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THE LEGISLATURE

The indications now are that there will be a session of the Legislature in accordance with the adjournment. In conversation with Hon. J. T. Cannon, of this county, we learn from him that he will be on hand on the second of January, and we suppose the other members from Cass will do likewise. Mr. Cannon thinks the members should be willing to devote a few days if needed, without pay.

MOBS.

The Omaha *Herald*, true to its instinct, awaits what it deems a favorable moment to say a word in favor of its friends of the New York Tammany ring. In its issue of Friday it speaks of the action of the people, the Committee of Seventy and the Courts of New York in breaking up this thieving ring of the *Herald's* friends, as "mobs." It says:

"The accused have rights which their accusers are bound to respect, nor can they be long deprived of them by the madness of mobs."

THE "PASSIVE POLICY."

The Brownville *Democrat* in speaking of the "Passive Policy" says:

"The soundness of the proposed policy has taken such firm hold upon the public mind that it will be satisfied with nothing else—unless some wonderful change shall take place in national politics during the next six months. That change may take place. A session of Congress has begun, and before its close events may transpire which will entirely change the face of affairs. The cohesion of public plunder may prove insufficient to hold together the republican party, and it may at any time explode.

That is it, exactly. The *Democrat* is entitled to the credit of being fair, at least, provided it intended to say as much as it has in the above. The policy is all right and sound, *provided* the Democratic party see no chance of getting into power by themselves; or in other words, they are willing to use such Republicans as are willing to be used by them, in order to attain the ascendancy for rebellious ideas and rebel leaders, and then to let said Republicans look on and see how the original "Simon pure" secession Democrats (for they are in the majority, and would control the action of the party) would run the machine. They are willing to do this *provided* something does not turn up during the present Session of Congress to convince them that they stand some show of victory under their true colors. This is indeed flattering to such Republicans as they are trying to use, and being thus plainly spoken must make them feel exceeding important as the playthings of the Democracy, subject to be used and discarded at pleasure.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The Ashland *Times*, in reviewing the question of a session of the Legislature this winter, "goes for" that body and pats his acting Excellency on the back in the following style:

"We have confidence in the wisdom of Gov. James. We doubt the truth of the report that it is his intention to call an extra legislative conclave. But if he does not call an extra session will the Legislature convene on the second Tuesday in January (as per adjournment from last session) to complete the farce? During the last year we had five months of Legislature. That body held together till it fell to pieces of its own weight. In its dying struggle an abortive adjournment was had, that the Constitutional Convention might occupy the halls of State. Hardly a man in the State but knows that this adjournment was irregular—that there were only five members present at the time—that the roll of the House was not called simply because there were not enough members in the capital to make a quorum. After such a sham as this will there be any validity in such legislation. Is it not an absurdity to talk of a call for an extra session? In mercy's name, the fewer and further between such sessions the better! Will it not be the duty of the Governor to disregard any such meeting and thus put an end to the farce? We believe Gov. James the man not to shrink from any responsibility that he thinks it his duty to assume, and if we know the feeling of the peope, they will stand by him in such an action, the importunities of hungry mawed politicians to the contrary notwithstanding."

JANUARY MEETING OF NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In compliance with the provisions of the By laws of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, I hereby fix the January meeting at the City of Lincoln, Wednesday, January 3d, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at such Hall as the president of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society may designate.

At this meeting the premium list for the coming State Fair will be arranged; such changes, or additions in the rules and regulations for the government of the annual Fair, as may be deemed expedient will be made, and the point at which the next Fair is to be held, will be decided upon. Also other business involving the interests of the organization will be transacted.

It is hoped there will be a full meeting of the Board. Friends of the cause of Agriculture in Nebraska, not members of the Board are invited to be present and aid by counsel and advice.

ROB'T. W. FURNAS,
Pres't St. Bd. Ag.
D. H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Greeley on Tobacco Culture.

The last jibe at the expense of H. G. reports that "in an agricultural essay on tobacco he asserts that the fine cut will not ripen well unless the tin-foil is stripped early in the spring, and that plug tobacco ought to be knocked off the trees with clubs, instead of being picked off with the hand."

A Chinaman at Henderson Gulch, Montana, hadn't quite friends enough. He broke into a store and stole $200. When the community came to consider it, the vote stood nineteen to eighteen, so a beach tree in the neighborhood bore Mongolian fruit.

THE U. P. BRIDGE.

It appears that the Railroad bridge at Omaha is only an experiment as yet, and that the piers may yet prove inadequate supports. The Omaha *Bee* of Sunday contains the following:

This forenoon we paid a visit to the U. P. Bridge for the purpose of examining the columns and piers. We found that columns Nos. 2 and 10, and piers Nos. 2, 10 and 11 were badly cracked, and that the top of one of the columns had been bulged out and swelled until the centre is at least six inches higher than the sides, forming a convex section that will have to be taken down ere the plates for the stringers are put on. The tall columns are made in sections of ten feet in length, the bottom part of each one from low to high water mark, being cast iron. Above these the columns are of wrought iron. It is these cast iron pieces which have cracked and split from the intense cold of a week ago. The split in one is nearly nine feet in length and runs from the top to the bottom."

Mark Twain is a slender built man, between 35 and 40 years of age, with a keen eye and regular features, set off to good advantage by a heavy black moustache and an abundance of hair.

Buffalo dressmakers do not do their work well; almost every day some lady loses part of her uniform on the street.

Now that the embroidered sack has become the rage the young ladies devouly pray, "Give us this day our daily braid.

Garibaldi still goes a little knock-kneed when he travels through the English language. At a recent interview with an admirer who complimented him on the services he had rendered his people during his life, he replied that he had performed but a few part of his duty.

A Council Bluffs man advertises that having been bereft of every thing in the Chicago fire, he would like to marry a widow with a few hundred dollars.

The worst Sabbath breaker of all is ingrate who is not thankful when the Sabbath comes round. He may go to church three times a day, and be austere in all outward appearances, but he breaks the Sabbath in his heart if he rejoices when it is over.

"Ma, I am going to make some soft soap for the fair this fall," said a beautiful Miss of 17 to her mother the other day. "What put that notion into your head, Sally?" "Why, ma, the premium is just what I have been wanting." "Pray, what is it!" "A Worcester Farmer." I hope he'll be a good looking one."

The "rodent" squirrels that swarm in California are being turned to account for glove-making. A company of French tanners pay fifteen cents a skin. One farmer has trapped and skinned thirty thousand of the little pests of the grain fields within the past fifteen months.

The Connersville, Ind., *Times* tells of an old rail splitter in that county, who put a quietus upon a young man who chaffed him about his bald head, in these words:—"Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours I can raise hair to sell."

The oldest of all rose bushes is said to be one which is trained upon one side of the cathedral of Hildesheim in Germany. The root is buried under the crypt, below the choir. The stem is a foot thick, and half a dozen branches nearly cover the eastern side of the church, bearing countless flowers in summer. Its age is unknown, but documents exist which prove that a Bishop Hezilo, nearly a thousand years ago, protected it by a stone roof, which is still extant.

The Chicago papers are complaining that in the burned districts people are erecting wooden buildings two or three stories in height, professedly for temporary occupation, but built in such a manner as to indicate the purpose of keeping them in use for some time to come. The *Times* calls attention to the case of the huge shanty known as the Wigwam, which was erected with the permission to remain only ninety days, but which stood for years until it was finally burned to the ground; and intimates that unless immediate action is taken there may be a similar experience with regard to many of the so-called temporary structures that are already built or are now building in Chicago.

A gentleman of a slightly irritable temper, calling out loudly for some hot water from his bed room was unanswered. Seizing a small bureau, he shoved it before him to the head of the stairs, and sent it whirling, end over end, to the hall below. The crash was loud enough to bring out mother, daughter, and all the servants. The head of the family was seated at the top of the stairs, elbows on knees, chin resting on hands.

"Oh, father! what is the matter?" asked the frightened daughter.

"Matter!" said the old man; "why, here I have been a calling and a calling for yer nigh on a half an hour, and now I've *telegraphed* for yer—that's all."

The Mobile Montgomery Railroad engineers are investigating the bottom of the marsh and river preparatory to building their bridge. For this purpose scows are moored in the river to accommodate the working parties. A steamboat passing the scow the other day, a passenger hailed one of the negroes at work with:

"What are you doing?"

"Boring a hole," was the reply.

"What for?"

"Don't know; they jest set me to bore, an' I'se a boring."

If long hair be the glory of women, then there is a glorious young lady in Boston. She was persuaded the other day to give a private exhibition of her beautiful head of long and heavy black hair. Her height is five feet three inches, and when she is standing erect her hair falls to her feet and trails a quarter of a yard on the floor. It is seventy-five inches in length.

A clergyman down east, opposed to the introduction of instrumental music in the church, but overruled by the congregation, gave out the next Sunday morning at the commencement of the service. "We will now fiddle and sing the following hymn."

What a year of Conventions! The lawyers of Kentucky and the corn doctors of New York are the last two gatherings.

In spite of all the rivalries of the large western cities, they were first to open their hearts and empty their pockets for Chicago.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's estate settles up worth over $100,000, which goes to his son Charles.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ENGLAND.

London, Midnight, Dec, 8.

The sudden and unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of Wales causes a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the whole country. Manifestations of condolence are pouring in from all sections. Intense excitement prevails in London to-night. Large congregations are gathered around the fronts of the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxiously seeking for information concerning the condition of the Prince. All classes, including workmen have held public meetings, at which resolutions expressing deep sympathy for his highness have been passed.

London, December 8—11 p. m.

The latest official bulletin, dated Landringham, 10 p. m., says the Prince has slept since noon, but there is no improvement in the symptoms. Many public dinners and other projected festivities have been postponed in consequence of the Prince's illness.

The strike of telegraphers is becoming general, extending to all large cities, and threatens to cause much inconvenience.

London, December 9—noon.

The Prince slept some last night.—The exhaustion has decreased, and his general condition is somewhat more favorable. The Princess and children have been summoned, and are hastening to Landringham. The feeling on 'Change this morning, better, but rumors continue gloomy and represent the case as hopeless.

London, December 9—1 p. m.

The following bulletin has just been posted:

Landringham.—The Prince passed the morning more tranquilly. Paroxysms are subsiding. No increase of exhaustion.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the youngest sister and brother, and all the children of the Prince, have been called to his bedside, and are hastening to Landringham. The Duke of Cambridge has already gone there, in response to a telegraphic summons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury requests all the clergy to pray for the recovery of the Prince. The excitement is intense, now that there is a beam of hope.

Landringham, Dec. 11—8 a m.

The Prince passed a restless night,
There has been further recurrence of grave symptoms. His state continues precarious.

Landringham, noon:—

Prince is in same precarious condition, symptoms unaltered. Since last bulletin was received, telegraphic line to Landringham has been closed to general public because the wire was burthened with messages to the Queen from Charlatans Quacks and officious persons lending medical advice.

London, Dec. 11—2 p. m.

Despatch-bearer who left Landringham at 12:30 p. m., told outsiders that he did not hope to find the Prince alive when he returned, and that members of the Royal family and others have given up all hope of his recovery.

The only special bulletins of the condition of the Prince, issued to-day, are the following:

LONDON, December 11, 3 p. m.

It is reported that with one exception the Prince has been unconscious since the first of the month.

Prayers for the recovery of the Prince were yesterday offered in Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, Jewish Synagogue and dissenting Chapter. There is a profound and wide-spread feeling of grief and uneasiness.

Business most wholly suspended throughout the country.

Morning and evening papers issue extra editions every hour.

Official bulletins are surrounded by great crowds of anxious, silent people.

Landringham, 11 5 P. M.

Prince was very restless during afternoon, but his exhaustion not increasing.

London December 12.

Official bulletin as follows:

Sandringham December 12—8 a. m.

The Prince of Wales had a very restless night. He was delirious constantly. No signs of improvement.

Sandringham, Dec. 12—Noon.

The Prince has been restless all the morning. His condition is unaltered.—Signed by attendant physicians to His Royal Highness.

London, Dec. 12—5 p. m.

There are rumors that incidents have occurred at Sandringham which indicate a more favorable condition of affairs. Nothing definite has yet been given to the public. The report is given with caution.

London, December 13.

An Official despatch from Sandringham this morning, says the condition of the Prince of Wales is without alleviation. He has taken but little food, and has been twice conscious at intervals, but sleep is badly wanted. His condition is, however, somewhat improved. At a meeting of the Welshmen, last night, a vote was passed expressive of condolence with the Queen and Princess Alexandria. All festivities are postponed. A cable telegram announcing that prayers have been offered in America for the recovery of the Prince, is well received by the English press.

London, Dec. 13—12 m.

A *Herald* special says: The recovery of the Prince appears to be impossible. In case of his death, a council of Regents will probably be created, composed of the Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Edinburgh, Princess of Wales, and perhaps others. This will likely take place immediately, and be followed by discussion upon the powers of the present Parliament to continue its session, or whether it is necessary to the country as on extraordinary occasions.

IOWA.

Sioux City, December 8.

A shooting affair occurred at Sargeant's Bluff's Iowa, on Wednesday evening, between David Barton and Wm. J. Miller, resulting in Miller's death. Barton made known what he had done, and says Miller fired the first shot, but it is generally believed the murder was premeditated. The cause is thought to be criminal intimacy between Miller and Barton's wife. The murderer was arrested and brought to this city last night, where he will be confined, awaiting preliminary examination.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 9.

Extreme cold weather prevails here. The mercury in thermometer is thirteen degrees below zero. The river Seine is frozen.

The compulsory military service bill and decree of general amnesty, will be introducad in the assembly next week.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.

Col Dickey's California mustang mare trotted twenty miles on a very heavy track at San Francisco, to day, in fifty nine minutes anh thirty-two seconds for a thousand dollars, it was then offered that she could trot another mile inside of 2:55 immediately.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, December 8

The President to-day said to prominent members of the Senate that he was almost certain that Fish would remain in the Cabinet, in accordance with his own wishes and those expressed in a note to him signed by members of the Senate.

The letter from Secretary Fish, sent to Congress, showing the payment made from the contingent fund includes an item of $180,000 on account of the American and British Joint High Commission, and also the expenditure of $29,000, on account of the secret service fund, with the President's approval.

Lieutenant Johnson, the defaulting Treasury clerk, was arrested this afternoon. No additional irregularities have been discovered in the Treasury.

Washington, Dec 13.

Washington advices say, Vice-President Colfax has informed many prominent Republicans who have questioned him on the subject, that he cannot withdraw his refusal to be continued as a candidate for re-nomination.

Representatives from Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, who are in Washington, endeavoring to secure the removal of Government troops from Chicago say the Governor is anxious for this, and if it is not done he will fulminate another proclamation. A *Times* correspondent also says that various consultations are being held by Democrats. It has been decided to do nothing in the way of promulgating any policy until after they have had an opportunity of consulting with their followers during the Holiday recess.

NEW YORK

New York, December 8

A London special to the New York *World* says: The Prince of Wales is dying. The Queen is wild with grief.—The Princess Alexandria is unnaturally and dangerously calm. Great consternation prevails, hence the Secretary has been summoned to Landringham. The fever of political revolution is on the increase. Bell-ringers have assembled at St. Paul's and announce the tidings of the Prince as soon as received. The Republican leaders held a secret meeting to-night, and decided against immediate action.

New York, December 8.

A special to the *Times* says Fish's resignation was placed in the hands of the President on Thursday.

A *Herald's* dispatch from Washing- says that Senator Sumner is preparing an active fight to abolish the internal revenue commissionship, and that he will be sustained by many leading Senators.

New York, December 9.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says there is a scheme on foot for the impeachment of the President. The subject was under consideration in the Democratic Congressional Committee yesterday, and will be further pursued at a meeting next Wednesday. It is believed that Montgomery Blair is at the bottom of it. The main charge will be for violations of international law, usurpation of war powers in connection with the attempted annexation of San Domingo.

Governor Hoffman has made arrangements to forward to the Law Institute at Chicago, on behalf of the State of New York, a complete set of session laws and revised statutes of this State, with State reports from the beginning, digest, and the last edition of Kents Commentaries. This contribution is made on the individual authority of Governor Hoffman, who trusts that the Legislature will confirm his action.

The president of the Mail Steamship company, between New York and Havana, says the refusal of the company to carry New York papers to the latter place, was in consequence of the wish of the Spanish authorities in Cuba to suppress incendiary documents there.

The Tribune asserts that Connolly assented in November, at the instigation of Commodore C. K. Garrison, to whom Connolly was anxious to become his bail, to make restitution to the city, in the sum of one million, but Chas. O'Connor would not consent to this arrangement, his proposition being the assignment of property to this amount, and await the decision of the trial. It consequently failed. If the proposition had been accepted Connolly was to have turned states evidence. Mrs. Connolly, in whose name Connolly's property stands was the principal negotiating party, and governed herself wholly by Garrisson's advice. The story is denied by Connolly.

At a meeting of the Internationalists to-night, a message was received from Gov. Hoffman, which says that the law placed the matter of parade in the hands of the police authorities. The order prohibiting the procession was strongly denounced. There was much discussion about changing the day for the parade from Sunday, as the objection of the Police Commissioners' specific was on account of the day. The motion was carried to have the parade on Christmas day. Subsequently it was decided to refer the matter to the official counsel for approval. A member, after delivering a violent denunciation of the police authorities, expressed his determination to be present to morrow at the place from which the parade was to start, with his red flag and sash, and march over the route himself.

The members of the International Society to-day denounced the order prohibiting their parade to-morrow.

The police are all ordered on duty to-morrow, to prevent any display or procession. Eight hundred men will be under orders at headquarters.

Intelligence from Washington says that several influential Pennsylvania Congressmen state that Speaker Blaine is the choice of their State for Vice-President in 1872.

Leaders of the International, to day, sent this dispatch to Governor Hoffman: "Can we parade?" No answer is yet received. They will turn out if the answer is favorable; if not, they will postpone it till next week.

New York, Dec. 12.

A dispatch from Raleigh states that both branches of the Legislature held an exciting debate upon the recent arrests for alleged Ku-Kluxism. The General Assembly authorized the Attorney of State to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of military arrests.

An Atlanta dispatch states that a conflict has arisen between the Legislature and Conely, the latter declining to recognize the right of the former to extend the session beyond the legal forty days. Yesterday the Governor instructed the Treasurer not to pay the members. It was rumored at midnight that the President supports the Governor against the Legislature. Both Houses meet to-day.

Charles O'Connor was incorrectly reported at Albany. What he did say was, that he had seen nothing in his investigation to indicate that Mayor Hall was a regular thief.

Edward D. Pierrepont volunteers his services to the lately arrested Internationals in proceeding against the city, under their arrest, if he finds the law will authorize it.

The action of the authorities in prohibiting the parade on Sunday is bitterly denounced everywhere throughout the city.

At 10 o'clock this morning, London time, the Prince was still living.

It appears from the London *Times* that the Prince contracted his illness at Lord Londsborough's house, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Several guests who visited the house at the time were attacked by fever, among them the Earl of Chesterfield, since dead.

Another English journal speaking of the Prince's disease, says there seems to be liability to this kind of attack in the present branch of the royal family. The Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died from a cold and fever, said to have been produced by sitting in damp boots after returning from shooting. Prince Albert died from the consequences of a neglected cold. The present illness of the Prince is said to have been produced by a chill following excessive heat, caused by exertion in sporting.

A committee from the Internationals waited on the Police Commissioners this afternoon, to ask permission to parade next Sunday in honor of Rossell. Mayor Hall, who by virtue of his office is a member of the board, was not present, but sent a communication to the effect that he would be glad to meet the Internationalists at a public meeting on the subject. This suggestion the committee declined to entertain. The Police Commissioners refused to grant permission for a demonstration on Sunday next, but without expressing any opinion or giving any explanation. A committee of the Internationalists leave to night for Albany, and will wait on the Governor to-morrow.

TWEED'S BANK FAILED.

New York, Dec. 12.

The Ocean Bank, of which Tweed is Director, was thrown out of the Clearing House to-day, the bank having failed It is reported that the Union Square bank has also suspended.

New York, Dec. 13.

A Mattamoras special says: Merchants and foreigners there refused to respond to the call for a loan of forty thousand dollars. Gen. Cortina is believed to be acting secretly with the revolutionists. No funds in the Government Treasury at Mattamoras, and it is believed the road to the City of Mexico will soon be closed by revolutionists. A body of revolutionists from Monterey and Saltillo are believed to be marching on Mattamoras.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

Washington, December 11.

Mr. Sumner, at his own request, is relieved from the chairmanship of the committee on privileges and elections.

Petitions were presented and referred urging the repeal of the duty on salt.

The House general amnesty bill was reported from the committee, and its passage recommended.

Mr. Sumner introduced his bill abolishing the Internal Revenue Commissionship, and asked its reference to the finance committee.

In the Senate to day Mr. Morton presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May, 1872. Laid over.

Mr. Logan entered a joint resolution legalizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the Secretary of War to the Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced by Banks to carry out the treaty of Washington, and by Cox for general amnesty without exception.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Morgan proposing the amendment of the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for the office of President or Vice President of the United States; Mr. Farwell to restore the record of the United States Court at Chicago; Mr. Burchard to divide Illinois into three Judicial districts, also to relieve sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Mr. McNeely proposed an amendment to the Constitution by which Congress should have no power to raise taxes by imports or excise, but only by direct tax on property, to be assumed, collected and paid by the State at their option.

Mr. Sapp for a ship canal between the River and Lake Michigan.

Mr Beveridge, for a suspension of duties on merchandise entered at Chicago.

Mr. Sling proposing an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and authorizing the State to provide for the education of white and colored children in separate schools.

On motion Mr. Lynch, from committee on expenditures, of the treasury department, was directed to report whether the expenditures of the department were justified by law; whether claims discharged are supported by sufficient vouchers, and all monies disbrused in conformity with appropriations; whether further provisions was necessary to secure the government from an unjust demand to enforce the payment from public defaulters and economy in the department, and accountability of its officers; whether unnecessary offices exist, and what reduction or increase of pay would be judicious economy, and to investigate specially, with full power to send for papers, etc., the recent defalcations.

On motion Mr. Dawes, concurrent resolution for adjournment from December 21 to Jan. 8 was adopted,

Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution, that the republicans, having a large majority in Congress, the President should take measures for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and import duties to a strictly revenue standard; for the reduction of expenses in all departments; for the abolition of sinecure offices, and collection of revenue by informers and spies; to restore to the people of the States all the rights they originally possessed under the Constitution; to abolish paper money and restore specie payment; to restore the employment of military officers in civil duties; to provide against the retention of large sums in the treasury; to prevent the purchase and sale of public credit at the option of the Secretary; to subject the President and Cabinet to the authority of law, same as other citizens; restore to the Southern States and people equal rights with other people of the Union; revive American commerce; restore American credit; reinaugurate republican simplicity in the administration of public officers, and develop agricultural, mineral, navigation and commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Dawes thought the resolution ought to go to committee of the whole, and Mr. Meyers raised a point of the legislative proceedings of the House.

The Speaker said that it was a question of propriety, to be settled by the House.

Mr. Wood moved to suspend the rules for adoption of the resolutions; motion lost—76 to 136.

Mr. Garfield reported a bill appropriating $480,000 to supply deficiencies in the expenses of taking the ninth census. Passed.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a joint resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations to be commenced with Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to ascertain the condition on which they would consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent to the United States. An objection was made and the resolution not received.

The House spent an hour in the committee of the whole upon the apportionment bill, without special result, and soon after adjourned.

SENATE.

Washington, December 12.

In the Senate to-day, was confirmed the nomination of John W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Chester A. Arthur, Collector of Customs, New York; George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to German Empire; Thomas H. K. Smith, Surveyor of Customs, Omaha Nebraska; John E. Rault, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr Wight introduced a bill appropriating two million dollars for the purpose of paying balances that may be found due under the act to indemnify the States for war expenditures.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn over from December 21 to January 8.

At his own request, Mr. Morton was relieved from his position on the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Morton called up the resolution for final adjournment on the third Monday of May.

Mr. Sumner moved that there be no adjournment until after the passage of the bill securing equal rights without distinction of race or color. [Laughter]

Mr. Schurz moved to amend by adding bills to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and to reform the civil service.

Mr. Trumbull moved to table the resolution and take up the bill removing political disabilities. Lost by 22 to 31.

Without acting on the motion the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington December 12.

In the House various bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Herndon was sworn in from Texas.

Mr. Dawes' resolution directing an investigation into the management of the various executive departments was adopted.

The bill consolidating the postal law was passed.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the first Monday in November, 1872, for the Presidential election. The bill was postponed to the second Wednesday in January.

Mr. Banks, from the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported a bill appropriating $250,000 for expenses of arbitrators.

In the House the Committee on Banks and Currency to-day, talked over the subject of the resumption of specie payments. It is not probable that a definite action will be taken on the subject by the entire committee until after the holidays.

Mr. Banks explained the necessity for the immediate passage of his bill, as the case on behalf of the United States is to be presented at Geneva on Saturday next, but said ample opportunity for debating the terms of the treaty would be given after the holidays, particularly in regard to the fisheries.

After a long discussion the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A resolution by Mr. Townsend, of New York, was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report whether any national banks in New York are interested in promoting an artificial scarcity of money.

Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Despatch to Jos. A. Connor, Grain Dealer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—2 P. M.

Gold closed at 109¾.

WHEAT—No 2 sold $1 20 cash; seller last half, $1 20½; seller January, $1 21½.

CORN—Steady at 41⅜ cash and order; seller January, 42½.

OATS—Firm at 32.

RYE—In good demand at 62½.

BARLEY—Steady; closing at 62.

Chicago Dec. 13, 2 P.M.

Gold closed at 109¾.

Wheat No. 2 dull and lower 118½@¾, options; cash 119¾, Last half month 121; January 123¾.

Corn quiet, cash 41½@42, January 43@43½.

Pleasure must first have the warrant that it is without sin, then the measure that it is without excess.

Confidence Game.

The boldest game of the season was played at Doniphan, Kansas, one night recently, which was pretty much on a "joke on Murphy." A man went out to spend the evening at the usual loafing place, and his wife, when she got ready, put out the light and went to bed. Presently the husband (supposed) came home, deliberately undressed, and went to bed also, never saying a word. After lying until he wasn't sleepy any more, he got up, dressed himself and took his departure. The woman astonished at this unusual movement, made a hasty reconnoissance, with the terrible discovery that it was some other man! She fairly raised the neighborhood, but the burglar had escaped. The next day several persons were arrested on suspicion, but discharged. At length they arrested a person employed on the new railroad; but he knocked the constable down and discharged himself, making his escape across the river. It is believed that he was the chap that stole the onions. Probably the husband will do his loafing at home of nights after this.—*White Cloud Chief.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ORDINANCE NO 14

Passed and Approved, Dec. 9th 1871.

An Ordinance amending An Ordinance entitled An Ordinance Providing Revenue.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Plattsmouth.

SEC. 1st. That Ordinance No six, entitled An Ordinance Providing Revenue, Approved Aug.— 1871, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follow:

SEC. 2. That a yearly specific poll tax of one dollar shall be assessed on every able bodied male citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years.

SEC. 3. That no person, firm, company or corporation, shall be engaged in, possess, or carry on any trade, business, or profession hereafter mentioned, in the city of Plattsmouth until he or they shall have paid a license tax therefor in the manner hereinafter provided

SEC. 4. That any person who shall exercise or carry on any trade, calling or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which a license tax is imposed by law, without payment thereof as required, shall, for every such offense, besides being liable to the payment of the tax be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars

SEC. 5. That every person, firm, company or corporation engaged in any trade, business or profession on which a license tax is imposed by law, shall apply to the Mayor for a license, which shall be granted for the term of one year upon payment into the city treasury of such a sum of money as is hereinafter provided for each particular calling, business or profession.

SEC. 6. The Mayor and Clerk shall each be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That license tax shall be and hereby is imposed as follows, to-wit:

1. Auctioneers shall pay from 25 to 50 dollars Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer whose business is to offer property at public sale to the highest or best bidder.
2. Brokers shall pay ten dollars.
3. Keepers of Restaurants shall pay five dollars.
4. Real Estate Agents or Brokers shall pay ten dollars.
5. Keepers of Butcher's stalls or house for the sale of meat shall pay ten dollars,
6. Keepers of Billiard Tables or Ten pin Alleys, for the purpose of public amusement, shall pay fifteen dollars for each billiard table or ten pin alley so kept.
7. Livery Stable keepers shall pay ten dollars
8. Hotel keepers shall pay ten dollars.
9. Each Insurance Company doing business for the insurance of life or property shall pay ten dollars.
10. Each and every person carrying or transporting, in vehicles, property or persons, for hire shall pay as follows: for every cart dray, hack or wagon ten dollars for every omnibus ten dollars; and it shall be the duty of the proprietor of any dray, hack, cart, or wagon immediately after taking out the license therefor, to have the number of the said vehicle placed upon it.
11. Wholesale or retail druggists shall pay ten dollars.
12. Dealers in dry goods, groceries, tobacco confectionery or other merchandise, shall pay ten dollars.
13. Lumber dealers, grain buyers, furniture dealers, saddle or harness dealers, stationers and jewelers shall pay ten dollars.
14. Bankers shall pay twenty-five dollars.
15. Hardware dealers shall pay ten dollars.
16. Every express company shall pay ten dollars.
17. Every telegraph company shall pay ten dollars.
18. Every agent for the sale of agricultural implements shall pay ten dollars.
19. Dealers in spirituous liquors shall pay two hundred dollars. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale foreign or domestic spirits, wines, ale, beer, or other malt liquors, shall be deemed a dealer in spirituous liquors; and every such dealer in spirituous liquors shall file with the city clerk his bond to the city in the sum of one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned that during the continuance of his license, he will not keep a disorderly house, and that he will not allow gambling with cards, dice, or other implements or device within his house of business, *provided*, that in no case shall a license issue to a dealer in spirituous liquors until the applicant therefor shall file with the city clerk the petition of at least ten freeholders of the city, signed and attested before a justice of the peace or other competent officer, setting forth that the applicant for the license is a man of respectable character and standing and a resident of this city, and praying that license may issue to him.
20. Every person or persons who shall own, conduct or manage for gain, within the city limits, any theater, circus, caravan, or other show or exhibition; or exhibit any show or device of any kind, or give any musical entertainment, shall pay from five to fifty dollars, the amount between said limits to be fixed by the mayor; *provided*, that all scientific and literary lectures and entertainments shall be excepted, as well, also, as concerts and other musical entertainments given exclusively by the citizens of the city.
21. Peddlers shall pay from five to fifty dollars, the amount to be determined by the mayor. Every person who shall sell or offer any goods or wares or other articles for sale, barter or exchange at any place in, upon, along or through the public streets, alleys, or other public places, shall be deemed a peddler; *provided*, that this section shall not be constructed to apply to any person or persons coming into the city from the country with teams or otherwise, with produce for market, or to any person selling any vegetables, berries, or other produce of their own farm or premises.

SEC. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this act are hereby repealed; *provided*, that the amendment or repeal of any ordinance or parts of ordinance of this city shall in no way affect any right, claim, interest, action or liability which may have accrued on any judgment, recognizance or proceeding made, had or entered upon, under any provision of the ordinance or parts of ordinance hereby repealed or amended. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures heretofore incurred, shall be prosecuted as though no amendment or repeal had been made.

SEC. 9. Each and every license heretofore issued in accordance with the provisions of ordinance No. 6, approved Aug. — 1871, shall remain in full force for the term of one year from the date of said license;

SEC 10. This act to take effect from and after its publication as prescribed by law.

Approved, Dec. 9th, 1871.

M. L. WHITE, Mayor.

Attest, R. H. VANATTA, City Clerk.
Dec14w2

Legal Notice.

District Court Cass County, Nebraska.

Horace Monroe, Plaintiff,
vs.
Richard H. Miller and Marietta Miller, his wife; Packard & Miller, J. J. Monroe, John H Maxon and Ober Morris & Co., Defendants.

To the above named defendants, non-residents of the State of Nebraska, Packard & Miller, J. J. Monroe, John H. Maxon and Ober Morris & Co.:

Take notice that you have been sued in this court for the purpose of setting aside certain deeds, executed by the Treasurer of Cass county to Packard & Miller, and a deed by them made to J. J. Monroe, and also to set aside the trust deed made to John H. Maxon, as trustee for Ober Morris & Co., from R. B. Miller and wife, and for such further relief as may be equitable. The land and premises described in all of said deeds is as follows: The southeast ¼ of section No. five in township eleven, range No. twelve, east of 6th P. M.

You are required to appear and defend, on or before the 30th day of January, 1872, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

G. B. SCOFIELD, Plaintiff's Att'y.

Dec. 4th, 1871.

Ordered the above notice to be published in the Nebraska HERALD four consecutive weeks, according to law.

Dec. 13, 1871.

D. W. MCKINNON,
Clerk of District Court Cass county, Nebraska.
Dec. 14—w5

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The property belonging to D. Marquett will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. The house contains 6 rooms. There is also a large cistern with filter, a cellar, a stable, and other conveniences. Apply to T. M. MARQUETT.
sept1f.

Professional Cards.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M D
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county. Residence southeast corner of Oak and Sixth streets; office on Main street, one door west of Lyman's Lumber Yard Plattsmouth, Neb.

T M MARQUETT
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. Agents for Railroad Lands Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

J. C. FOX. D. H. WHEELER
FOX & WHEELER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Special attention given to probate business and land title cases. Office in the Masonic Block, Main Street Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

S. MAXWELL, SAM. M. CHAPMAN
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office Fitzgerald's Block, (apr1.

D. H. WHEELER. L. D. BENNETT
D. H. WHEELER & CO.,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agents, Notaries Public, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. 1:241

HINTON BROS.,
CARPENTERS & JOINERS.—Are prepared to do work in good style, on short notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Shop, corner of Main and Fourth streets. ug0ldtf

GEO. S. SMITH. GEO. E. DRAPER
SMITH & DRAPER
Attorneys at Law, and General Collecting Agents. Will practice in all courts of the State and western Iowa. Office over Clark & Plummer's store opposite the Brooks House.

F. HODAPP
House and Sign Painter, Graining, paperhanging and ornamental Painting. Orders promptly filled. Shop north of Price's Blacksmith Shop. oct6d3m.

J. W. RAWLINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—late a Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac,—Plattsmouth, Nebraska.