

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.

Republican State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Nebraska City on Wednesday, April 22nd, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., to elect delegates to represent the Republican party of Nebraska at the National Convention to be held at Chicago, May 23rd, next. Also a candidate for Member of Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Probationary Electors, and the delegates present from each Judicial District will nominate a suitable person for District Attorney, for their respective districts.

Table listing delegates from various counties: Richardson County, Nemaha County, Cass County, etc.

A State Central Committee is to be elected for the coming campaign, the place of holding the next State Convention, the mode of representation for succeeding State Conventions, and other important business will be brought before the Convention.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

We learn from Hugh M. Burke, Esq., that the eastern bound train which left our depot at 11:30 o'clock on Monday, met with a most horrible accident east of Marshall, night before last, in which the sleeping car "Council Bluffs" was totally consumed. The accident was caused by a broken rail; the locomotive, mail and baggage cars passed over safely, but the passenger car and sleeping car were thrown off the track, and badly smashed up.

One woman—name unknown—had her back broken, and two or three men are reported to be seriously injured. The burning of the car was caused by the use of coal oil, and it serves as another admonisher against its further use for railroad purposes.

The Northwestern Transportation Company, which has just been organized to run a line of steamers from Sioux City to Montana, has determined to run its steamers to the mouth of the Muscleshell, and has sent a train of fifteen men, two wagons, and a number of pack animals, for the purpose of putting up warehouses at the mouth of the Muscleshell.

Great anxiety is felt in this city, as Messrs. Hathaway and J. E. Doom are known to have been on this train. The majority consists of four negroes and twenty one whites, all eligible; the minority number twenty, of whom one is a British subject, three are non residents, and the balance are negroes.

The majority consists of four negroes and twenty one whites, all eligible; the minority number twenty, of whom one is a British subject, three are non residents, and the balance are negroes. The President rules that foreigners and non residents are eligible, and refuses to entertain an appeal from this decision without a two-thirds vote.

It appears that the reconstruction committee are again after the President in the recent Grant correspondence, claiming that if he did order Grant to disobey Secretary Stanton it is a clear violation of the law, and that if such was his intent it is ground for impeachment, articles of which will at once be submitted to the House, and Johnson put on his trial.

The N. C. Convention has adopted a report in favor of applying to Congress for the removal of disabilities from all persons who support the Congressional policy of reconstruction. Resolutions were rejected making negroes, or persons unable to read or write ineligible to the office of Governor.

A large majority of the Republican members of the Ohio legislature have expressed themselves in favor of the nomination of General Grant for President.

The Rev. T. K. Beecher said recently that "the less a man knows, and the more whiskey he drinks, the more determined he is to make this a 'white man's government.'" That's just about so. These are the kind of men who blab the loudest on the subject.

A few days ago, says the Nonpareil, we illustrated the gross ignorance which prevails generally throughout the East, of the geography and general condition of the great Northwest.

The Impachment Question Revived. Impachment is again becoming popular in the House and Senate, and it looks as if some action would be taken on the subject.

Impachment is again becoming popular in the House and Senate, and it looks as if some action would be taken on the subject. An informal caucus of the Republican members was held on the 6th inst., at which it was determined to call up the bill in the Senate providing a course of procedure in cases of impachment, and cause it to be pushed forward for speedy action.

OUR WESTERN LETTER.

Wahoo Valley—Its Improvements—The "Ohio Settlement"—Concrete Houses, etc.

DEAR HERALD:—A little leisure presented, so "taking time by the forelock," we mounted our mule and started on a trip of observation "up Wahoo." I have often wondered that so little has been said of this beautiful Valley; but after this reconnaissance my wonder is increased. The bottom land is superior to any I have seen in Nebraska. The soil is equal, at least, and it appears to be better drained. Very little slough grass. It varies in width from one to four or five miles, and the line of demarcation between bottom and high prairie is so indistinctly marked that it is sometimes difficult to tell where the bottom land ends and high prairie commences. The upland, especially on the north side, is remarkably beautiful. The surface is sufficiently undulating for the purposes of draining; but as the eye stretches for miles across it, it has the appearance of a dead level.

The only drawback I could see to this delightful Valley is the common one to Nebraska—the scarcity of timber. But from about twenty miles above the mouth of the stream, this objection could not be urged with so much pertinence. Young timber was observed all along the margin, and if by some means the prairie fires could be kept out, at no distant day there would be a fine belt of valuable timber the entire length of the Wahoo and its tributaries. The importance of keeping out fires was strongly impressed on my mind as I looked over the farms of Mr. Stambaugh and Mr. Warbritton. These gentlemen were the first settlers in Saunders county, and from the first have endeavored to guard their scattering timber against this element. At times they have not been entirely successful, and on one occasion Mr. S. was entirely burned out; but the fine young Ash, Box Elder, Walnut and Cottonwood that flourish on their farms sufficiently demonstrate the fact that timber will spring up and rapidly grow into forests if fire can be kept out.

I was surprised to see the extent of settlement up the valley, and the interest felt in agriculture. Mr. Jacob Augha has as fine a breed of hogs as can be found in the State; and by his enterprise in this direction is increasing the wealth of Saunders county to an extent not easily estimated. A ride of about five miles brought us to the "Ohio" settlement. These people are mainly from Ashabula county, Ohio, and have brought Ashabula politics along with them.

I would suggest the name of Giddings or Wade as an appropriate name for this township. The peculiar construction of the buildings in this settlement impressed me favorably; and as I believe the system combines economy with comfort and neatness, I give you the benefit of their experience and such facts as may interest others in like situation.

They are made of Stone and mortar, and are built after the manner of Gravel Houses—that is, the walls are laid in boxes, frames are erected at convenient positions, so that by laying in boards against these frames a box will be formed of the desired width for the walls of the house. This box should extend around the entire foundation, and should be about two feet high. Mortar should be made of five bushels of sharp sand to one of unslacked lime; and should be made very thin, so that it will run and fill all the spaces in the box between the rock. Put in a layer of rock of any shape or dimensions that will fit the box, laying them as closely as convenient. Then pour in mortar until the space not occupied by rock is all filled; then repeat the process, until the wall has reached its desired height. By pursuing this course, as strong and as substantial a wall can be erected as could be made by an accomplished mason; and by taking a little pains and leave a small space between the rock and the side of the box to be filled with mortar, the wall will present the appearance of an elegant finish. A little ingenuity will suggest a method for leaving space for windows and doors which it is not necessary to describe. Two men can make the mortar and lay up two feet of wall in a building sixteen by twenty-four feet, in a day. The following morning the mortar will be "set," and the boards can be raised to form the box to lay the next two feet of wall. In this way a man of ordinary ingenuity can lay up his own wall without the expensive skill of a mason, and at a cost little exceeding that required in tending a mason. Several houses in this settlement have been erected after this plan, and they give general satisfaction. Mr. Woodbury, Mr. M. Entire and Mr. Hayward have each residences that would be a credit to any country, while the walls erected by

The St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad.

We take from the Missouri Republican of the 7th, the following letter. It is ominous and important:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 26, 1868. E. W. Fox, Esq., President St. Louis Board of Trade, and Vice President North Missouri Railroad.

DEAR SIR:—With reference to the conversation held with you to day, in which you requested me to give you my views concerning the building of the St. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad via Brunswick, I have to state that the enterprise is one of mutual interest to St. Louis, the North Missouri Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad. If the people residing along the line are sufficiently interested in the project to contribute the means of building the road-bed, and the North Missouri Railroad, which you represent, will guarantee the first mortgage bonds of the division north of Chillicothe, for the purpose of furnishing the iron and rolling stock to operate the same, I have no hesitation in promising to use my influence as a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, to the end of obtaining the guarantee of our company to the first mortgage bonds of the division north of Chillicothe, of the St. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad, for the purpose of furnishing the iron and rolling stock.

I may state here that I am prompted to this suggestion from the conviction that the measure will bring about that great desideratum—a nearly air-line route from Omaha to St. Louis. It cannot fail to add largely to the business of our Union Pacific Railroad, as well as to that of St. Louis, by bringing the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad 120 miles nearer to that city than to Chicago. This road will pass through a fertile section of country, rapidly filling with enterprising people whose local trade will support it. It need hardly be urged that no time should be lost in pressing forward this enterprise to completion. The Union Pacific Railroad will be finished to California in about two years, and the projected road will form an important link in our continental railway system.

Respectfully yours, OAKES AMES.

The writer of that letter, Hon. Oakes Ames is a member of Congress and heavy stockholder in the U. P. R. R., and is a brother of Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific, and who has now a contract for building 500 miles of the same. No one at all acquainted with such matters will for a moment doubt that Mr. Ames had every assurance that what he proposes in his letter, will be done, or he would not have written and published it. The enterprise is eminently feasible, practicable and in every way feasible, or it would never be taken hold of by such men and in this way. Heretofore St. Louis appeared to be the moving power, now she is about to be lost in the shade by the Union Pacific. The road bed once built or secured, there will be a struggle amongst capitalists for the privilege of ironing and stocking the road. The question of all absorbing interest to the citizens of Plattsmouth is this: Can Plattsmouth secure to herself this great thoroughfare? 2d, If she can, how?

1st. How Plattsmouth is already in line for this great route.

The articles of incorporation of the St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha R. R. Co., now on file at Glenwood, Iowa, in stating the object for which it is created, say "that it is for the sole purpose of marking, surveying, locating, constructing and operating a railroad from the vicinity of Council Bluffs in the State of Iowa, at a point opposite the city of Omaha, State of Nebraska, with a branch to a point opposite Platts-mouth, State of Nebraska, thence south to some point on the division line of the States of Missouri and Iowa, in the county of Page, thence to intersect and connect with the Chillicothe & Omaha R. R. Co., its Missouri division, &c. (See 3d article.)

This is Plattsmouth nominated in the Bond.

The people of Mills county are actively engaged, and with almost a certainty of success, in raising the means to build the road bed next Summer, commencing at a point opposite to Plattsmouth, on the Missouri river, and they have a contract, in writing, with the St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha R. R. Co., binding them to put on the iron and the rolling stock, as soon as ten miles are completed.

If by the time this is done, the road bed (7 1-2) miles is finished between Plattsmouth and the U. P. R. R., the matter is settled, and settled forever and irrevocably, in favor of Plattsmouth. Plattsmouth has now but one thing to do, to wit: build the road bed to the U. P. R. R. But this she must do, and do at once, for matters are in a transition state, and her friends (and she has such) who are laboring for her night and day, incessantly, at a distance, should not be compelled to see their efforts clogged, and perhaps thwarted by the lethargy and inactivity of her own people. Vote the \$100,000 bonds, cash them at once, contract for a bridge across the Platte, to be

ASHLAND AFFAIRS.

A Lyceum has been organized at Ashland. The first question for discussion was, "Resolved that the elective franchise be extended to women." The people of Ashland do not intend to be behind any of the cities of the State in intellectual affairs. The general turnout of Monday evening warrants us in this assertion.

We understand that Mr. Riddle of Ashland, is driving business in his new Tannery. Those that are judges say he is producing a quality of leather superior to any brought to the western market. So far as we know, Ashland is the first town in the State to develop this industry.

The people of the Salt Creek Valley are getting in earnest about a bridge across the Platte near Ashland. If the enterprise could be accomplished, it would do much to allay the spirit of strife that exists between the two sections. It is a great drawback to the interests of the Capitol to be compelled to make such a roundabout trip to get to the north side of Platts, as they are now compelled to, and the same is true of those from the other side who wish to go to the Capitol.

A Pen Picture of Brick Pomeroy.

The editor of the Corry (Penn.) Republican who claims to be personally acquainted with Brick Pomeroy, gives his readers the extracts from the La Crosse Democrat on Gen. Sherman and the clergy, which he culled some time ago, and then proceeds to paint "Brick" thus:

"The author of the above outrage was born minus the moral attributes of a monkey and a wife-beater, to our personal knowledge. We have known him to beat his wife and children unmercifully without the show of provocation, and forbid the merchants to trust them for the necessities of life while carousing in dens of prostitution. And such a thing the leader of the Democratic party! We have known him to sing bawdy songs and crack obscene jokes over the dead remains of his friend and companion who was strangled to death in an attempt to drink a gallon of whiskey on a wager, in Milwaukee. And we have heard him curse the sun and defy the power that sustained it. We could chronicle a thousand other instances, but it is useless, as the extract we present delineates the moral degradation of the wretch better than we are able to do.

"In personal appearance, Pomeroy is just what the imagination of a decent man naturally pictures after reading the above characteristic of his polluted mind. He has red bushy hair (wears it long to hide his horns), a whiskey-bloated face and a red, rum-blossom nose—in short, he looks like the personification of sin puked out, red hot from the bowels of hell.—He is a sweet-scented japonica to prate of the imperfections of the church, whose mind never entertained a Christian thought, and has no conception of virtue; he talk of a 'damnable dream;' he Mark M. Pomeroy, the personification of the displeasure of heaven, and the glory of hell, wrapped in a nigger's stony overcoat, who was seen, slushingly dragging himself over the hallowed sepulchers of our brave soldiers, recently, to deliver spiteful and inhuman lectures to southern traitors—eulogizing 'the lost c-a-u-s-e.'

"And such a man the leader of a great party in the North, and a moral reformer! Great Jehovah, blot him out!"

It was officially announced at Berlin on the 7th, that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation had commenced, and is progressing satisfactorily.

The World's Spectator of the 11th, from Montgomery says the Radicals concede the defeat of the new constitution. It is variously estimated that from 10,000 to 23,000 votes less than were required were taken.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in reporting the Army Appropriation bill in the House, to-day, called attention to the amount embraced in it, the total being thirty-three millions of dollars. This was for an army of sixty regiments, whereas before the war an army of nineteen regiments cost twenty two millions a year in gold. Gen. Grant's administration, therefore, costs less than half in paper money per regiment what it cost in Buchanan's time in gold. The same was true of the subsistence of the army and of the ordinary expenses of the Government—the aggregate of ordinary expenses being this year ninety millions in paper, against seventy millions in gold during the first year of Buchanan's administration, and this with the disadvantage at present of paper money, high prices, and larger army and navy than were maintained in Mr. Buchanan's time. The extraordinary expenses Mr. Blaine states at thirty millions for pensions; twenty-five millions for bounties; and one hundred and thirty millions for interest on the public debt—making a grand aggregate of two hundred and seventy-five millions for the fiscal year, being one hundred millions less than the expenses of last year.

ROCK BLUFFS ITEMS.

On the 3d instant, a fine young horse owned by Philander Patterson, Esq., of this place, fell upon a stake 16 inches high and 4 inches in diameter, which instantly penetrated his side and held him to the ground until he died.

We learn that Mr. Wm. Morse, of this place, while coming down King Hill this evening, (7th inst.) slipped from a large load of wood, and falling under his wagon, was dragged some 30 rods, during which time a wheel passed over one of his hands, crushing it badly. Mr. Irwin, coming to his relief stopped the horses in time to keep the hind wheel from passing over his body. His breast was bruised considerably. He was brought to the drug store where his wounds were attended to by Dr. J. S. McAdow, of this place.

The officers for the 3d Quarter of Friendship Lodge No 17 I. O. G. T., were installed on the evening of the 6th instant, by W. G. L. D., Geo. Seybolt, Esq., of this place.

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NOTICE.

In the District Court of the State of Nebraska, in and for the County of Cass. Jarius E. Neal, Plaintiff, vs. Sebastian Strigel, Defendant.

Willis Stevens, take notice, that on the 5th day of February, 1868, the Plaintiff in the above entitled action filed his petition in the above named Court. The object of this action is to obtain payment of a certain promissory note, and to have your equity of redemption, and any interest on, or any person claiming under you, and subsequent to said mortgage, forever foreclosed and barred. Which said note is described as follows, to wit: The south half (1/2) of north east (1/4) (1/4) section (20) thirty-two (32) and south-west (1/4) (1/4) section (36) of township thirty-three (33) north, township No. eleven (11) east, north-west (1/4) (1/4) of the north-east (1/4) (1/4) section (20) north, township No. twelve (12) north, lying and being in Cass County, Nebraska, and you are required to appear in the above named Court on the 30th day of March, 1868, and to answer the petition herein, or the same will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

JARVIS E. NEAL, Plaintiff. THOS. B. STEVENSON, Attorney.

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