The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 26, 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
Counties 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,
Omaha, Jan 20, 1868. *Chairman.*

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Cass County will hold a Delegate Convention at the Court House in Plattsmouth, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 18th, 1868

at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Nebraska City on the 29th day of April, 1868. The number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled is as follows:

Plattsmouth, 11; Rock Bluffs, 5; Mt. Pleasant, 5; Oreapolis 3; Eight Mile Grove, 3; Louisville, 3; Liberty, 2; Avoca, 3; South Bend, 2; Weeping water, 3; Salt Creek, 2.

It is suggested that the Republicans of the various precincts meet at their usual place of holding elections on

SATURDAY, APRIL, 11th, 1868.

for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention.

By order of the Committee
H. D. HATHAWAY,
Chairman

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on

MONDAY, APRIL 6th, 1868,

at the usual place of holding Elections (or as near as practicable) in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, an Election will be held for the following officers of said City:

1 Mayor,
1 Recorder,
1 Treasurer,
4 Aldermen,
1 City Marshal,
1 Street Commissioner,
3 Directors.

Which Election will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1868.

F. M DORRINGTON,
{Seal.} City Recorder.
ma.26

CITY ELECTION.

Remember that our annual Charter Election takes place on Monday the 6th day of April—one week from next Monday. There have been no tickets nominated as yet, consequently we can not direct the attention of voters to this or that man as being either competent or incompetent; but we can say to each and every voter, be careful in your conventions that good men are selected: men that will work for the interests of the city. We want men that can and will devote some time to city affairs.—Our city is just now where it is highly important to have *thorough* men in the Council. We have interests at stake which must not be allowed to go uncared for. We have a clear Republican majority in the city, and it therefore behoves Republicans to be particularly careful in the selection of their ticket. Allow no man to be placed upon the ticket merely because he is a "good fellow," or because he can control half a dozen votes; but select the best men for the place, and then, when such have been selected, as we doubt not they will be, see to it that they are elected, and that no "cock and bull stories" are circulated by Democrats on the eve of election to cause their defeat.

THE REBEL SPIRIT.

Many people think, because of the oft repeated assertion that a Democratic triumph in national affairs is a rebel victory, that all this talk is solely for party purposes. They have become so accustomed to these things that they are looked upon as assertions made only for temporary party triumphs. But do the *facts* substantiate the belief. We thought before the war that all the bluster and blow about dissolving the union was mere windy talk, but we found it was something more. They talked it so much that they were compelled to act. Just so it is now. We do not believe that at present there is any definite purpose in the minds of the rebel element to renew the struggle, but should they continue to threaten assassination and bloodshed for a length of time without receiving a most scathing rebuke at the ballott-box, they will become emboldened to a renewal of their former effort to get control of the government by force of arms if they cannot succeed with the ballot. We find a large number of Democratic papers in the north, as well as their coworkers in the south, either boldly or covertly—according to the sagacity and daring of the writers—advocating the assassination of officers who may be elected by Republicans. And what is most significant, and shows clearly what the tendencies of such advocacy is, is the fact that those papers which are boldest in this course are the very ones that are most sought for by the Democracy, both north and south. The great majority of the readers of such papers will say they do not exactly endorse such sentiments, and we are not so unjust as to say they do; yet we firmly believe that a constant reading of the sophistry which is used to slowly but surely win the elements which opposed the war for the Union over to believe that all Republican officers are tyrants and rascals, and that it would be doing the country a service to "remove" them, will have its effect. It can even now be seen, and even here in Nebraska. We find men who, at the close of the war, would emphatically denounce the doctrines advocated by these murder-breeding and peace-destroying writers, now saying naught against them, but by their silence and countenance giving a tacit consent to their correctness. We find men who get up in public and unblushingly proclaim—not that they *have been* rebels, but that they *are* rebels, and stand ready to carry the southern banner whenever it shall again be unfurled against this goverment. And these are the men that compose the Democratic strength. We know there are thousands of honest men in that party who would scorn the thought of placing these murder-breeders and haters of our government in power—who believed the war for the Union was just and such men as Davis, Lee and Beauregard should be punished. But we ask them, are you not out of your places while you are working with a party whose tendencies are all towards disturbance, riot, assassination and an elevation of rebel leaders to power in the government they attempted to destroy? The Demooratic party *must* succumb to the dictation of southern rebels else they can never hope to have power. What, think you, will be demanded by those men of the South. Nothing less than the restoration of the freedmen to slavery or pay for them by the national government; repudiation of the pensions given Union soldiers or equal amounts given to rebel soldiers, and a hundred other things which would be calculated to dishonor our government and make rebellion respectable. Are you ready to endorse these things, and more, by voting to sustain a party that is drifting to them as fast as the tide of affairs can take it? Hear what a man who has resided in the south for years says about it:

I wish I might impress upon the people of the North the fact that, if the "Democratic party" becomes successful next year, another war, far more bloody than that through which the country has passed, will be the almost inevitable and almost immediate result. Emboldened by the traitorous position of Andy Johnson, the press South is more rapidly drifting into the same defiant attitude and hypocritical fondness for the "old Constitution" that was assumed before the war. "Planters" here are keeping, with religious care, lists of their former slaves, and as sure as the Democortic party succeeds to power just as sure these slaves will be hunted down and captured. Your Democratic party doesn't mean this, of course; but the South means far more than that. It will renew the struggle for "independence" at the first dawn of a chance of success.

THE DFFERENCE.

There is a vast difference whose ox it is that is gored in political and social as well as in business affairs. The Democratic papers of the country treat as a fine joke the fact that secret organizations exist throughout the South, whose principal amusement consists in shooting a "nigger" occasionally and threatening others if they dare to assert their rights as freemen. What a difference it would make in the tone of these Democratic journals should these persecuted freedmen presume to organize themselves into "Kuklux Klans," even for their own protection. Words would be inadequate to express their holy horror that persons with a black skin dared to do such a thing, and we would at once be told that all whites were to be massacred by these fiends. But it is a mere pleasant amusement which the "chivalry" alone are permitted to indulge in, according to the Democratic theory.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

By the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the first section of the act of March 2, 1867, it is made the duty of any person liable to annual tax, on on or before the first day of March in each year, to make a return to the assistant assessor of the district wherein he resides, of his income and all carriages valued at over $300, all gold or gilt watches, and gold or silver plate.

Every person failing to make such a return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the assistant assessor shall add fifty per cent, to the amount of tax, and from the valuation and enumeration so made here can be no appeal.

We make the above statement of the substance of the law on the subject of income for the information of our readers in order that all may be prepared to respond to the call of the Assistant Assessor. It will be borne in mind, that, in estimating income the year ending 31st of December is the period on which income is paid. We are informed by Royal Buck, Esq., Assistant Assessor for Otoe, Cass, Lancaster, Seward, Saunders and York counties, that he will be in this city on the 30th inst. and remain four days, making the assessment for this county. Mr. B. will make his headquarters at the HERALD office, where he will furnish the required blanks and receive the returns.

REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

There will be a meeting in the Court House this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of organizing the Republican forces of Plattsmouth and Cass county. Turn out and show a solid front to our quaking and trembling enemies. Victory is perching upon our banner in all parts of the country; and the Republicans of Cass should be up and doing. It was *work* that saved our country from armed traitors, and it is only by *work* that she can be saved from those armed with that formidable weapon, the ballot. Let us organize for the fight, and victory is sure.

R. R. SURVEY.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the citizens of this city to manage Rail Road matters in which we are interested, it was decided to proceed immediately with the survey of the line between this city and the U. P. Road in Sarpy county. The arrangements have all been perfected, and the survey was to commence on the 25th. It was also decided to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the company, and it only remains now, in order to make the enterprise a complete success, for our citizens to come up and take stock in it. Let every one subscribe something, be it ever so small, and we will have the iron horse in Plattsmouth before winter.

Composition of the Convention.

The Republican National Convention which is to meet in Chicago, May 20, will consist of 634 delegates—the Southern States being represented and counted. Of this number, we have advices of the appointment of 418 delegates, leaving 216 to be appointed, viz: Illinois, 32, May 6; Iowa, 16, May 7; Minnesota, 8, May 13; Kansas, 6, March 25: Nebraska, 6, April 29; Nevada, 6. April 8; California, 10, March 31; Oregon 6; New Hampshire, 10; Deleware, 6; Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 18; Alabama, 16; Louisiana, 14; Texas, 12; and a remainder of the delegates from Maine and Massachusetts, in which States alone is the district system observed.

For the Herald.

MR. EDITOR.

Our precinct and county conventions being about to be held, I deem it fitting and proper to call the attention of the electors of Cass and the State at large to the importance of harmony and unity of feeling in the selection of candidates. There are those in the State who, seeking preferment, not from a desire to do the people service so much as to gratify their own ambition, are even now severing the party into rings and cliques. This is a process which, like leaven, may ferment until the entirety of the Republican party may be a series of little vacuities in the great furnace through which we shall be forced to pass next autumn Every true hearted Republican in Nebraska should tend to unity; and all such egotistical barnacles as adhere to us only to benefit themselves by a hold on the public pap should be cooly but effectually dropped. Let each and every one of us put on the harness with a determination to work incessantly for the people's favorites who receive the nominations at our approaching State convention; and in each county let the delegations be unanimous in their choice and their work Backbiting old and tried public servants is a poor way to show one's patriotism. The people are awake.—The echo and boom of the Republican victory in New Hampshire is still rolling over the prairies of the West. Let us remember that it was by hearty and persistent co-operation on the part of the good and true of our party in that State that we were victorious. The same method and the same earnest work here will win like fruit. That man or that *ring* of men in any county of Nebraska, who, by wire-working or hoodwinking, try to bamboozle the Republicans into forming little, inglorious rings of adherents to pap-suckers, must be watched and held in distrust until they prove their faith by working with the masses for the advancement of the banner of Republicanism. They cannot and shall not control. The people hold the destinies of the Union in their own hands, and we adjure them to be careful that their Representatives be true and tried men, and not mere palavering office-seekers. Look to it, electors of Nebraska, that the standard bearers of Republicanism in this State be pure men. Beware of wire-workers, office-seekers; men who make a barter and trade affair of the people's dearest liberties. Select those in whom you have not been deceived, whose records are consistent, and who never cajole and button hole a voter. Remember the lesson of "the kiss," whereby a Redeemer was betrayed, and guard your rights and liberties with increacing watchfulness if you would not have them crucified. Organize Republican Clubs in every precinct. Let the young men meet and invite speakers to address them. Let the old urge on the young in the great work of redemption before us. Procrastination is but another name for defeat. Energy is the synomyn for success. Our cause is sacred. Let it then be advocated with fervor and fearlessness. Reason never refuses truth; but truth must be brought to light. Stir up the fires on every homestead in the land, and as the blaze grows and strengthens so will truth and victory be palpable, plain and glorious for us and those who follow.

X.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

At half past twelve last Monday, the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment. After the organization Mr. Davis submitted a resolution postponing the trial till all the States were represented. Lost.

Mr. Stanberry stated that himself and brother counsel had been engaged every hour since the Court last met in preparing an answer, and regretted that longer time had not been granted, but they submitted the answer which they had prepared.

Judge Curtis read the answer. In the first article the respondent quotes the original act establishing the office of Secretary of War. It says Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln and retained by him (Johnson) after becoming President, and becoming satisfied that the said Stanton was doing the public service a great injury he removed him under the constitution.—denies that said Stanton was in legal possession of the War office, and denies that he ever contemplated action contrary to the laws. He also denies that this act of removing Stanton constitutes a high crime and misdemeanor in office. The remainder of the answer consists of a long legal argument against the tenure of office bill and in favor of the President's right to remove cabinet officers at pleasure.

Mr. Stanberry read the answer to the second article. He denies all the charges in this article, and maintains that at the time he issued the order of appointment to Lorenzo Thomas there was a vacancy in the War Office.

For answer to the third article the respondent denies that he made any appointment to the War Office, but simply authorized Gen. Thomas to act ad interim.

For answer to the fourth article, the respondent denies having conspired with Gen. Thomas or any other person to prevent Stanton from holding office as Secretary of War. He further denies having authorized any force to be used in removing Stanton; he dwells on this at length, and excepts to all the allegations made.

For answer to the fifth article, the respondent denies having hindered the execution of the tenure of office act either in the city of Washington or elsewhere, as in reply to the fourth article he denies the sufficiency of the charge.

In answer to the sixth article the respondent denies that he attempted the possession to himself of any property of the United States.

For answer to the seventh article the respondent denies all charges made therein, and states that the allegations are insufficient.

For answer to the eighth article he denies all intention of violence, and says he simply wanted to get the matter before the courts

In answer to the ninth article he proceeds to detail the interviews between himself and General Emory, and denies having requested Gen. Emory or any other officer to violate or disobey any law or any rule for the regulation of the army, and he also denies having said or done anything at any interview with Gen. Emory which can be construed as high crime and misdemeanor.

Mr. Evarts proceeded to read the answer to the tenth article. It starts out with an allusion to the Philadelphia Johnson convention. The President goes on to say that the convention adopted a declaration of principles and appointed a delegation to wait upon the President who was present at the time. He then goes on to detail the interview which took place between him and the delegation in the White House. He says his speech on that occasion was incorrectly reported, and that the extracts quoted in the article in question by the House of Representatives are not parts of his speech. He makes the same statement with regard to his Cleveland speech, and also denies the correctness of the passages quoted in the article from his St. Louis speech.

In further answer to this article he protests that he has not been unmindful of the high duties of his office.—He denies having tried to bring Congress into contempt and asserts that during his official career he has always acknowledged the authority and legality of Congress. He claims all his speeches were delivered in the exercise of his rights as an American citizen, for which he cannot be questioned.

In answer to article eleven he denies that in a public speech in Washington he said the present Congress was not a lawful Congress, and would not be until the Southern States were represented, and insists upon being permitted the use of freedom of speech and opinion.

At three o'clock the reading of the answer concluded. The document makes about five newspaper columns.

Mr. Boutwell, from the managers, requested that the managers be allowed a copy of the President's answer. He said the board will be ready with its replication at this court at one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Evarts then rose and said that if the Court would allow he would request that the President and his counsel be allowed thirty days in which to prepare for trial.

Senator Howard moved it lay on the table until after the managers filed their replication.

Mr. Bingham said the managers were ready to argue the question now, whereupon Mr. Howard withdrew his motion.

Gen. Logan, of the managers, then argued against the motion.

Mr. Evarts followed, and argued at length in favor of further time.

Mr. Wilson, of the managers, argued against granting the motion.

Mr. Stanberry closed the argument with a strong appeal to the Senate for further time

From the Commonwealth.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEBRASKA!! THE SALT PROBLEM APPROACHES SOLUTION. LINCOLN THE RIVAL OF SYRACUSE.

We are happy to announce to the people of Nebraska, to our eastern friends, who are about to settle among us, and to the Missouri valley generally, that the tangible proofs of the great value of the Salt springs of Nebraska are to be forthcoming sooner than we anticipated. Seeing is believing So we have not been astonished at the apparent apathy of the people of the ultra Missouri regions, upon the salt question. Nothing has been done to develope the resources of the great Salt Basins of Lancaster county, and as few had any but the dimest conception of the streams of wealth that are flowing away through the tall grass and black mould of our waiting prairies it is not wonderful that the tales that occassionally come to their ears of salt being shoveled up and carted away by the settlers, from the level floor of Natures Store-house, were regarded as one good natured humbug, the mere offervescence of the exuberant western imagination.

But now we shall be able to convince the most incredulous.

Mr. A. C. Lichonor, an experienced Salt manufacturer from Syracuse, after spending a week in prospecting the springs belonging to the State in this vicinity, proceeded to Omaha and applied to the State officers, who are at present the guardians of the State lands, for permission to establish a Salt Manufactory at Lincoln. After consultation an agreement was made, and a contract drawn up and entered into on the part of Mr. L. and the State, subject of course to the approval of the Legislature, whereby Mr. L. binds himself to erect all the manchinery it may be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose, to invest $5000, at least, within 90 days, and to keep the works in operation. If the Legislature assents, as it undoubtedly will Mr. L. will lease the Springs upon the following basis, which is almost identical with the terms made with the manufacturers at Syracuse, by the State of New York. He is to manufacture salt for five years, keeping his supply up to the demand of the market, or the means of transportation, erecting at his own cost all the necessary works and machinery. At the expiration of five years, he will for the remaining term of his lease, pay a royalty to the State, of two cents per bushels, on all salt manufactured.

Mr. L has returned to Lincoln, and gone to work with a promptness that shows that he is in earnest. He proposes to construct drying pans or vats of water proof cement, for which the materials are at hand in great abundance. He will adopt the system of solar evaporation, for which the climate of Nebraska is so happily adapted.

Much has been said as to the strength of the water of these springs. As a test of that matter, Mr. L. finds, what we from the evidence of our own eyes can verify, that at the bottom of the streams issuing from the springs, is found pure crystals of salt, and these gathered together often in a lump or nugget an inch or two in thickness. So it is nonsense to talk about the "per cent." &c. The fact that the crystals sink to the bottom of the water is proof positive that the water contains as much salt in solution as it can hold, and the "settlings" are so much over.

Mr. Lichonor intends to be ready very soon to load the long line of teams bringing building material to Lincoln, with a return cargo of salt, which will be an improvement upon the present plan of returning to the river empty.

The establishment of these works will inevitably, give a sudden impulse to the R. R. lines that are proposed to concentrate here.

TERIFIC STORM THROUGHOUT THE EAST.

The telegraph brings news of a terrible storm which was raging throughout the eastern States on the 20th, blockading railroads and piling up the snow to the height of fifteen feet in many places. What a difference between here and there. Here the farmers were all busy plowing and sowing wheat and everything betokened settled weather. The following despatches will show the extent of the storm.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The most terrific storm for years commenced last night, and still continues this morning with a heavy north-east gale, and snow which badly drifted in the streets, Railroad travel is suspended, and navigation by the Brooklyn ferries very difficult, only occassional trips being made. No account of disasters yet received.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The storm after raging twenty hours left drifts in some places fifteen feet deep. The railroads are blocked up.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The storm still continues to-night, unabated, and travel is much impeded. Considerable damage was done by the gale.

BOSTON, March 21.—The snow storm has been the severest of the season, and still continues.

THE "BIGGEST FOOL."—The New York *Sun* is responsible for the following:

George Francis Train said some years ago that he attempted to write books, and people called him a fool; that he took a prominent part in politics and they returned the same verdict; that he undertook to uphold the American nation abroad, and he was still accused of folly. "I then turned my attention," he added, "to making money; I made it and since no one has called me a fool." Last autumn Mr. Train attended the Jockey Club races at the Jerome Park, and betted very freely, but always as it happened, on the losing horse. The last day, having wagered large odds on the favorite, he again lost, and supremely disgusted he took out his pocket-book while on the members' stand, and cried out: "I'll bet five to one I am the biggest fool in the city or county of New York." After repeating the chalenge several times a man standing on the course below, looked up and with his portmonnaie in his hand, said: "Hallos, stranger, I'll take that bet, provided your name isn't George Francis Train."

—There is a dispute as to how Chicago is to be paved. Prentice darkly suggests: "Why not pave it with good intentions?"

New Advertisements.

From 15 to 20 Acres

OF CORN

PLANTED in A DAY,

By using the

VANDIVER CORN-PLANTER,

A Great Improvement

on

TWO WHEELED PLANTERS

Having greatly improved this Planter for 1868, the makers unhesitatingly say and will warrant the Vandiver Corn-Planter to be the best and cheapest planter of *Corn, Broom Corn, Sorghum, Beans and Peas* now offered the farmer. A simple trial of this machine is all that is asked to prove what is asserted.

Among many other desired advantages of this Planter over others, the following is guaranteed.

1*st It runs on four wheels*, consequently is *LIGHTER of DRAFT than any other Corn-Planter.*

2*d.* The *depth* of planting is regulated by the *extra wheels* forward, from *two to six inches deep*, as desired, *perfectly and with certainty.*

3d, With two horses and *only one man* it will plant from 15 *to* 20 *ACRES of CORN A DAY, covering perfectly.*

4th, It will drop the corn scattered in the hill, so it can be *thinned out when it comes up.* One great fault with Planters *is their failure to do this.*

5th, It will plant the toughest prairie sod, the *roughest or foulest land.*

6th, This Planter has *separate and distinct coverers* which *never fail to cover the Corn*, forming a ridge which is pressed by concave wheels equally upon all sides, making it the only Planter that is a *positive coverer.*

For further particulars, call, or address

D. B. McMECHAN,
NO. 106 MAIN ST. - NEBRASKA CITY
mar26

D. B. McMechan,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
IRON, STEEL and NAILS,
ROCK ISLAND PLOWS,
CORN-PLANTERS,
Cultivators, sulky and walking,

Cook Stoves,

A Large Variety on Hand.

Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

A large stock now on hand at small advance on Eastern Prices.

106 *Main Street, - - Nebraska City.*
(Opposite the Seymour House)
SIGN OF THE PAD-LOCK.

NOTICE.

The firm of Amison & Dovey is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Henry Amison withdrawing and E. G. Dovey continuing the business. Either Henry Amison or E. G. Dovey will collect all accounts and settle all claims of the firm. All persons indebted to the late firm are expected to settle up their accounts, as we want to settle up our books.

Plattsmouth, Neb., March 28th 1868.

HENRY AMISON,
mar26w3 E. G. DOVEY.

REED, BEARDSLEY & REED,

Real Estate Agents,

WEEPING WATER, NEBRASKA.

Lands bought, managed and sold. Valuable Timber Land for sale. Taxes paid for Non-residents Collections promptly attended to. march 26 1868.

Weeping Water Mills.

Farmers, go where you can get the *best Flour and the most of it.*

35 lbs of X X X FLOUR and 12 lbs of BRAN given in exchange for good Wheat.

We are also doing grist work; and, with our increased facilities, feel assured that we can give the *best* and the most flour of any mill in the State.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

REED & CLINTON.

March 26th, 1868.

SEED POTATOES,

FOR SALE.

Early Goodrich, at $2 50
and
White Nesheonock, at per bushel. $1 50

A. L. CHILD,
mar26w3 Glendale, Neb.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that C. H. King has made application to the Probate Court of Cass county, State of Nebraska, to be appointed Guardian for Otha Scott and Josephine Scott, Minor Heirs of John Scott, deceased; the Court has appointed Saturday, 18th day of April, 1868, to hear and determine the same. All persons interested will appear on that day at my office in the city of Plattsmouth, at 10 o'clock a m.

Given under my hand, this 23d day of March, 1868.

WILLIAM D. GAGE,
mar26w3 Probate Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Thereby give notice to all concerned, that a will purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Eikenbary, deceased, late of Cass County, State of Nebraska, has been filed in the office of the Probate Court of said county, and that a hearing will be had at my office, in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 17th day of April next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on the application to prove and admit said will to Probate; at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are requested to appear, and if they see fit, contest admitting said Will to Probate.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM D. GAGE,
{Seal} Probate Judge.
m r26w3

3 000 Good Apple Trees,

And numerous varieties of Nursery Trees now ready for delivery at my Nursery. Also

One Thousand SUGAR MAPLE TREES.

Those who have engaged Maples, will please call and get them. Trees which I have sent for, will be here and ready for delivery the last week in March. Osage Orange will be ready for delivery the first week in April. Plattsmouth, March 19, 1868.

mar19w3 W. S. WENT.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

James Wright, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Stalker, deceased,

vs

Heirs and others

Be it remembered that on the 8th day of March A. D. 1868, the application and petition of James Wright, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Stalker, deceased, for a license to sell the Real Estate of said, deceased, situate in Cass County, Nebraska, came on to be heard before his Honor, George B. Lake, and the Court, being fully advised in the premises:

It is hereby ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Stalker, deceased, appear before me on the 20th day of April, A D. 1868, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, in the District Court in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, State of Nebraska, to show cause why a license should not be granted to the Administrator applying therefor, to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, situate in said Cass County, Nebraska. And it is hereby further ordered that a copy of the above order be published in the "Nebraska Herald," a weekly newspaper, for four successive weeks the last insertion being complete at least fourteen days before the 3d day of April, 1868.

By the Court.

March 8, 1868. GEORGE B. LAKE,
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Judge.
Sol'rs for Administrator. m12w4

Sweet Potatoes for Sale.

I have on hand a fine lot of Early Nansemond Sweet Potatoes, which I will sell at reasonable rates.

Those wishing a supply can secure them by addressing me at an early date.

CHAS. W. SHIRFREY,
Nebraska City, Neb.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

B. Spurlock, Administrator of the Estate of Edgar C. Lewis, deceased,

vs

Heirs and Others.

Be it remembered that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1868, the application and petition of B. Spurlock, administrator of the estate of Edgar C. Lewis, deceased, for a license to sell the Real Estate belonging to the said estate came on to be heard before his Honor George B. Lake, and the Court being fully advised in the premises:

It is hereby ordered that all persons interested in the estate of Edgar C. Lewis, deceased, appear before me on the 20th day of April, A D., 1868, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, in the District Court in the City of Omaha, Douglas county, State of Nebraska, to show cause why a license should not be granted to the administrator applying therefor, to sell the Real Estate of the deceased, situate in said county of Cass, Nebraska. And it is hereby further ordered that a copy of the above order be published in the "Nebraska Herald," a weekly newspaper, for four successive week, the last insertion being complete at least fourteen days before the 3d day of April, 1868.

By the Court,

March 8, 1868. GEORGE B. LAKE,
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Judge.
Sol'rs for Administrator. m12w4

W. J. Horton & Co.

(Weeping Water, New Store,)

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE CROCKERY,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
AND SHOES,
&c., &c.,

Keep on hand, and are selling cheap, a well selected assortment of goods suitable for a farming community. mar19tf

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

TALBOT HALL,

NEAR NEBRASKA CITY, NEB

This institution has been in successful operation for two years, and is commended to the patronage of the public on account of the strict attention that is paid to the scholarship, health, and morals of the Students. Boys are prepared for business, or for College; Students are taken at any time and charged from date of entrance. The school is in connection with the Episcopal Church, and under the immediate supervision of

BISHOP CLARKSON.

As an evidence of the homelike care of the boys, and the healthfulness of the locality it may be stated that there never has been a necessity to call in a physician for the students.

New buildings for the accommodation of twenty additional scholars will be finished this spring.

For circulars, stating terms, &c., and applications for entrance, Address,

REV. J. G. GASMANN, Rector
mar19w2 Nebraska City.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all School Officers and persons interested in the division of old School Districts and the formation of new ones; and the Electors of any district who by total, according to the Revised School Law in such cases made and provided, are unable to locate their school house site that Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1868, at the office of the County Clerk, is a day set apart by the Superintendent of Public Schools, in and for Cass County, Nebraska, for the purpose of hearing and determining in such cases; Therefore, all parties, *pro and con*, are notified to be present on said day at the hour of one (1) o'clock, p. m., and represent their several cases.

Given under my hand this 10th day of March, 1868.

B. SPURLOCK, Clerk; and
mar12w3 Sup't of Pub. Schools.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that R. L. Reed has this day, April 5th, 1868, filed his application to be appointed guardian of Frank and Frederick Bellows, minor children of J. H. Bellows, deceased, late of Cass County, in place of A. W Beach. The Court has appointed Saturday, the 11th of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear and determine the same at my office in the City of Plattsmouth.

March 5th, 1868. WILLIAM D. GAGE,
mar12w3 Probate Judge