard to be elected as a delegate from Nebraska to the Baltimore convention in 1864, and threatened to destroy the city of Plattsmouth because he failed. And yet you insinuate that he is a rebel in sentiment! Why, he would sacrifice everything, $300 greenbacks, principle even, if he had it, to be able to serve his country in some way, either as a delegate to a convention, District Judge, or *U. S. Senator*. Oh, Dear!

TEXAS CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of Gov. Butler, and the people of the State, to a matter of vast importance to the Agricultural interests of the State, viz.: The prohibiting the importation into, or the driving through the State, of Texas cattle.

Your readers are perhaps acquainted with the ravages committed among cattle by the "Texas fever." To such as are not, I would say that it is estimated that Kansas loses annually about $200,000. Missouri has prohibited the passage through that State, and Kansas has just passed a law prohibiting the introduction or passage of cattle raised south of Kansas, except into or through the extreme western portion of the State. This action of Missouri and Kansas makes Nebraska the best route by which Texas cattle can be taken to the feeding regions of eastern Iowa and Illinois. Such being the case, I deem it of great importance that the Call Session of the Legislature should take the necessary steps to prevent the passage of such cattle through Nebraska.

J. E. D.

GOOD AGAIN.

The Senate has reconsidered the vote confirming the appointment of H. H. Heath as Secretary of New Mexico, and that worthy Johnson wriggler has been rejected. The "Johnson business" in Nebraska was thought to have been "muddled" some time last summer, but is is pretty well cleared up now.

FRUSTRATED.

The rebellious element in the late Territorial Legislature, after having demeaned themselves in a style which would have been a disgrace to a band of uncivilized Indians, attempted, in a published statement headed "To the People of Nebraska; or Truth versus Fiction," to create a difficulty between certain members who stood by the rights of the people. They cited Mr. Rogers as authority for some of their statements against South Platte members; but Mr. Rogers comes out in a card in the *Republican* denying their assertions, and says they have no right to use his name in connection with any such idea.

THE 40th CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress assembled on the 4th of March instead of December, as formerly. By reason of this change there are several States unrepresented, and among the number the following:

1—New Hampshire (3,) election in March.
2—Connecticut (4,) election in April.
3—Rhode Island (2) election in April.
4—Kentucky (9) election in May
5—Tennessee (8,) election in August.
6—California (.) election in September.

The new House contains:

Republicans	129
Democrats	45

When all the seats are filled, including Nebraska, it will statnd:

Republicans	147
Democrats	45

The Senate will be composed of forty-two Republicans and twelve Democrats. Among these twelve Democrats are classed Doolittle, Norton and Dixon.

Anniversary.

The first anniversary of Otoe Lodge No. 4, I. O. G. T., is to be celebrated shortly. We understand the Lodge room is to be handsomely decorated with mottoes, wreaths, &c., and an address delivered, wherein the origin, success and labor of the Lodge will be made known. After the address, the members of the Society are to partake of refreshments prepared by the ladies.—*News*.

Admission of Nebraska.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the 19th day of April, 1864, authorize the people of the Territory of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States upon certain conditions in said act specified; and whereas, said people did adopt a constitution conforming to the provisions and conditions of said act, and ask admission into the Union; and whereas, the Congress of the United States did, on the 8th and 9th days of February, 1867, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, pass a further act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union, in which last named act it was provided that it should take effect upon like fundamental conditions that within the State of Nebraska there should be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, should declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and should transmit to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of said State, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, should forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition should be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union should be considered as complete; and whereas, within the time prescribed by the said act of Congress of the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, the Legislature of the State of Nebraska did pass an act ratifying the said act of Congress of the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, and declaring that the aforenamed provisions of the third section of said last named act of Congress should be a part of the organic law of the State of Nebraska; and whereas, a duly authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska has been received by me,

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress last herein named, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska to entitle that State to admission into the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD
Secretary of State.

A BULL RUN.

It is the universal sentiment among the Republicans of Omaha that the defeat of Monday was a Bull Run not only in its aspect of defeat, but also in the ultimate glorious results which are to be its fruits. The disgraceful scenes enacted on that day by the Democracy have planted the seed from which will be reaped a splendid harvest of right, justice and equal rights to all men.

From Bull Run rose up the determination of the people and the overwhelming armies which put down the rebellion and saved the nation. From the Bull Run of last Monday has risen the determination of the Republicans of Omaha and will be created the army of equal rights, which will redeem the city.—*Republican*.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A peculiar case, as showing how many slips there are between the cup and lip, is mentioned in the case of Gen. W. N. Bartlett, who had been nominatad Minister to Stockholm. His nomination came up in the Senate right in the last moments of the session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and it was about to be confirmed, when some one called for the yeas and nays. While the clerk was calling them, the hour of twelve arrived, and Mr. Wade declared the Thirty-Ninth Congress adjourned. Probably no nomination ever failed under precisely such circumstances before.—*Republican*,

PUT TOO FINE A POINT UPON IT.—Last Monday afternoon, as Judge Tutt was about to charge the Grand Jury, he inquired if any of them had objections to taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution. "I have, your Honor," said one, whose name we charitably suppress. "Are your objections a matter of conscience?" queried the Court. "No," responded the juror, "I have frequently taken the oath. I do not object to taking it according to the construction of the people of Missouri, but I do object to taking it according to the construction of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court!" The Judge blandly informed the excited individual that the recent decisions had nothing to do with it, and that all that could be expected would be that he take the oath as construed by the people of Missouri. The juror was accordingly sworn.—*Sedalia Times*.

ST. LOUIS, March 8—Denver papers say that the Indians are assuming a hostile attitude in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas river.

New Mexico advices say that Indian hostilities have taken a new start in the southern part of the Territory, and the militia have been ordered under arms.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President and Cabinet are busily engaged in the necessary preparations for the execution of the military government bills for the South.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Excitement among the Fenians is intense, headquarters thronged with large numbers of Irish. Americans tendered their sympathy, and several were booked for the Fenian army. It is ascertained that Stephens is still residing in Brooklyn, having nothing to do with the present struggle.

LONDON, March 8.—noon.—Several Irish and English public proclamations, purporting to come from the government of the Irish Republic, declares that after ages of outrages and vain appeals to reason and justice they have at last resolved to appeal to arms, to rescue the land from serfdom and establish a national union and public safety and political freedom and bring about a consequent separation.

DUBLIN, March 8.—A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity night before last.

The insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are reported to be suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Donahue, the leader of the Fenians at the fight at Tollaght, is dead.

Three of his companions are also dead.

The rails on the roads running to Waterford are torn up.

Large quantities of ammunition and materials for making Greek Fire were discovered and seized by the soldiers and police in various parts of the country.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement among the Fenians here under the Irish news is immense, and Eenian headquarters is thronged. A great number of Irish Americans have tendered pecuniary assistance.

DUBLIN, March 6.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon Drogheda barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with gallantry by the military police stationed at the Barracks. Several volleys were given the assailants, when they retreated in confusion, losing a number of killed and wounded.

The repulse was complete. Several of the Government forces were wounded, including a number of police.

LONDON, March 8.—Troops are being rapidly dispatched to Ireland from all available points.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senate—Henderson introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that no State shall prohibit any of its citizens from voting or holding office on account of color. Saulsbury raised the point of order that as the Constitution of the United States was being blotted from existence it could not be amended. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Henderson gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, introduce a bill to provide for the representation of rebel States in Congress at the earliest possible moment.

Cragin introduced a bill to regulate selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah, referred.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Washington specials state that General Grant had another interview with the President yesterday, when it is supposed that the subject of military appointments, under the reconstruction bill, in the South, was thoroughly discussed. Gen. Grant is believed to have completed a set of instructions, and to have submitted them to the President and Sec. Stanton.

Senator Wilson's bill has been approved by the Judiciary committee of both houses and will probably pass.

A prominent Senator has received positive information from three Southern States that they will immediately proceed to organize State governments under the military bill, and it is now confidently asserted that all the Southern States will be reorganized under its provisions, and be admitted to their former relations by the first of January.

Gov. Morton, in a speech last night, to some serenaders, spoke in favor of the military reconstruction bill, and he hoped that the President would execute the law in its letter and spirit.

The South would make a great mistake if they refused to abide by the law. Speaker Colfax being called for, endorsed what Senator Morton said about reconstruction.

Congress has opened a door to restore Southern States to civil and political power, but Congress had said to them, you shall come back clothed in new robes of liberty and justice. You shall be led by faithful men, to a Union which you despised in your fancied triumph of a miserable Confederacy; friends who listened to him would say as the country would say, those who love the flag shall rule the country.

DUBLIN, March 10.—A band of Fenians which were previously reported to have taken possession of the Barracks at Kitlett, in Kildare county, have been dispersed by the troops.

The insurgents made an attack on the Barracks at Mount Mellick and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot.

Rebels have assembled to the number of 30,000 in the neighborhood of Aberlar's Abbey and the troops have been sent to disperse them.

The existence of a Fenian council which has been secretly in session in this city, has been discovered and the members have been arrested by the police.

Gen. Burke, one of the leaders in the South, has been captured at Tipperay.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

SENATE—Trumbull reported a resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of destitute persons in the southwest, of any and all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Freedmen's Bureau. He said that Gen. Howard had called on the Judiciary committee this morning, and testified that unless something was done there would be actual starvation among the disloyal people of the southwest. Former appropriations are sufficient to provide for the actual wants of the freedmen and loyal refugees, but another appropriation is needed for the destitute disloyal. After a long debate the resolution finally passed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Trouble is apprehended in case the municipal election is allowed to be held Monday. Gen. Sheridan issued orders that no polls be opened, and that the day of election be postponed till instructions are received.

☞ Gen. Grant, on the 7th, sent to the President the names of Schofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Thomas and McDowell, as the five commanders of the military districts in the rebel States.

Presentation.

Miss Etta Wilcox was the receipient of a fine Album, from A. J. Harding, Esq., Worthy Chief of Lodge No. 4, I. O. G. T., a prize to the lady securing the largest number of subscribers to the *Olive Branch*, a temperance paper published at Plattsmouth. Twenty-four dollars were collected.—*Neb. City News*.

☞ Four Congressmen, and all of them Republicans, answer to the name of Wilson—Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachussetts, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Representatives James E. Wilson, of Iowa, and Stephen T. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, members of the present House, and John T. Wilson, of Ohio, a new member.

There are also three members of Congress, all Republicans, named Williams—Senator George H. Williams, of Oregon, Representative Thomas Williams, of Pensylvania, member of the present House, and a new member, William Williams, of Indiana.

There are two newly elected Democratic Representatives who bear the names of Republican Senators—George W. Morgan, Democratic Representative from Ohio, who must not be confounded with Senator Edwin D Morgan, of New York, and Thomas E. Stewart, a Johnsonite, from New York city, who is quite another man, from the Nevada Senator, William M. Stewart.

The largest family in the House of Representatives is that of the Washburns, four in number, all Republicans and all relatives. They are William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, H. D. Washburn, of Indiana, E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, and C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin—all but the last named members of the present Congress.

Beside these there are the two Ashleys, J. M., of Ohio, and D. R., of Nevada, and the Lawrences, William, of Ohio, and G. V., of Pennsylvania, all Republicans, and all members of the present Congress. This, we believe, completes the list.

☞ The Alexandria election will be set aside and a new election held—the military commander has the power to do so under the reconstruction bill.

New Advertisements.

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:

1120 acres of Land, 400 cleared, but only 200 in cultivation this year—fine cotton and corn land.

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 RUSH CHILSON, Plattsmouth, N. T.

There is a telegraph office here, also. (feb27

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.

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. nov28d&6m

Wm. H. Lemke,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ONE DOOR WEST OF NEW BAKERY

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

4oct27 1865 tf

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.

feb27* J. T. A. HOOVER.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his farm in Mount Pleasant precinct, Cass county, N. T., on February 26th, 1867, one ox, supposed to be from 12 to 15 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 star 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 28th day of January, A D 1867, 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.

GRANT F. LEE.

February 5th, 1867. 5*w

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence in Louisville Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 22d day of January A. D. 1867, one steer Calf, not quite a year old; no marks—is speckled white and black.

JOHN INHELDER.

January 31st, 1867. 5w

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. Hudson, 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 so 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, and of her and 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.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of February, A D 1867.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Probate Judge.

feb20 3w

Legal Notice

Calvin H. Parmele, Plaintiff vs. Charles Buskirk, and J. M. Bryan, Defendants }

Charles Buskirk 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 Buskirk and J. M. Bryan, defendants, setting forth that the said Charles Buskirk 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 $206 00 with 15 per cent interest, due 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 in 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 the said Charles Buskirk and J. M. Bryan are notified that they are [illegible] said petition on or before the third Monday after the 15th day of March next.

Dated February 13th, 1867.

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

Notice

To Joseph Kitsey:

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 39 acres, also 4 43-100 undivided acres in lot no 8, 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 friend
HENRY C. McMAKEN.

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

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 20th 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 3, 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 8, 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 $400 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 13th day of March next.

Dated February 18th, 1867.

CALVIN H. PARMELE.
By WILLITT POTTENGER, his Sol. 20 4w

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