The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... JAN. 14, 1869.

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.

PARDONING POWER

The pertinent resolution of Senator Ferry, adopted last week in the Senate, will decide an interesting legal point, now at issue between Congress and the present incumberance at the White House. This resolution requires the President to state the authority under which his late Amnesty Proclamation was issued, and will bring the whole question up. An Autocrat can thwart the will of the people; but if the people's representatives have the power, under the Constitution, to make laws governing the extent of this authority, then has President Johnson exceeded his duties in issuing his late indiscriminate pardon. We hope the discussion of this question will be without acrimony, and that in any event the truth in law, spirit and letter, will be evolved.

RETRENCHMENT.

From reading Mr. Washburn's speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 6th inst., we feel safe in asserting that he has sounded the keynote of the incoming administration. Mr. Washburn disclaims being the mouth-piece of General Grant, but from the intimate relations which have so long existed between these gentlemen, remaining as they do, unbroken, we cannot but gather that "retrenchment" will be demanded and enforced in every department of the government. The eloquent appeal of Mr. Washburn for rigid economy in the administration of our affairs, is a most cheering sign of approaching better times, and will meet with a hearty amen from the masses. Coupling this speech with the General's reported conversational views on railroad subsidies, we take it, that the finances of the country are about to be reconstructed, as well as the refractory recipients of Johnson's amnesty. Reconstruction in everything that needs the application of that national panacea, may be looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

Editorial Correspondence.

LINCOLN, NEB. Jan. 9, 1869.

The Cass county delegation arrived in this city of the plains about ten P. M. last Tuesday, without serious accident. We left Plattsmouth about eight o'clock in the morning; stopped at the thriving town of Weeping Water long enough to have the mail changed and to take a look at the improvements of the town; took dinner at Lane's Station, and came along "swimmingly" to within about one and a half miles of Lincoln, when the leading coach appeared to imitate some of our Omaha passengers and became extremely top heavy—in other words, it upset. No serious damage was done, although several of the passengers received slight bruises. Arriving at Lincoln, I was surprised to find a house of the dimensions and finish of the Atwood. It is a brick, three stories above the basement, and would be a credit to any city in the State.—The Capitol building is so nearly completed as to be occupied in all its apartments; yet it will require considerable expenditure to complete it according to the original design. It is estimated that $8,500 will be required to construct the dome, which has not yet been commenced. The Governor, in his Message, states that the building as it now stands has cost about $75,000; being $25,000 more than was provided for in the Act creating Lincoln and providing for the erection of the Capitol building.

The two Houses of the Legislature met at two P. M. on Thursday, and organized by selecting the following officers.

SENATE—President, E. B. Taylor of Douglas; Secretary, S. M. Chapman of Cass; Assistan. Secretary, John R. Patrick, of Johnson.

HOUSE—Speaker, William McLennan of Otoe; Chief Clerk, John S. Bowen of Washington; Assistant Clerk, Charles Walker of Saunders.

The two houses met in joint Convention at two o'clock p. m. Friday, to hear the Governor's Message. Two thousand copies of that document were ordered printed in English and one thousand copies in German, for the use of the members of the House, and one thousand in English and five hundred in German, for the use of the members of the Senate. Dr. F. Rennie, of the *Staats Zeitung*, was authorized to translate the message and print the copies authorized to be printed in the German language. No business of any importance has yet been transacted in either house. The standing committees were announced yesterday, and work will probably commence in earnest next week.

The town is filled with lobbyists on the Senatorial question, but the present indications are that they will make but little impression on the members, unless it should be to drive votes away from the men they desire to bring them to.

The Press of the State is well represented here. Waters, of the *Chronicle*, and Hays of the *Tribune* are here taking notes for their respective papers.

The accommodations of the town are better than many expected to find, board ranging from $6 to $15 per week. H.

LINCOLN, NEB. Jan. 11, 1869.

The lobbyists organized what is known as the "Third House" last Saturday night. A large number of the lovers of fun congregated in the Representative Hall, elected a complete set of officers, and proceeded to announce the various committees Many laughable things occurred, and some "heavy drives" were made. Capt. Pat. O. Hawes was elected Speaker of the house. Ajax nominated "Master O. H. Irish, from Bitter Creek, and Master Willet Pottenger from Marquett" as Pages, remarking that a couple of sprightly boys were needed. The "Squatter Governor," John H. Sahler, read a message replete with sharp hits. A "committee on Senators" was announced, including all the present and probable candidates for that office, and closing with the name of a well known vender of shoes in this city.—Hon. A. B. Fuller introduced a resolution for the relief of Capt. Pat. O. Hawes, which was extremely racy.—The session adjourned to meet again to-night, when some rich committee reports are anticipated. H.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 12, 1869.

No business of importance has yet been transacted in either house. A few bills have been introduced which have no general importance. The two houses met in joint convention last Saturday to witness the canvassing of the vote for State officers, and again yesterday to witness their inauguration. The Governor delivered an inaugural address which occupied some fifteen minutes time, and was attentively listened to by the members and many spectators. But little figuring has yet been done in regard to Rail road and State lands; these questions being, by common consent, left over till after the Senatorial contest is decided. The strife for Senators is lively. Hon. T. M. Marquett, Governor Butler and Senator Tipton being the three principal candidates. There are several others here, who, in the language of a prominent member, are ready to be struck by "lightning," but lightning seldom strikes in January, and it is said never strikes *twice in the same place*. The Senatorial contest will probably be decided this week, and I hope to be able to furnish you some notes of more general importance after that exciting matter is disposed of.

The "Third House" met again last evening and many sharp thrusts were made; but like all other metings of this kind—calculated for amusement only—bids fair to soon degenerate so far as to lose all interest.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, FIRST DAY.—JAN. 7, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by Hon. C. H. Gere, senator from the 4th district, who moved that Hon. Isham Reavis act as Temporary chairman, which was agreed to.

Samuel M. Chapman Esq., was chosen Temporary Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Chapin, the Senate elected a Committee on credentials, consisting of Senators Ashton, Hathaway and Majors.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats, and all present except Hon. N. S. Porter:

1st, Dist.	E. F. Cunningham.
2d do	Thos. J. Majors.
3d do	Isham Reavis.
4th do	Chas. H. Gere.
5th do	Tolbert Ashton and T. B. Stevenson.
6th do	H. D. Hathaway.
7th do	Wm. F. Chapin.
8th do	E. B. Taylor and Geo. W. Frost.
9th do	W. F. Goodwill.
10th do	N. S. Porter.
11th do	Guy C. Barnum.

The oath of office having been administered to the Senators, the Senate proceeded to elect permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

President of Senate—Hon. E. B. Taylor, of Omaha, Douglas Co.

Secretary—Samuel M. Chapman, of Plattsmouth, Cass Co.

Assistant Secretary—John R. Patrick, of Johnson Co.

Engrossing Clerk—Wm. H. Miller, of Nebraska City, Otoe Co.

Enrolling Clerk—George Vandeventer, of Nemaha Co.

Seargent-at-Arms—Wm. A. Pollock, Brownville, Nemaha Co.

Doorkeeper—John Bradshaw, of Richardson Co.

Chaplain—Rev. H. T. Davis.

Fireman—Robert Hays, of Otoe County.

The Secretary of State then administered the oath of office to the Officers elect.

HOUSE—At 2 o'clock P. M. Hon. J. T. Griffin, member from Douglas Co., called the House to order, and moved that Hon. John S. Bowen, of Washington county, act as clerk *pro tem.*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Griffin also moved that Charles Walker, of Saunders county, act as assistant clerk, which was agreed to.

Mr. Parmele, of Douglas, moved a Committee of five on credentials.—Agreed to.

Messrs. Griffin of Douglas, Crow of Nemaha, McCartney of Otoe, Hoile of Richardson and Seibolt of Cass, were nominated as said Committee.

Mr. Parmele moved that the gentlemen named be declared elected, which was agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Griffin a recess of twenty minutes was taken.

After recess, the Committee reported the following persons present and entitled to seats:

1st District—J. T. Hoile, J. F. Gardiner, O. C. Jones, D. A. Tisdel.

2d—J. S. Church, Geo. Crow, Geo. S. Shook, Henry Steinman.

3d—A. S. Stewart.

4th—N. Blakely.

5th—Hinman Rhodes.

6th—James Fitchie, A. T. McCartney, William McLennan, J. W. Talbot, A. Zimmerer.

7th—Ezra Tullis.

8th—J. McF. Hagood, D. McCaig, J. McKinnon, Geo. Seibolt.

9th—Marcus Brush,

10th—Jacob S. Hunt.

11th—J. N. Chase, J. D. Smith.

12th—S. E. Brewster, Joseph Fox, John B. Furay, Joel T. Griffin, Edwin Loveland, D. S. Parmele.

13th—E. H. Barnard:

14th—Chas. A. Speice.

15th—Wells Brewer.

16th—W. H. B. Stout, C. Rathmann.

17th—Watson Parrish.

18th—John Naffziger.

19th—C. B. Evans.

The report was adopted.

The oath of office having been administered to the representatives, they proceeded to elect permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

Speaker of House of Representatives—Hon. William McLennan of Nebraska City, Otoe county.

Chief Clerk—Hon. John S Bowen, of Fontinelle.

Assistant Clerk—Hon. Charles H. Walker of Saunders county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. L. Clark of Seward county.

Door Keeper— M. J. Mumford of Pawnee county.

Engrossing Clerk—Jesse Turner of Douglas county.

Enrolling Clerk—Abraham Deyo of Nemaha county.

Fireman—Clayton Cowles of Otoe

Chaplain—Rev. W. S. Horn of Nemaha.

Pages—Masters Tounley & Merrills.

The officers elected were then sworn in by the Secretary of State.

Gen Thayer on Universal Amnesty and the Removal of all Political Disabilities.

At the late New Englann dinner in this city, a letter was read from the poet, Whittier, in which he expressed a sentiment in favor of universal amnesty to all in the late rebellion, and the removal of all political disabilities.

General Thayer, Senator from Nebraska, in responding to a toast among other things, said: "The pure minded, the noble Whittier, sends us a sentiment to-night in favor of universal amnesty and the removal of all political disabilities. To that sentiment I do not assent. With me no more amnesty or removal of disabilities till the life of the humblest individual who walks on God's footstool, be he white or black, is as sacred in Camilla, Georgia, or in New Orleans, in Louisiana, as it is in the peaceful village of Amesbury, in Massachusetts.

These bold, fearless sentiments were received with great applause.

The above remarks of General Thayer, the ring of whose voice is still sounding all over Nebraska, surprises nobody here. We still hear the echo of his manly outspoken efforts in behalf of Freedom, so successfully put forth in the late campaign, and we felt that if the occasion arose he would utter just such sentiments as he has. We believe in mercy, and we extend the hand of good fellowship to all who are inclined to be good citizens; but for all who pin their faith to the creed of the Ku Kluxers we believe in "reconstruction"—that is the word; and in the word there is infinitely more hope for America than in all beside We can and do forgive the past—there we are in for Amnesty. But we want contrision and mended ways in return, instead of Ku Klux assassinations and a judiciary that screens murderers.

For the Herald.

EDUCATION.

There is no word in the English language so broad in its significance as this. It is as multifarious in its workings, and as endless in its progress as the phenomena of nature. Education, rightly begun is never ended.

How important is it that they who teach the first steps to the young should have learned to walk themselves.—Think of a landlubber teaching the art of navigation, and preposterous as it seems, we have its parrallel in our common schools.

Can be teach the child to read understandingly who is himself unacquainted with the first principles of elocution? Good reading is indispensable. It is the foundation on which the structure rests. It is the broad avenue to science; and is itself an art not easily perfected, and more complicated than the ignorant can imagine.

Would you trust to unskilled hands the block of marble designed for a noble statue? Friends of education, you are not half alive to the importance of this subject. The rising generation demands more at your hands than it is likely to receive.

The boys and girls of to-day are to be the men and women of to-morrow. They are to live in the future. Will it do to educate them for the past?—Geologists study fossil remains with great care to obtain a knowledge of the past that will shed its light upon the present, and develop a foresight of the future. But living fossiles teach only past ignorance, which the enlightenment of the present should bury and forget.

The masses receive their education (according to the common acceptation of the term) at the common schools.—It then becomes of the first importance that the guardians of education select competent teachers for their posts.—Shall we ever rid ourselves of the complaint that schools are backward while teachers are employed whose knowledge little exceeds that of the children they attempt to teach?

I visited a school, not long since, where the spelling book was an enigma too hard for the teacher to solve. And the maker of a mental arithmetic, evidently, had not considered his philology, for, in attempting to hear a recitation he read, "a tailor had seven"—here followed a long pause in which he appeared to be studying the anatomy of the word, which I inferred was too complicated for him, as he abandoned the task, leaving me to conjecture what the "tailor" had.

Parents and friends of education in general, how long is this state of things to continue? If you have the good of your children and the welfare of your country at heart you will not long slumber. R. A. B.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We received the Governor's Message too late to lay it before our readers this week, but give a synopsis of it. It will appear in full in our next issue.

The message is a strong and sensible document, treating of State matters in a calm and forcible manner. It will commend itself to the attention of our people; who will approve most of its suggestions.

1 The opening paragraphs are devoted to a statement of the removal of the Capitol and the establishment of the city of Lincoln, discussing at some length the present and prospective advantages to the State of the act.

2 Refers to the subject of immigration, and advises the adoption of more efficient measures to divert to Nebraska its share of the great foreign immigration.

3 Speaks of the rapidly developing coal mines of the State.

4 States that a failure to fulfil the terms of the leese of the salt lands on the part of the lessees, and advises legislation that shall protect the interests of the State in the matter.

5 Advises the perfection of an efficient militia system to protect the frontier setlers against the depredations of Indians; and the creation of the office of Adjutant General.

6 Recommends appropriations for a State's Attorney.

7 Asks that an agent be sent to Washington to settle the claims of the State against the General Government, and receive the five per cent. from the sales of the public lands now due.

8 Speaks at length of our system of public instruction; suggests the creation of a fund to build school houses; a better system of school reports; the establishment of graded schools; and the erection of the local and general superintendents of schools into independent offices, with an ample salary for the general superintendent. Speaks flatteringly of the success of the State Normal School at Peru.

9 Suggests that close inquiry be instituted as to the necessity for establishing a deaf and dumb asylum.

10 Recommends an appropriation to enlarge the State Library.

11 Advises that provision be made for the publication of the law reports of the State.

12 Recommends that the old Capitol building and grounds be granted to the City of Omaha for a high school.

23 Recommends the erection of an Executive mansion.

14 Recommends an insane hospital to be built within the next two years.

15 Also the building of a penitentiary.

16 The executive has exercised the pardoning power thirteen times during his official life.

17 Speaks at length on the subject of internal improvement, and urges the appropriation of public lands to the construction of four bridges across the Platte river—one at its mouth, one at Ashland, one at Columbus, and one at Grand Island. On the subject of railroads hopes that their construction will be wisely encouraged and urges the appropriation of public lands to facilitate it.

18 Advises that the management of the State lands be put into the hands of a distinct branch of the executive department, to be created for that purpose.

19 Advises that the lands for the erection of public buildings, including a penitentiary, be brought into market within the next two years, and calls attention to the sale of the State and university lands.

20 Recommends that so much of the lands contiguous to the salt springs be sold to develope the springs to their full capacity, for the sinking of wells; and that a tax of two cents be levied on every bushel of salt manufactured.

HERD LAW.

MT. PLEASANT, Cass Co., Neb. Jan. 4, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—As it is in fashion to air ideas, I thought of trying my hand. The man Con makes assertions that we see fit to deny.

First, he says as soon as you pass a herd law you place every foot of land under fence.

Second, the poor man will have to sell his stock for what he can get.

Third, there is no money to be made raising grain. Harvesting and thrashin takes off all the profit.

We say in answer—first, what makes every renter and setler able to own land and cultivate it? Second—I confidently assert that there are more land owners in this State that own less than six head of cattle than there are that own more. If such assertion be true, it will require four acres per head for pasture; say twenty acres for the average of land owners. from twenty to twenty-five acres under cultivation will produce fodder and straw sufficient to feed through the winter; if fed in stable or yard will in due time be returned to the soil, where nature claims it belongs, instead of being burned or washed away into the gutters to produce fever and ague. The man that owns eighty acres of land will have the fodder and straw from thirty to forty acres more than he will require.—Third—I know there is money to be made by raising grain. We keep Boarding House on a small scale,—average number of boarders the year round being ten. All are fed and poorly clothed from the product of from forty to seventy acres of poorly cultivated land, as the boarders are too small to lend a helping hand as yet.—Fourth,—he says leave it to a vote; so say I, if the law givers think there is a doubt as to the sentiment of the people.

S. B. Hobson has no objection to those having a herd law that need it He also seems to have vindictive feelings towards the land shark We say in Monarchys laws are made to suit the wants of the rich, but in a Republican country laws are made or should be made to meet the wants of the masses. He says herd west if you need it Some say all west of the range line between twelve and thirteen is impossible to be fenced. But we, the old setlers east of said line, who have made the State what it is, let us have fences so that we get the benefit of pasturing on the land belonging to the sharks. If you deprive us of this privilege you force us to sell our stock or fence pastures, herding being out of the question. Now if this be so, what would have been done if the sharks had not got hold of the odd quarter sections? You long since would not have had grass land for your stock.—Every foot of tillable land east of range line between twelve and thirteen would have been under the plow; therefore we think the sharks have been your salvation. You may say the school land would be left for pasture. We say no. If the sharks had not got hold of the Government lands they would not have got into our legislature, consequently the School lands would have been sold for their true value to actual settlers, the money drawing interest. The land would pay tax, the property create and brought in by setlers would pay tax, which woule give us roads, schools, churches and civilization.

If Hobson's view be correct let us double the price of the school land to induce the sharks to double on their land and keep out setlers and let it be said no more blessed is the man that causes two spears of grass to grow where one grew before. Are you not willing to suffer inconvenience for the good of the country? Then you are not willing to do good. The degree with which you are willing to do good is according to the degree in which you are willing to suffer. Let no man think himself too good to suffer for the good of his country; and if you are called to suffer, count it all joy.

Old setlers living on the streams and near groves that were fortunate enough to secure timber for their fuel and fencing for a few years, seem to forget that this portion of God's footstool was intended for others as well as themselves. They have, or at least the majority have, built something they call a fence, to protect themselves from the devastation of stock, and what they lack in fence thay make up in dogs. They get all the stock they can and herd them back onto the new setler; and when the new setler demurs, the reply is, make a better fence; and seven to ten the new setler has the best fence, but lacking the dog, his grain is destroyed. Even the fortunate few are fast approaching their last fence, yet they hold out, hoping to secure a well filled pocket by the time lumber is shipped here from Alaska. I have inquired of old setlers what we should do for timber? The reply was.—I have timber to last a few years. But I ask where will those new setlers get their timber? Reply, they will have to give up their land; this they would certainly have to do, were they compelled to fence. I, for one, have long since considered that fencing our plow land, was the relic of ancient barbarity.—With due regard for the Editor's time, space and patience, I close.

J. McCLURE

Legal Notice.

In District Court 2d Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska.

Perry Walker against S. H. Walker.

To S. H. Walker, defendant:

You are hereby notified that Perry Walker, Plaintiff, has filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of said petition is to obtain from you a conveyance with covenants of general warranty for the east half of the north east quarter of section No. 1, in townships 11, north of range 13 east of 6th Principal Meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska, which premises are in possession of Plaintiff, and which he purchased of you and paid the full amount of consideration therefor, and for which you executed and delivered to plaintiff a warranty deed on the 7th day of January, 1868, intending thereby to convey said premises to plaintiff, but through a mistake in the discription said deed was made to the E 1-2 of N E ¼ of sec 1, in T. 10 N. of R. 11 E. of 6th P. M., which mistake said petition prays may be corrected and a deed ordered for the tract of land first above described.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 22d day of February. PERRY WALKER.

By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Plff. Jan14w4

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

The first edition of One Hundred Thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an

ELEGANT COLORED PLATE,

A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

Culture of Flowers and Vegetables.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14 1869.

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote,

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. *Its entirely vegetable and harmless.* It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured.* Price Fifty cents per box, post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address

DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

Omaha, Nebraska.

For sixteen years I was a slave to tobacco, smoking or chewing all the time. Seeing Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote advertised, I purchased a box. In four days I found relief, and in a month I was THOROUGHLY CURED of the taste and disease but *Never for a moment, since then, have I had the least desire to touch the nauseous thing.*

HENRY C. WETWOOD, D.D., M. E. Conf.

Beatrice, Gage Co., Nebraska.

I have used tobacco forty-five years, but *have been cured of the habit by one box of Dr. Burton's Antidote.*

JOHN HOLCUMB, Postmaster.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, *Secretary's Office.*—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. *The one received has done its work* SURELY. O. T. EDGAR.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here, having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.

JOSEPH MARSO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.

FROM THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends.

H. BLACKSTONE.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS.

Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—*I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed.* WM. L. WAY, JR.

FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote *removed all desire* for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. V. SLATER, Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Dec31m3

Western Iowa.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa.

REV. HENRY BAYLIES, A. M. *President,*

assisted by Competent Instructors.

Glenwood is delightfully located, healthful, moral and easy of access by public conveyance. Passengers over the C. B. & St. Joe R. R. stop at Pacific City, and thence taken by Stage, three miles, to Glenwood.

TUITION:

From $5 to $10 per Term. Pupils admitted at any time. Board, $2.50 to $3.50 per week.

Winter Term begins November 16th; Spring term February 9th; Summer term May 4th.

For further particulars address the President. Dec10m3y1.

Estray Notices.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Plattsmouth precinct, December 15th, 1868, two white Steers, each having red ears, and one of which having a sprinkle of red on his sides; also, one red steer and one dunnish heifer with mottle face, all supposed to be one year old last spring, and none of them having any marks or brands perceivable, except the red steer has had his ears shortened, probably by frost S. COLE.

Dec31w5*

Taken up by the subscriber, in Rock Bluffs precinct, about the first of December, 1868, one light red steer, supposed to be 2 years old in the spring, with white in the forehead above the eyes, some white on the rump of the tail. No ear marks or brands. JAS. M. CHALFANT.

Dec31w5*

Taken up by the subscriber in Rock Bluffs precinct one and a half miles from Union House, Dec'16 1868 one red steer calf, supposed to be one year old, swallow fork in the left ear, when taken up had a forked hickory stick around its neck, fastened with wire. R. R. NICHELS.

Dec31w5*

Taken up by the subscriber at his residence in Avoca precinct, December 5th, 1868, one light red heifer calf, and one dark red bull calf, no marks perceivable. WM. ALTAFFER,

Dec 24 w5*

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence in Mt Pleasant precinct, December 15th, 1868, one yearling Steer, red, with white tail, a few white spots on side, and little white spot on back GEORGE HANSON

Dec24w5*

Taken up by the subscriber, in Oreapolis precinct Cass county, Nebraska, on the 5th day of December 1868, One bay mare Mule, supposed to be about six years old, has white spot on rump, a little white spot under jaw, has black mane and tail, mane is crowched and tail shaved. W. W. CONNER,

Dec17w5.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Eight Mile Grove precinct, Nov. 28th, 1868, One Small Spring Heifer Calf, white roan, white face, and legs, no ear marks. One white and red heifer calf, star in forehead, no ear marks. One red steer calf, white belly and tail, both ears cropped, no horns.

dec17w5* WM. COLVIN.

Taken up by the subscriber in Mt Pleasant precinct, Dec. 11, 1868, two Colts, supposed to be one year old past, one a black, with left eye blind, and the other a bay, with white feet, and white in the face. JOHN GILMOUR.

Dec17w5*

Dr. J. W. THOMAS,

Having permanently located at

WEEPING WATER FALLS,

tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county, Nebraska. Jan7 69tf.

United States Mails.

NEBRASKA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1868.

Proposals for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, on the following routes in the State of Nebraska, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of February 26 next, to be decided by March 6th.

No. 14461 From DeWitt to Bismark, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave DeWitt Wednesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Bismark by 12 m;
Leave Bismark Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at DeWitt by 4 p m.

14462 From Columbus to Madison, 49 miles and back once a week.
Leave Columbus Tuesday at 6 p m;
Arrive at Madison by 8 p m;
Leave Madison Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Columbus by 8 p m.

14463 From Fremont to Lincoln, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fremont Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln by 7 p m;
Leave Lincoln Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fremont by 7 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

14464 From Lincoln, by Tecumseh, Pawnee City and Brier Mills, (n. o.) to Albany, 190 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Albany next day by 7 a m;
Leave Albany Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincln next day by 7 a m
Proposals for three times a week service invited.

14465 From McFaddens to Ft. Kearney, 79 miles and back, once a week.
Leave McFaddens Monday at 6 p m;
Arrive Ft. Kearney next day by 7 p m;
Leave Ft. Kearney Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at McFaddens next day by 7 p m.

14466 From Papillion, by Platford and South Bend, to E. Balls, (n. o.) on Stephenson's Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Papillion Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at E. Balls by 6 p m;
Leave E. Balls Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Papillion by 6 p m.

14467 From Dakota City, by Vista Dale, (n. o.) Canton, and Fork City, to Madison C. H. (n. o.) 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dakota City Monday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Madison Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Madison Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Dakota City Saturday by 6 p m.

14468 From Lincoln to Columbus, 77 and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Columbus next day by 6 p m;
Leave Columbus Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln next day by 6 p m.

14469 From DeSoto to Missouri Valley, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave DeSoto Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Missouri Valley by 12 m;
Leave Missouri Valley same days at 8 p m;
Arrive at DeSoto by 8 p m.

14470 From Ashland, by Cedar Bluffs and Benton, to Linwood, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ashland Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Linwood by 5 p m;
Leave Linwood Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ashland by 5 p m;

14471 From West Point, by Oakland, to Decatur, 30 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Point Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m
Arrive at Decatur by 6 p m;
Leave Decatur Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at West Point by 6 p m.

14472 From West Point, by Lakeview, Elmont, and Pleasant Run, to Norfolk, 45 miles and back once a week.
Leave West Point Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m;
Leave Norfolk Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at West Point next day by 6 p m.

14473 From Tecumseh, by Helena, to Lincoln City, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tecumseh Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln City by 7 p m;
Leave Lincoln Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tecumseh by 7 p m.
Proposals for three times a week service invited.

14474 From Lincoln, by Oak Grove (n. o.) and Seward, to the mouth of Douglas creek, in Butler county (n. o.) 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Douglas creek Tuesday by 12 m;
Leave Douglas creek Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln Thursday by 12 m.
Proposals to end service at Seward, 30 miles from Lincoln, invited.

14475 From Elk Horn Station, (n. o.) by Forest City Salt Creek and Ashland to Lincoln, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elk Horn Station Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lincoln by 5 p m;
Leave Lincoln Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Elk Horn Station by 5 p m.
Proposals to end service at Ashland, 23 miles from Elk Horn Station, invited.

14476 From Lincoln, by Milford and Beaver Crossing to Fort Kearney, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lincoln Monday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Fort Kearney Wednesday by 7 p m.
Leave Fort Kearney Thursday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Lincoln Saturday by 7 p m.
Proposals to begin this service at Beaver Crossing, decreasing distance 50 miles, invited.

14477 From Little Sioux, (Iowa) by Arizona and Tekonah, to West Point, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Little Sioux Tuesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at West Point by 6 p m;
Leave West Point Wednesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Little Sioux by 6 p m.

14478 From Beatrice, by Swan City and Camden, to Milford, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Beatrice Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Milford by 7 p m
Leave Milford Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Beatrice at 7 p m.
Proposals to begin the service at Swan City, decreasing distance 14 miles, invited.

14479 From West Point to Dakota City, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave West point Monday at 10 a m,
Arrive at Dakota City Tuesday by 7 p m.
Leave Dakota City Wednesday at 7 a m
Arrive at West Point Thursday by 5 p m.

14480 From Nebraska City, by Bartlett's Mills (n. o.) Snyders, (n. o.) McClures, (n. o.) and Morton's Ford (n. o.) to Table Rock, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Nebraska City Monday at 8 a m.
Arrive at Table Rock by 7 p m,
Leave Table Rock Tuesday at 8 a m,
Arrive at Nebraska City by 7 p m

14481 From Bartlett City, (Iowa) by Wyoming, to Lincoln City, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bartlett City Monday at 7 a m
Arrive at Lincoln City Tuesday by 12 m,
Leave Lincoln City Wednesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Bartlett City Thursday 12 m.

14482 From Beatrice, by Clatonia (n. o.) and Randall, (n. o.) to Camden, 40 miles and back once a week.
Leave Beatrice Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Camden by 5 p m.
Leave Camden Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Beatrice by 5 p m.

14483 From Ashland, by Wahe Ranch (n. o.) and Raccoon Fork of Oak creek, (n. o.) to Ulysses, (n. o.) 15 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Ashland Monday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Ulysses next day by 6 p m,
Leave Ulysses Wednesday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Ashland next day by 6 p m.
Proposals for ending the service at Oak creek (n. o.) decreasing distance 25 miles, invited

NOTES:

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip will be deducted For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also cut off or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with—Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Nebraska," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposal, &c., and other information see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

Jan7w4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

E. H. Eaton, vs. John Gregory, jr., } Execution.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Sheriff of the county of Cass, State of Nebraska, will by virtue of an execution, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, in favor of John Gregory, jr., and against E. H. Eaton, and to him directed, at one o'clock p. m. on the Eighteen (18th), day of January, A. D. 1869, at the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following goods and chattels, to-wit: One Hunter Case Gold Plated Watch. Taken on said execution as the property of the said E. H. Eaton.

Dated this December 31st, A. D. 1868.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff Cass county, Neb.

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