The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ...DEC. 26, 1867

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are desirous of receiving correspondence from all parts of the State, relative to the material interests of the country, together with such other matter as contributors may deem of interest.

"TRUE TO LIFE"

Nesby's account of the meeting of the "unterrified" of Kentucky, at the grocery, was only in anticipation of the action of the party. His account has since been verified by the action of the Kentucky legislature, where, on the 10th inst, a resolution was offered providing for a select committee from each house to report the assessed value of slaves lost by citizens through Executive proclamation, by the acts of Congress and by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the thirteenth article; and providing that such committee report what steps are necessary and proper to enable the citizens of the State of Kentucky to obtain *Compensation from the Federal Government* for such slaves.—Does any sensible man suppose this attempt to make the general government pay for the loss of slaves in the rebellion would not be successful under Democratic rule? It was claimed in the Kentucky Legislature, in support of this resolution, "that it was clearly a *constitutional right* that the people of Kentucky should receive compensation for slave property taken from them," and the resolution was passed by a vote of 25 yeas to 6 nays. While the Democracy of this part of the country would hoot at the idea of such a result, (and we doubt not many of them would be honest in their opposition to it at the present time,) there is no disguising the fact that Nasby's picture is "true to life," and that, should the party get sufficient power at an early day the hopes and desires of ex slave owners would be consummated. The ex-rebel Democracy of the south pould press the matter as a "constitutional right," and the party north, as in times of old, dare not refuse them for fear of loosing power.

THE REASON.

Democratic papers say negroes are too ignorant to vote; and some few of them say that is the principal objection they have to giving the ballot to the freedmen. If they are honest in this, and that is their real objection (which nobody believes—not even themselves,) why do they not favor measures which are calculated to remove this objection; why do they oppose the education of the negroes? About a year ago the Radical city government of Baltimore passed an ordidance providing for the opening of schools for the children of colored parents upon the same basis and subject to the same rules of management as the public schools for the children of white parents, and made an appropriation of $20,000 to carry it into effect. Under this arrangement a large number of schools were opened, and progressed finely until a Democratic mayor and council had been elected, who repudiated all bills for these schools, and refused to make any appropriations for them. This, of course, put a stop to them; and the children of black parents must either grow up in ignorance under Democratic rule, or find some other method of gaining an education. The Democracy object to allowing black men to vote because they are ignorant, and object to educating them because they would have no grounds whatever for refusing them the ballot. It used to be a criminal offence to teach a black person to read or write in the Democratic States of the South. How much is Baltimore, under Democratic rule, advanced from this law.

—We are informed that the immigration from Germany to this country will, next year, be very large. Ten steamers and four sailing packets leave Hamburg and Bremen every month, besides there are packets from Antwerp and Rotterdam. Large numbers of passengers also sail by way of London and Liverpool.

The Hamburg packet Laxonia, on her late voyage brought over 703 passengers. Nearly all of whom were bound for the west to find homes.

It is stated that between now and the first of May emigration from Germany to America will exceed one hundred thousand persons.

—The Mississippi is so low at Keokuk that it was waded by a couple of citizens last week. It is much lower than ever known before.

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The following letter was written by George L. Hilton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and gives a fair statement in relation to Nebraska:

OMAHA, Dec. 1867.

There is probably nothing that I could suggest to young men better than this subject of getting something to do.

* * * * * * *

The young State of Nebraska is in rapid progress, and its resources are being rapidly called into existence. Carpenters, masons, brick-layers and all mechanics find ready employment from $4 50 to $5 per day.

The capital of the State has been removed from Omaha to Lincoln.—This was done only three months ago, and the 17th of September a sale of town lots took place, in which the Government Commissioners realized the sum of 80,000, which is to go for building the State House and other State buildings. The sales will be resumed in the spring and bids fair to build a city of no mean size. So much for Western enterprise. The State is rapidly filling up, and no less than 100 to 200 families come in daily and settle in this beautiful State, who have entered a home under the Homestead Law, which provides that every settler can take a tract of eigth acres and improve it, within five years of settlement. There is 1,500,000 acres of Government land subject to the Homestead Law. Many men came here with nothing but a team, and are now quite independent. In the Platte Valley through which the Union Pacific Railroad runs, the most marked improvements have been made; thousand of acres are glowing with the rich products of life; whose mellow soil has for the first time felt the pressure of the plow. In this fertile valley from fifty to fifty-four bushels of wheat have been grown on one acre, while the average all over the State, last year, was thirty-three bushels to the acre. Large improved farms can be bought for $5 to $25 per acre. Stock raising is extensively carried on, and no State or country can beat Nebraska. For wool-growing Nebraska has no equal on the globe.

Here are plenty of good schools—the free school system prevails in every district. The climate is mild and pure. Nebraska is well watered, and timber in abundance for building and fencing. Coal mines have also been discovered, which will prove very beneficial to our young State.

Lincoln is situated in the valley of Salt Creek, fifty miles west of the Missouri River, and about equally distant from Omaha and Plattsmouth and Nebraska City, in the center of the most productive agricultural portion of the State, with abundance of stone and other material convenient to build; and pure water may be had in abundance at a depth of thirty to forty feet. Also situated at the junction of the survey of the Burlington & M. R. Railroad, *via* [illegible] road, *via* Nebraska City, and situated within one mile of the great Salt Basin, which has proved by actual experiment to be the richest surface water in the United States. Here will be the State University and Agricultural College. There are many young men in our city who are daily seeking something to do, who might be out in this beautiful State, cultivating a rich farm, having good occupation, while you are every day sensible of your improvement. Are riches the chief object of your desire? Acquire skill in your profession, and for all articles of consumption you will find a high and ready market. Would you then leave this land uncultivated as it came from the hand of nature? Omaha affords employment for thousands. Lincoln will give to hundreds sustenance. Young men and mechanics, don't be idle.

LINCOLN ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the *Commonwealth* of the 21st:

Dr. Potter, of Fort Sedgwick arrived in town late last evening.

Wood is selling from $4.50 to $5,00 per cord.

Hon. John Gillespie visited our place a few days since and expressed great gratification at the progress of the work on the State House, and the rapid growth of Lincoln. While here he stoped with his Nephew, Mr. C. C. Cook.

We notice as an evidence of the progress and prospects of our city, that Mr. J A. Johnson purchased last week of Mr. Guy forty acres of prairie land without any improvements upon the same, for the sum of $2,200 dollars, (fifty-five dollars per acre.)

The land lies just 3 4 of a mile east of the city limits and a little nearer than that distance from the site of the new State House. This purchase was made for cash and shows how strangers look upon the future of our new Capital.

Mr. Johnson employed Mr. H. S. Jennings to get the tract surveyed into town lots and platted.

This is only one of the many transactions in real estate, which are constantly taking place here and we notice it not because we consider it extraordinary but merely as one of many instances of real estate exchanges so common here now.

—The people of St. Charles, Scotland and Moniteau counties have been very much surprised recently by the bursting out from the ground of springs of water in several localities thereabouts, notwithstanding severe drought had prevailed since July, and that a river, the Moreau, which had since August presented nothing but a dry river bed, was filling with water, which was already covering the sand bars—Water was also rising in the almost exhausted wells. It is one of those rare and as yet unexplainable phenomena of nature.

A HUMOROUS IDEA OF IT.

"Mark Twain" says that military history has shown no such instance of inspired originality as the attempt of the Fenians to release Burke by blowing up the prison which held him—"Other people," says Mark, "would have bribed the jailor, tunneled to the prisoner's cell, hauled him out through a hole in the roof, petitioned Government for his pardon, sent a woman in to swap clothes and change places with the culprit. Other people, I say, would have essayed one or the other, or all of these methods. But did the Fenians? Not they. They scorned such thread bare devices. They would liberate their friend by some mode that would be worthy of the occasion—by some invention that should bear about it the sign of a creative genius—by some untried plan that should dazzle the sleepy world with its splendid originality.—Wherefore they put a barrel of blasting powder under the prison and tried to blow their friend out of the hated land of England! The idea was good. It was excellent, and ought to have succeeded. There was powder enough to have sent Col. Burke and his baggage to Dublin, where he would have been safe from their persecution."

—A terrible railroad disaster occurred last week near Buffalo. Two cars filled with passengers was thrown off a bridge forty feet high. Of fifty persons in the first car only four are known to have escaped, and many more in the other were killed. Both cars took fire and one was burned entirely, consuming a number of passengers. The number that perished will probably not be ascertained for some time. Madame Ristori is among the injured. Most of those in the first car were burned to ashes, and their screams could be heard for fifteen minutes.

The funeral of the unrecognized victims of the disaster occurred at the depot in Buffalo, on the 22d. An immense concourse of people attended.

—A California paper has information that the central Pacific Railroad will run near the sink of the Humboldt river, for fifteen miles through a *peat* bed which will extend for several miles on each side of the track.

—Intelligence from Dakota informs us that both houses of the Legislature of that Territory have unanimously passed a bill to strike the word white from the school laws of the Territory.

—Hancock has ordered the election in Texas for or against the Convention to commence February 10th, and continue four days; each ballot presented by a negro voter to be marked "colored." No soldiers are allowed in the vicinity of the polls unless registered voters.

—The loyalists in Washington, both in Congress and out of it, regard the President's message recommending thanks to Hancock for reversing Sheridan's method of dealing with the rebels as insulting to the commanders of the other military districts, and to Thomas and Grant. Republicans laugh at the suggestion of the message, and the Democrats feel like treating it cautiously.

—When Gen. Robert E. Lee visited Petersburg, Va., last week, a number of the unreconstructed wanted to draw his carriage through the streets, but he declined. "He had never rode after jackasses," says a cynical exchange, "and was afraid to."

—It is mentioned as evidence of the total unfitness of the negroes of Virginia for self-government, the fact that such men as Rives were beaten by Radicals of the Hunnicut stripe. If we remember rightly, the Democracy of a district in New York defeated Horace Greeley for Congress and elected to that body a gambler and a prize-fighter, John Morrissey. Are they therefore unfit to govern themselves?

—It was announced at a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held in London on the 3d instant, that the gross average receipts were now about £1,000 a day, or £140 a day more than at this time last year. So much for reducing the tolls.

—The Observer says the British Government is using extraordinary precautions against the Fenians, acting with a full knowledge of their secret plans.

The alarm caused by Fenians is subsiding.

Advices from Japan announce that the ports of Jeddo and Sica are to be thrown open to foreign commerce, January 21st.

Accounts from Craete are of a stirring character. The Turks at Delliscori fired upon a company of five hundred women and children, who were about embarking for Greece, killing a number. The Prussian vessels removed the remainder.

GRANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker has laid before the House a communication from General Grant inclosing the correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and also the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles. Nearly all the correspondence has heretofore been published, but the following is the private letter to the President from General Grant, about which so much curiosity has been expressed:

[Private.]

HEAD QRS. ARMY OF THE U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1867.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed; first, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It was but a short time since that the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal, if it was decided? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the government to place a Cabinet Minister beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that so far as Cabinet Ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office bill it was intended espicially to protect the Secretary of war, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able Commander of the Fifth Military District. Let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government throughout its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against any enemy as Gen. Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few, in this or any other country, to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other District Commander has encountered. Almost if not quite from the day he was appointed District Commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, that the administration was dissatisfied with him.—This has emboldened the opponents of the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise might never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, and the welfare of the whole country North and South, that it is my opinion that the loyal people of this country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will not quietly submit to see the very man of all others whom they have expressed their confidence in, removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT, General.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Gov. Butler is now in Washington looking after the landed interests of the State. The Legislature at its last session, by resolution, especially confided to his care, the matter of the five per centum on the net receipts of the General Government from the sale of lands within our limits. Our readers will remember that this is the amount donated to the School fund of our State by the Enabling act. It will make a fine nucleus for the royal endowment that will eventually be available to our people for the education of their children.

There is another matter that needs looking after. The General Government has established the precedent of donating the Swamp Lands to the new States as they are admited for specific purposes. We hope that ere the winter passes, a bill will be put through Congress by our Delegation doing the same thing for Nebraska. Now is the accepted time. Every year of delay will fearfully reduce the amount that would be realized by the State by such a donation. The Governor should have the power to appoint agents to locate the Swamp Lands for the State as soon as the spring opens. We trust that the matter will be attended to and knowing the efficiency of our Senators and Representative, we doubt not that it will receive their earnest attention.—*Commonwealth.*

TOO IGNORANT TO VOAT.—The following letter, copied *verbatim et literatim*, as written, was sent to the office of a Leavenworth paper, and speaks for itself:

Kikapoo, nov, the 21, 1867.

DERE ZUR—Wil you pleze Inform me weather niggursuphrage Was carrid at the late lection. If sech ignrant peepul is to voat I want to leav this God fursakin State and Go back to Suthern illinois.

Yours Trooly.

—Hon. C. S. Hamilton, Representative to Congress from the 8th Ohio District, was brutally murdered Sunday by his own son.

National Republican Convention.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the convention held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, do appoint that a national convention of the Union Republican party be held at the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State of the United States is authorized to be represented in said convention by a number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in the national Congress.

We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperilled by secret conspiracy or armed force; who are in favor of an economical administration of public expenditures, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose governments were destroyed by the rebellion, and their permanent restoration to their proper practical relations to the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government.

MARCUS L. WARD, of N. J.
Chairman.

JOHN D. DEFREES, Secretary.

John B. Clark, New Hampshire.
Samuel N. Hussey, Maine.
N. B. Gardner, Vermont.
W. C. Claflin, Massachusetts.
Samuel A. Purviance, Pennsylvania.
J. S. Fowler, Tennessee.
B. C. Cook, Illinois.
Marsh Giddings, Michigan.
D. P. Stubbs, Iowa.
A. W. Campbell, West Virginia.
H. W. Hoffman, Maryland.
N. B. Smithers, Delaware.
W. J. Cowing, Virginia.
S. H. Boyd, Missouri.
C. L. Robinson, Florida.
S. Judd, Wisconsin.
Horace Greeley, New York.
H. H. Starkweather, Cennecticut.
B. R. Cowing, Ohio.
Thomas Simpson, Minnesota.
Newton Edmunds, Dakota.
D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina.
Thomas G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Samuel N. Crawford, Kansas.
David Butler, Nebraska.
S. J. Bowen, Dis't of Columbia.
J. B. Chaffee, Colorado.

—It is said that A. J. will issue a proclamation, or a message, or a veto, or something else to the effect that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency in '68. What a pity! Can't some one prevent him doing this thing rashly? Probably he has not considered what harm he may do the country by such refusal, or how many buckets full of tears he may cause to be shed by his countrymen.

—Recently an unbroken circuit was made, and messages sent without repeating between Houston, Texas and Salt Lake City, via New York. The Houston operator sent: "Houston sends greeting to Salt Lake. We sit with coats off and windows open." Salt Lake promply replyed: "Weather beautiful here but have a snow storm in Montana. Brigham Young has just married another heifer." Houston replied: "don't touch the brass in your key or you will get the yellow fever." After this Helena, Montana was "put on," and conversed a few moments. The circuit worked over the following route: Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Knoxville, Washington, New York, Chicago and Salt Lake. Had the San Francisco operator not been out of the office, he would have been drawn into the circuit, and the length extended a thousand miles more. This is a rather remarkable performance, since Houston is 1 800 miles from New York, which is also 2 436 miles from Salt Lake City. The weather was very favorable and the wires in good condition.

—A London correspondent of the Chicago Journal says:

"Speaking about newspapers, and as an illustration of the extent of the Fenian interest throughout England, you will be surprised to learn that no less than thre tons of the *Irishman*, a Dublin papea in the Fenian interest, are daily sent into England by the Holy head steamer. Some inquisitive genius has computed the aggregate number of each shipment and, allowing that each copy in its damp state weighs more than when dry, when its weight is one and a half ounces, he finds that the daily circulation of the Fenian organ in England alone is 70,000 copies. This certainly accounts to some extent for the existence of the Fenian sentiment in the most unexpected parts of the country."

☞ Always send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a warm good-night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this in the stormy years which may be in store for the little one will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherd; and swelling up in the heart will rise the thought: "My father, my mother—loved me!" Lips parched with fever will become dewey again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.—*Ex.*

—The accessions to the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church last year were nearly 103,000, and this year the number is 113,000, 10,000 more than the previous one. The gains of the two years amount to more than 215,000, over 23 per cent. of the total membership reported in 1865, or nearly one fourth the whole membership in two years. The increase of churches and parsonages is 982, or at the rate of nearly three per working day for the year.

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Corrected by Simpson, Mickelwait & Co

Wheat—No change in the market. Millers are making some enquiries for same.

Corn—Some lots are being delivered on contract, and we quote at 50 cents for good sound corn in the ear.

PRODUCE			
Wheat	$1 30@1 35	Soap	10@15
Corn in ear	50@00	Mackerel, kitts,	2 50@3 00
" shelled	35@00	Nails	9@15
Oats	35	Butter	40
Corn meal	1 00	Eggs	25
Flour ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	Potatoes	1 25
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.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Daniel L. Beaver, vs Stephen Gilroy. } Attachment.

Stephen Gilroy will take notice that on the 28th day of November, 1867, James O'Neil, a Justice of the Peace within and for Cass County Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for $99,00 in the above entitled cause, and that under and by virtue of said order, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Breakfast Table, 1 Bedstead, 1 Kitchen press, 5 Chairs, 3 boxes, 1 Cupboard, 2 straw ticks, 2 coverlets, 2 pillows, 2 feed boxes, one wagon sheet were seized as your property; trial of said cause will be had on the 25th day of January, 1868, at one o'clock, P. M.

DANIEL L. BEAVER,
by Maxwell & Chapman, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
dec26w5

J. M. HINCHMAN,

(Successor to Donelan & Hinchman,)

JOBBER AND DEALER IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dyes, Notions, Toilet Goods, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps,

PURE WINES

AND

LIQUORS

For Mechanical and Medicinal purposes

Keep constantly on hand a *full* and *well* assorted stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully compounded by an experienced Druggist. None but the PUREST Medicines used. *All goods warranted as represented. Call* and see.

MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

Terms Cash.

Deeds for Lots in Lincoln.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding certificates of purchase of lots in Lincoln, that they can now receive deeds of the same by presenting said certificates at this office.

THOMAS P. KENNARD,
Sec. of State and Acting Governor.

December 19. 4w

Millinery & Dressmaking,

BY MISS A. M. DESPAIN & MRS. R. P. KENNEDY

Opposite the City Bakery.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plattsmouth and vicinity, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of Winter Goods, consisting of Flowers, Ribbons, velvets, dress trimmings, &c., &c. We will sell the cheapest goods ever sold in this city. We can accommodate all our old customers and as many new ones as will favor us with a call. All kinds of work in our line done to order. Perfect satasfaction given or no charges

my8tf

F. P. TODD,
SEWING MACHINE AG'T

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASLA.

A good assortment of machines and machine findings kept on hand. ☞Office at Stadelmann's Clothing Store. Dec. 4 '67

Machines repaired on short notice.

H. S. JENNINGS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
General Land Agent,

Lincoln. - - - Nebraska.

Will practice in any of the Courts of the State, and will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, pay Taxes, examine Titles, &c.

nov28 '67tf

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 Furning 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

Sheriff's Sale.

Thomas E. Tootle,
Thomas K. Hanna,
John R. Clark,
Partners & Co, as Tootle, Hanna & Clark,
vs.
Henry Jennings,

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order in the above entitled cause, issued by His Honor George B. Lake, Judge of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Nebraska within and for the County of Cass, and to me directed, I will offer for sale by auction to the highest and best bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska,

On Monday, the 23d day of December, A.D 1867,

Between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. of said day, all right, title and interest of the above named Henry S. Jennings in and to the following described personal property, to wit: One bay mare, one bay horse, one set double harness and one two-horse buggy, taken as the property of Henry S. Jennings.

Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1867.

J. W. JOHNSON
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska

Clarke, Porter & Erwin, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. [Dec. 19, w2]

Notice.

To School Districts yet without organization, and in order and in accordance with the provisions of Revised School Law: You will without delay make application to the Superintendent for the appointment of such school officers as the Revised School Law contemplates. (See sec. 13 of the Act entitled an Act for the Revision of the School Law, approved June 24, 1867.) The Superintendent will, therefore, as soon as such districts are known, appoint such school officers as said Act contemplates.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December, A.D. 1867.

R. FURLOCK,
County Clerk and Superintendent for Public Schools, Cass County, Nebraska.

December 12, 1867. w2

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, at the end of 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 4th day of JANUARY, 1868,

at one (1) o'clock of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eight (8) in block number eighty (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 $387,50 and interest from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with costs of suit and sale.

Dec 2, 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 4th day of JANUARY, 1868,

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), west of the 6th P. M., containing 28 acres; and also the north-east quarter (¼) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section number five (5) in township no eleven (11) north of range no fourteen (14) east of the 6th P. M., all 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.

December 24 A D 1867.

WM. F. CHAPIN, Master in Chancery.

Maxwell & Chapman, Sol's for Comp. [dec2w5]

Probate Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the estate of Christian Myer, dec'd must be on file in this office on or before the 4th day of June, 1868, at which time said claims will be determined upon.

Given under my hand this 27th day of Nov. 1867.

W. D. GALE, Probate Judge.

6w

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 15th, 1867—4m

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at low figures,

10 *bbls COFFEE,* 15 *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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books, School Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, and all kinds of Stationery, at

MURPHY'S BOOK-STORE,

Post-office Building, Main street. oct24

TAKE NOTICE.

Bounty Increased. Pensions due Soldiers and their heirs.

F. M Dorrington has this day received from the Department, the Law in full with new blanks for the collection of additional Bounties and increased Pensions, and is ready to prosecute all such claims as may be entrusted to his care. Call and examine. First claimed is first served.

F. M. DORRINGTON.

Plattsmouth, Aug. 10, 1866.

FARM For SALE CHEAP.

The well known farm of S. H. Cummins, situate two miles west of Plattsmouth, on the Denver road, with the timber thereto, is for sale very cheap.

Apply to J. C. CUMMINS, on the adjoining farm. Also, lots 7 and 8, block 14, in Plattsmouth.

aug21 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Cyrus M. Clark, vs James W. Clark. } Attachment.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a *venditioni exponas* in the above entitled cause, issued out of and under the seal of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass county Nebraska, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Plattsmouth, county and State aforesaid, on

Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1867,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all right, title and interest of the above named defendant, James W. Clark, in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south one-half (½) of the north east quarter (¼), and the south half (½) of the north-west quarter (¼) of section no thirty four (34) in township no eleven (11) north and of range eleven (11) east of the 6th P M, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, A. D. 1867.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Sheriff of Cass County Neb.

Clarke, Porter & Erwin, Atty's for Pl'ff [nov4]