upon them by this act shall be discharged by the County Clerks of the several counties.

Sec. 62. That when persons living in two or more counties desire to form a school district, it shall be the duty of the Superintendents of the respective counties to authorize the said persons to organize such district, and the reports contemplated by this act shall be made to the Superintendent of each county, parts of which form the district, of such property or children as may be within the limits of each of such counties.

Sec. 63. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of October 1867, except that the officers of school districts shall be elected at the time and in the manner provided in this act, on the first Monday of October 1867.

W. F. Chapin,
Speaker of the House.
E. H. Rogers,
President of the Senate.

Approved June 24, 1867.
David Butler, Gov'r.

The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY,.....SEPT. 12, 1867

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Voters of Cass County are requested to assemble in their respective voting precincts at the usual places of holding elections, on

SATURDAY, September 14th, 1867,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention to be held in Plattsmouth, on

SATURDAY, September 21st, 1867,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various County offices, to be supported at the October election.

The number of delegates apportioned to each Precinct is based upon the Republican vote last fall, and is as follows: Plattsmouth, 11; Rock Bluffs, 5; Mt. Pleasant, 5; Oreopolis, 3; Eight Mile Grove, 3; Louisville, 3; Liberty, 2; Avoca, 3; South Bend, 2; Weeping Water, 3; Salt Creek, 2.

By order of the Committee.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Chairman.

Republican Meeting

The Republican voters of Plattsmouth precinct will assemble at the Court-House in this city, on Saturday next, 14th inst, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention. We hope the attendance will be large, as it is desirable that the voice of the people be heard.

SAUNDERS COUNTY POLITICS.

We learn that some considerable interest is being manifested by the people of Saunders county in political affairs, and that three different conventions have already been called. A no-politics convention for the county has been called for next Saturday, the 14th, when it is expected, we presume, to place in nomination men who have no politics, or at least those who do not know exactly what their political views are. We may be wrong in this, never having had much to do with them; but that is our idea of a "fusion" convention. A straight-out Republican convention is called for the 21st, and a "square-toed" Democratic convention is called for the 28th, We would advise the people of Saunders, and especially the Republicans, to abandon all thoughts of fusion, and run their straight tickets. We presume the friends of the fusion movement use the old stereotyped argument, that they want "good men," without regard to party, to fill the various county offices; but the theory of running a mixed ticket to secure the election of that class of men has been exploded long since. "Good men" always have some fixed principles, and can generally be found battling for them. We doubt not there are good men in both parties in Saunders county, and we believe it would be far better for them to run regular party tickets than to attempt a fusion. You cannot mix oil and water, neither can you fuse Republicans and Democrats so but the dividing line is very perceptible. During the war, the pickets of the two armies occasionally held a truce, and would associate with each other along the line; but they were nevertheless either Union or rebel, and fought for their respective sides when the battle commenced. Saunders is on the picket-line and the battle is about to commence. Are there any "neutrals" there?

☞ The Herald's Washington special says that the Internal Revenue Department has received information of great importance regarding certain alleged heavy frauds in the whiskey revenue of New York and Brooklyn, which implicate, among others, five internal revenue collectors.

COUNTY BONDS.

The County Commissioners, having the interests of the county at heart and believing it to be in accordance with the desires of a large majority of our people, have summitted to the people the question of issuing $200,000 in county bonds. We believe the people of this county will, by an overwhelming majority, say to our county commissioners to issue these bonds whenever, in their judgement, the good of the county requires it. There is scarcely a doubt that, with this aid, the B. & M. R. R. R. Co. will commence operations on the west side of the Missouri next season, and what then would the interest (and that is all we would have to pay at present) amount to. The commencement of work on the west side of the river would increase the value of taxable property in Cass county more than a million dollars inside of one month, and before the bonds would become due every resident of the county would have made, in consequence of having the R. R., ten times the amount he would be required to pay towards their liquidation. In fact, it is hardly probable that the people of the county would ever be taxed one cent to pay off those bonds, from the fact that, if they were put in as stock in the road by the county, there is every reason to believe that the dividends thereon would liquidate the bonds by the time they became due.

CHANGED ITS TUNE.

The *Republican* has, for the past two months, kept up a continuous roar about the illegality of the location of Lincoln City, on the ground that the bonds of the commissioners were "rasped" instead of "filed." Previous to mounting that hobby it claimed the whole action was illegal on the ground that the Governor had no right to embrace the question in his call. But now, for some reason unknown to common mortals and unexplained by the *Republican*, it abandons all these "weighty" things and assumes that Lincoln must "go under" because it is not in the right locality. That is a different argument, entirely, from what has heretofore been used, and one which shows more sense than the flimsy pretexts of illegality. It is a question which every individual can decide for himself, whether Lincoln city will prove a failure in consequence of its location; and every one can act on their own judgment. We expect about the next position the *Republican* will take will be that Lincoln city ought to prove a failure, whether it does or not. As to whether the capital city will prove a failure or success, in consequence of its location, we think the *Republican* is just about as ignorant as any one. One thing is certain, there is more good arable land surrounding the new city than there is about Omaha, and more inhabitants within sixty miles of it than within the same distance of Omaha. Is there not just the least little bit of jealousy existing in Omaha against the city of Lincoln, or do all these mad ravings of the *Republican* arise from an unadulterated desire to do good.

A SHYSTER EXPOSED.

A man calling himself Col. Gwynne recently made his appearance in Omaha. He is minus one hand, which he claims to have lost in battle. At a recent Republican meeting in Omaha he requested to have his name placed on the bills as one of the speakers. When his turn came to speak, he made a regular out-and-out Copperhead speech, and then boasted that he had done a "smart thing." This caused some of our Republican friends to look about for the antecedents of the man who had "sold" them and made an ass of himself, and it is ascertained that he was born minus the hand, always was a miserable scamp, and if he served in any army it was with a gray coat on. A very suitable person to make Copperhead speeches at Republican meetings.

THE REGISTRY.

We hope every Republican in Cass county will register before the books are finally closed, as a failure to register is equivalent to staying away from the polls on election day. The democracy are quietly bringing up every voter possible, and Republicans should not be "caught napping." The books will be opened again on Monday and Tuesday of the week preceding the election, and every Republican who has not already registered should be on hand at that time.

☞ The official registration of the State of Virginia has been completed, and returns received at headquarters. The total vote is 216,000. The ratio of votes is eleven whites to nine blacks.

☞ The New York Times says the result of the California election has produced much good feeling among the President's friends.

☞ Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine Men, mechanics, farmers, laborers, merchants, pay each one a tax to the United States Government.

What is that tax, which took a little comfort from each one of the tax-payers family, used for?—*News.*

It is used to keep up the government which the friends of the *News* endeavored for four years to destroy. It is used to pay the debt contracted by the government in defending its existence against armed rebellion by the leaders of the Democratic party in the South, and cowardly assaults by treacherous "peace" advocates in the North, of whom the *News* was chief in Nebraska. Does that paper object to the tax and the use it is put to?

MAINE ELECTION.

One hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain, Republican, 27,715; Pillsbury, Democrat, 18,683. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 31,650, and Pillsbury 15,565.—Chamberlain's majority this year is 6,032, against 15,085 in the same towns last year, making a Republican loss of 9,065. Aggregate vote of these towns 43,398, against 48,215 last year. The total vote of the State last year was 116,084; this year it will probably fall a little under 100,000. The Republican majority will be reduced to about 13,500, a loss of about 1,400. This loss in the Republican majority is not proportionately as great as the falling off in the popular vote. The Democrats will probably gain representatives in some towns, but not enough to give them much power in legislation.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The returns from California shows that, through the local dissensions and divisions of the Republican party, the copperheads have been allowed to carry the State. The Governor, one member of Congress and the Legislature have been chosen by the opposition, while the Republicans elect two members of Congress. Will Republicans never learn to stand by the flag, and assume that the worst in our party are better than the best of the opposition.

☞ Jesse D. Bright, just elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, the leader of his party, in a recent speech at Carrolton, made the following declaration:

He started off by saying he had always been a States rights Democrat. He denounced Mr. Lincoln, Douglas and Andy Johnson in the most bitter terms; said that the Democratic Senators did wrong in vacating their seats at the beginning of the war; said Mr. Lincoln had no power under the Constitution to call out any troops; was opposed to paying the public debt; that Kentucky ought not to pay another dollar until her representatives were admitted, and that if the South ever regained her rights it would be by the sword; and said if that was treason, the Government might make the most of it. Was in favor of returning every slave to his original master; was in favor of a law in Kentucky that every one who lost anything in Kentucky during the war, should be paid, and that the General Government should refund it to Kentucky.

Bright is one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and has the boldness to give utterance to the real objects of the party throughout the country.

LINCOLN CITY ITEMS.

We find the following items in the *Commonwealth:*

—Sroat & Craig are putting up a building twenty-six by thirty-two, the upper story of which is to be divided off into offices, and all is to be let.

—Sweet is putting up a large stone building, all to be let. Cadman has bought the old Seminary site, and is putting up a large and comfortable hotel. Several gentlemen of capital from Chicago are only awaiting for the sale, to go in and win.

—We learn from Judge Lavender that he contemplates, in conjunction with other parties, the opening of a brick yard at an early day. We see no reason why this should not be a paying speculation. Success to the pioneer brick manufacturers of Lincoln.

—We counted upwards of 40 farm-houses yesterday, standing upon the rising ground just east of Market Square. Who says Lancaster county is not settling up. Two years ago the vicinity was a wild prairie, now it is dotted all over with comfortable residences and "big" crops of wheat and corn.

—Judge Geo. H. Hilton, of Cincinnati, has been sojourning in town for a number of days. The Judge is enthusiastic upon the subject of town lots, State buildings, Salt Springs, etc. He is stirring up his eastern correspondents upon the Railroad question. That his head is lightly located may be known from the fact that years ago, when he had the whole State to choose from, he selected a large amount of land in the vicinity of Lincoln. He has it yet and is not anxious to sell.

☞ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that in the United States only four hundred and fifty thousand persons paid an income tax in 1866, the remainder, some thirty-four millions and a half, made no returns, or such of them as did declared they had not realized more than six hundred dollars and rent and expenses during that year.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, A. D. 1861, the two houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease;

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and 26th of March, 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved;

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same object before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored; that peace, order and freedom might be established, the President did, by said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with full restoration to all rights of property, except as to slaves, except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation;

And whereas, In and by said last mentioned proclamation of May 29th, 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof;

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded;

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others, to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, have conformed, and if permitted to will conform in legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend in those States which were involved in the great rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States;

And whereas, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privileges of the Habeas Corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with individual rights and contrary to the genius and spirit of free institutions, and exhaustive of national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy is attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, and property confiscations and disfranchisement, and now, as it always did, could only tend to hinder a reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass and obstruct the representation of the popular energies of National industry and enterprise,

And whereas, For these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare to a more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order, that said last mentioned proclamation as aforesaid, issued on the 29th of May, 1865, should be modified, and that the full benificent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from the executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon prescribed in said proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this pardon, shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect, and with the same oath as is prescribed in said proclamation of May 29th, 1865, viz.:

I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all the laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and said proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the president, vice-president, and all the heads of the departments of the pretended confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof to foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended confederate government a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, and a naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were, or pretended to be Governor of a State, while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion;

Second, That all persons, who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who were in any capacity employed in the military service of the United States;

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement, or held to bail before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington on the 7th day of September, 1867.

[seal] Andrew Johnson.
Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State.

☞ Nobody has been able to account satisfactorily, for the strange course of the President. We suspect he has been secretly bought up by the Republican National Committee to help in the fall elections. His "swinging round the circle" last year, secured splendid triumphs for the Republicans. This year they were somewhat anxious about the fall elections until the President came to their aid. His conflict with General Grant and the Department Commanders has now made everything secure. There is fresh talk about impeachment, but the truth is, we cannot spare the President from the arena just yet; there would be a fearful state of political difference if he did not 'come down' to disturb the waters occasionally. Keep him in the White House another year, and the Republicans will be sure of the next Presidency whoever is their candidate.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

☞ The New York *Tribune* forcibly remarks:

"Give Johnson District Commanders who will render him implicit obedience and he will turn the machinery of reconstruction into an engine by which rebels will crush loyalty in the South, and bring back their States into the Union with a population of serfs ruled by an oligarchy of traitors."

Governor Morton, of Indiana, states with equal pointedness what his Copperhead supporters want. In speaking of that party he said: "The chief planks in its platform may be described as follows:

"The repudiation of the National debt.

"The restoration of slavery, or if that cannot be done, payment by the Nation for the slaves.

"Pensioning the soldiers, widows and orphans of the Confederate army.

"Recognition of the right of secession.

"And the unconditional return of the rebels to political power."

☞ The Missouri *Republican* speaks of emigrants from Iowa as "that vagrant class of Radicals" who were induced to come to Missouri in "the belief that they could buy the farms of rebels for a song and stock them, by stealing." Whereupon the Missouri *Democrat* slaps its pro-slavery and rebel cotemporary with the rejoinder:

"Well, if the slander were truth, it would still be a fact that 'Radical wanderers' never undertook to live by selling their own children. It takes 'chivalry' to reach that point of refinement."

Ben Wade on the Situation.—A Cincinnati dispatch says that U. S. Senator Ben Wade made a very vehement speech at Portsmouth. He said that though Kentucky has elected a full delegation of rebels to Congress, not one devil of them will be admitted to seats, and they ought to be content if their devilish necks are spared. He asked the meeting if any of them ever knew a colored man who was a traitor, or a Democrat who was not a traitor, at least in practice. He continued, "Now they talk of taxing United States bonds. When a man talks that way look in his face and you will see a penitentiary bird. I wouldn't trust such a man in my sheep pasture after dark."

☞ An old farmer, near Lynchburg Va., has had a standing bet of ten dollars with a neighbor for the last thirty years that it would rain on the first Saturday in August of each year, during the time he has won twenty-seven out of the thirty bets, winning again on the first Saturday of last month. He will not explain what meteorological rule governs his opinion.

☞ The French have invented the great need of the nineteenth century—a cheap funeral. The hearse not only contains room for the coffin, but seats for the priest and mourners—is indeed a whole procession with only two horses.

☞ Six months ago a Boston house sent out a cargo of five hundred hoop skirts to Japan on a venture. The Japs put a cover on them and used them for umbrellas.

☞ Describing the gambling 'hells' of Saratoga, a correspondent says: "The checks click, and the cards come out, and the wheel of fortune spins. The gamblers who gamble by rule prick down the run of their cards on their paste-board tablets. The youths who 'go in for a flyer' are debating, each for himself, whether or not he can afford another loss, and calling, finally, for another pile of the ivories, trusting that the luck must turn. But his checks follow their predecessors into the dealer's growing heap, and the unlucky brandies himself and departs to meditate how he shall pay his bills and get back to work again. The stars pale, and the looming outlines of the great hotel stand stark against the white east before the last of the gamesters takes himself away to where a wide eyed wife awaits him, to toss till the gong sounds, and curse his luck, and mutter, 'What a d—d fool I was to come to Saratoga." And this is the Saratoga season."

☞ The Topographical Corps of the Russian Government has been surveying the vast tract of country lying between China and Sibera. They have marked all of the routes for the caravans traveling between the two great Empires, showing on their map an expanse of territory stretching without a break across the Asiatic frontier of Russia, from the Pacific to the Caspian Sea, from Uussuri and the Peninsula of Corea to Turkentan on Khorassen.

☞ Gail Hamilton, in her new book entitled "Wool Gathering," remarks that "a single fact will show how rapidly the course of empire has taken its westward way. Only in 1840 there was but a single school in Milwaukee, with twenty five scholars; now there are three hundred lager beer shops."

☞ To show how completely iron steamboats are superceding wooden steamboats, it may be mentioned that only forty of the latter were built in England last year, while two hundred and eighty-three iron steam vessels were built.

☞ Captain W. H. Grase, the Fenian organizer, has finished his work in Iowa, and has left for New York under orders. He has organized forty-seven Circles and seven military companies.

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Corrected by Simpson, Mickelwait & Co

Wheat—Large amounts are being delivered daily and prices range from $1.00 to $1.10, Plenty of buyers at quoted prices.

Corn—No transactions in corn—none coming in.

PRODUCE			
Wheat	$1 00@1 10	Soap	10@15
Corn in ear	4 @00	Mackerel, kitts	2 50@3 00
" shelled	50@00	Nails	9@15
Oats	30	Butter	20
Corn meal	1 25	Eggs	15
Flour ℔ 100 ℔s	4 50	Potatoes	75
GROCERIES—Retail		GROCERIES—Wholesale	
Coffee	38@50	Coffee	28@30
Sugar	15@20	Sugar	15@20
Tea	75@2 00	Tea	1 50@2 15
Rice	17@20	Rice	14@16
Syrups	1 25@2 25	Coal Oil	70
Coal Oil	1 00	Tobacco	75@1 65
Lard Oil	2 00	Soap	9@12
Tobacco	75@2 00	Nails	8½@11

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application has this day been made to the Probate Court to have J. T. A. Hover appointed Administrator of the estate of Christian Myer, late of Cass county, Nebraska, deceased. The Court will hear said application on

FRIDAY, the 27th day of September, A D 1867,

at 2 o'clock p m, at which time all persons interested can appear and show cause why said appointment should not be made, if any they may have.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, A D 1867.

J. W. MARSHALL,
sep12 2w Probate Judge.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court, 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass County, Nebraska:

Charles S. Wortman,
vs
John Allinson.

John Allinson, of the Territory of Montana, will take notice that Charles S. Wortman, of the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, did on the 10th day of September, 1867, file his petition in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, with and for Cass county, Nebraska, against the said John Allinson, defendant, setting forth that the said John Allinson gave a mortgage to the said Charles S Wortman on lot 5, in section 32, in township 12, north of range 14, east of the 6th p m, containing 28 acres, and the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section no. 5, in township 11, north of range 14, east of the 6th p m containing forty acres, to secure the payment of the sum of $860, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, according to the terms of a certain note referred to in said mortgage, and praying that said John Allinson may pay said sum now claimed to be due, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 15th day of May, 1866, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same, and the said John Allinson is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 3d Monday after the 3d day of October, 1867.

Plattsmouth, September 10th, 1867.

CHARLES S. WORTMAN,
sep12 4w By Maxwell & Chapman, Att'ys

WANTED

Agents—$150 per month, everywhere, male and female, to sell the *GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE*, the greatest invention of the age. Price $18. Every Machine warranted three years. Address,

M. LEWIS & CO.,
sep12 4w P. O. Box 3063 St. Louis, Mo.

Plattsmouth Mills.

C. HEISEL, Proprietor.

Have recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order. Custom work done on short notice.

100,000 Bushels of Wheat

Wanted immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid. aug28 tf

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at low figures,

10 *sks COFFEE*, 16 *bbls SUGAR*,
5 *bbls DRY APPLES*, 5 *bbls DRY PEACHES*,

&c, &c. Also, a large assortment of

Pine Lumber,

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, WINDOW SASH, WINDOW BLINDS, GLASS, CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, HAIR, COAL OIL, Etc

LEXINGTON COAL,

250 bushels, to which we invite the attention of Blacksmiths and others as to quality and price. We are Agents for the GOODIN COAL BANK, at Lexington, and propose to furnish all the Coal this country wants at prices to suit. Also a large stock of

Rye, Bourbon and Star Whisky.

Cherry, Raspberry, Blackberry and Ginger Brandy. Call and see us.

SIMPSON, MICKELWAIT & CO.
je6 d3 wtf

NOTICE.

JAMES O'NEIL is my authorized Agent for the collection of all accounts due the undersigned for medical services; his receipt will be valid for the payment of any monies on said accounts.

August 14, 1867. R. R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the Eighth [8th] day of October next, at the usual place of holding elections in the several Precincts (or as near there as may be practicable) in Cass County, and State of Nebraska, an election will be held for:

One County Commissioner, for the 1st District (Plattsmouth);
One Probate Judge;
One County Treasurer;
One County Clerk;
One Sheriff;
One Coroner;
One County Surveyor;
One County Superintendent of Common Schools;

And for each Precinct

Two Justices of the Peace;
Two Constables;
One Assessor;
Three Judges of Election;
Two Clerks of Election;
One Road Supervisor, for each Road District.

Further, notice is given by order of the County Commissioners, made at the September session of their Court (Sept. 2d, 1867), that you are also called upon to vote at this election on the question of issuing Bonds and taking stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000 00) in the extension of this road through our County (Cass) westwardly.

Which election will be opened at nine (9) o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until six (6) o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By order of the County Commissioners.

This 2d day of September, A D 1867.

E. SPURLOCK, Clerk,
sep5 w5 Cass County, Nebraska.

Notice to Architects

In accordance with the requirements of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the location of the seat of Government of the State of Nebraska, and for the erection of public buildings thereat, approved June 14th, 1867," Plans and Specifications will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Omaha, Nebraska, until the 10th day of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock m, for the Capitol Building to be erected at Lincoln. The foundation of the building is required to be of stone, and the superstructure of stone or brick. The Building must be constructed to accommodate the Executive offices [six in number,] and the assembly of the two Houses of the Legislature, and the cost of the edifice must not exceed Forty Thousand Dollars [$40,000].

The Architect whose plans are adopted will be appointed Superintendent of Construction, and receive ample compensation for his services, as by law provided

DAVID BUTLER, Gov.,
THOS. P. KENNARD, Sec.,
JOHN GILLESPIE, Aud.,
Commissioners.

Lincoln, Nebraska, August 28th, 1867.

Internal Revenue Tax Notice.

Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Nebraska
Nebraska City, August 21, 1867.

Annual Tax List for 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes Assessed in accordance with the provision of the Act of Congress, To provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1865, May 1, 1866, and March 2d, 1867, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded, and that I will in person, or by deputy, be at the

SHERIDAN HOUSE,

In the City of Plattsmouth, in said District, on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of September, 1867,

For the purpose of receiving Taxes.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the amount of their taxes hereby demanded, on or before the day last named, will be liable to pay a penalty of five per centum, together with interest at the rate of one per centum per month, and a fee of twenty cents for services of a special demand and notice, together with four cents a mile travel fee, actually and necessarily traveled to make the service thereof.

Office Hours—From 9 o'clock A M to 5 P M.

JOE. E. LAMASTER,
sep5 3w Collector.

FALL TRADE 1867.

PRATT & FOX,

Importers and Manufacturers' Agents of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Large stocks of American Screw Co. Screws, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Douglass' Manufacturing Co. Edge Tools, American Table Cutlery, English Pocket Cutlery.

Agents for HERRING'S SAFES,

Forsyth's Scales and Trucks

Orders filled at Factory Prices.

Orders solicited.

PRATT & FOX,
Cor. Main and Washington Ave.,
sep5 3m ST. LOUIS, MO.

Chancery Sale.

William Leach
vs
Thomas J. Watson.
In Chancery.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decretal order to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass county, bearing date on the 23d day of October, 1865, being the October term of said Court, I, the subscriber, Master in Chancery for said Court, will offer for sale, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, in front of the Court-House in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on

MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1867,

at 1 o'clock p m, of said day, the following described real state, to wit: The south-east quarter of section no. twenty-one [21], in township no ten [10], north of range no thirteen, east of the 6th p m, in Nebraska, containing one hundred and sixty acres and situated in Cass county, Nebraska; Together with all and singular the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; to be sold as the property of the defendant above named to satisfy said decree the amount of which is the sum of twelve hundred and fifty four dollars, and interest on the same from the date of said decree, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with costs of suit and sale.

W. F. CHAPIN,
Sept 2d, 1867. Master in Chancery.

Chancery Sale.

Young Brothers & Co.
vs
Garrison & Jones.
In Chancery.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decretal order to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass county, bearing date on the ninth day of April, A D 1862, being the April Term of said Court, I, the subscriber, Master in Chancery for the said Court, will offer for sale at public vendue, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court-House, in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on

MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1867,

at 1 o'clock p m, the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four [34], and the southwest quarter of section thirty-five [35], all in township twelve [12], north of range thirteen, east of the 6th p m, Nebraska, and situated in the county of Cass, and State of Nebraska; Together with all and singular the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; to be sold as the property of the above named defendants to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-Seven dollars and Eighty-Five cents [$427 85], and interest on the same from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with costs of suit and sale.

September 2d, 1867.

W. F. CHAPIN,
sep5 4w Master in Chancery.

PLOWS! PLOWS!

C. E. FORGY,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Farming Implements,

Such as the celebrated Rod Breaking Plows, Mould Board Breakers, Stirring Plows, Single and Double Shovels, Cultivators and Harrows. Repairing done on short notice. All work warranted.

Having had much experience in the business, I feel assured that I can give general satisfaction.—Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere

C. E. FORGY.

Plattsmouth, Neb., May 6th, 1867.