The Nebraska Herald.

LOCAL NEWS.

R. R. TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Pacific City as follows:

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Freight,	7:40 P. M.	Freight,	6:33 A. M.
Night Ex.,	7:22 A. M.	Night Ex.,	3:50 P. M.
Mail & Ex.,	3:50 P. M.	Mail & Ex.,	10:30 A. M.

Night Express trains run every day; all others every day except Sunday. Pacific City is 14 miles from Council Bluffs, and 114 miles from St. Joseph.

From Saturday's Daily.

Hons. S. M. Kirkpatrick and Lawson Sheldon were in the city last Saturday.

The Railroad Carpenter Shop is nealy completed.

Isaac Pollard, clerk of Cass County, is in the city attending a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Snow fell to the depth of one inch Saturday night, but the warm sun of today has taken it nearly all off.

Omaha has another sensation. The Shoaf Bros. have opened a new billiard room. It is a real fine place we expect, judging from what the papers say.

A man named Wm. A. Burton, a druggest of Ottumwa, Iowa, committed suicide last Wednesday night by taking Hydrocian Acid. No reason assigned.

Col. A. B. Fuller, of Ashland, is in the city on business. Fuller used to come to the city often, but we only see him semi-occasionally now. He reports all things lively in and about Ashland, with fine prospects for the future.

They have found a "what is it," up near Sioux City. It is said to be a "wild man," and is supposed to be a crazy Frenchman who killed his wife and children near there 27 years ago. A company of horsemen have gone on the hunt o it, and we expect to hear soon all about it.

We learn that a man was found dead at a saloon door in Ashland a few nights since—died from the effects of too much poor whisky. He was a strong, healthy man, and had been working on the railroad.

The Pawnee *Tribune* has an article headed "Is it Wrong to Burn Corn?"—We have not read the article, but without giving the matter any great amount of thought we should say there was nothing exceedingly wicked in the act of burning corn provided you are cold and have no wood.

Omaha boasts of some *eighty* arrests last month, and cites it as an evidence of her greatness. If that is the standard of greatness, we rather think Plattsmouth is coming up rapidly, and in another month will leave Omaha in the shade. There were *over seventy* arrests in this city during the month just past.

Mr. J. Q. Brownlee, of the Lincoln *Journal*, arrived in the city to-day, on his way to Omaha, where their new type is awaiting removal to Lincoln. Mr. Brownlee is a young man of good ability, and we welcome him into the newspaporial ranks. The *Journal* will appear in a new dress as soon as Mr. Brownlee returns.

From Monday's Daily.

Through freight trains from this city to Chicago will affect the price of produce in a short time.

Clark & Plummer have commened the erection of their big warehouse on Second street, north of Main.

Prof. Mueller arrived in the city today. Parties desiring first class music instruments will do well to see the Professor.

Remember the Tableaux and Charades at the Presbyterian Church this evening and to-morrow evening. Extensive preparations have been made, and a fine time is anticipated.

The rat-terriers had a fine treat yesterday upon the occasion of clearing out the old ware house at the foot of Main street. Something less than a wagon load of rats were killed.

A large force of hands are at work on the opposite side of the river putting in extra side tracks for the accommodation of the freight cars necessary to do the business to and from this city.

We learn from the *Hawk-Eye* that the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company are about to substittute steel rails for iron on some portions of their road where the wear and tear is the greatest. This road is always up to time in all improvements.

A settlement with the out-going County Treasurer is being made to-day by the County Commissioners. Mr. Duke has had the office these many years, and we believe a complete settlement has never been made during his term.

The *Republican* speaks hopefully of the railroad projects of that city. We may look for connection with Omaha via the B. & M. in Neb., and the southwestern, in a short time, if work on the latter continues as it is said to have commenced.

The old ware house at the foot of Main street is being torn down. Mr. F. D. Bates has purchased it, and will remove it to his lot on Sixth street, where it will be converted into a Sale and Feed stable. This is the last of the old buildings along the river front except those being occupied by the railroad company.

We are in receipt of a complaint from Mr. Plummer, one of our subscribers at Ashland, that he has received no paper for the past three weeks. The paper is mailed regularly, with a large package of others. Who can tell where the trouble is. Is the paper given to the wrong man at Ashland? Will the Post Master at that city look after this matter?

There were just *eighteen miles* of iron on this side of the river Thursday evening, for the road between Plattsmouth and Fort Kearney, and twenty miles more at East Plattsmouth.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The morning *Okronicle*, of Nebraska City, is slashing ahead at a fearful rate, and threatens to outstrip all competitors in the State. Waters talks of enlarging his daily to a nine column paper early next spring.

The Nebraska City *News* issues a seven column daily. Nebraska City people are giving a hearty support to their newspaper, which looks like they intended to make a town of some importance down there.

A. B. Covalt, Essq., State Agent of the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, arrived in the city this evening.—He will remain a week or ten days. This is a splendid opporcunity to insure your life in a reliable western company. Call at the post-office and see him.

As an instance of the way in which contractor Mallory drives work, we need only cite the fact that he put up 1,250,000 feet of timber in three days on the B. & M. Road. Mallory has the facilities and the "vim" to keep all bridge work up to time between this city and Fort Kearney.

Another drove of beef cattle came in from the west to-day for shipment by railroad. The completion of the B. & M. to this city is drawing business in this direction from quarters which have never before been known to come to Plattsmouth. They find that our merchants can sell goods lower than formerly and that there is better facilities for shipping exports.

Moses Stocking, Esq., was in the city yesterday, and gave the HERALD a call. He has a mind stored with valuable information relative to Nebraska, and we hope he may acceed to our request to occasionally present a few thoughts to the public through the columns of the HERALD. Mr. Stocking is one of Nebraska's oldest setlers, and has witnessed the developement of the State from its infancy. A suggestson from a man like him is worth more than a column from some person who has only the theory to back him.

J. Sterling Morton, of the *News*, has made a huge parade of honesty when he had no opportu ity to get his hands on anything, and was always ready to accuse his political neighbors of rascality. What is this that is floating around loose wherein Sterling's name and Otoe Co. Railroad Bonds are mixed up together. Probably some one has made it all up on Sterling, and he actually earned the money, by editing the *News*.

Dr. Renner, the man who tells you how much you owe Uncle Samuel, arrived in the city last evening, and has been around "seeing the folks" to-day. The man who takes the change in out of the wet is expected here this evening. He has rather a significant name for a collector, and ought to be a good hand at the business.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Col. Philpot, of Lincoln was in the city to-day.

Geo. Dunn, Esq, Deupty Collector of Internal Revenue arrived last night and has been busily engaged to-day.

Married, at the M. E. Parsonage, in this city, Sunday evening, Dec. 5th 1869 by Rev. J. J. Roberts, Mr. A. GRIFFITH and Miss. MARY CHALFONT.

Hon. Jas. Fitchet, and Messrs. Hays and Hacket, of Otoe county, were in the city to-day. They took a good look at our Railroad, and concluded we were just a little bit ahead of Nebraska City.

The Nebraska City *Chronicle* copies our article stating that an exclusively wholesale Grocery House was wanted in this city, and says:

"The above item we clip from the Plattsmouth *Herald*, and with surprise note that so large a "railroad centre" is wanting a wholesale store."

It may surprise you, Waters, that we *want* anything up here; but we have always noticed that those persons and localities that thought they were beyond want, and stood upon their dignity in consequence, were apt to find, when too late, that it would have been far better for them had they wanted something at the proper time and have expressed their wants. We do want lots of things up here. We want exclusively wholesale Grocery Houses, exclusively wholesale Dry Goods Houses; we want Manufactories of all kinds established here; we want capital invested here, we want one thousand new houses erected here during next summer; we want hundreds of mechanics and thousands of farmers in this locality; in fact, we want everything calculated to build up a city and improve the country, and we expect to have these wants supplied by telling people at a distance what they are. If Nebraska City does *not want* any of these things we pity her, and we doubt not the people who are looking out for homes in the west will see the difference between the two towns. Capital and enterprise hardly ever go where they are not wanted. We invite them to Plattsmouth, and will insure them a hearty welcome from our people.

Macoy Lodge, No. 22, of this, city was constituted in form last evening by Deputy Grand Master R. R. Livingston, and the following officers were elected and instaled for the remainder of the Masonic year.

J. N. Wise, W. M.
W. D. Gage, S. W.
J. D. Tutt, J. W.
S. M. Chapman, Treas.
Geo. L. Seybolt, Sec'y.
H. E. Palmer, S. Dea.
E. A. Kirkpatrick, J. Dea.
Edwin Davis, Steward.
H. Newman, Steward
J. W. Barnes, Tyler.

The *Republican* and *Herald* are settleing now the question as to which builds the most railroad. We suggest that the Plattsmouth paper beats them both, and the Fremont TRIBUNE can swallow all three. Not a "goak."—*Lincoln Journal.*

And the *Journal* devotes itself to "building up" the "Professor" and his "pets," and laying claim to work done by others. "Not a 'goak.'"—*Fremont Tribune.*

OUR ASHLAND LETTER.

BUSINESS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PROSPECTS OF THE PLACE.

Ashland Excited Over the Finding of A Dead Man at a Saloon Door

ASHLAND, NEB., Dec. 2d. 1869.

EDITOR HERALD.—Our town and county are improving rapidly. Several new buildings are going up. The Snell Bros. are pushing their new building along as fast as possible and have all the men at work that can be employed to advantage. Two business houses besides theirs are going up—one for Dry Goods and Groceries, and the other for Furniture. Our town will soon be supplied so that a man can get anything he wants.

Last Saturday night our town was somewhat excited by the report of a man being found dead at the back door of one of the damnable whisky holes of our town. Sheriff Whitelock, acting as coroner, summoned a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest. Two physicians were called to make an examination, which was rather imperfect in consequence of the poor facilities. The jury concluded that deceased came to his death from excessive drinking and exposure but in consequence of the manifest uneasiness of certain parties the citizens suspicioned that some one knew more about the death of this man than they would care to have known. This belief became so strong that the Sheriff arrested three persons, and the jury refused to render a verdict until a more thorough examination had been made by the physicians. It being impossible to make a scientific examination without dissecting tools, it was decided that they should, by any mode possible, ascertain the cause of his death. This being the desire of the community as well as the jury, the physicians proceeded to investigate. They removed the head to ascertain if the neck had been broken or unjointed. The neck appearing all right, they proceeded to examine the brain. From this they decided that congestion of the brain was the principal cause of his death, but they were not satisfied as to the cause of the congestion. They then opened the body and examined the stomach and bowels to ascertain if the congestion had been caused by a blow which might cause the bursting of a blood vessel and a flow of coagulated blood to the brain. Finding nothing to substantiate this theory, they were left with the conviction that death ensued from congestion of the brain, but they were unable to determine what caused the congestion. These are about all the particulars, so far as I am able to ascertain. The man was a railroad hand, and had been working some time for a man named John Foley, a railroad contractor on sec. 38 or 39, and a very fine man. Foley says he has known deceased for a long time; that he was a powerful man physically, that he was perfectly healthy so far as he knew, and that he was a perfect gentleman with the exception that he was addicted to strong drink. Quite an excitement prevails, and very few are satisfied as regards the transaction.

Wm. Stadelmann, of your city, is erecting a building for a clothing store here. The lumber and carpenters arrived last evening. The lumber dealers here say the demand is so great that they cannot keep a supply on hand with present facilities for transportation.—Teams can be seen any hour in the day loaded with lumber going to the country or some point in town. This is the best evidence of the prosperity of the country. Everton Doom, of the firm of Doom, Glenn & Co., came up last evening, and will probaly remain a while.—This firm is selling large quantities of goods, and at low prices. The railroad men are pushing things through, and we are waiting with patience to hear the iron horse snort up in this country. Mr. John Tidball, an extensive real estate dealer at this place, informs me that both city and county property is rapidly changing hands, and that most of the sales are made to parties who intend to improve.

SALT CREEK.

ANOTHER LOCOMOTIVE ON THIS SIDE.

The "Hurricane" Touches Terra Firma West of the Missouri River and Feels Glad.

The Amount of Construction Material to be Moved Demanded Another Engine.

The B. & M. Co. of Nebraska are pushing things along at a rapid rate, yet they make no unnecessary noise about it. At one o'clock to-day another locomotive—the "Hurricane" was brought over on the barge, towed by the transfer President. As she approached "free Nebraska" she sent forth a shout of joy which was in sympathy with many a heart in the city. The amount of construction material, to be moved during the winter made it necessary to cross this locomotive now while the river is open, as it is too heavy to risk on the ice.

"All Hail to Plattsmouth, the Future Emporium of Southern Nebraska."

Such is the greeting of Burlington, as expressed through her wide-awake representative, the *Hawk-Eye*, upon the completion of the B. & M. R. R. to this city. We can heartily reciprocate the greeting, and say all hail to Burlington, the *present* emporium of eastern Iowa, and the prospective great city of the State.

CITY WOOD INSPECTOR.

In accordance with the suggestion of the HERALD, the City Council has passed an ordinance to regulate the measurement of wood in the city of Plattsmouth, which ordinance takes effect on the *fifteenth day of December, inst.* The ordinance will be published in the weekly HERALD of December 9th. All persons interested will do well to see it and be prepared to comply with its provisions.

The Railroad track is reaching out west from the city quite rapidly.

President's Message.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

On the accession of the present administration it was found that the ministers of North Germany had a proposition for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, Florence, and Stockholm, to empower representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations or conclude with the United States convention identical in form, make uniform regulations as to the parts of vessels to be devoted to use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality and quantity of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion and protect females; and to provide for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries for enforcing such regulations by summary process. Your attention is respectfully called to the law regarding the tariff on Prussian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Prussian hemp higher than they are fixed upon manilla. It is no violation of our treaty with Prussia by placing her produce upon the same footing with those of the most favored of nations.

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity, under the management which they now receive, with the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent, our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years.—Fortunately, too, many manufacturers are not confined to a few localities as formerly, and it is to be hoped it will become more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They everywhere furnish support to hundreds of thousands of people, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural staples of other countries. Self-interest if not self-preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us, also, the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus.

Our neighbors south of us, and China and Japan, should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavour of the administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations, as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it their interest, as well as to establish better commercial relations through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued towards China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens. The world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have taken the initiatory in the new policy, they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this connection, I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil, under the name of Coolies, and to secure to prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of Coolies to any country tolerating the system, and also to recommend that the mission to China be raised from a mission of the first class.

In my assuming the responsibilities of Chief Magestrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development.—First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling our obligations. Second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizens of our common country, wherever it may chose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws, and proper respect for the rights of others. Third, union of all the States with equal rights, indistructible by any Constitutional means. To secure the first of these Congress has taken two essential steps in declaring by joint resolution, that the public debt should be paid principle and interest in coin. Fourth, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues, and economical administration of the affairs of the Government. To this subject the administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results, I believe, satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure the efficient execution of the laws; sometimes, too, wherein a mere party view, undesirable political results were likely to follow, for any hesitation in sustaining officials against remonstrances wholly political. It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute the so-called Tenure of Office act, earnestly recommended twice for its repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the constitution, when providing that appointees by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that they both should have power to retain in office persons placed by federal appointments against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with the a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can the executive put in officials forced upon him, and them too, whom he has suspended for good reasons. How will such officials be likely to serve the administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite of our growth and prosperity is a true and firm but humane administration of the existing laws, amended from time to time, as they may prove ineffective or harsh, or unnecessary, are probably all that are requisite.—The third cannot be obtained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the constitution itself, and cordially acquiesced in by force of public opinion. From the foundation of the government to the present time, the management of the original inhabitants of this continent, the Indians, have been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and have been attended with continuous robberies and murders and wars. From my own experience upon the frontiers, and in the Indian countries, I do not believe either legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indians, blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have adopted a new policy toward these wards of the nation—they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards—with fair results, so far as tried, and I hope will be attempted, ultimately, with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, when their white neighbors of all other sections were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealings. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them and threw the burden of the selection of agents upon the Society itself, and the result has proved most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For superintendents and agents not on the reservations, officers of the army were selected, and the question was this were numerous. When Indian agents are sent there, or near there, troops must be sent also. The agents and the commanders of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to different departments. The army officers hold a position for life; the agent, one at the will of the the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians, and the establishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of a civilized section; the latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one; and still another is the hold which the government has upon a life officer to secure a faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country, is rapidly bringing civilized settlement in contact with all tribes of Indians. No matter what may be the relations between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end.

A system which looks to the extermination of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all christendom and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others, dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system, except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there as soon as they are fitted for it. They should be induced to take their lands in severalty, and set up government for their own protection. For full details on this subject I call your special attention to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, to be $80,644,042, of which $23,882,310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenditures. The estimate of $34,531,031 for the expenses of the army for the fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on. The estimate of the bureau officers has been carefully scrutinized and reduced wherever it has been deemed practicable; however, the condition of the country should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greater contraction of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended.

The appropriation estimates for river and harbor improvements and for fortifications are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended. The recommendation of the general of the army that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Portland and San Francisco, if for no other, is concurred in. I also ask your special attention to the recommendation of the General commanding the military division of the Pacific for the sale of the seal island of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska territory, and suggest that either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of seal fisheries from which a revenue should be derived.

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the heads of bureaus of the commanders of military divisions and of the districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report of the General of Army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered and are submitted for your action. I however, call special attention to the recommendation to the Chief of Ordinance for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer used by the Government, also recommend an action of the Secretary of War that the act of the 3d of March, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Staff Corps of the army be repealed. The extent of the country to be garrisoned and the number of military posts to be occupied is the same with a reduced army as with a large one. The number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying this shows the condition of the Navy when this administration came into office and changes made since.

Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission or render them fit for service if required, as soon as possible, and substitute the sail for cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy and adding greatly to the efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal, though not an extravagant policy, toward this branch of the public service.

The annual report of the Postmaster General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of this part of the Post Office Department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, amount to $18,344,510, and the expenditures to $23,689,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year was $5,347,962. The increase of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was $2,051,909, and the increase of expenditures was $967,558. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868, by $996,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was $2,527,570 less than the increased expenditures in 1867, showing by comparison this gratifying feature of improvement, that while the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts in 1868 was $2,439,585, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was $1,084,571. Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster General, for authority to change the rates of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for services in coin for carrying the mails; for leasing post route maps executed; for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of special agents; for the increase of mail service on the Pacific coast; for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union at Atlantic, and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse, from which we receive no commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for postal service from 25 to 30 per cent. and largely increases the service to be performed.

The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the previous year by 1,010,409 acres. Of this amount 28,995,544 acres were sold for cash, and 2,757,795 acres entered under the homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, approved to the States as swamp-land on warrants and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were $4,172,986, exceeding those of the preceeding year by $2,840,140.

During the last fiscal year, 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls, and 4,869 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 187,963. The amount paid to pensioners including the compensation of disbursing agents, was $28,422,824, an increase of $8,441,192 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of the government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities, result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the act of 14th of July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date, upon those who in the time of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. These measures of Congress—and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the government—accounts for the next fiscal year an addition to the amount last chargeable to the Naval a pension fund appropriation of $20,000,000. During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the patent office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $686,389, being $21,392.60 more than the expenditures.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, for uniting the duties of the supervision of the education of the freedmen with the others duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the census which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed proper in reference to the census, to report a plan, I desist from saying morer.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural bureau for liberal appropriations. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely devoted to agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering this bureau is incalculable.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the government. In this message I will not enumerate, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme COURT. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the court have largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled. During the same time Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensations of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of the government deserves, and will undoubtedly, receive its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message which might with propriety be introduced; but I abstain, believing your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the proper and legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws, and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

Legislation on R. R. Matters.

The legislature last winter for the benefit of one or two monied points passed a bill granting 2,000 acres of land per mile to any and each railroad company that might build not less than ten miles of road within the State by the 15th of next February, thinking to thereby keep less favored portions of the State from getting either railroads or State lands.—The same men that drove the bill through like a rail-splitter would a wedge, are now howling for an extra session of the Legislature to extend the time for securing land grants for railroads. The Representatives from this part of the State not thinking they had so much ready cash to lay out immediately on railroad enterprises voted against the bill on account of the length of time being too short, but the bill did pass. These men came home and went to work instead of sitting down and blowing about what would be done in three or four months, and persuaded the people of Richardson county to vote $215,000 for railroad purposes, and thereby secured beyond a doubt, the construction of about 12 or 13 miles of railroad in this county by the time required by law to secure the land grant. Now under the present state of affairs, Richardson county wants no legislation on railroad matters, and we hope, in the event of an extra session, that our Representatives will oppose any extension of time in the matter.—*Nemaha Journal.*

The *Chronicle* has the following items:

Sam Davis, who attempted to kill himself a short time since by shooting, died yesterday morning in one of the cells at the Court House. He was buried last evening at the expense of the county.—He had relatives in Illinois, but none of them have arrived up the time of writing.

It was currently reported on our streets yesterday evening, that a man, woman and child were drowned in the Missouri river. They were seen to leave the Iowa shore in a small skiff; but were unable to effect a landing on this side on account of the ice. The last seen of them they were in the boat and it drifting with the ice down stream. Up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard from them.

A Nashville seranading party went ten miles to seranade two young ladies.—When they had fiddled three hours they discovered that the house was empty.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the Plattsmouth Post Office, Dec., 1st. 1869.

Anderson Peter.	Moor, J. M.
Anderson Olof, 3.	McCarty, D. F.
Allen Eugene.	McCabe, Joe.
Beeson Jessee O.	Myler, Thomas.
Borgstrom J. S.	Megher —— Mr.
Borg P. J.	McCrody, Wm.
Baumer J.	Nettleton, J. R
Barnett E. F.	Newton, C. C.
Collins Pat.	Nielson, Olef.
Conner Dan'l.	O'Brien, Michael 2
Dallinger A.	Peter, Henry
Frazer Donald.	Puaflis —— Mr.
Fragler Geo. Z.	Palmer, John 2
Gibson Willie.	Packard, J. 4
Hendrickson, J.	Quigly, James
Hartnel, D.	Ross, Wm.
Hicks, C. W.	Rennick, E. E. 3.
Haley, Lemmon.	Russell, Jas.
Harrington, Quinlon.	Russell, G. W.
Hart, Isaac.	Rigbat, J. H.
Hanlon, Jas.	Riley, Bernard
Jackson, F. A.	Streking, Jacob
Jorgense, Peder, Den. 24.	Stegman, Henry
Loos, A. W. 2	Stephens, Carrie
Longton, W. L.	Talbott, Joseph 2.
Larsen, M. M.	Treelerford, Olf.
Murphy, J. C.	Taylor, Addison B.
Morris, W. S.	Torrens, Otto
McCarthy, Mike.	Ward, Stephen
McInnery, Mathew	Wells, Wm. J.
	Wellark, Mag. A.
	Walker, W. W.

Persons calling for these letters, will give the date of this list and say "Advertised."

J. W. MARSHALL, P. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Railroad Here!

HERE WE ARE ALWAYS AHEAD.

Through Line East—Prices Reduced.

Doom, Bro. & Co. are selling lower than ever:

Prints	9 to 12½c
Muslin	14 to 18c
Delaine	18 to 25c
Poplins	30 to 50c
Best Kip Boots	$4 00 to 6 00
Best Calf Boots	6 00 to 8 00

And everything in proportion.

Call at DOOM, BRO. & CO.'S.

Coffee	from 25 to 30c
Sugar	" 16 to 20c
Molasses	$1 to 1 75

At DOOM, BRO. & CO.'S.

Remember Doom, Bro. & Co. have reduced the price of everything.

Doom, Bro. & Co. is the cheapest house west of the Missouri river.

nov25d&wtf

Correct Your Titles—Get a Certified Abstract.

Having completed an Abstract of Titles, including Deeds, Mortgages, Tax Deeds, Decrees of the District and Probate Courts, we are now prepared to furnish a correct abstract of transfers affecting the Titles of Real Estate (Land or Lots) in Cass County, Nebraska.

A Correct Abstract in many cases cannot be had from the Records, and can only be had from our Abstracts. All parties purchasing Real Estate should see that they are getting a *good title* to the property they buy. Owners of Real Estate by getting an Abstract may be able to correct any defects that exist, and thus save themselves expensive litigation, and, perhaps, the loss of their property. An Abstract of Title costs you but a trifle, and may save you your home.

D. H. WHEELER & CO.,
Plattsmouth Neb.

Nov. 25 1869.—d&w3m.

Don't forget that Wm. Stadelmann has removed his immense stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes, etc., to next door west from his old stand, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers, and where he can accommodate all the new customers that see fit to give him their patronage. He also keeps piece goods for sale, or can have them made to order without leaving the house, as he keeps several first class workmen constantly employed.

oct26d&wtf

The Last Call.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to us by note or account are requested to call and settle immediately.

VALLERYS & RUFFNER.

Vallerys & Ruffner have just received a new supply of Boots and Shoes, which they are selling very low.

Go to Vallerys & Ruffner and buy your Groceries. They buy for cash and will not be undersold.

Go to Vallerys & Ruffner's to buy your Dry Goods. They are selling cheaper than the cheapest.

If you want a good suit of clothes very cheap go to Vallerys & Ruffner's.

If you are in want of a good Wagon go to Vallerys & Rufiner. They are agents for the Star and Schuttler Wagons, the best in market.

Vallerys & Ruffner have just received sample machines of the improved Rockford Broadcast Seeder and Cultivator, very much improved for the year 1870. Call and examine them, and leave your orders.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine is the best in market. Vallerys & Ruffner are agents. Those in want of a good Machine will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at Vallerys & Ruffner's.

CAUTION FARMERS.—Do not sell your Pork until you see me.

nov11w6t. E. G. DOVEY.

All parties indebted to us will save themselves extra trouble and expense by calling and settling their Accounts and Notes. Having Reduced the Prices on goods we mean *Business* and *must* have *Money*. Parties owing us will call and settle immediately.

dec2w2t DOOM, BRO. & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at her residence, eighteen miles west of Plattsmouth, and settle the same immediately.

aug26.] ROSE ANN DECKER.

If All Parties Indebted to Us

Will call and settle the same, they will save themselves both extra trouble and expense, for we must have all accounts and notes due us paid, and that immediately, as we are going East and must have the money.

DOOM BRO. & CO.

September 2d, 1869.

ESTAY'S ORGAN AND MELODEAN AGENCY.

Mrs. Kate Simpson has the agency of the above celebrated instruments. Any person desirous of obtaining a first class Organ or Melodeon with all the latest improvements such as vox jubilanti, &c., are requested to call at her residence and get circular.

Plattsmouth Aug. 26tf.

ORDINANCE No 76.

An Ordinance to regulate the measurement and sale of Wood in the city of Plattsmouth.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of the city of Plattsmouth, that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell Cord Wood in the city of Plattsmouth without having first had such cord wood measured by the City Wood Inspector.

SEC. 2 The Mayor shall appoint a resident of this city to fill the office of City Wood Inspector, to hold his office during the pleasure of the Council.

SEC. 3 It shall be the duty of the City Wood Inspector to measure all cord wood hereafter sold in said city, and to issue to the seller of such cord wood a ticket which shall contain the name of the person selling, the number of cords and feet measured, and the date of such measurement and shall be signed by said City Wood Inspector.

SEC. 4 The person selling cord wood in said city shall pay to the City Wood Inspector a fee for measurement, at the rate of 25 cents for the first cord or fractional part thereof, and 15 cents for each additional cord or fractional part measured, at the same time and for the same party.

SEC. 5 Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 6 This Ordinance to take effect on the 15th day December, A. D. 1869.

Passed and approved this 1st day of December A. D. 1869.

D. H. WHEELER, Mayor.

Attest: WM. L. WELLS, Recorder. [dec2w2.

LOST.

A T Pacific City, a Pocket-book, containing a small sum of money and two notes on Josiah Clark, deceased, in favor of Jenette Maxfield; one for the sum of one hundred dollars, the other for fifty-three dollars. This is to caution all persons from purchasing said notes. The finder of the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the "HERALD" office, Plattsmouth, or with the subscriber at Weeping Water Falls, Cass County Nebraska.

dec2w3 JOHN B. MAXFIELD.

FOR RENT.

FINE STORE BUILDING FOR RENT.—The Masonic and Odd Fellows Brick Store, 25 by 80 feet, consisting of three rooms—cellar, first and second stories—is offered for rent, to commence 1st March next. There is also an office, some 25 by 25 feet, off front end second story.

Bids for rent of the above described premises will be received until 15th day of January, 1870, when a contract will be closed upon the most favorable offer. This is one of the best business stands in Plattsmouth, and parties desiring to secure such a house must make application to S. DUKE, President of the Board of Trustees, on or before the time above specified.

S. DUKE, Pres't.

D. H. WHEELER, Sec'y. nov19d&w2m

PROBATE NOTICES.

PROBATE NOTICE.—Now comes Jacob Valdery, by his attorney T. M. Marquett, and makes application for six months extension of the time for the settlement of the estate of P. A. Sarpy.

It is hereby ordered that to-day, the 25th of December, at 10 o'clock a. m., be set for hearing and decide on said application. A. L. CHILD,

Dec. 1, 1869—dec2w3. Probate Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE.—Now comes A. C. Mayfield, administrator on the estate of Samuel and Angelina Halm, and makes application for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered that the 28th of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., be set apart for that purpose, and all parties interested in said settlement will govern themselves accordingly. A. L. CHILD,

nov.25w3t Probate Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE.—Now comes William H. Smith, and makes application to be appointed administrator on the estate of Robert C. Smith, late of Cass county, Nebraska.

It is therefore ordered that Thursday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., be set for hearing the above application. A. L. CHILD,

nov25w3t* Probate Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Ivy F. Boyles.

It is hereby ordered that all accounts and demands against said estate must be filed in the Probate Court of Cass county within six months of this date. A. L. CHILD,

Nov. 20th, 1869.—nov25w3* Probate Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE.—It is hereby ordered that all claims against the estate of William L. Thomas be filed in the Probate Court of Cass county, Nebraska, on or before May 23d, A. D. 1870. A. L. CHILD, Probate Judge.

Nov. 23d, 1869. nov25w3t

PROBATE NOTICE.—Now comes John Iehler, and makes application to be appointed administrator on the estate of Harris L. Levi, deceased, late of Cass Co., Neb., and it is ordered that Friday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, be set, at 10 o'clock a. m., to hear and decide upon said application.

A. L. CHILD, Judge of Probate.