The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ...NOV. 21, 1867

TO LINCOLN AND BACK.

Last week we made the trip to Lincoln in company with Prof. Miller, Gen. Livingston and Rev. Betts. We went by way of eight mile Grove, Weeping Water Falls, and Stove Creek. The distance by this route is not to exceed forty-seven or forty-eight miles, and the road can be shortened in several places so that it will not be more than forty-five miles. It is an excellent road, level and solid, with every stream and gully substantially bridged. We made some observations in regard to the country, improvements, etc., as we passed along, and are more than ever convinced that Nebraska is one of the finest countries that the sun ever shone upon. When we take into consideration the large amount of surplus grain raised in Nebraska, and then compare the small proportion of land under cultivation with the hundreds of thousands of acres yet lying idle, one cannot but think that Nebraska can supply the world with bread.—All along through the settled portions of the country we saw huge piles of straw where threshers had been at work, and monstrous bins of corn and wheat. Hundreds of acres of prairie have been broken up this season, and new houses dot the prairie in every direction. In the vicinity of Eight Mile Grove we notice that the old settlers are getting things fixed about them very comfortable, with commodious and comfortable dwellings, excellent frame barns that remind one of the German settlements in Pennsylvania or the south-eastern part of Ohio, and many other things which denote a permanancy hardly to be expected in so new a country as Nebraska.

At Weeping Water Falls, about nine or ten miles from the Grove, we were agreeably surprised to see so many permanent and even elegant improvements. The first thing that attracts the eye upon arriving at the Falls is the large three story mill of Reed & Clinton. This is, probably, the finest mill in the State, and was built at a cost of about $18,000. The whole structure is of stone, of which there is an inexhaustable supply in that vicinity. E. L. Reed, Esq., is the managing partner, and under his supervision the establishment has been doing a heavy business for the past year or two.—They make a first class article of flour, large quantities of which are shipped after supplying the surrounding country. Mr. Reed also keeps an excellent store for the accommodation of the people in that vicinity. Besides the mill, there is one of the finest stone School houses in the State, a beautiful stone church and rectory, and several very nice frame dwellings. Along the valley of the Weeping Water, above the Falls, are some very fine farms, all of which present a thrifty appearance. Among the best of these may be classed that of Hon. J. E Doom, which is about three miles west of the mill.

About a half mile west of Mr. D's place the road crosses to the south side of Weeping Water, and passes over the high prairie to Stove Creek, a distance of about eight miles from Reed's mill. here we found Mr. Russell, a native of Ohio, who provided for our party and animals with true western hospitality. Leaving Mr. Russel's, we found one vast expanse of prairie stretching away to the Nemaha on the south, Weeping Water on the north, and Stephens' creek on the west. The present road follows the "divide" between the Nemaha and the Weeping Water, and the distance between Stove creek and Stephen's creek is about fifteen miles. It is one of the best natural roads we ever traveled over, being as level and hard as a house floor the greater part of the way. The road can be shortened about three miles between these two points, with the expense of one small bridge (for the erection of which our County Commissioners made an appropriation of $50 last Monday.)

Shortly after crossing Stephen's creek we came in sight of the Capital City, which can be seen for several miles from any point of compass. We had not been there since the selection of the sight by the Commissioners; and notwithstanding reports we were much surprised at the rapidity of its growth. Houses had sprung up in every direction, and many more were in process of erection. Carpenters, masons, teamsters, laborers, all were busy; and the general bustle made one think that this was a veritable "city on a plain."—Several substantial stone buildings have already been finished since we were last there, and we found our friend Capt. Donavan had erected a fine frame hotel, which was crowded to its utmost capacity with men seeking their fortunes at the new Capital City. Mr Sweet has the walls of his large stone building up to the second floor, and Mr. Dawson's two story stone residence is nearly completed. As we entered the town we saw a man surveying a lot, and about four hours afterward we chanced to pass that way and found he had a house already up and enclosed. We mention this as an illustration of the spirit which pervades the people there. The excavations for the Capitol building have been made, and preparations were in progress for laying the foundation. We had intended mentioning specifically some of the principal improvements of Lincoln city, but as this article has already been "strung out" much longer than we intended at the outset we will merely say that about seventy new buildings have been erected since the location was made, and judging from appearances we should think as many more would be erected between this time and next spring. There was great demand for laborers, mechanics and building materials, and we were assured by parties there that many more buildings would be put up this fall if the materials could be had.

"LEAST OF ALL."

The copperhead press of the country does not appear to think near so much of Gen. Grant as they once did. They do in truth think the same of him, and all other Union soldiers as they did during the war—which is that he should have been whipped by the rebels, and if Gen. Grant should be the Republican nominee for President in 1868 the same set of men who opposed him during the war will be found in opposition to him again. The *News* in speaking of the probabilities of Grant's nomination, says "least of all a *military* human being can run fast enough to reach the White House in the year of our Lord 1868." That is a very candid statement of the feelings of the Democratic leaders. It is military men of all others they are opposed to, and especially those who fought the rebels hardest and most successfully. The greater the earnestnest of the military man during the war, the more intense is the hate which genuine copperheads have toward him. Whether the chances of a "military human being" are "least of all" for the White House there is one thing apparent to the most obtuse mind, and that is that "least of all" would the copperheads be willing to have a successful and earnest "military human being" in the Presidential chair. Should such an one be nominated by the Republican party, our Democratic friends can rest assured that he will be the next President, however much sorrow it may cause them. We will be more generous than the *News*, and say that greatest of all would be the chances of a "military human being" on the Democratic ticket, provided he had been a military man with a *gray* uniform.—Such an one would command the entire strength of the copperhead party, and the ex rebels in the South would not stay away from the polls, as many of them did at the recent election for delegates to the State Conventions.—If Gen. Grant should be nominated on the Republican ticket and Mr. Robert E. Lee upon the Democratic ticket, the vote would be a pretty fair test of party strength. A large number of northern Democrats would, probably, throw off on Mr. Lee, but then they really have no business in the copperhead party—they do not believe the leaders are really rebels; but what the party would loose in this way they would probably gain by the extra exertions at the South.

LIBRARY MEETING.

On last Friday evening the Plattsmouth Mercantile Library Association met at the office of D. H. Wheeler; and on motion, Hon. Gaylord J. Clarke was elected chairman and J. N. Hays secretary.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, appointed at the former meeting, reported a Constitution for the government of the association, which was adopted.

On motion, Messrs. Sprague, Chapman, Murphy, Erwin and Hays were appointed a committee on By-Laws.

A resolution was adopted to hold an election for officers on Friday evening, 22d inst.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the office of D. H. Wheeler on Friday evening, 22d inst., at 6 1-2 o'clock.

—A dispatch from Fort Harker says three men were murdered by Indians last week near Fort Dodge. The Indians are supposed to be the Northern Cheyennes.

LINCOLN CITY & RAILROADS.

The people of Lincoln City and Lancaster county held a meeting some two or three weeks ago to consider railroad matters, and determine what they would do towards encouraging the early commencement of some line of road to that City. After discussing the prospects of the various roads and talked of roads, they decided that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad extension was the most tangible, and they accordingly passed a resolution asking the County Commissioners of Lancaster county to submit to a vote of the people the proposition to issue $200,000 in bonds to be taken as stock in said road. After having studied over this a few days, and realizing the great importance and benefit of Railroads another meeting was called for last Saturday, which we had the pleasure of attending, in company with Gen. Livingston and Prof. Miller, of this city. At this meeting the people of the county concluded to offer a further stimulus to the railroad enterprise by asking the Commissioners to submit the question of taking another $100,000 in stock in the first road that was completed from the Missouri river to their city. At this meeting a strong effort was made by residents of Nebraska city to get the proposition submitted in favor of some road which might be built from that place, and, we are sorry to say, some of the speakers from that city manifested a great deal of ill feeling towards the B. & M. R. R. Co., and denounced it in unmeasured terms. This aroused Gen. Livingston somewhat, and he soon convinced those present that the assailants of this Company really knew nothing about the company, their road or their proposed action. The Gen. is too well posted in regard to the B. & M. R. R. R. Co., and takes too much interest in it to allow its malicious assailants to go unrebuked and unenlightened in regard to it. Prof. Miller also defended the company against the aspersions of these individuals who appeared wonderfully "soured" against it for the sole reason that the officers thereof had promptly rejected all offers and propositions to run their road by way of Nebraska city. We said we were sorry. The words hardly express the feelings we had in listening to the remarks of one or two Nebraska city men. They were calculated to engender feelings which should be kept away. Not only that, but they were calculated to injure the people of Lancaster county, inasmuch as whatever impairs confidence in any road leading to that city and thereby throws obstacles in its way is an injury to the people. The true policy for the people of Lincoln and Lancaster county is to encourage any and *all* roads, either in progress or proposed, which are likely to be built to that city. This should also be the poicy of every man and every locality that desires to see the city and county succeed. As the B. & M. R. R. R. Extension is, at present, the *only* road which has a grant of lands south of the Platte river in Nebraska, and is the only one which is in a shape that aid can be tendered it, it is not strange that the people of Lancaster should, at this time, show a little more interest in it than in roads which are only in prospective and have nothing tangible upon which to work. When there is a grant of lands obtained, a survey made, lands selected, and an actual location of the line made by some organized and reliable company, from either Nebraska city, Brownville, or any other point, then the people of Lancaster will probably look upon said line of road as they now look upon the B. & M. R. R. R., and then they will probably feel like giving (as they should do) the same encouragement to it that they now desire to give the B. & M. R. R. R.

—The Herald's Havana special gives later advices of the late tempest at Porto-Rico. It was more severe than the terrible gales which visited the island previous. Thirty three thousand houses are laid in ruins, and three thousand severely damaged.—Some entire streets are demolished.—No news from the interior. Every living creature, man and animal, on the island of Lortola perished.

—Vera Cruz dates announce the arrival of Romero. All the members of the court marshal which tried Santa Anna, except Provicutore, have been imprisoned in Fortress San Juan for the mildness of the sentence. Juarez has commuted the sentences of the imperialist Generals and Colonels, native and foreign, to four years' imprisonment; the field and staff officers to three years; line officers to two years. Other foreign adherents of the Empire are sentenced to banishment.

—Attorney General Stanberry denies the authorship of the opinion against the legality of the meeting of Congress in November, published in newspapers over his initials and generally attributed to him.

LATEST NEWS.

—Special orders are issued to relieve Sheriff Hays, of New Orleans, and appoint Dr. Avery his successor. The same order relieves R. P. Orr, clerk of the second district court.

An ordinance has been passed appropriating fifty thousand dollars to pay the officers and members of the Alabama convention. Each receives eight dollars daily and eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel.

Returns from Florida show that Convention has carried by a large majority. Most of the delegates elected are negroes.

It is reported that the Indian Commissioners are returning from Fort Laramie without concluding a treaty. All the Indians are invited to meet in council at Fort Kearney in June next.

The Times' special says many Republican Congressmen wish to adjourn until the session in December, believing nothing can be done in the eight days remaining of the November session.

A delegation of California Democrats are asking the control and patronage of the State. The President was in a bad humor and declined to see them. They await a change in his temper.

Cooper, the Presiden's private Secretary, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Chandler, resigned. His confirmation is considered doubtful.

—The official vote of Georgia is 102,000 for the Convention and 4,000 against. Thirty-six thousand whites voted for the Convention.

The Montgomery reconstruction convention has adopted a resolution to change the names of the counties created by the last legislature and named in honor of rebels. The committee reported an ordinance on the officers of the executive department, which is to consist of a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of the Treasury. The Auditor is to hold office four years; the others two years—all to be elected by the people. Heretofore only the Governor has been elected by the people.

—The Fenian prisoners Halpin, Warren and Castello, on being asked if they had anything to say against pronunciation of sentence, denied legality of the trial without a mixed jury, and claimed American citizenship.

—The Treasury Department decides that unless holders of 7-thirties present them for conversion into 5-twenties at maturity, the option is lost, and in that case must afterwards be paid in greenbacks.

—The Herald's Washington special says that Schofield has informed the President that the negroes in his district are generally armed, and had the whites at a great disadvantage. Probably some measures will be taken to prevent the dangerous use of arms by the negroes, and their superiority in arms organization.

—The New York *Tribune* remarks: "Gen. Sherman announces the conclusion of a treaty between the Government and the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. This includes every troublesome tribe except the Kon track-tahs, the In-gen-agents, and the Fron-teer-set-lahs —As these three, the most troublesome of all, have not been consulted, the armistice is temporary. But even an armistice is better than Indian hunting."

—The Herald's special from Richmond says that Hunnicut had an interview with Justice Chase and received a severe castigation for his extreme radical utterances. Chase said he misrepresented the party and brought it into discredit.

☞ The following correspondence is apochrypally stated to have taken place between the proprietor and the late manager of the *Herald*:

"Herald Office Oct 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SON: Where are you in these days? I fear you are too fond of your yacht for the position I have assigned you on my paper.

JAS. GORDON BENNETT."

"Delmonico's, Oct. 23, 1867.

DEAR FATHER: I am otherwise and more agreeably engaged than as manager of your paper. Please state in 'your' journal that this establishment does not advertise in the New York *Herald*.

JAS GORDON BENNETT, jr.,"

A QUANDARY.—Her Majesty of England has a most determined suitor, in "His Majesty of Abysinnia, (negro.) The latter, with a view to national profit, as well as personal gratification, popped the question to Victoria Regina She refused bluntly, and the King no sooner heard of this than he proceeded to extremities. He seized the British Consul and a number of English gentlemen, and imprisoned them, announcing his intention of keeping them in durance vile until his lady love relents. It is needless to add that Her Majesty is sadly bothered by the pertinacity of her admirer.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The followng, which we clip from the Glenwood *Opinion*, shows what can and has been done by a young man in this western country, and *how* it is done. The only material difference between western Iowa and Nebraska consists in the fact that in Nebraska you have a little better market for grain and can *get your land for nothing* under the homestead law. There are millions of acres of it here inviting the plow, which only requires to be "tickled with a hoe and it will laugh a harvest!" But let us see how the young man did of which the *Opinion* speaks:

"Two years ago there came to this county, from one of the Eastern States, a young man whose name we are desired to suppress. He was not particularly burdened with this world's goods—his sole fortune consisting of one dollar and eighteen cents. He, however, possessed what is better; good health, and a vigorous frame. He did not tarry long in our town, but struck out for the farming districts, where he was assured that employment awaited him. During that fall and winter he chopped wood, did chores,—did everything he could to turn an honest penny. In the spring (1866) he found that his savings amounted to eighty five dollars.—He hired twenty-eight acres of land adjoining the farm of the good people with whom he had found a home, ploughed it with a team for whose use he exchanged hand labor, and planted it all in corn. Throughout the summer all the time not required by his own crop, he industriously filled by working out. In the fall of that year he harvested fourteen hundred and nineteen bushels of corn—which he sold the following February (1867) for fifty five cents a bushel—total $780,45.—To this he added other savings of two hundred and ten dollars, giving him a total cash capital of nearly a thousand dollars. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of improved land at five dollars per acre—and went to work on his *own* farm with his own horses and implements. This summer he harvested a large crop of small grain which he is now selling at $1,40 per bushel. A fine field of corn is partially harvested, and will without doubt yield handsome returns. Any one passing by his farm this autumn will observe that he has a house of comfortable proportions—and if they get a glimpse of the interior arrangemants, they may further observe that he has taken a handsome daughter of Mills county to be master of his heart and home.

This is not an isolated case. Plenty of such are to be found if inquiry be instituted. Why, then, do young men hang around the crowded thoroughfares of the east? Competence awaits them in the fertile fields of the west. In Iowa fortunes are waiting to be gathered by industrious hands. Young men of energy, come this way!

THEN AND NOW.

"But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies?—If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled. All the victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in ruin."

The foregoing is from the speech of Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, on June 7th, 1864, after his nomination for Vice President. Now, while the rebel States are being reorganized on a much more generous plan than he suggests, it will do good to compare what he then said was right with the position he now occupies. The traitor talked like a true man *then*, and act like a rebel *now*. In that same speech he affirmed that "traitors must take back seats in the work of restoration," that he had "ceased to be a citizen" and had "forfeited his right to vote."—Now, the perfidious demagogue is agonized because the loyal are made citizens and allowed to vote, while only a small number of the traitors are excluded! If Johnson ever reads that speech, what a scoundrel he must think himself.—*Burlington Hawk Eye*

ACCEPTING THE 'SITUATION.'

The effect of the recent elections in firing the Southern heart is just what might have been expected. The slight pretense of loyalty has been thrown off. The Rebel colors which were laid at our feet at Appomattox Court House are again flaunting defiance.—The planters no longer profess themselves the "best friends" of the colored people, and no longer conceal their purpose to trample the freedmen down to the dust, from which it took four years of war to raise them. The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a brandy-and-thunder leader on "The Northern Elections," threatens us with war, proscription, and a repetition of the massacres of New Orleans. "Northern sentiment," it declares, "will sustain us in resisting to the last extremity that vile scheme of Congressional Reconstruction which aims at the supremacy of the negro. That most infamous conspiracy to degrade and dishonor the white race we must now resist to the last gasp, utterly regardless of the malignant efforts of a moribund effete Congress to precipitate the debasement and ruin of the white race." There is no power, exclaims this scribbling Boanerges, in Congress, in Radicalism, or the devil, to make us submit to negro suffrage. The Republicans now are robbers, cut throats, hounds, fiends, pigs, Puritans, and Assyrians. And after pelting us with all these epithets, the *Enquirer* gives utterance to the following ominous warning:

"To that unclean gang of human reptiles—to the mongrel renegades, the truculent black brutes, and outlawed white reprobates—the foul Frankensteins of the secret negro leagues, who are to defile the capitol of the State on the 3d of December, we bid alike open and contemptuous defiance.

* * * *

"The swinish 'delegates' who have been sent up by 800 negro leagues to disfranchise, tax, and confiscate the white men of Virginia will, by attempting in the face of the recent elections to commit these crimes, render their access to the Penitentiary more easy than to the places of power in this old Commonwealth.'

Now, if there is any disturbance in Richmond on the 3d of December, we suppose the Rebels will say, as they said at New Orleans, that the negroes did it alone.—*Tribune*.

☞ J. M. Dixon, formerly of the Iowa State *Register*, has gone hopelessly blind. He appeals to the press of that State for a little further assistance to enable him to complete for the press a book upon which he is engaged. We make the following extracts from his appeal published in the *Register*. Speaking of the day when a renewed and violent attack of his former affliction destroyed his remaining eye he says:

"If, on the morning of that day, a message from that world which lies beyond the region and shadow of death had come to me, saying; 'This day thy soul shall be required of thee," I could have born the shock with comparative resignation; but the consciousness that in the midst of my years, at forty years of age, when men are almost universally in the maturity of their faculties and in the meridian of their usefulness, I was shut out evermore from the sunlight of heaven, was too terrible for contemplation.

Never, if I should live until that period when the dead of all climes and all ages shall be startled from their long sleep by the voice of the Arch-Angel and the trump of God, would a thrill of greater woe or of more comprehensive despair pass shudderingly through my heart than when I knew that all hope was gone, and that the "ever during dark," of which Milton spoke in his plaintive and sublime Apostrophe to Light, was round and about me like the walls of a prison from which the occupant shall go out no more forever. A great mountain such as that which was plucked from its foundations by immortal hands when there was war in Heaven for the dominance of treason and for the enthronement of Lucifer, seemed to have fallen on me, paralyzing my being, suspending my very breath, and shutting out at one fatal sweep of tremendous calamity all the visible lights and glories of the universe. * * * There is still in what remains of both my eyes an unconquered inflammation which gives a throbbing pain to my temples and shoots back into the chambers of the brain, almost threatening me with insanity. * * * I am engaged in preparing for the press a book which shall be entitled "The Valley and the Shadow, or the Experiences of a Blind Man." * * * and after its issuance from the press, I will travel extensively, making sales as I go."

—A special to the Tribune says Senator Sherman intends to introduce a bill converting the maturing debt into a long, consolidated loan, not less than thirty years, at six per cent., with one per cent. tax—equivalent to a five per cent. loan.

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Corrected by Simpson, Mickelwait & Co

Wheat—Very little coming in. Millers are paying $1.30 to $1,35 per bushel.

Corn—Prices unchanged.

PRODUCE		Soap	10@15
Wheat	$1 30@1 35	Mackerel, kitts,	2 50@3 00
Corn in ear	40@00	Nails	9@15
" shelled	50@00	Butter	40
Oats	35	Eggs	25
Corn meal	1 25	Potatoes	1 25
Flour ℔ 100 lbs	5 00		
GROCERIES—Retail		GROCERIES—Wholesale	
Coffee	33@50	Coffee	28@30
Sugar	15@20	Sugar	15@20
Tea	75@2 50	Tea	1 50@2 15
Rice	17@20	Rice	14@15
Syrups	1 25@2 25	Coal Oil	70
Coal Oil	80	Tobacco	75@1 65
Lard Oil	2 00	Soap	9@12
Tobacco	75@2 00	Nails	8½@11

New Advertisements.

New Brick Store.

—BY—

J. H. SNELL and W. P. SNELL,

—IN—

ASHLAND, - NEBRASKA.

Having now removed to Main street into our new Brick building, where we are now receiving and opening a good variety of cheap and seasonable goods, suited to the trade and wants of the people, we beg leave to return to our friends and patrons our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage we have received from them in the last year. Our stock embraces in part

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c

J. H. & W. P. SNELL.

Nov 18th, 1867—4m

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Tewksbury & Mayfield, in the purchase of grain, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Tewksbury collecting all the debts due said firm and paying all the indebtedness of said firm.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Nov. 11, 1867.

JOHN S. TEWKSBURY.
nov 14 w 3 A. C. MAYFIELD

NOTICE

Is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act incorporating the Platte River Bridge Company approved February 18, 1867, there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said company at the office of Maxwell & Chapman, in the city of Plattsmouth, on Thursday, December 19th, 1867, at 1 o'clock p m, for the purpose of electing a board of five directors to manage the affairs of said company.

SAMUEL MAXWELL,
Pres. Platte River Bridge Co.

Plattsmouth, Nov 8, 1867—w4

Important and Last Notice.

Whereas the new law provides that I shall appoint Collectors for the purpose of collecting delinquent taxes by first exhausting personal property, I now offer thirty days to those who know themselves to be delinquent, to make payment, after which I shall at once appoint Collectors. Those persons who do not avail themselves of this respite will have, *of course*, to pay the extra expenses of collecting. [nov 21 w4] S. DUKE, Treas.

Chancery Sale.

Jacob Vallery, vs. A. H. Wachter. } 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 29th day of October 1867, being the adjourned September term of said court, I, the subscriber, Master in Chancery of 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 *SATURDAY the 29th day of DECEMBER*, 1867, at one (1) o'clock of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eight (8) in block number eighteen (18), in Plattsmouth city Cass county Nebraska, as designated upon the original plat of said city, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging. To be sold as the property of the above named defendant to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is the sum of $887,50 and interest from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with costs of suit and sale.

Nov 21, 1867—w5 *WM. F. CHAPIN*, Master in Chancery.
T. M Marquett, Sol. for Comp't.

Chancery Sale.

Charles S. Wortman vs John Allinson. } 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 24th day of October 1867, it being the adjourned September term of said court, I, the subscriber, Master in Chancery for 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 *SATURDAY the 29th day of DECEMBER*, 1867, at 11 o'clock of said day, the following described real estate:

Lot five (5) in section number thirty-two (32) in township number twelve (12), north of range number fourteen (14) east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county Nebraska, and containing forty acres, together with all and singular the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon or 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 $411 75 and interest at the rate of ten per cent from the date of said decree, together with costs of suit and sale.

November 19th A D 1867

WM. F. CHAPIN, Master in Chancery.
Maxwell & Chapman, Sol's for Comp. [nov21w5]

W. D. GAGE. W. R. DAVIS.

CENTRAL STORE.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Provisions, BOOTS and SHOES,

Main Street, two doors above Fourth,

Where the public may find

THE BEST OF GOODS,

and prices as low as can be found in the city.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit its continuance.

Oct. 30, '67 GAGE & DAVIS.

WM. J. FORD,
UPHOLSTERER,
PAPER-HANGER &C.

Main street, - - Opposite Post Office,

Will keep on hand and make to order, Mattresses, Picture Frames, Window shades, Wall Paper, &c.

☞ All kinds of Turning executed in good style.

nov 7 '67. m3

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

SALE of SCHOOL LAND.

To all whom it may concern:

I, B Spurlock, Clerk, in and for Cass county, State of Nebraska, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registry of School Lands, their Sale, &c.," passed at the 3d Session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868,

At 10 o'clock A M, at front door of the Court-House, in the city of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, I will offer for sale all the School Lands within the County, known as Sections 16 and 36, and lands selected in lieu of these sections.

Lands in the south-west corner of the County will be offered first, commencing in Range nine (9), and continuing regularly through said Range and Ranges ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) fourteen (14); which sale will be conducted in strict accordance with the provisions and requirements of said Act.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal at my office in Plattsmouth city, on this 31st day of October, A D 1867.

B. SPURLOCK, Clerk,
oc31 11w Cass County, Nebraska.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS.

J. N. Wise, Administrator of the estate of Peter A Sarpy, deceased, vs The Heirs and others.

Be it remembered that on the 30th day of October, A D 1867, the Application and Petition of J. N. Wise, Administrator of the Estate of Peter A. Sarpy, deceased, for a license to sell the Real Estate belonging to the said estate, came on to be heard before His Honor George B Lake, and the Court being fully advised in the premises,

It is hereby ordered that all persons interested in the Estate of Peter A. Sarpy, deceased, appear before me on the 23d day of December, A D 1867, at 9 o'clock A M of said day, at the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, to show cause why a license should not be granted to the Administrator applying therefor to sell so much of the Real Estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts.

And it is hereby further ordered that a copy of the above order be published in the Nebraska Herald, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Plattsmouth, for four successive weeks, the last insertion being complete at least fourteen days before the 23d day of December, 1867.

By the Court:
oc31 4w GEORGE B. LAKE, Judge.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at low figures,

10 s'ks *COFFEE*, 18 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.

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St. Luke's Parish Vestry.

Regular meetings first Tuesday of every month, at 7 p. m. REV GEO. C. BETTS.
[illegible], Clerk. Chairman.