The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY,..... MAY 1, 1867

LATEST NEWS.

A special despatch from Virginia City, April 27th says Indian excitement runs high—volunteering brisk—people of Gallatin valley anticipate an invasion.

A European war is deemed unavoidable. Napoleon is making gigantic naval and military preparations. The war feeling is said to be universal among the French, and almost beyond the control of Napoleon. Business is almost entirely suspended in Paris in consequence of the excitement.

The Herald's correspondent at Cork says nine steamer loads of emigrants sailed in one week.

The revolutionists in Rome are active. Placards are posted by the National Committee instructing the people how to conduct themselves while awaiting the moment to strike.

Arrivals from Montana report large bodies of Crows, Blackfeet and Sioux massing near Fort Benton. It is supposed an attack on the Fort is intended.

A Richmond despatch of April 27th says a call for a State Convention of the Unionists, at Charlottesville, is called for May 29th.

Schofield has served a warning on the Times that its editorials are likely to create animosity and cannot longer be tolerated.

COAL.

Mr. Mockenhaupt has shown us a specimen of stone coal taken from the shaft being sunk at the brick-yard north of town, which has the appearance of being a No 1 article. This shaft is being sunk near where coal was found last summer, and experienced coal miners are confident of finding a good vein. There is little doubt in the minds of men who have taken the trouble to post themselves on the subject, that coal in abundance exists beneath Nebraska soil, and it is only a question of time and money as to its development. Thin veins have been found in almost every locality from the mouth of Platte to the Kansas line, and is is the general belief that thick ones will be found at a greater depth.

RAIL ROADS.

We learn from a reliable source that the engineer corps of the B. & M R. R. Co., are engaged in surveying a line through Mills county with a view to forming a junction with the Union Pacific road. This has caused some of our citizens to seriously doubt whether the road will be built from this city west. We see no good reason why the surveying of a route to join the road above Platte should discourage any one who has ever had confidence in the building of the road from this city west. We have always contended that the B & M. R. R. would form a junction with the Pacific road at the Missouri river—and think it would be detrimental to the interests of the Company not to do so. But because they do this and secure a portion of the trade from the river east, it is no reason that they will not continue their road upon the original line. They must either form such a junction or have nothing but the local or way trade until the line is completed several hundred miles west of the Missouri river. We contend and believe, that so long as the line remains located from this city west, and the government lands are kept out of market for the benefit of the Company, just so long we have a reasonable hope and a fair prospect that the road will be built upon that line. We do not believe that the Secretary of the Interior—who must have cognizance of the entire action in the matter—will keep these valuable and much coveted lands out of market one day after the Company for whose benefit they were withdrawn have abandoned the line, and consequently can have no further claim upon them. When these lands are restored to market—if they ever are—it will be time to abandon the idea of a road from this city west.

Democrats! Bear in Mind.

Democrats! Bear in mind all the time, that the great issues for which we are contending is a restoration of the Union.—*News.*

We ask the honest men of that party to also "bear in mind all the time" that the "great issue" for which the party contended during the war was the destruction "of the Union" by the success of the rebel arms and the "failure" of the war on the part of the government.

MORE COAL.

We are informed by Mr. Aiken, who lives on what is known as Mullin's Ranche, about twenty miles west of this place, that he has a fair prospect of a five foot vein of coal. They bored through a sixteen inch vein, and broke their drills when they struck the hard roofing to another vein. Workmen are now on the ground with tools to sink a shaft, and we hope soon to tell our readers something more definite in regard to their success.

☞ Hitchcock's appointment is squarely endorsed by the *Herald* and *News* because in it they behold the truth of the saying that "the wages of sin is death."—*Omaha Herald*

Not Legally Represented.

Hon. Thomas L. Griffey has addressed a strong and unanswerable letter to Governor Butler, showing clearly that Dakota county is not legally represented in the State Legislature.—*Omaha Herald.*

It will be remembered that the whole South Platte representation with the exception of Otoe, "addressed strong and unanswerable" arguments to the Nebraska Legislature last winter, showing clearly that the most populous and wealthy portion of the State, was "not legally represented in the State Legislature," and yet such papers as the Omaha *Herald* justified the mob that prevented the giving of that "legal representation." It appears to make a vast difference to this justifier of mob law whose ox it is that gets gored.—Gov. Butler has embraced in his call for the extra session that very point which will give the "Hon. Thomas L. Griffey" and his constituents, as well as every other portion of the State, their "legal representation;" and we hope the Omaha *Herald* will not again advocate the prevention of that just and equitable measure by mob violence.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

We find the following in the *Press* in relation to the Glencoe stock about being imported by our friend C. H Walker. Mr Walker started east a few days since and will bring young Glencoe back with him.

It is a matter of great importance to the stock growing interests of Nebraska, that we should begin early to import thorough bred animals, and provide ourselves with those of a character that will command a better price in the market, or prove more valuable to their owners than those we have now.

We observe that a movement has already been made in that direction, by the organization of a company to import a horse of the Glencoe family. It is an incontrovertible fact that the best horses for general utility, as well as for speed and endurance on the turf, trace their lineage to the thorough bred English race horse. We are glad that the Glencoe blood is to be introduced into our section. The performance of Mr. Bonner's "Lady Palmer" and "Wild Irishman" are pretty good evidence that the Glencoe's, when an opportunity presents, will distinguish themselves as trotters, as they have done as runners.

Young Glencoe is expected to reach this city in about ten days, after which time he can be seen at the stable of Hon. O. P. Mason where he will be kept.

AT IT AGAIN

We had hoped and believed that the disgraceful proceedings at the Capital last winter, in which the peoples representatives were insulted and threatened by a local mob, would have the effect to deter newspapers and men claiming respectability from further exciting the jealousies and prejudices of lawless men. The Omaha *Herald* claimed that it had no intention of exciting mob violence when it urged Omaha men to "go in on their muscle;" but what has it to say in defense now?—We find it again endeavoring to excite the passions and prejudices of the "men of Omaha" in the following style:

"Men of Omaha will find, when perhaps it is too late, that formidable 'rings' have been made for the coming session of the Legislature, whose objects are the taking away of representation from the Northern portions of Nebraska, the removal of the Capitol, the stealing of the school-lands and the general plunder of the resources of the State.'

Should the *Herald* succeed in inciting a repetition of the scene of last winter, what think you will be the result?

TIMES IN DENVER.

In a recent letter to his paper, the Colorado *Times*, Goldrick gives a good idea, apparently, of the state of affairs in and around Denver. He says goods are very slow sale, with few in market. Almost all staples in the grocery line are scarce. This is owing principally to the dull sale of goods throughout the winter, occasioned by the extreme tightness of the money market, and in consequence there were no justifying prices to induce merchants or freighters to take goods out. The dry goods, clothing and boot and shoe market is quiet for the season. It is expetced the commercial sky will brighten before the first of May, when the winter may safely be said to have departed, and not much before. Freighting has not (nor cannot) yet set in, until the snow quits the plains.

CHEAP LIGHT.

The English scientific papers are discussing the merits of a new method of furnishing a brighter and cheaper light than any, according to their statement, the world has before seen.—One of them declares that the day is near by when gas companies will belong to the past, and every household can manufacture at a very small cost, its own bright lights. This new method is the result of late discoveries in the construction of magnetic batteries, by which a more intense and longer continued light than any ever before known can be produced.

These experiments, made with a machine built for lighting a large manufactory showed something like an expense of *one cent per hour*. Some idea may be formed of the intensity of the light itself when we state that when brought to bear in full force on a piece of metal, at a distance of fifty yards, it fused it completely. For photographic purposes it has been proved to be far superior to sunlight. It is stated that all that is required for the perfect illumination of a large city is a tower tall enough to project the light to every portion of it, and strong enough to stand the concussion of the powerful wheel machinery employed. The ultimate success of the magnetic light has never been doubted by scientific minds; but here is a result far exceeding any anticipations that had been formed.

It is predicted that this new light, for very obvious reasons, will supersede all others in the civilized portion of the world.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION

Brother Holt of the Dallas *Gazette*—which neatly printed journal has recently been enlarged—favors an Editorial Convention about the time of the Republican State Convention, and asks an expression of the press on that point. For our part, we are in for it. We have a legislature to elect this fall, and about three fifths of its members will go down to the Capital with no other earthly object than to make a little thunder by saving "ten cents" to the tax-payers, and their first drive is generally to cut off the patronage of the newspapers who have supported them for office, printed their tickets for nothing, and puffed them into all the notoriety and consequence they have ever attained. There is less public patronage afforded the press in Iowa than any other State, and the small beer politicians, at every session of the Legislature, strive to lessen it. The people are not only willing but anxious that the proceedings of the Boards of Supervisors, the Laws, &c., shall be published at fairly remunerative prices; and it is only the one-horse ten-cent class of politicians who oppose it. We have labored some in this direction, and we know what we are talking about. No man need be afraid to face the music in giving the people information, and he who opposes it will go under—politically, to say the least. We favor the Editorial Convention, and a thorough organization upon the principle of demanding as a right, the same public patronage extended to our editorial brethren in the Eastern States.—*Marshaltown Times.*

The National Telegraph Company.

A new Telegraph Company has been recently organized in the east under the name of the National Telegraph Company. Its object is to build a system of telegraph lines extending over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, for the purpose of transmitting dispatches at fair rates, and thus break down the monopoly that now exists in telegraphing.—It is a stock concern and proposes to build the lines by subscription. It thus offers to everybody an opportunity to aid in the good work, and since the Merchants Union Express has proved such a success, and demonstrated the power of the people to break the bonds that monopolies are always striving to fasten upon them, we believe the people of this country should, and will contribute liberally to the accomplishment of its objects. The form of subscription is as follows, which will show that it is a safe and profitable investment:

"For value received of the National Telegraph Company, we hereby severally and not jointly agree to take the number of shares in the capital stock of said company placed opposite our names respectively, and pay for the same as follows: One per cent. at the time of subscribing, and the balance when the entire capital stock is subscribed, in installments of not to exceed five per cent. per month as the same may be called by the company, *provided that when* thirty-five (35) per cent. of the par value of the shares shall have been paid under this subscription, we shall be entitled to receive on demand therefor certificates of stock for the number of shares severally subscribed by us".

The total amount of stock proposed to be raised in this way, is ten million dollars. When the whole amount shall have been subscribed, the thirty-five per cent. assessment will give the company a working capital of three million five hundred thousand dollars, which will build twenty five thousand miles of telegraph, and after this amount is in operation the company will be able to pay dividends to stockholders. The shares are one hundred dollars each. Subscriptions for each share will cost but one dollar at the time it is taken and not over five dollars in any one month afterwards until the whole thirty-five per cent. has been called in by the company. This brings it within the reach of almost everybody, and gives all a chance to aid in conferring a great blessing upon their country and themselves.

Willis Phillips, Esq., of the C. B. & St. Joe. Railroad, and Ben Holliday are among the directors; and Chas. W. Noble of New York, is Secretary.

American Bible Society—Caution.

Frequent complaints have lately reached us that apartments in the Bible House are rented to persons who send out vile circulars by mail and publish similar advertisements in newspapers, which are calculated to deceive the people by directing them to address "Bible House," or "No. 12 Bible House," or "Station D, Bible House."

This may certify to all who are concerned that no room in the Bible House is rented to any such person. The greatest care is always taken in the selection of our tenants.

"No. 12 Bible House" is occupied exclusively by the United States Government as "Station D," Branch of the New York Post Office. We cannot prevent postal matter passing through the Post Office in any given direction. The circulars and advertisements referred to, we have reason to believe, are issued by persons whose real offices are in another part of the city, who by his subterfuge hope to gain credit for their business. Our efforts to prevent it have thus far proved futile. Editors of newspapers and friends of this Society are respectfully requested to give due publicity to this statement.

JOSEPH HOLDRICH,
WM J R TAYLOR,
T. RALSTON SMITH
Sec's American Bible Society.
Bible House, Astor Place, New York, Feb. 15th, 1867.

A New Cure for Consumption.

Every one is interested in hearing of any discovery that proposes to mitigate or cure the curse of all temperate climates—consumption. M Baleguer addresses a communication to M. Piorry in Le Courier Medical, describing the properties of a new oil, that seems endowed with a marvellous facility for traversing animal membranes. If a few drops are poured into the palm of the hand, and the palm rubbed with a finger, the oil is soon seen oozing through the back of the hand. The same experiment tried on the fore-arm produces the same result. When the oil is saturated by a foreign substance it loses none of this remarkable power for absorbtion, and can therefore be used as a vehicle, par excellence, for the administration of drugs. The experiment has been tried with copabia and with the oil saturated with iodine, it was rubbed upon the palm of the hand and the back of the hand wiped with a peice of muslin was tinged violet. M. Baleguer believes that the efficacy of iodine, if administered in this oil, would be so immensely increased, that a rational hope might be entertained of its power to arrest tuberculization in the lungs and prevent hemorrhage. Among the patients upon whom he has tried this method, in the first stages of consumption, he has found the physical signs of tubercular deposites diminish, the respiration becomes freer, embonpoint succeeds to emaciation, and a general feeling of well-being to which the unfortunate had long been unaccustomed, began to establish itself.

M. Baleguer conceals the name of this wonderful oil, but he invites M Piorry to experiment upon it, and offers him his assistance in the elucidation of its characteristics.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER.

Other western States, which, though not so deficient in timber as Nebraska is, still were sufficiently so to stimulate their first settlers to devote more or less attention to the raising of trees, are now reaping the beneficial results of that wise foresight of their pioneers. Wisconsin is one of the States, a large portion of which at the time of its first settlement, was comparatively timberless, but now those comparatively treeless districts have a fine growth of timber. Groves of timber of all sizes, from a few acres up to hundreds of acres, now dot the old time prairie plains in countless numbers, and form a most delightful feature of its landscape. This timber is mostly oak and hickory, and the trees cover the ground so thickly that at a little distance their tall, straight trunks seem to form an impenetrable wall of timber, and this new growth is already furnishing supplies of fuel and fencing.

In most of these districts in Wisconsin, the timber is the spontaneous growth of the soil. Large tracts of land were protected from the annual prairie fires and the "grubs" were suffered to grow until they have resulted in these splendid groves. Many of these have been growing for twenty years, and this growth of young timber will now cut twenty five cords of wood to the acre. But much more rapid results were obtained by planting trees instead of cultivating the spontaneous growth. The same variety of tree made a much quicker growth when planted, and varieties of still quicker natural growth gave still speedier results.

Here is an encouraging example for treeless Nebraska. All the slow and fast growing varieties of tree attain maturity very quickly in our soil.—Fine groves of timber, beautifying our landscape, can be raised in a very few years here. Timber is what we need. That need is to-day the only drawback our State has. In how few years it can be obviated is now easy to be seen. It only remains, therefore, for our people to plant and cultivate trees. We have talked on the subject before. No argument is required. But we refer to it repeatedly that it shall not escape the minds of our people.

In France it has been ascertained that by cropping their timber once in twenty years they get the largest possible yield from a given area. From these data it may be concluded that a prairie farmer having got twenty acres of forest once up to the age of maturity, may crop one acre a year from it, obtaining from twenty to forty cords of wood, besides multitudes of hoops and hoop poles, from time to time, in the process of thinning out, and continue it forever.

Do not grudge the twenty acres of prairie, but put it into timber as fast as possible, and let it spread over another twenty, if your farm is large.—*Republican.*

"SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS."

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* upon hearing that a radical convention had been held in Richmond, Virginia, thus apostrophizes:

"Sic semper tyrannis! A radical convention in Richmond! No qualification of color. Black men are registering in the sacred precinct of all thy borders. Virginia! Chivalry is fled thy gate! Chattels are now thy men, Old Dominion! The tomb of Washington re-echoes no more to the crack of thy christianizing lash, and the rattle of thy philanthropic chains, oh! Mother of Presidents! Freedom has laid her foundations deep in the rotting wreck of thy former power! and the song of the freedman joyfully swells where the proud command of masters of men was obeyed! Verily, Sic semper tyrannis!"

NEW YORK, April 24—Constantinople dispatches of the 27th, say the war is vigorously pressed in Crete. Three battles are being fought. The Christians will be exterminated if they cannot be conquered. The Christians are retaliating. No real progress is made by the Turks. The Sultan is pursuing his usual round of pleasures.

Phelan backs Dion for $1,000 in gold to play against the world to play the English, French or American standard game, or fifteen thousand points. Conditions, the winner to be victor in two games out of three.

It is stated that Prussia invited the opinion of the Powers as to Luxemburg. Russia responded that it could not be annexed to France without the consent of other powers. England advised the King of Holland against annexation to Prussia.

Paris Presses publish an address of the Luxemburgers to the King of Holland asking annexation to France.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The French National Convention was held at Detroit yesterday, forty two delegates present. Speeches denouncing the oppression practiced by the British upon the French in Canada were made. It declared that Canada naturally belonged to the United States, and the annexation was sure to come, and that the French of both countries longed to see it. A resolution was adopted declaring that a million Frenchmen of Canada and the United States should organize for mutual protection. That the French population should take a more active part in politics, and be represented in the Government, and that Canada should be annexed to the United States.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The eight hour law in Wisconsin goes into effect on the 4th of July. The workingmen met mass meetings, and propose voluntarily to relinquish ten or twenty per cent. of their wages.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mon., April 24.—Col. Bozman and Coover, prominent citizens, started from Gallatin Valley to Ft. C. F. Smith a few days since, and were attacked by Indians 40 miles from Bozman City. Coover was badly wounded, but escaped. Bozman was killed.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The floods in Minnesota have done considerable damage. A portion of St. Paul is under water, but the river is now stationary.

The floods in Canada West have destroyed much property.

Reports indicate the waters generally are subsiding. The floods have been general throughout the United States.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Dispatches received from Gen. Hancock's head-quarters, from Gen. Custar say the Indians burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route, and killed three men. The raid is attributed to the Sioux. Custar has divided his command and gone in pursuit.

The coach between Boise city and Owhyhee was attacked by Indians on March 25th and the driver and two passengers scalped.

Montana papers of March 28th say there will be half a million of dollars washed out in the immediate vicinity of Helena within the next thirty days.

Citizens of Quincy, Illinois, held a meeting, and denounced the conduct of the Mayor in not upholding the right of free speech, and declared that an anti Catholic lecture should be delivered, which was accordingly done, with but little interference.

The eight hour law in Illinois and Wisconsin threatens to be the occasion of serious antagonism between labor and capital.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Odd Fellows' celebration to-day, comprised the largest procession seen here for a long time. After the oration the procession marched through the grounds of the Executive Mansion and were received by the President. The Grand Master stated to-day that the receipts of the order last year were one million one hundred thousand dollars, ninety six thousand of which were expended for burials, ninety-three thousand for widows and orphans, and six hundred and thirty thousand for distressed brethren.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the Supreme Court to-day arguments were heard on the Georgia and Miss. cases. Stanbury argued that it being a political question the Court had no jurisdiction. O'Connor, for Georgia, argued that it has jurisdiction.

Next Friday Walker argues in behalf of Mississippi, and the case will be closed by Stanbury for the Government.

☞ The Chicago *Republican's* Washington special says: "Secretary McCulloch is happy over his debt statement for last month. He says if Congress will let him alone he will bring gold to $1 15 or $1 20 by December, and without a stringent money market. His idea is, that the Government and the banks can easily resume specie payment within two years and without any panics or troubles among business men.

LOST A DAY.—A voyager in China, on the new line between San Francisco and Hong Kong, tells how a day was knocked out of the calender during the trip:

"The month of January is generally supposed to have 31 days. To those on board of the Colorado it only had 30 days. We had one short week—a week of only six days. To us, Monday, January 14th 1867 had no existence. We jumped from Sunday, the 13th, to Tuesday the 15th. We passed the 180th degree of longitude on the night of Sunday, and being 24 hours behind east of Greenwich time, we had to jump Monday in order to catch up."

☞ A dispatch to the New York *Herald* 21st, says Paul Bayley, formerly missionary to India and Japan, visited Davis to induce an application for pardon, supported by influential persons. Davis refused, saying it would prejudice his trial, now near at hand. Bayley afterward had an interview with the President to see if the pardon would be granted on the petition without an application from Davis—the President acquiescing.

RAILROAD.—The Glenwood *Opinion* says, "We noticed on last Wednesday fifteen or twenty teams loaded with scrapers, wheelbarrows, plows, shovels, &c., pass through our city en route for Afton. They are to be used on the B & M. R. R.

☞ The only good you will get out of this world is the good you do in it

☞ A Memphis paper says the reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war, is that bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it, and after the return of peace they enlist in matrimony as the next thing to war.

☞ A gentleman from France arrived at Chicago, Ill., a few days ago, and quietly proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Lincoln, and without pomp or speech, presented to her a medal in behalf of 30,000 French people, in token of their respect for Abraham Lincoln.

☞ An old man of three score and ten, being congratulated on his vigorous and youthful appearance, replied, "O yes, my oldest boy is forty and the youngest is only three! You see my eldest went to the war in '62, and fearing that he might soon get shot, I thought it my duty to try to fill the vacuum."

☞ A certain farmer (a pillar of the church) had a fine field of wheat, which being a little late, was threatened with an early frost. In the emergency, he went into his closet and wrestled in prayer with the Lord for its preservation. In his prayer he stated the facts fully, and how the wheat would be affected by the frost, and wound up his petition in these words—"Not, Lord, that I would dictate, but merely reccommend and advise."

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Corrected by Simpson, Mickelwait & Co

Wheat—The demand has advanced prices, and we quote choice lots at $2 30@2 40.

Corn—The market is good, and the demand has caused the price to advance, ranging from 80@85 cents shelled and delivered, and $1 00@1 05 in new re sewed gunnies.

PRODUCE			
Wheat	$2 35@2 40	Soap	12@15
Corn in ear	75@80	Mackerel, kits,	3 50@4 00
" shelled	80@85	Nails	14@15
Oats	40	Butter	25
Corn meal	1 60	Eggs	15
Flour ℔ 100 lbs	7 00	Potatoes	1 50@2 00
GROCERIES—Retail		GROCERIES—Wholesale	
Coffee	38@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	50
Coal Oil	1 00	Tobacco	75@1 65
Lard Oil	2 50	Soap	10@12
Tobacco	1 00@2 00	Nails	9½@11

New Advertisements.

PLASTIC SLATE,

FOR

ROOFING

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

The process of reconstructing Slate Stone from a disintegrated state was

PATENTED FEB. 21st, 1865.

It is a combination of

Pulverized Slate and Viscous Matter,

(the latter possessing qualities of geological and chemical affinity for the former,) and is a development of one of the simple but unalterable tendencies oil nature.

AS A ROOFING MATERIAL

IT STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A mastic—it adapts itself to every shape and slope. Non-combustible, impervious, non-expansive and undecaying.

Frost Does not Crack nor Heat Dissolve it.

The only Roofing Material ever discovered that will resist the action of the elements as long as the structure it protects. Being susceptible of little if any wear from exposure and

PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF,

It is unequalled as a coating for railroad and farm buildings, bridges, bottoms of vessels, vaults, etc.

Materials for sale by

ALFRED OSBORN,
Sole Licensee for Nebraska,
Douglas St. - - Omaha, Neb.
my1 1y

Attachment Notice

Wm. McComb and Robert Campbell, late partners and Co. under the firm name and style of Wm McComb & Co. vs John Trimble. } Attachment

John Trimble, of the State of Illinois, will take notice that William McComb and Robert Campbell, late partners and Co. under the firm name and style of Wm. McComb & Co., plaintiffs, late of the county of Fulton and State of Illinois, did on the 17th day of April, A D 1867, file their petition in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, within and for the County of Cass and state of Nebraska, setting forth that the said plaintiffs, by the consideration of the Circuit Court of the state of Illinois, held in and for the county of Fulton, did on the 26th day of February, A D 1861, recover a judgment against the said John Trimble, defendant, for the sum of two hundred and forty-three and 86-100 dollars, and six and 50-100 dollars costs, which said judgment remains in that Court in full force and effect, and in no wise reversed or annulled, and which said sums of money the said defendant has not paid in any part thereof. That there is now due the said plaintiffs from the said defendant upon the said judgment the sum of two hundred and forty-three and 86-100 dollars and interest thereon from the 26th day of February, A D 1861, and sixteen and 5-100 dollars cost, and that said John Trimble is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Monday after the 22d day of May, A D 1867.

You are further notified that an order of attachment has been issued in said cause against your property, situated in said county, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27, in township 12, north of range 9, east of the 6th P M.

WILLIAM MCCOMB &
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
By their Att'y: CLARK, PORTER & BURTS.
Dat'd May 1, A D 1867. 4w

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

J. H. BROWN,
Register in Chancery.

Attachment Notice.

William F. Morrison, Plaintiff, vs Robert Collins, Defendant. }

To Robert Collins: you are hereby notified that an attachment order was made against you on the 8th day of April, 1867, and your property has been attached in favor of William F. Morrison for the sum of $21 75, by Josiah Morris, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, and that the said cause is continued and set for hearing on the 25th day of May, 1867, at which time, before the said Justice, at his office in the city of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, judgment will be rendered against you unless you appear and show cause why the same should not be done. WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, May 1st, 1867. 5w

THE SHORT ALL RAIL LINE EAST

To Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

Is vi the old, reliable Central Route the

Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R.

☞ Take the H & ST. JO. R R. line of Missouri River Packets from

PLATTSMOUTH

To St. Joseph, where connections are made with

Two Daily Express Trains

On the H & St. Joe. R. R., run through from Saint Joseph to Quincy without change of cars,

CONNECTING AT QUINCY

With Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads for all points East, North and South

For St. Louis

Close connection made at MACON with NORTH MISSOURI R. R. for St. Louis, and at Hannibal with Daily Miss. River Packet for St. Louis, meals and state-rooms free, leaving every evening on arrival of trains from the west, and arriving in St. Louis next morning in season for business, and in connect with Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis, and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, for all points East, North and South.

NEW SLEEPING CARS

Run on Night Trains.

☞ Buy your through tickets via Hannibal & St. Jo R. R. at their ticket offices in Omaha, Council Bluffs, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, and on each Packet in the line, and enjoy the comfortableness of having taken the shortest, cheap and quick route east.

C. W. MEAD, Gen Sup't.
T. B. WYCOFF, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
H. H. COURTRIGHT, Gen'l Fr't Agt.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned, in Liberty Precinct, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 19th of April, one bay stallion, between 7 and 8 years of age, one fore foot and one hind foot white, a star in the forehead, white saddle mark on back, a scar on the left side, white and snip on his nose, supposed to have the glanders. No marks or brands perceivable.

ap25 5w HENRY C. VANHORN.

Legal Notice

In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District in and for Cass County, State of Nebraska.

Julius Schroeder vs Joseph W. Patterson } Bill of Complaint.

Joseph W. Patterson will take notice that on the 23d day of April, A D 1867, Julius Schroeder filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in said county of Cass, on the chancery side thereof, his bill of complaint, the object and prayer of which is to remove the cloud now resting upon the title to the northeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼), and the south half (½) of the northeast quarter of section number five (5), in township number ten (10), north of range number twelve (12), situated in Cass county, Nebraska, said cloud is a "Warranty Deed," purporting to be from complainant, Julius Schroeder, to Joseph W. Patterson, for the consideration of $240, and recorded in book "O" of Deeds, page 189, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cass county. Complainant alleges that he purchased said land on or about the 18th day of June, A D 1859, of one Nicholas Engel, of Cass county, in (the then Territory of) Nebraska, for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars ($240), and that he has never sold or conveyed said real estate to Joseph W. Patterson or to any other person; and complainant further alleges and avers that said instrument, purporting to be a genuine Warranty Deed from complainant to Joseph W. Patterson, defendant, is a fraudulent conveyance, of which complainant had no knowledge until on or about the 20th day of April, A D 1867, when the said Joseph W. Patterson notified complainant of his pretended claim upon said Real Estate, and complainant prays that said fraudulent conveyance may be set aside and declared null and void by decree from this Court, and that such other and better relief may be granted him as shall be in conformity with the rules of this honorable Court; You are therefore notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 10th day of June, A D 1867, or complainant will take decree against you as prayed for.

JULIUS SCHROEDER.
By Maxwell & Chapman, Sol's for Complainant.
ap24

Legal Notice.

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

William Young against Melinda Young } In Chancery.

Bill of Complaint.

Melinda Young will take notice that William Young, complainant, did on the 24 day of April, A D 1867, file his bill in Chancery in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of the State of Nebraska, in and for Cass county, against the said Melinda Young, setting forth that the said Melinda Young, defendant, after marriage duly and lawfully solemnized, did wrongfully and cruelly reduce and slander the character of complainant to his neighbors, with the intention of injuring and destroying the good name of complainant, and that defendant, regardless of her marital duties, did constantly and designedly reduce and abuse the feelings of complainant by acts intended to destroy the peace and happiness of complainant, and render his life miserable; that defendant frequently absented herself from his home without the knowledge or consent of complainant, and without making any provision whatever for the care of her household affairs during her absence, thereby cruelly and wilfully failing to administer to the wants and necessities of complainant, and subjecting him to heavy pecuniary losses; and that defendant allowed her children to purloin the mementoes of deceased members of complainant's family, designedly intending thereby to destroy the peace and happiness of complainant and of complainant's family, and that defendant, regardless of her marital duties and in the absence of complainant, did on or about the 9th day of January, A D 1867, utterly desert and abandon his home and family, thereby refusing and utterly failing to perform the duties of an obedient wife, in violation of her marriage contract, entered into between her, Melinda Young, defendant, and William Young, complainant, and praying that said William Young be divorced from the said defendant, Melinda Young, and that the said marriage contract be declared null and void, and that the said Melinda Young is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 20th day of May, A D 1867.

WILLIAM YOUNG.
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, his Solicitors. ap4 4w

Cashmere Goats.

I have a few Full Blood Cashmere Buck Goats I will let out on Shares to parties who will furnish common Female Goats to close. For particulars address R. W. FURNAS.

April 17, 1867. 3t Brownville, Nebraska.