The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY,.....FEB. 20, 1868.

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 29th, 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 20th, next. Also a candidate for Member of Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, 3 Presidential Electors, and the delegates present from each Judicial district will nominate a suitable person for District Attorney, for their respective districts.

The Convention will be organized as follows:

Richardson County	5	Counties of Saline, Lincoln & Kearney	1
Nemaha County	5	Sarpy County	2
Cotnties of Nemaha, Richardson & Johnson	1	Douglas do	8
Counties of Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Saline & Lancaster	1	Dodge do	1
Counties of Gage and Jefferson	1	Platte do	1
Johnson county	1	Washington county	2
Otoe do	7	Counties of Washington & Burt	1
Lancaster do	1	Counties of Hall, Buffalo & Merrick	1
Cass do	5	Counties of Burt and Cuming	1
Counties of Cass, Sarpy Saunders, Butler and Seward	1	Dakota county	1
Counties of Saunders, Seward & Butler	1	Counties of Dixon, Cedar, & L'Eau qui Court	1
Counties of Platte, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney and Lincoln.	1	Counties of Dodge, Cuming, Stanton, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau qui Court, and Pierce.	1
		Pawnee county	1

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

Republicans, send delegates, and let not one county be unrepresented.

ST. A. D BALCOMBE, *Chairman.*

Omaha, Jan 20, 1868.

THE IMBROGLIO.

It is a deplorable fact that the chief officer of the nation, with all the bluster and promise that has puffed him into noteriety, is in fact a bubble. It was clearly his duty as Commander in Chief of the armies, to arrest Gen. Grant and prefer charges against him for insubordination, if he really thought, as he stated, that the Gen'l was disobedient. But with the first breath of Grant's manly and significant refusal to obey an illegal and indisunct request, the bubble was blown to the tender nursing of the sycophants in his cabinet for an endorsement. How humiliating it must have been for these parties to feel that their statements were necessary to keep this bubble in air a little longer. The bare idea that a President of the United States should lack the moral courage to grapple with a single man, unless supported by his corps dramatique, is a pretty tough pill to swallow. The sneaking from the responsibility, and the hiding under the skirts of those he had pampered, prove conclusively that he was absolutely afraid to meet the people's favorite on a question of veracity. We thank God that such scenes are drawing near to a close, and that this bubble has been pricked. All the soft soap the Democracy possess will be used in vain to blow him to his late proportions.—His political epitaph is already written and posterity will pause over the historic tomb of Andrew Johnson, to read in sorrow:

Here lies the political remains of the great American nondescript of the 19th century. His delight on earth was to wield his goose in defence of a disloyal minority, and to clip the wings of patriotism with the shears of his veto. His history will befound in the La Crosse *Democrat*, beautifully illustrated by drawings from nature, taken at New Orleans, Memphis, and the colored graveyards of the wayward sisters.—*Sic transit gloria Johnsonii.*

NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

Why is it that no convention in the interest of this road has been had?—Why should a matter of such immense value to our young State be delayed? If the river counties south of Platte river, will agree on a day, we have no doubt that a large and enthusiastic demonstration can be had. For one, we submit that a call be issued by Mr. Alex. Majors, who is the leading spirit in this project, and we will guarantee a hearty response. We, of Cass, have completed arrangements to connect with Omaha, so that the chief obstacle, the Platte River, will be overcome during the approaching Summer. Let Otoe, Nemaha and Richardson counties exert themselves, and the success of this line is insured, for Cass county is sound on the railroad question, and will move with all her might to assist the counties south to construct this great line.

—Judge Underwood has remanded Churchwell Coombs to the custody of the military. He decided that Congress, which is the war-making power had not yet declared peace, and the country being in a state of armistice the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

The Chicago *Times* says that Grant has been proved "a liar and a fool." These are the highest compliments that the *Times* can possibly give.—*Ex.*

The *Times* cannot give a compliment. Compliments are not its forte. Abuse is its only card; therefore it is in its element only when on the attack.

THE SECOND GUN.

A few days ago the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio fired the first Republican gun in the great campaign of 1868—and it spoke in thunder tones.

On the 3d instant, the second Republican gun of the campaign was fired, and from an unexpected quarter At the charter election held in Palmyra, New York, on that day, the Republican ticket was elected for the first time in *ten years*.

A special to the New York *World* of the 15th, says the friends of the President think he will soon remove Stanton and appoint another member of the Cabinet ad interim to perform the duties theseof. This course involves only the peaceful and judicial question.

The insubordinate position which Gen. Grant holds towards the President is mentioned as cause for his arrest and trial before a court martial.

The chances for McClellen's nomination as Minister to England is improving.

—It is rumored in Washington that Gen, Clay has tendered his resignation as Minister to Russia.

—The Washington *Chronicle*, of the 10th instant says: "Secretary Stanton has retained Matthew H. Carpenter, a prominent Republican lawyer from Wisconsin, to represent the Government in defense of military officers in cases arising under the reconstruction acts, in which Attorney-General Stanbery declines to appear. Mr. Carpenter is acknowledged to be the ablest member of the bar of the Supreme Court from the West."

—The New York Journal of Commerce (Dem.) in an article on the Pendleton proposition to pay the bonded debt of the United States in a depreciated currency, prophetically says:—"We do not believe that any large portion of the Democratic party are in favor of the Stevens-Butler-Pendleton scheme, or that it can in any way be made a party issue in the approaching Presidential election. But any National Convention that presents a platform having in it such a rotten plank may save itself the trouble of naming a candidate. The purest man in the country could not preserve his uprightness on such a foundation, and would deserve to be ignominiously defeated at the polls."

—There is considerable comment on the action of the President in sending to the Senate the name of Lieut Gen W. T. Sherman to be Brevet General of the United States Army. It is surmissed that this is done to snub Gen. Grant, and some even go so far as to say that the President proposes to issue his army orders hereafter through Gen. Sherman.

—The President sent a message to the House to-day stating that the Deficiency Appropriation bill for reconstruction purposes has become a law without his signature. The last part of the appropriation in the bill is for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army; only about half a million being for reconstruction.

—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is unanimously in favor of paying for the Alaska purchase, and will report a bill to this effect as soon as they settle the question of Perkins' claims against Russia.

—Senator Doolitle presented a characteristic petition in the Senate to-day from certain residents of Alabama. It says, among other things: "Continue over us if you will your own rule by sword. Send down among us honorable and upright men of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong; but do not, we implore you, abdicate your own rule over us by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing and unnatural dominion of an alien and inferior race."

—A dispatch from London of the 11th instant says official advices from the seat of war in Candia, dated on the 26th of January, have been received by the Cabinet of the Porte. The advices detail the movements of the Imperial troops, and call attention to the fact that the United States war steamer Ticonderoga, mounting nine guns, and forming part of an American squadron, had arrived off the coast of Crete, under special orders received from Admiral Farragut, in command of the American fleet in the European waters. It is also announced and believed in the political circles of Turkey that the remainder of the vessels of the United States fleet, under Admiral Farragut, will leave their present station at an early day, and sail for the Grecian Archipelago, where they will muster in force.

—A dispatch from Galveston, of the 18th, says the convention has undeniably carried the constitution, the Conservatives voting against it, or absenting themselves from the polls.

RAIL ROAD BONDS.

Go to the Polls and cast your vote in favor of Rail Road Bonds. This enterprise is one fraught with importance to the future growth of Plattsmouth. It gives us a connection with Omaha and the Union Pacific railroad. It bridges the Platte river, and it insures railroad connection east with Chicago and St. Louis. We earnestly urge our citizens not only to vote *for* these bonds, but to call on Mr. Clark, the Treasurer of the Committee, and subscribe all they can to forward this great enterprise to completion as early as possible. Many of our citizens can contribute ties, piles, rock, labor and other material. Let them go and donate all they can, at once. Procrastination and indifference will kill any enterprise; and if they really want a railroad let them show their earnestness by moving in the matter without another day's delay. The Engineers will be here shortly—let us be ready for them.

—A private dispatch from London to the New York Herald, of the 18th, states that the Mexican Government is determined to repudiate all debts of foreign countries except the United States, which has given rise to intense feeling.

It is stated that the English government is seriously contemplating fitting up a fleet to take possession of the ports of Mexico, and hold them until satisfaction is given.

It is also understood that France, though consulted, has declined for the present to participate.

Earl May, in the House of Commons, made an explanation in regard to the arrest of George Francis Train, and said that the policeman who arrested him had received general instructions to watch all persons arriving from the United States, and stop all suspicious parties.

Copies of Train's speeches on Ireland were found in his trunk which caused his arrest. He was finally released on giving his pledge that he would make no speeches and do no act in sympathy with Ireland.

—In the House on the 17th inst. Mr. Bingham introduced a joint resolution declaring that whereas a large majority of the votes cast at the late election in Alabama in favor of the constitution submitted by the convention; and whereas, a certain combination of citizens refused to vote, with the intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore the State to its proper relations to the Union, therefore.—

Resolved, That the Legislature elect under the new constitution be convened as soon as praticable by the military commander, and upon the ratification by said Legislature, of the fourteenth article of the Federal Constitution, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage in the State, Alabama be admitted under the reconstruction act.

—The Tribune's special of the 15th says that Gen. Sherman telegraphs to his friends in Washington that he don't wish to come to New York, and don't believe the President can legally create a new military division. He is so determined on this point, that he prefers the alternative of resignation if ordered to accept the post. He has asked his brother to have the military committee to refuse their sanction to the appointment. This action of Gen. Sherman creates much talk.

GLENDALE, Feb. 17, 1868.

EDITOR HERALD.—Dr. Sir: Noticing some observations and queries from your Ashland correspondent, in your weekly of the 13th, inst; permit me to add a few words on the soft, or properly, "Silver Maple." This tree is a native of our soil. I have had some experience in both transplanting and raising from the seed. They are easily transplanted, but much more easily raised from the seed; have great vitality, and so far, have withstood the severest cold as well as all insect enemies, and are equally rapid in growth; more beautiful as a shade; more valuable as a timber than cottonwood.

To plant, take the seed as it falls from the tree in June, and put it at once into the ground, and the same year it will make a growth from 18 to 30 inhces. It is as easily and surely raised as a crop of corn; and by planting at proper distances, two or three good crops of corn may be raised with it on the same ground. A. L. CHILD.

—There is great impropriety in saying "colored people," because it signifies that they were once white, and have been colored by some process.—*Ft. Smith Her.*

Is there not also a "great impropriety in saying "mulattoes," because it signifies that they were once black," and have been 'whitened' 'by some' Democratic 'process?'"—*While Cloud Chief.*

—Gen. Ord, who is not a Radical, says he has no doubt that Arkansas will pass through all the steps of reconstruction under the present laws during the coming spring.

Important Internal Revenue Decision.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Feb. 8.]

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has recently sent the following decision to a gentleman of this city, which will be of general interest:

"Every change in a firm by which a member retires from the same, whether a new partner takes his place, or the surviving partner continues the business alone, or by which a former proprietor disposes of his entire business, and a successor takes his place, constitute alike in contemplation of law, a new person or firm liable to special tax for the balance of the year for which tax has once been paid by the original firm or owner. No provision of law exists in relation to special tax receipts similar to that which formerly admitted of a *license* from one person or firm to a successor by indorsement of the Collector, and you will therefore perceive that in the case you cite, the party continuing the business must be held liable for special tax from the first of the month in which he became the successor of the firm In the case of dealers, *manufacturers*, hotel keepers, and some others, having paid special tax as such, when it appears to the satisfaction of the Assessor on the first day of May, 1868, that the sales, *products*, gross receipts, as the case may be, of any person or firm, have not exceeded $1.000 in value for the year then ending, the Assessor or some assistant will aid in preparing a proper claim upon the office to have the tax paid refunded.—Bankers, brokers, liquor-dealers, and some others who have done any business as such, are not thus privileged with respect to refunding taxes paid."

—If the Alabama constitution is defeated as is claimed, it has not been by votes against it, but by the tactics of ex-rebels in not voting and the terrorism they exercised over Union whites, who did not dare vote. It deserves, therefore, to be said that the House, by a solid Republican vote before the holidays, passed a bill providing that the constitution might be adopted by a majority of the votes cast; that this bill has been buried in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; that a majority of the Reconstruction committee earnestly asked action on it in vain; that many Senators and Representatives have personally urged that it be taken up and passed, and that the Judiciary Committee have refused and still refuse to do anything therewith.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate must be held responsible for the defeat of reconstruction in Alabama, and the consequent extra expense which must be incurred before that State can get into the Union.—*Repub.*

—In the Georgia vs Stanton, Grant and Pope case, the Supreme Court gave a unanimous opinion that it had no jurisdiction over the matter because it was a purely political question. This decision that only Congress can deal with political questions and that the reconstruction laws are purely political laws, is a virtual decision that they are constitutional; for the manner in which Congress deals with political questions is final. In its action it decides the constitutional point itself. From its decision there can be no demurer, for it is as supreme in political questions as the Supreme Court is in law questions.

—The decisive vote in the House Reconstruction Committee against Thad. Stevens' proposition of impeachment probably brings to an end this agitating question. If Congress cannot find any constitutional grounds to impeach the President in any of the many acts of his official life which have aroused popular indignation, it must be because he has technically kept within the bounds of his powers, while grossly prostituting them Unless he shall be guilty, at some future period of his term, of some offense more defined than those past, the present unsuccessful movement looking to his arraignment promises to be final. But if not impeached before Congress, he has been by the public opinion, and will be in the tribunal of history. *Chicago Republican.*

—Prof. Landore, of the Muscatine Commercial College, dislocated his jaws by gaping on Tuesday last. It took two men half an hour to straighten his grinders into working order.

—Mrs. Jane Swisshelm has just had a decision rendered in her favor by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which gives her some $60,000 worth of property, located near Pittsburg, to which her divorced husband had caimed exclusive title.

—To remove warts, soak them three or four times daily with spirits of turpentine. I have removed between forty and fifty large ones from my hands in this way.—*Southerner.*

—Chicago possesses forty distilleries—twenty five large and fifteen small—makes twenty-five thousand barrels of spiritous drinks a year, and has two thousand saloons, or one to every sixty members of her adult population.

—Willoughby, in his work on ornithology, speaks of a goose that had attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty years. We hope there is some mistake about this. Think of Andrew Johnson living one hundred and twenty years. That would be a ripe old age of cussedness indeed.

—A boarding house keeper in Buffalo, who died a few days ago, left a handsome legacy to one of her boarders, whose only claim to her favor was that he never found fault at the table.

Failure of the Second Attempt at Impeachment.

The Reconstruction Committee held a brief session on the morning of the 12th, all the members being present. Thaddeus Stevens stated that he wanted to bring the subject of impeachment to the test in the Committee. He believed the investigation had gone far enough, and the time had come when some tangible action should be taken. He had prepared, he said, the following report to the House, and he would now take the sentiments of members of the Committee thereon:

"The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the correspondence of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Ulysses S. Grant, General Commanding the Army of the United States, having considered the same and the evidence do report: That in virtue of the powers with which your Committee have been invested, they have fully examined the evidence before them, and are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved. That a committee go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the people of the United States, do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeaniors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same.

Resolved, That the said committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Audrew Johnson, to answea the said impeachment.

This resolution was discussed with much spirit. The point of the debate was as to whether the President had violated the bill by the effort to induce Gen. Grant to hold the office of Secretary of War at the disposal of the President, after the Senate, by its resolution had restored Mr. Stanton. Finally the resolution was tabled by the following vote: Ayes—Bingham, Beaman, Payne, Hurlbord, (Republicans,) and Brooks and Beck (Democrats). Nays—Stevens, Farnsworth and Boutwell. After the vote, which created considerable excitement, the Committee adjuorned, when Mr. Stevens invited Messrs. Bouwtell and Farnsworth to meet with him in order to take other steps on the subject.

Mr. Stevens is greatly chagrined at the result, though he says he did not expect it would be much different. He says the Republican party is virtually defeated, and all through the cowardice of Its own members. He attaches much of the blame to Gen. Grant and his friends, who, he says, became frightened and demorlized, for what reason he does not exactly know. It is his firm belief that had the friends of Grant, as well as Grant himself, kept their hands off, nothing could have saved Johnson.

So ends the second attempt at impeachment.

—Thad. Stevens has just written a letter upon the question of negro suffrage which from its contents, merits attention. It reads as follows:

"So far as I took any position with regard to negro suffrage, it was and is that universal suffrage is an inalienable right, and that since the amendments to the constitution, to deprive the negroes of it would be a violation of the constitution, as well as of a natural right. True, I deemed the hastening of the bestowal of that franchise as essential to the welfare of the nation, because without it I believe that the government will pass into the hands of rebels and their friends, and that such an event would be disastrous to the whole country. With universal suffrage, I believe the true men of the nation can maintain their position.—Without it, whether that suffrage be impartial, or in any way qualified, I look upon this republic as likely to relapse into an oligarchy, which will be ruled by coarse copperheadism and proud conservatism I have never insisted that the franchise should be unjustly regulated so as to secure a Republican ascendancy; but I have insisted, and do insist, that there can be no unjust regulation of that franchise which will give to any other party the power: if the Republicans are true to themselves, and do not fall into their usual vice of cowardice. The Republicans once beaten into a minority by the force of negro prejudice, will never again obtain the majority, and the nation will become a despotism."

A CONTRAST.—Iowa has been a Republican State since 1856. Missouri was Democratic until the year 1862. Iowa has built 1,209 miles of railroad, costing $40,191,450. Missouri has built 984 miles, costing $55,754,105. Under Republican rule Iowa does not owe a single cent. Under Democratic rule, Missouri had a debt in 1862, amounting to about $24,000. The expenditures consequent upon the war increased that debt, but it has since the war been decreased under Republican rule to about what it was in 1862. These figures prove a thousand times more than the absurd fustian and rant of Democratic papers about Radical corruption and Radical misrule. Volumes could not tell more powerfully the beneficent effects of Republican victories.

—Patrick was in charge of a ferry-boat. A lady passenger being frightened by the waves, asked him "if people were ever lost by these boats?" gave the encouraging reply, "Not often, ma'am; we generally find them afterwards by dragging the river."

BAKER'S EXECUTION.

On last Friday, at 10 o'clock, Otway G. Baker, convicted of the murder of Woolsey D. Higgins, on the morning of the 23d of November, 1866, was executed in the city of Omaha. He made the following confession shortly before his execution. No speech was made by him at the gallows. He met his fate with more ccolness than could be expected of one guilty of so horrible a crime:

OMAHA, Jan 28, 1868.

It is not my intention to conceal anything connected with this heinous crime, though as the details of the circumstances connected with it will only serve to open again the yet bleeding wounds of Mr. Hugh Higgins and his family, I did not at first intend to make them known. Mr. Doane in his theory came very near the facts in the case. I first planned this horrible crime in the old store. but was prevented from executing it by God's mercy until that night; not that there was not money enough—on several occasions there was more. I went to bed that night about half past eight; what time Higgins came to bed I do not know. When I waked I got out as easily as possible, went all round the center tier of boxes to get on the south side of Higgins, came up, made one or two offers, and was on the point of giving it up, when the devil put it into my head that Higgins had only been shamming sleep, and would tell all that I had done.—This gave me the heart to commit the crime. I struck the first blow. He drew a long breath. I thought he was on the point of hallowing. I gave him another; then went to the safe, got the money, put on my clothes, went out of the back door down to where the money was found, leaving the back door open till I came back. When I came back I pulled off my clothes, went into the cellar, set fire to the building by setting some boards up against the floor; took the oil-can, put some coal oil in some old rags, set fire to them and then went up stairs. I then went to the back door, and stood there with the pistol in my hand until the fire burned through the floor and the smoke had filled the room. Then I fired the shot which wounded my arm; then gave the alarm; threw the pistol away, but the devil always looks out for his own, he carried it to the fire. I ran out of the back door hallowing fire, murder, thieves. The first man that came up had on a grey overcoat. At this time I was at the corner of Farnham and Twelfth streets. There I threw away my hat. The man went to the engine house to ring the bell. I ran backwards and forwards two or three times there; when three or four more got there, I burst in the west side door; went in, got my boots, threw one large case of tobacco out of the doorway, and then put on my boots. By this time there were six or seven men there; then two shots went off. I got away from the door, but the other two shots did not go off for some time after, perhaps two minutes. That was all the shots which I heard, and all that was fired in my belief. When the crowd got there with the engine, the west side doors were closed. This was some more of the devil's work. Now, when the engine began to play, the fire had got upon the swinging shelf; the water was now thrown on the matches, which went tumbling down on the bed. This was not the work of the devil, it was God's hand which threw the matches down to show the devil that he might help the guilty, but God was the one who administered justice. The fact of the matches being scattered all over the bed, led to my arrest, but they formed no part of my plan. The lamp-burner was an old one which had been saved from the old store. There was only one fire kindled, that was done so as to cause the floor to break in there, so that the body would be crushed by the weight of the goods. It was not my intention to burn the whole store.—There were only five shots fired to my knowledge, one before the alarm and four after. There was no noise to my knowledge in the store that night; if there was it was while Mr. Beale was there with Higgins; if they made any, it did not awaken me. After I had my arm dressed I went back to the front of the store. Mr. Peabody said to me, "If I had a friend in there I would go in in spite of any body." Then I broke open the front door, the one with the lock on it. I broke the glass out, pulled back the bolts and went in, but could not go back a great ways for fear the floor would give way. I dressed and undressed before I gave the alarm; then put on my boots after there were three or four men there. I alone am guilty; let me pay the penalty of the crime. I should have had to implicate others who are innocent had I got a new trial.

With regard to the two previous fires, I desire to state that I set the new store on fire to prevent W. R King from moving in so soon. I did not stop there over five minutes after I had done it, for fear I should be missed from the store; then I got back to the old store without either Mr. Nave or Higgins knowing that I had been out, and went to bed. Afterwards I set fire to Hellman's warehouse to draw Higgins' attention, and besides to prevent any deposits from being made on that day. When this fire was discovered I was down at the new store at work, and had been there about twenty minutes. I did not start at the first, but waited until there was quite a crowd; then I had no idea it would do so much damage as it did.

Mr. Donovan has been a sufferer by me also on two different occasions. I went into his shop when he kept on Fourteenth street, and on each occasion took two pairs of boots, amounting in all to about forty dollars more or less.

I must now return my sincere thanks to Judge Lake for his leniency towards me all through this trial. Mr. Doane will also accept my thanks for the feeling manner in which he prosecuted me.

Mr. Redick, I freely forgive you for the way in which you made your plea in this cause.

I must not forget my own counsel, for they have labored with the utmost faithfulness ever since I have been incarcerated to obtain testimony and counsel for me. I return them my heartfelt thanks for the same. I am also thankful to Mr. Hopkins, also Mr. Parks, who exerted himself in my defence with his able talent. Mr. Morris has not only given me legal advice, but has done me many personal favors. Col. Savage has all the thanks imaginable for the able manner in which he has conducted my case since he has been connected with it, May he never again whilst a member of this bar have so unworthy a client.

I have never let any one into my confidence until after the Supreme Court was in session, so that neither one or the other of my counsel knew whether I was guilty or innocent. I thank the community for their leniency towards me. Had this been in any other part of the State of Nebraska besides Omaha, I should never have had any trial; but, thank God, the law has had its course, and I have had a fair and impartial trial.

Not forgetting my kind Sheriff, Mr. Hoel, and Jailors, Messrs. Reese and Kane, for many favors which they have shown me; also Mr. Most and Mr. Crowell, night watchmen. I thank them all for their kindness to one so undserving. I freely forgive all in connection with my trial, both prosecutors, witnesses and jurymen. Thank God, they have done their duty; and I hope they will forgive me, as I have forgiven them, and expect to be forgiven by my Father who is in Heaven. And I hope you may pray for me an inheritance in the Kingdom where the weary are at rest.

I desire also in this connection to thank all those who would put religious instruction within my reach, but I believe only in the Catholic Church, and wish to die in her communion, as it was their instruction alone that brought peace and hope to my soul.

O. G. BAKER.

—A great Indian fight occurred between the troops and the Wallipi Indians near Brale Springs, Arizona, on the 6th. Chief Zeruni was wounded and 16 Indians killed. The troops were repulsed with two wounded. The Savages fortified themselves behind the rocks.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the State of Nebraska, 2d Judicial District, in and for the County of Cass.

Jarius E. Neal, Pl'ff, ag't Willis Stevens, Def't.

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 the action is to obtain payment of a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you to plaintiff, the 25th day of August, 1858, for the sum of $227, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August 1859, at the rate of forty per cent. per annum, as per said note; and in default of payment, to have a certain tract of land by you mortgaged to secure the payment of said note, sold according to law and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of said note and interest, and to have your equity of redemption, and any interest you, or any persons claiming under you, and subsequent to said mortgage, forever foreclosed and barred. Which said land is described as follows, to wit: The south half (½) of south east qr. (¼), of section No thirty-two. (32,) and south-west qr. (¼) of south-west qr. (¼) of section thirty three (33), Township No eleven, (11,) Range No. twelve, (12,) and the north-west qr. (¼), of the north-east qr. (¼) section. No five, (5,) in Township No. ten (10,) north of range No. twelve, (12,) east; 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 judgement rendered accordingly.

JARIUS E NEAL, Pl'ff.
THOS. B. STEVENSON, Att'y.

Ordered published in the "*Nebraska Herald*" four consecutive weeks.

WILLIAM L. WELLS, Clerk of Dist. Court.

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NOTICE.

In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in and for Cass County, State of Nebraska.

Jarius E. Neal, vs Henry C. Mayfield

The defendant, Henry C. Mayfield, will take notice that on the 4th day of February, 1868, the plaintiff, Jarius E Neal, filed his petition in the above entitled cause, the object and prayer of said petition being to obtain payment of a promissory note for two hundred and eighty (280) dollars, executed by you on the 23d day of March 1859 with interest after due at forty per cent per annum, and in default of the payment of the money due on said note, to have a certain tract of land by you mortgaged on the same date of said note to secure the payment of the money mentioned in the note in one year, sold according to law, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount by the court proved to be due the plaintiff, and to foreclose your equity of redemption in and to the mortgaged premises, being the south half (½), of the south-west quarter and the west half (½), of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), in Township twelve (12), north of range eleven (11), east of the sixth Principal Meridian, in Cass County, Nebraska. You are required to appear and answer, plead or demur to the said petition on or before Monday the 30th day of March, 1868, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgement rendered accordingly.

JARIUS E NEAL,
By THOS. B. STEVENSON, Att'y.

Ordered published in the "Nebraska Herald" four consecutive weeks

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WILLIAM L. WELLS, Clerk of Dist. Court.

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