



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867.

THE LATE BAILMENT.

The Republican press of the country has pretty generally pronounced against the conduct of Horace Greeley in so far as he has become the bondsman of Jefferson Davis; and we regret to see the violence of temper shown by Mr. Greeley in replying to the criticisms which everywhere assail him. That the head-center of the late rebellion was entitled to speedy public trial no one pretends to deny; but the delay in Davis' case is chargeable to Andrew Johnson, and not to the great Republican party. Had that party possessed the chair, instead of the political traitor Andrew Johnson, Davis would have been tried long since. So far as Mr. Greeley is concerned in the matter of the late bailment, that is his affair, and while we admit that there was evident bad taste in his action, we cannot help confessing that it will result in a great pecuniary benefit to Horace, who will no doubt receive large accessions to his subscription lists from the Southern States, and he who was whilom the accused of the slaveocratic South will ere long become the admired of all admirers in secessionland, per force of his being the particular personal friend of the great idol of the erring sisters—Jefferson Davis.

We take some comfort out of this condition of things in view of the fact that when the Tribune becomes thoroughly circulated, read and digested south of Mason & Dixon's line we may hope for reform in the hearts as well as the heads of the unreconstructed.

The steamer Nora struck a snag last Thursday afternoon, while near De Soto, and sank to the Texas in three minutes. Boat and cargo a total loss. No lives lost.

Where's the Honesty?

The Omaha Herald has been howling about the Radicals trying to steal the tax payers' money, and cites as an instance that they made a "strong effort" to appropriate \$75 to each member for stationery, newspapers, &c. We notice in the Legislative proceedings in the same paper that Fuller (Rep.) moved to insert \$5, while Harvey (Dem.) moved to insert \$50. The question was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 yeas to 11 nays. This don't look very much like the Radicals made a very "strong effort" to carry it, for they have a tolerable clear majority. We fail to see the honesty of a newspaper that tries to "gull" its readers with any such stuff.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

From a gentleman just arrived in the city from the plains, says the Nonpareil of the 29th, we obtain the following facts concerning the late Indian atrocities. This information may be relied upon as correct. At Beauvais' station the Indians stole, on the 21st inst., 30 mules belonging to Ward's train, and on the same day they stole 31 mules from trains five miles west of Ogallala station, 6 belonging to Dolan, 8 to Christian, and 17 to Mackey. These trains were loaded with goods by Woolworth & Barton, for Denver. Last Wednesday and Thursday these roving bands of Indians attacked Hurford's men on the Lodge Pole, and wounded one man. Hurford's men claim to have killed six Indians. When they came down to the Lodge Creek crossing they drove in the workmen on the Union Pacific Railroad in that vicinity, killing four men. At Capt. McArthur's camp—near Beauvais—a soldier deserted, was caught by the Indians on a neighboring hill and scalped. They also killed three men and wounded one other on Boyd and Reed's work the same day. Since then, 230 cavalry have been sent into that vicinity, which may prevent further depredations for a while; but it is undoubtedly true, that those atrocities, already committed have been the result of sheer carelessness upon the part of those whose duty it was to provide against their enactment.

Communicated.

Ed. Herald—Let me enquire through your paper if some arrangement cannot be made with the Steam Ferry-boat here, to have the boat cross the Platte river at its mouth, at least once a day. Such an arrangement is needed very much to facilitate business and travel, and with such an arrangement considerable of the emigration that crosses at Omaha, would cross the Platte at its mouth.

BAR PROCEEDINGS.

PLATTSMOUTH, May 29, 1867. At a meeting of the members of the Bar, held at the office of Messrs. Clark, Porter & Erwin, in view of the lamented death of Hon. William A. Little, Chief Justice of Nebraska, Hon. Samuel Maxwell was chosen Chairman and Samuel Chapman Secretary. Committee on resolutions were appointed, consisting of Hon. T. M. Marquet, Willitt Pottinger and De Forest Porter, who reported the following:

1st Resolved, That the members of the Bar of Cass county have heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. William A. Little, Chief Justice of the State of Nebraska, who, as a member of our State, always discharged the duties of our honorable profession with integrity and ability; ever faithful to his clients and winning the respect and confidence of all favored with his acquaintance.

2d Resolved, That while we regret his early death, we feel proud of the honor he has conferred upon our profession, and rejoice that he has left behind a name and character so worthy, and a record so pure and stainless.

3d Resolved, That by his death the State of Nebraska has lost one of her greatest and most useful men, whose memory deserves to be honored as that of one conspicuous for his honesty and straight forwardness of purpose in both public and private life; that we admire him as an orator who was earnest in manner, clear in statement, logical in reasoning and forcible in expression; and for skill and readiness in debate, unsurpassed by any in the State.

4th Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased with whom we deeply sympathize in their grief—and that the same be published in the city papers.

On motion of J. I. Early, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the District Court at its next session, and that the same be placed upon the journal.

On motion of DeForest Porter,

Resolved, That Hon. T. M. Marquet be appointed to deliver a eulogy upon Judge Little, before the District Court at its next session in this county.

Upon motion, meeting adjourned.

About the Crops.

Ed. Herald—I observe that farmers generally are making more improvements than usual, and that more land is being broken up than for several years previous. With wheat at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel and corn at about \$1.00 per bushel, farming is the most lucrative business that any one can engage in. There is no State in the Union that holds out so great inducements to energetic practical men as Nebraska. During a residence here of eleven years, wheat has failed but once, and corn has been a fair crop every year; but at no time has the prospect for farmers been brighter than at present. Wheat never looked better at this season of the year; some complaint is made of corn rotting in consequence of the cold rainy weather, but there is a sufficient time yet to raise a good crop of corn. It is to be hoped that hereafter our farmers will be more careful in the selection of seed, and save a great deal of trouble and expense. The prospects for remunerative prices for the next crop are good. The old crop of wheat is almost entirely sold, and although reports agree that wheat generally looks well, they also agree that a less number of acres than usual have been sown and that prices must be high while the demands of the government for corn will take all the corn that we can raise at a fair price. I believe that the day is not far off, when Nebraska will be the leading wheat producing State in the Union.

School Houses.

Ed. Herald—I see in yesterday's daily, an article headed "District School House," and the drift of the argument is against the building of a District School House. It is stated in the article referred to that the people were in favor of the High School Building, but opposed to building both. Now we have no way of determining the wishes of the people better than their expression at the ballot box, and if the citizens voted in favor of building District School Houses and High School Building I believe they meant both; and we have no right to come to any other conclusion, in the face of their expressed wishes. As to diverting the district tax to the building of a High School Building, it seems to me, would be throwing cold water on our common school system. Our common or district schools ought to be as good as any select schools, as they are designed for the benefit of every person that wishes to avail himself of their benefit; and would be so if the proper interest were taken in them, by providing good, comfortable school houses, furniture, &c. It is true, we sometimes hear persons say that the District School is a nuisance, but such expressions generally grow out of a prejudiced mind, or probably from the misconduct of their own

children while at school. Let character be given to our common schools, by providing good comfortable school houses with such furniture as may be needed, and we will advance the educational interests more than by any other one thing that can be done. By all means build the District School House—and the High School Building too. The people said "Build both," and I think we are not warranted in saying they didn't mean it.

W. R. D.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, May 6, 1867.

My Dear Miss Anthony:—I hope your Convention will not fail to set in its true light the position of those editors in New York who are branding as the "infamous thirteen" the men who in the New Jersey Legislature voted against negro suffrage, while they themselves give the whole weight of their journals against woman's right to vote. They use the terms "universal" and "inapplicable suffrage," when they mean only negro suffrage, and they do it to hide a dark skin, and an unpopular client. They know that "he will keep his throne a whole age longer if he skulls behind the shadow of some fair-seeming name." In New Jersey, a negro father is legally entitled to his children, but no mother in New Jersey, black or white, has any legal right to her children. In New Jersey, a widow may live forty days in the house of her deceased husband without paying rent, but the negro widow, just like the white widow, may remain in undisturbed possession of house and property. A negro man can sell his real estate, and make a valid deed, but no wife in that State can do so, without her husband's consent. A negro man in New Jersey may will all his property as he pleases, but no wife in the State can will her personal property at all, and if she will her real estate with her husband's consent, he may revoke that consent, any time before the will is admitted to probate, and thus her will is rendered null and void. The women of New Jersey went to the Legislature on their own petition, for the right of suffrage. Twenty-three members voted for them, thirty-two against them. But the editors who now find unmeasured words to express their contempt for the "infamous thirteen," when they voted against the negro, were as dumb as death, when this vote was cast against the women. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Chas. Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens give it as their opinion that New Jersey will not have a republican form of government until they put the word "white" out of their Constitution. Do these gentlemen mean to say that when New Jersey has given her 8,000 negro men the vote, she will have a republican form of government, while 100,000 women of that State are still without it and not only without it, but blasted by laws which are a disgrace to the civilization of the age; and of these laws, not one afflicts or affects the negro man? The Rebels, who started our brave boys in Andersonville, and made ornaments of their bones, these "white" editors, guilty of the highest crime known to our laws, are to be punished by having their right to vote taken away. Of what crime are American women guilty that they are to be compelled to stand on a political platform with such men as these? Let no man dream that national prosperity and peace can be secured by merely giving suffrage to colored men, while that sacred right is denied to millions of American women. That scanty shred of justice, good as far as it goes, is utterly inadequate to meet the emergency of this hour. Men of every race and color may vote, but if the women are excluded our legislation will still lack that moral tone, for want of which the nation is to-day drifting towards ruin. There is no other name given by which the country can be saved but that of woman. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed, negroes are governed, and should give their consent. Will men never learn that a principle which God has made true He has also made it safe to apply? Aye, more, that a principle He has made true, it is not safe not to apply! The problem for American statesmen to day is no narrow question of races, but how to embody in our institutions a guarantee for the rights of every citizen. The solution is easy. Base government on the consent of the governed, and each class will protect itself. Put this one great principle of Universal Suffrage, irrespective of sex or color, into the foundation of our temple of Liberty, and it will rise in fair and beautiful proportions. "Without the sound of a hammer, or the noise of any instrument," to stand at last "perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Omit it, and only "He who sees the end from the beginning" knows what other national woes we must be driven, before we learn that the path of justice is the only path of peace and safety.

Lucy Stone.

Montpelier, Vt., May 30.—The Republican State convention has nominated John B. Page of Rutland county, for Governor, Stephen Thomas, of West Fairlee, for Lieut. Governor, Jno. A. Page, of Montpelier, for Treasurer. Resolutions endorsing the reconstruction measures were passed unanimously. There were 250 delegates present.

LATEST NEWS.

Maryland constitutional convention adopted a substitute article to the bill of rights, with reference to slavery, and claims compensation due for slaves freed by the United States.

Garibaldi has accepted the honorary presidency of the British Reform League.

Baltimore Republican State Committee called a convention of the Border States for the 12th of September next, inviting Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri to cooperate by sending delegates.

National Republican of Mobile was suppressed by order of the military commander, and a guard placed over the office. Its future publication is prohibited until proof-sheets are submitted to the commander. The paper is amenable to a paragraph of general order of May 19, prohibiting the publication of articles inciting to violence. The article referred to instructed freedmen when, where and how to use arms.

Several men who served in the rebel army have been refused by the board of registers of Washington.

The Protectionists of New York formed a National League to day. The object is the protection of American labor, industrial, agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests. They elected Peter Cooper President, and several ex-Governors, Vice Presidents.

Butler states that the President, on the 23d of October last, pardoned 193 deserters, through the influence of Tom Florence, in order that they might vote in Western Virginia. Florence received \$1,000 from the restored pay of these same deserters. Butler says the facts were testified before the Judiciary Committee.

Efforts are being made to induce the President to pardon Capt. Duncan, Andersonville Commissary, convicted of murder and sentenced to fourteen months in the Penitentiary.

President and party reached Richmond on the 2d at 3 o'clock, A. M.—They were received at Fredericksburg and Ashland by assemblages of the people, who cheered him, but he declined to make a speech. He was met by McFarland, President of the Council, and other city officials, at Richmond, who extended a cordial welcome and hospitalities of the city. He was conveyed to the Spotswood, and assigned rooms formerly occupied by Jeff. Davis. They next go to Raleigh.

Herald's special of the 1st says Maximilian and all the officers above Lieutenant were reported shot at 7 o'clock of the evening of the 15th, which private letters confirm. Minister Campbell received no despatches, but believes the news correct.

Dak. papers say that not a single depredation has been committed by the Indians on the Upper Missouri since the opening of navigation. Parties came down the river without molestation, and the "Stanley" passed up late, with troops for Fort Sully. Two new posts are to be established. One near Fort Berthold and the other on the Big Chyenne. There are now three regiments on the Upper Missouri, sufficient to keep the Indians in subjugation.

Gov. Hahn, New Orleans, has been refused permission to register, on account of former alleged disloyalty.

The recent visit of Sheridan to Galveston, so convinced him of the disloyalty of the police that he removed every man from the chief, down.

Greece forwarded several hundred breach loaders to the Cretas.

It is currently reported that the President disapproves the action of Pope in removing the Mayor and police of Mobile and will order their reinstatement, basing his action on Swayne's report which declares that the riot was preconcerted.

Gen. Ord has appointed a Military Board to select Boards for Registrars in each county of Arkansas, and has instructed them to appoint two officers of the late Union army and one a resident citizen. Ord notifies the Secretary of the State of Arkansas to pay no more for the printing of the Journal of the Rebel Legislature.

Sheridan telegraphs that the largest political meeting and procession ever held in New Orleans was on May 25th, under the auspices of the Republicans.

The total number of registered voters in Washington is over seventeen thousand with a white majority of eleven hundred.

The total registration in New Orleans are over 22,000, of which 9,528 are white.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

Majority introduced a proposition from the Trustees of Peru Seminary tendering to the State of Nebraska, the Peru Seminary building and grounds for a State Normal School.

Mr. Wardell offered a resolution that the committee on incorporations report a bill for amendments to the general incorporation law of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Prosser gave notice of a bill to locate the seat of government for the State of Nebraska.

Also, a bill for the erection of public buildings for the State of Nebraska.

A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of State invite proposals for going the printing of the State and Legislature until a printing law is enacted.

Legislature.

Nothing of general importance has been transacted by this body for several days.

In both of the general assemblies in the Presbyterian Church, the New School at Rochester, and the old School at Cincinnati, the question of re-union was very favorably considered, and will probably be effected next year.

The Nebraska Legislature.

The majority of this body being composed of Republicans give rise among our opponents to many and anxious exhortations not to plunder the resources of the State. It is well they should exhort, when the only propositions that have been brought before the Legislature that looked like self-appropriation of the funds of the State have been suggested by Democrats.

Let them wait with patience. The affairs of the State are under the management of men who will serve its interests so as to promote the general prosperity, secure the public good, and lay the foundations of the future growth and welfare of our young commonwealth.

They will move on, calmly wisely and finally, in the path of duty, so managing the noble domain given us by the liberality of the general government, as to secure its development, enhance its worth and make Nebraska one of the richest States of the West.

They will vote down all schemes, whether of individuals, corporations or localities, that lead to the misappropriation of the public funds; they will incur no indebtedness that will embarrass the finances of the State, and inaugurate no schemes calculated to retard our progress; neither will they, through any timidity or vacillation, permit the present opportunity to be lost, to so adjust the general machinery of the State Government as—to political and local affairs—as to "secure the greatest good to the greatest number" of our people.

The Republican members of the Nebraska Legislature are good men and true, and therefore we may safely confide in them. They know the sentiments of the people and their sympathies are with them. They know that they demand a frugal and economical government. That taxation should not be increased. That our lands should not be squandered in useless grants to corporations or localities, but should be so treated, managed and improved as to enhance their value, and in the end reduce greatly the burden of taxation which rests upon the community.

Such is the duty and such will be the action of the present majority in the Legislature of Nebraska.

Let us hope that the Democratic members will cast aside political prejudices and aid them in their patriotic efforts.—Press.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

From the East to the West, and from the North to the South, the universal testimony is, that the coming wheat crop never looked better, and never was so large. The only drawback is that seed was so scarce and dear last fall; this, in most of the Southern, and in some parts of the Northern States, prevented great sowing. Rye does not require as good land as wheat; indeed, it will grow on soil so poor that much exhausted soil is owing to this fact. Oats may be expected to be bountiful, though in some few localities frost has appeared. The hay crop, owing to the wet weather, must be large.

Thus far—the season we have no complaint about, except not having a good stand, and we think the prospects more favorable than in any preceding year since the war. The amount planned will be very large—possibly as large as in any former year, for the reason that many work now who never worked before, and the freedmen everywhere have the credit of being faithful and industrious. The general acquiescence in the Reconstruction Act, has had a powerful influence in adding to the prospective yield of the Southern harvest. The South will have large supplies of corn.

The season is fully two weeks later than in average years, even as far away as Texas. In the North the continued rains have greatly retarded planting, and very little corn in the corn regions of the West has been put in. A few days of fair weather will make a great change, for by the help of corn planters, and sulky cultivators to prepare wet ground, an immense area can be suddenly filled with corn.

Notwithstanding the vast number of two horse corn planters in use, the demand on the manufacturers exceeds their ability to supply, though they are running their shops with hundreds of hands, night and day. Of course we owe this great advantage—the power to overcome highly discouraging natural obstacles—to our inventors and ingenious mechanics. Without this help, and with our large population 31,000,000, famine would be of frequent occurrence; now it is scarcely possible.—Tribune.

WHO IS IT?

The following startling report we glean from the Denver Daily Tribune of date the 28th ult. It says: "George Williams, seventeen years of age, arrived in town yesterday, who says he escaped from the Indians at the burning of Fairview station. He had been with them for two years, having been captured by the Blackfeet at the headwaters of the Yellowstone, and taken from the Blackfeet by the Cheyennes. His uncle, aunt and three children were captured with him, who were all murdered. He says four women were prisoners with the Cheyennes—one of whom was the wife of a doctor in Council Bluffs. He had never spoken with them but once, when the Indians threatened to kill him, and he never tried it again. He never made off the Indians tried to capture him. He made for the nearest station, and was successful. His horse fell dead just before reaching it."

A Cuba correspondent of the New York World says the extinction of slavery in the United States has led to the development of a powerful anti-slavery sentiment in that Island. He thinks the system will be speedily abolished there.

SOLDIERS' TABLETS.

I have received a number of letters making inquiry as to what would be the price of, and other expenses incident to putting on the tablets proposed by the Government, over the graves of deceased soldiers. For the information of all the friends of such soldiers, you are requested to state that the tablets themselves, and all the expense incident to their erection, will be defrayed by the Quartermaster's Department without any expense whatever to the family of the soldier. All that they are expected or requested to do, is to furnish the necessary information to enable the Department to discharge the duties it owes the deceased. Other papers in the State are requested to circulate the information.

Yours truly, J. W. PEARMAN, Davenport, May 28. Q. M. Agent.

Bishop Quinard in his address to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Tennessee the other day, said two things for which we heartily thank him. He impressed upon his clerical brethren their duties to the freedmen, and he condemned the practice of raising money for religious purposes by lotteries. Nothing has been done more to spread the unholy mania for gambling than the Church fair as it is commonly managed. We don't see wherein the charitable traffic is any better in its influence than the popular gift enterprise; or why should it be any more respectable to gamble by shuffling cards in a pack. It is so much easier to sell chances than to sell goods; it is so pleasant to clear \$1,000 profit off \$20 worth of stock, that the miserliness is exceedingly popular and needs a sharp word to correct it.—The "swindle is small," says Mr. M. Davis, in the Flying Scot, "but Lord! it is so sure."—Tribune.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly have unanimously adopted the report of the Joint Committee of the Old School and the New School General Assemblies on a union of the two bodies. This report submits the plan proposed by the Joint Committee to the two Churches at large, leaving the Assemblies of 1868 at liberty to take action upon it. The New School Assembly continued its Committee during the coming year, and expressed an earnest desire for the consummation of the union. In the meantime, another branch of the Presbyterian family, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, has passed resolutions favoring a union of all the Presbyterian bodies, and for maturing this plan, has called a General Presbyterian Convention, which is to meet this fall.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—There has just been completed and put in running order at the government printing office, one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism in the shape of a printing press that has ever been exhibited.—The press is the Bullock patent, and as an exhibition of some of its powers we will mention: The press will print in one hour twenty thousand sheets of sixty-four pages of document matter. While doing this, it feeds itself, the paper going in rolls, feeds the paper, cuts the sheets, folds them, and, by a dial attached to the press, keeps tally of the number of sheets printed. Only two men are required to have entire control of the system, thus supplying it with sheets (as they are called, feeders.) The invention is certainly a wonderful one, and has been visited by a large number of persons, who could not realize the power and utility of the machine.

The correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of May 31st, says that a special from New Orleans says there is no doubt but that Maxy is shot before this time.

The officers in the Imperial army will receive no mercy.

The reply of Juarez to Campbell of April 22d, fills two columns in the Brownville papers. He refuses to spare the life of Maxy if he is captured.

The Secretary of the Treasury authorized the Superintendent of the Mint to purchase all the nickel one cent pieces. The object is to supply the public with more five cent pieces.

Babies are said to resemble wheat in many respects: First, neither are good for much until they arrive at maturity; secondly, both are bred in the house, and are also the flour of the family; thirdly, both are cradled; fourthly, both are generally well thrashed before they are done with.

A private letter received in Nebraska City, from Mr. Snell of Cottonwood, states that the Indians about that place are now so hostile that the citizens have been ordered to stay closely at home and guard their houses. They killed six men only a few days ago, who were at work only a short distance from town.—Press.

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Corrected by Simpson, Mickelwait & Co.

Wheat—Dull and drooping; no demand, buyers are not buying at our quoted prices. Corn—Has declined and very little is changing hands, farmers not willing to take price offered.

Table with 2 columns: PRODUCE and PRICE. Items include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Yams, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Soap, Kerosene, Oil, and various other goods with their respective prices.

Wholesale—Retail. Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Yams, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Soap, Kerosene, Oil, and various other goods with their respective prices.

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New Advertisements.

Probate Notice. To all concerned: Notice is hereby given that B. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Nichols, deceased, has filed his final account to make final settlement with said estate, and...

NOTICE. All persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase a certain promissory note given for the sum of \$150, dated the 21st day of June, 1865, by William Stadelman to John W. Sprague, as said instruments were obtained through fraud.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES, of all kinds. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 226 & 228 Lake St. Chicago.

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