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NEBRASKA HERALD.

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Governor James' Proclamation Revoking the Proclamation of Gov. I. S. Hascall.

LINCOLN, February 13.

Acting Governor James arrived to-day, and has issued the following proclamation, revoking the revolutionary manifesto of Mr. Hascall:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the eighth day of February, A. D., 1872, Isaac S. Hascall, President of the Senate, did issue a call convening the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, at Lincoln, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, and

WHEREAS, Such action on the part of the said President of the Senate was, and is null and void, no extraordinary occasion having arisen for the assembling of the said Legislature, the State not being threatened with foreign aggressions, depredations, nor direct hostilities, nor has occasion arisen rendering adequate provision necessary to overcome unexpected calamities, nor to suppress insurrection, nor other important exigencies arising out of the internal intercourse between the State, and

WHEREAS, The occasion for the exercise of the authority vested in the President of the Senate by the seventeenth section of the Executive article of the Constitution has not arisen, my absence from the State not having been of that character for which provision is made in the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The people have been burthened with the accumulated costs of long and repeated sittings of this Legislature, the said Legislature having recently been in session, and having had all and several of the subjects mentioned in said call under consideration, and having refused to legislate upon the several matters and subjects, now, therefore, I, William H. James, Secretary of the State and Acting Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby revoke, rescind, and annul the said proclamation of the said President of the Senate, and do hereby request and enjoin the members of the Legislature that they do not meet at the Capitol in pursuance of said call, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1872.

Done at the city of Lincoln this thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, in the fifth year of the State of Nebraska, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth year. In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused to be affixed the [SEAL.] Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[Signed] WILLIAM H. JAMES.
By the Acting Governor:
WILLIAM H. JAMES, Sec'y of State.

THEN AND NOW.

When *Senator* Hascall and five other Senators left the Senate and refused to return—Hascall having declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*—the Omaha *Tribune* endorsed the act and claimed it to be legal. If it was legal nothing done by the Senate after that adjournment could be, and I. S. Hascall by their own showing must still be the President of the Senate.

In its issue of Sunday morning the *Tribune and Republican* says:

"If we are rightfully informed, *Hilton*, and not Hascall, has the right, if it is vested in anybody, to lift himself into the Gubernatorial chair, and use the 'Great Seal of Nebraska,' for he, if we are not mistaken, was chosen after the deposition or expulsion of Hascall, as President of the Senate.

"If our position be correct, it follows that every act that might be done at this proposed session of the Legislature would be unconstitutional, null and void.

"It is for the members of the Legislature to consider these things carefully before they answer the call of Mr. Hascall."

Either the logic of that paper was at fault then, or it is now. If the Senate adjournment would "hold water," the probabilities are the "call" of "Governor" Hascall will; if not, then Hascall is a usurper and Hilton is the acting Governor of Nebraska, in the absence of his Excellency, Gov. James.

Will Bro. Thomas please rise and explain.

The following law relative to payment of interest on school lands was passed at the January session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That the time for the payment of the interest on the promissory notes that have heretofore been given or may hereafter be given, for the purchase money of school lands sold under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the registry of school lands, for the control and disposition thereof, and for the safe keeping of the funds derived from the sale and lease of said lands approved February 15th, 1869," may be extended for a period of six months from the time the said interest shall become due: Provided, that the said interest due on said notes and not paid when due shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. And in default of payment of said interest due and the accrued interest thereon, at the expiration of the said period of six months, the penalties of the forfeiture of the purchase of said lands shall take effect, according to the provisions of said act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 9, 1872.

THE religious amendment proposed by the Convention held recently in Cincinnati does not seem to meet with general favor by the press of the country. The Davenport *Gazette* closes a rather lengthy article on the subject as follows:

"True religion will thrive best in the long run without the formal support of governmental acknowledgement; its stronghold is in the hearts of believers, and its conquests will be through God's appointed agencies; but we must offer no inducements to the ambitious to make religion an instrument of superstition, or a means of acquiring and retaining power. And so far as the mere "acknowledgment" is concerned it has been well remarked that this already appears in the attestation clause of the original Constitution in the words, "*in the year of our Lord, etc.*"

The query of the famous poet, Goldsmith, in the well known line:

"What cat's averse to fish?"

Has never been satisfactorily answered up to our time, but a suddenly illumina[ted] genius of sixteen now replies, "Cat-nagy, for he has a most decided aversion to fish." That clever youth can go to the head of the class.

We published yesterday the proclamation of Isaac S. Hascall, Governor *ad interim* of Nebraska.

The points upon which he invites legislation are eleven in number.

1st. The encouragement of immigration, and the appropriation of money for that purpose.

2d. The issuance of fifty thousand dollars in State bonds, the sale and disposition of the same, the funding of the State indebtedness, and the improvement of the finances of the State.

3d. To declare the cases in which any office shall be declared vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in the Constitution.

The 3d subject for legislation squints largely at displacing Gov. James, and the election of a new Governor.

4th. The investigation of the official conduct of any State officer, and if deemed expedient, the impeachment of any such officer for any misdemeanor in office.

The above may be intended as a *call* for the present Governor, if so, I. S. Hascall would be the Acting Governr, providing no election took place by the legislature.

5th. The common schools of the State, and the amendment or repeal of any laws relating thereto, or to the funds for the support of the same.

6th. The amendment of any law relating to cities and towns.

7th. The defining and boundaries of counties in the unorganized territory of this State, and providing for the organization of the same.

The 7th subject is probably for the purpose of organizing certain counties, a bill for which was defeated in the House at the last extra ordinary session, receiving we believe but four votes.

8th. The appropriation of any money that may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the State.

9th. To provide for the better securing and safe keeping of State prisoners.

10th. To provide for increasing the jurisdiction of Probate Judges in civil cases.

The 5th subject is very broad and under the call any number of bills might be introduced—the legislature themselves, judging what will be for the welfare of the State.

The 9th and 10th subjects are for specific purposes, the want of which we are not advised.

11th. the correction and approval of the journal of the last regular session of the legislature.

The last subject is of some importance to the present Acting Governor inasmuch as the Senate has place on record a resolution declaring Mr. Hascall no longer the President of the Senate, and another electing Mr. Hilton in his stead.

We have republished this much of the proclamation in order that the people may examine for themselves and see what is expected of the legislature should they meet.

The January report of the Commissioner of Agriculture furnishes the following statistics relative to the yield of corn and wheat in the various States:

YIELD OF CORN.

An increase in the amount produced, per acre, is shown in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and California. The section west of the Mississippi River gives the highest averages, Iowa standing at the head of the list, at 42.5 bushels per acre; Nebraska following, at 41.5; Kansas 40; Ohio, 38.5; Illinois, 48.3; Missouri, 38; Wisconsin, 37.7; Minnesota, 37.2; New Jersey, 36; Indiana, 35.7; New Hampshire, 35.7; Vermont, 35.6; Pennsylvania, 35.5; Massachusetts, 34.3; New York, 33; Connecticut, 31.4; the remaining States running below 30, down to 10 in South Carolina. The highest yield in the South is 26.7 bushels in Arkansas.

YIELD OF WHEAT.

The yield, per acre, of wheat is reported greater than last year in N. Hampshire, in all the Middle States, in Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas. The States reporting yields above 10 bushels per acre, are Oregon, 19.2 bushels; Massachusetts, 18.2. New Jersey, 18; California, 17.5 (possibly inaccurate, on account of non-receipt of returns from several wheat-growing counties;) New York, 17.2; Connecticut, 17; Vermont, 16.6; Pennsylvania, 16.2; Kansas, 15.9; New Hampshire, 15.2; Michigan, 14; Ohio, 13.9; Missouri, 13.4; Maine, 13; Illinois, 12.3; Wisconsin, 12.2; Indiana, 12; Maryland, 12; Delaware, 11.5; Texas, 11.5; Minnesota 11; Iowa, 10.8; Nebraska, 10.3; West Virginia, 10.—The lowest average is 5 bushels in South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

CONSISTENT.

The people of Nebraska are fast becoming of one mind and purpose in regard to our State affairs. They know that the common welfare and safety require their honest administration. Nothing less will now satisfy them. The truth about the past is known. David Butler and his corrupt confederates must be driven from all connection with public trusts, now and forever.—*Omaha Herald, April*, 1871.

As between "Governor" James, "Governor" Hascall, and "Governor" Butler, on the score of honesty, we are for Butler as against Hascall, and, on the score of ability and sobriety, we are for Butler as against James. And on the whole, we are rather disposed, under all these disgraceful circumstances, to ask the Legislature to restore Butler to the Governorship on the score of general relief.—*Omaha Herald, Feb. 11, 1872.*

Few of our readers are aware of the fact that there is in the statute book of Missouri, authority for the Sheriff to sell men on the block. The vagrancy act provides that all able bodied persons found loitering about without visible means of support or maintenance, or without some honest calling to procure a livelihood, including the entire gambling fraternity, are liable, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace, to be sold by the Sheriff before the Court House door, to the highest bidder for cash, for a term of service of six months. In case of a minor the service continues until the vagrant arrives at the lawful age of twenty-one years.

If this law was enforced, the Sheriff would be busy for the next twelve months.—*St. Joe Herald.*

OFFICE STATE SUP'T OF PUB. INST., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, February 5th, 1872.

The following report is, through the courtesy of the press throughout the State, laid before the people.

The law only provides for the publication of the Report, of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, once in two years, and as this makes much of the matter of the present year of little importance, when presented, I have drawn on the generosity of the press, to aid me in placing before the people the Educational condition of our State, up to the close of the year 1871.

The following tables exhibit only approximately the real condition of affairs in each county.

Very many districts failed entirely to report to their County Superintendent, and as a consequence, do not appear in the aggregate.

There was some reasonable excuse for this last Spring, as very many districts were without copies of the school law, and those that they had, contained no forms for the reports required; but this excuse has, I trust, been taken away, as nearly 5,000 copies of the school laws, containing forms of all reports necessary to be made, have been distributed throughout the State, so that in case blanks be not received in time this year, there need be no good reason for any school officer's failing to report in season. It is to be hoped that County Superintendents will carefully look after this matter. While it is the duty of each district officer to see to it that his district is properly represented in the report of his county to this office; Superintendents should feel that it is their especial duty to see that no district fails to make a proper report.

While most of the County Superintendents sent in their reports carefully prepared, and in the main correct, there were some who failed to represent their counties except, perhaps, in sending in the enumeration returns.

The County Superintendent of Cass county, W. A. Pattersen, representing one of the most populous counties, and receiving $346 80 more than any other County Superintendent in the State, for some reason utterly failed to make any report, except the enumeration of children of a proper school age.

Thus, in order to make anything like a fair showing for the county and State, I have *estimated* all the other items, taking as the basis of my estimate Nemaha county, as both Cass and Nemaha have nearly an equal number of school children.

May we not look forward for better things the coming year?

Under this head we call especial attention to the following circular, which will be sent, as far as possible, to every director in the State:

To the Director or Treasurer of School District No——— ———Co., Neb:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to your Annual School District Report for 1872. I am extremely anxious to present a full, complete and correct report of the workings of our educational system to the next Legislature, that it may be better prepared to remedy any obvious defect in the law; that we may thus build up a school system, at least equal to any in the Union. In order to do this, there must be a full, correct, and carefully prepared report, from each School District.

The past year the reports that came to this office have, in many instances, been very meagre and imperfect; in some instances no reports at all have been received, except of the number of children; consequently I am utterly unable to give anything like a correct report of the educational condition of our State. Legally, no district or county is entitled to any share in the public funds until a proper report has been received at this office. I send you this circular thus early that you may take especial pains in making out your next report. Please fill out every item to the best of your knowledge; find out exactly all the items you can, and estimate others as nearly as possible; writing the word *estimated* when necessary to do so. By carefully reading the printed instructions on the blanks sent you, I think you will find no difficulty in understanding how to properly fill them out. Should you fail to receive blanks in season, you will find forms given in the School Laws, pages ninety-two and ninety-three. You can rule blank forms, fill them out and send them in. Please read carefully School Law from section forty-one to section fifty-four, found on the fifteenth to nineteenth pages inclusive. The treasurer will find his duty clearly defined in the forty-second section, page fifteen. The teacher will find the items of his report defined in section forty-eight, page seventeen.

I sincerely hope that each Director will insist on a monthly report from each teacher employed, and allow no teacher to draw any money until such report is properly made. Should you not have a copy of the School Law, (to which each district officer is entitled) ask your County Superintendent for one, and if he fails to supply you, send to this office. If you are in doubt about the manner of filling out any item in your report, ask you County Superintendent, or write to this office, and I will take pleasure in assisting you.

I shall send out three blanks for each School District, one to be filled out for the County Superintendent, one to be kept by the Director, and one to send direct to this office, but last year some of the County Superintendents failed to make proper reports, and I was left without any means of knowing the condition of very many districts in the State; to obviate this another year I ask as a special favor that you will send me a copy of your District Annual Report. Where the report occupies more than one sheet, send to this office simply the first sheet with the general items; I am not so particular about receiving the list of all the scholars. Reports need not be sent until after April 1st, but as soon thereafter as possible.

Great care should be exercised in taking the census that no pupil be counted twice, or in two districts. The census must be taken between the 21st of March and April 1st. I trust I shall have your hearty co-operation in this matter, as the honor of Nebraska, as well as her educational advancement greatly depends on the manner in which school district officers do their duty.

Please give this subject your careful attention, and greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,
J. M. McKENZIE,
State Sup't of Public Instruction.

Failing in securing the "Grant Convention," the Cincinnatians are making the most of the great liberal movement to be held there in May. Immense preparations are to be made for the delegates, if for nothing else, to show the rival Convention what it missed in slighting the great Western city for the great Eastern "suburb."

COMMUNICATED.

EDITORS HERALD:—We have just renewed our acquaintance with some of our school-mates of long ago, in whose lives there is so much of the romantic, that we give their story to the readers of the HERALD, if "ye editors" think it worth the valuable space it will occupy.

In one of those beautiful cottages, nestled among the flowering shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees, so much admired by those who took their afternoon ride on the smooth pavement, or their evening stroll along the shaded walks on Chestnut street, in the beautiful city of Springfield, Massachusetts, there resided, in the spring of 1840, our little, black-eyed rosy-cheeked classmate, Mary Edwards, and her widowed mother.

Mr. Edwards, previous to his death, had done all that could be done to make their cottage and its surroundings, a pleasant home for its fair occupants.

Mr. Edwards had been dead four years, but these, to the widow and orphan, were not dark, dreary years of sorrow; with an eye of steady faith, they looked beyond the veil, the boundary of mental vision, to a glorious reunion in the spirit world. Just beyond the river of death, on the bright, verdant shores of the celestial world, stood hand in hand the fond husband and three cherub children, beckoning their approach.—Beautiful, intelligent, accomplished and affectionate, well might the mother and daughter be happy in each other's society. The mother's consistent life and earnest prayers had influenced the daughter to forsake the follies of youth and seek those joys in which the pure in heart are permitted to participate even in this life.

On the swift wings of time, the months passed away, until the holidays, when Mary gave her young heart and affection to Archie DeLacey—the gay, rich, accomplished young lawyer, whose successful pleadings, refined oratory, and gentlemanly deportment won him hosts of friends.

At the nuptial festival were two persons who officiated as bridesmen—Henry Knight, a young classmate of Archie, one of Mary's rejected suitors—Henry and Mary had studied, walked, rode and sung together—but those happy days and youthful attachments were past now, and with a sad and heavy heart Henry bade the happy couple adieu, and the morning after the marriage festival saw him on his way to the gold mines of California, where he soon acquired a fortune and an enviable position in society. The other, Mr. Blane, a stranger to all except Archie, proved himself a devil incarnate. Little by little he won Archie's confidence, until he robbed him of his fortune, fair name and self-respect—these he squandered, and soon died in a felon's cell, by his own hand.

Archie DeLacey was ruined, and soon sank to an early grave.

Mrs. Edwards soon followed her son-in-law through "the valley of the shadow of death," and joined those loved ones who had passed on before.

Soon after her mother's death, Mary, sad and care-worn, with her little daughter, left New York, and at the urgent request of friends, accepted an invitation, to make her home with an uncle in St. Louis.

Soon after his arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Knight married a beautiful Spanish lady, of fortune, who died about two years after her marriage, while Mr. Knight was in Washington, leaving an infant son in care of a wealthy brother—a Spanish nobleman, who adopted and educated the child in the best schools in the land. The young Don spent the first winter after finishing his education, in the city of Omaha, where he formed the acquaintainance of a young lady, whom he married a few months since. Judge of his surprise, on taking his beautiful bride to her residence in St. Louis, to find her mother, the beautiful Mary DeLacey, the consort of her old friend and admirer, Henry Knight, the father of the happy Benedict.

The readers of this imperfect sketch, will, doubtless, have the pleasure of the acquaintance of these, our old friends, as father and son have recently located on one of the beautiful rivers which meander through one of the pleasant valleys of southern Nebraska. We have with-held the real names of the parties, out of respect to those, whom to know is to love.

Yours, AHAZ.

NEBRASKA CITY CHARTER REPEALED.

No City Government for a Year Past.

It is recently ascertained that our City Charter was repealed a year ago, the act which repeals taking effect the 1st of March, 1871. We refer to section five of "An Act to incorporate cities of the second class and define their powers," found on page twenty-six of the laws of 1870 and 1871.

In the opinion of some of the best legal talent in the city we have had no legal corporate existence since the 1st of March, 1871, and therefore all the laws, rules and regulations laid down by the supposed City Council, will probably be held as void. If the courts so hold, it renders void all the bonds and warrants issued during this time and leaves the city in an awkward position generally. The law referred to was passed late in the season and no official copy was secured here in time to organize under its provisions, and it was designated that such organization should be effected for the coming spring election.

It would be well for our wise heads to look after this matter at once and discover some means of untying the gordian knot.—*Nebraska City Chronicle.*

An exchange wants to know, since w-o-r-k is pronounced wirk, why p-o-r-k is not pronounced pirk. These questions are very annoying.

TELEGRAPHIC

ITALY.

Rome February 13.

The Pope will soon promulgate an encyclical letter on the subject of public instruction and its relations with church and State.

FRANCE.

Paris February 12.

Caleb Cushing, J. Bancroft Davis, William Evarts and M. R. Waite have arrived in Paris, and are in close consultation in regard to business before the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

Paris, February 13.

Election to fill vacancies in Assembly was attended with great disorder; numerous conflicts between opposing parties.

GERMANY.

Berlin, February 12.

Mr. Bancroft, American Minister, has completed his reply to the British case on the San Juan boundary question, and will immediately submit it to arbitration and Emperor William. A copy has been despatched to Washington.

Vienna, February 12.

The Presse, in an article upon the claim of America before the arbitration at Geneva, says England has probably learned that the opinion of the board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course.

Frankfort, February 9.

The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence on American securities in continental markets. 5 20s of 62 have declined 1@¾ here since Wednesday; market heavy.

ENGLAND.

London, February 9.

Charles Francis Adams sails from Liverpool to-morrow.

The Times declares that England has not revoked and never will revoke the treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in altercation specially designed to close the door to all hopes of settlement.

London, February 9.

Extensive preparations are making for the thanksgiving ceremonies at St. Paul's.

In the house of commons to-day Henry Banverie Brand, ministerial candidate, was elected speaker without opposition.

No more risks are being taken on American vessels in the transit trade in consequence of apprehensions raised by the Alabama claims dispatch.

The Post regrets the vehemence of the English press in its attack on Americans because they may stand in the way of an amicable settlement.

The Standard sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident, which might at any moment precipitate a quarrel. The Standard feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and advise all parties to support the government in maintaining the position which it has assumed. Wm. M. Evarts, one of the counsel for the United States before the Geneva board, is in London, and will leave for Paris to-morrow. Caleb Cushing, also connected with the board, has just arrived at Paris

London, February 12.

The conflict of opinion in England on the Alabama claims question increases. A meeting of workingmen is soon to be held to oppose the course of the government, and demand an immediate settlement of the claims, the sum paid to the United States to be subsequently recovered of the vessels which caused the damages.

A party in Parliament is preparing to move for the resignation of the present Ministry on the ground of its blundering incapacity and formation of a cabinet which shall propose a settlement of the American claims on a new basis.

London, February 12.

In the House of Lords this evening, Duke Argyl announced that the government had received official information of the assassination of the Governor General of India, Earl Mayo, and several other Lords, pronounced eulogies on the deceased.

In the Commons it is stated that on the evening of the 8th inst., Earl Mayo was stabbed by a Mohamedan convict, and soon after receiving the wound expired. The Premier proceeded to express the regret the whole country would feel at the sudden death of this distinguished statesman, was followed by D'Israeli who referred to the great public service of the Earl in terms of highest praise.

The Daily News asserts that public opinion in Germany is strong in condemnation of the course pursued by the U. S. government in connection with the Alabama claims.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the Commons to-day, stated that the case of the American government as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration had not been printed, and it would, therefore, be unjust to publish the document here at present.

London, February 13.

At a meeting held by the Anglo-American Association last night, to consider the question before the Geneva arbitrators for indirect damages, a resolution was adopted that it would not publicly discuss the Alabama difficulty while there was hope of its being settled in a friendly spirit.

Dispatches from Teheran state that the famine continues unabated. Many are dying daily.

Telegrams from Bombay state that the assassination of Earl Mayo causes intense excitement in India, Calcutta and Bombay. The murder is the universal theme of condemnation. All business is suspended.

It is reported here that the reply of the American government to Earl Granville, and note, in reference to claims for indirect damages, reached Minister Schenck to-day.

John Evelyn Dennison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is gazetted as Viscount Ossington, and appeared in the House of Lords this evening and took his seat as Peer.

The small pox is epidemic at Edinburgh.

The Prince of Wales is at Osborne, with the Queen and members of the royal family. He goes out daily, but his health is not sufficiently restored to visit London at present.

NEW YORK

New York, February 12.

Seven jurors have been obtained in the Stokes case up to the adjournment of the court.

New York, February 9.

A Washington special says Senator Edmunds asserts that he will press his resolution of inquiring on the Alabama question at an early day. He is of the opinion that the English flurry is gotten up to effect the determination of the international tribunal. It is believed in Washington that as Earl Granville's note on the subject to our government does not intimate any intention to withdraw from the conference, a back down will be made and be made on the ground that no intention to withdraw was expressed.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.

State Labor Reform Convention met here to-day and appointed a full list of delegates to the National Convention to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst. Delegates were instructed to act with a view to maintaining Presidential nomination and oppose anything calculated to compromise the Labor reform party.

WASHINGTON

Washington, February 9.

A gentleman of New York has addressed a private letter to a Senator, stating that he has received intelligence from England to the effect that although the tribunal of arbitration had not yet considered the respective statements of Great Britain and the United States, the British Government has reason to believe the arbitrators will not award the gross sum of damages to the United States, therefore Great Britain desires that the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment damages.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Boston, February 9.

A special from Halifax says it is reported on trustworthy authority that a treaty exists and has been signed by the British Canadian government for the separation of this dominion from British Empire. Terms were agreed to when an act of confederation was passed by the imperial parliament but the treaty was not to take effect for some years unless the British government saw necessity for action sooner. Ever since the treaty British troops have been gradually withdrawn from Canada, until now there is scarcely a soldier in the dominion outside of Halifax. There is no doubt that should differences between Great Britain and the United States become more serious the British government will at once publish the treaty and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved of the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States, should war ensue.

SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake, February 12.

Urgent dispatches were received here this morning to forward provisions immediately to the nearest point of the blockade on the Union Pacific. Walker Bros., of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and merchants generally set out at once to work, and by 2 o'clock, P. M., trains started with four car loads of supplies. Latest accounts to-night say snow bound trains at Separation, having made fourteen miles since Friday morning, hope to dig out in a few days. There is said to be much sickness and suffering among the passengers. The distance from Separation to Ogden is three hundred and ten miles, with some very bad roads.

It is snowing here to-day, and there is a heavy storm this afternoon.

Minister DeLong explains that the visit to Brigham Young was not intended by him or the Embassy; that he and the Embassy were in escort of the city authorities or Committee, and taken to Brigham's house after visiting other places, not knowing where they were going. They had not thought of paying Brigham any attention beyond what might be proper to any private citizen.

Brigham Young has been quite ill for the past two days.

The election to-day of city officers promises excitement. The liberals have no hope of success, but are determined to show all the strength.

The total number of signatures in endorsement of McKean is 5,080.

The Japanese visited the tabernacle and a number of churches to day.

Public attention was occupied almost entirely with the election of city officers. The whole Mormon ticket, of course, was elected. Under female suffrage, crowds of Mormon women and girls flocked to the polls and voted. It is believed the female vote is far in excess of the male. In the early part of the day the liberals worked hard, challenging Mormons, on the question of citizenship and preventing hundreds upon hundreds of votes; but the Mormon system soon convinced them their labor was useless. Even children voted, and the liberals finally abandoned the election as a farce.

It is thought to day the Embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take a steamer east via Panama, there being no prospect of the Union Pacific blockade being raised for perhaps a month. The chief Embassador is somewhat out of patience, but expresses himself exceedingly gratified with his visit to Salt Lake.

Minister DeLong and all the Japanese are looking forward to the banquet and hop to-night with eager pleasure. The Townsend House is elaborately decorated for the occasion with flags, mottoes, etc. Over one hundred invitations have been sent to ladies.

By telegraph to-day U. P. officials ask John Gilmer what he will charge for running the blockade with stage coaches for sixty days. The reply of Gilmer was one thousand dollars per day.

There is much indignation among the merchants and business men that the U. P. has not, before this, made arrangments to run mails and passengers over the blockaded divisions by the old stage road. If the railroad would pay, communication could be kept open daily and passengers sent round the blockade without difficulty.

MARKETS.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, February 13.

Flour—Quiet, firm and in fair demand, principally for low grades for southern trade.

Wheat—fairly active, mostly for future prices; higher for spot and future; No. 2 sold and closed 1 25½@1 25¾ cash or February; March sold 1 26@1 26¼, closed 1 26¼; April 1 28@1 28¼; No 1 sold 1 28; other grades nominally unchanged.

Corn—Quiet and steady for cash; No. 2 selling 40¼@40½, closing quiet at inside; options fairly active, seller March 40¼; May 44¼@44¾; rejected nominal.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 33¼.

Rye—Dull and nominal at yesterday's prices.

Barley—Dull; the only sale of No. 2 was one car 59½; a few samples sold at 56@70.

Provisions—Very quiet and scarcely anything done; prices steady and unchanged

Pork—Sold at 12 55 for March; 12 72@12 80 for April, 13 00 for May.

Lard—Steady at 8 80 cash, 8 87@8 90 March.

Meats—Green dry salted steady, quiet and unchanged.

Dressed Hogs—Quiet; buyers and sellers apart; odd lots sold at 4 95, and good at 5 00.

Whisky—Opened steady at 87½, closed dull and easier with sellers at 87.

Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, February 13.

Cattle—Receipts 1,300; market quiet, and prices steady and unchanged; fair to good shipping steers 4 50@5 75; a lot averaging 1,500 pounds sold at 6 50; and a lot averaging 1,625 pounds sold at 6 75; butchers paid 3 25@4 62 for common cows to fat steers.

Hogs—Receipts 6,400; market active and firm, and 5@10c higher; all sold, at 4 25@4 35 for light; 4 40@4 75 for heavy.

Sheep—Receipts 322; market firmer; a lot averaging 85 pounds sold at 6 00; 95 pound average, 6 12½.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, February 13.

Flour—Quiet, and held firmly; X 6 00; XX 6 60; family 7 90@9 00.

Wheat—In good demand; No. 2 Chicago, 1 34; No. 2 red winter, 1 72.

Corn—Unchanged.

Oats—Dull and unchanged.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Rye—Quiet and easier; No. 2, 78.

Whisky—Dull, at 87.

Pork—Nominally, 13 60. Dry salt meat, quiet; loose shoulder 4¼ buyer March.

Bacon—Nothing doing.

Lard—Held at 8¾@9.

Hogs—Unchanged, at 4 60@4 80.

Cattle—Unchanged, at 2 50@5 50.

Plantation Bitters.
S. T. 1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superceding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

Dec. 26. d&w 1yr.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair

To Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning Glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms! Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses, and a Clean Head, is noticeable and irresistable.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.

Jan. 21. d&w 1w every 3w

Lodge Directory.

I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of Platte Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F. every Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. Transient Brothers are cordially invited to visit.
J. W. JOHNSON N. G.
A. d'ALLEMAND, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Plattsmouth Encampment No. 3. Regular Convocations the 2nd and 4th Friday's of each month at Odd Fellows Hall cor. 3d and Main sts. Transient Patriarchs cordially invited to visit.
D. H. WHEELER, C. P.
H. J. STREIGHT, Scribe

MASONIC—PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 6 A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings at their hall on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Transient brothers invited to visit.
JACOB VALLERY, W. M.
A. d'ALLEMAND, Sec.

MACOY LODGE No. 22 A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings at Macoy Hall, first and third Fridays.
J. N. WISE, W. M.
J. M. BEARDSLEY, Sec.

NEBRASKA CHAPTER No. 3 R. A. M.—Regular convocations second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock p. m.
R. R. LIVINGSTON H. P.
H. NEWMAN, Sec.

I. O. G. T.—OLIVE BRANCH, No. 2.—W. D. Ferree W. C. T.; E. Bradley, W. S.; T. W. Shryock Lodge Deputy. Meets at Clark & Plummer's hall every Tuesday evening. Traveling Templars fraternally invited.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.

C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order 100,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately for which the highest market price will be paid.

BROOKS HOUSE.

JOHN FITZGERALD Proprietor

Main Street, Between 5th and 6th Sts

THE DAILY PLATTSMOUTH HERALD IS PUBLISHED BY HATHAWAY & SEYBOLT.
H. D. HATHAWAY. GEO. L. SEYBOLT.
Office corner Main and Second streets second story.
TERMS:—Daily, $10.00 per annum, $1.00 per month.

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REFERENCES.

R. S. Rust, D. D. Cor. Sec. Freedmen's Aid Society, Cincinnati.
Jos F. Larkin, Larkin, Wright & Co Bankers, Cincinnati.
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Peter Murphy, Hamilton, Ohio
Rev J L Chaffant, Cincinnati, Ohio
John M Phillips, President of Central Life Insurance Company
Lee P Gillette, Gen Agent For Nebraska
J H PRESSON, Local Agent
R. R. LIVINGSTON, Medical Examiner
Sept. 29 d&w tf

Railroad Time Table.

B. & M. R. R. IN NEBRASKA.

WESTWARD. TRAIN NO 1.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD TRAIN NO 2.
Le. 10.00 A. M.	Plattsmouth.	Ar. 3.10 P. M
Le. 10.25 A. M.	Omaha June.	Ar. 3.00 P. M
Le. 10.50 A. M.	Louisville.	Ar. 3.00 P. M
Le. 11.05 A. M.	South Bend.	Ar. 2.42 P. M
Ar. 11.30 A. M.	Ashland	Ar. 2.23 P. M
Ar. 11.45 "	Greenwood	Ar. 2.10 "
Ar. 12.00 p m	Waverly	Ar. 1.56 "
Ar. 12.12 "	Newton	Ar. 1.45 "
Ar. 12.20 "	Lincoln	Le. 1.30 "
Le 2.00	Lincoln	Ar. 10.45 "
Le 2.35	Denton	Ar. 10.15 "
Le 3.05	Highland	Ar. 9.45 "
Ar 3.20	Crete	Le. 9.30 "
Le 3.30	Crete	Ar 9.20 "
....	Dorchester	....
....	Water Station	....
....	Water Station	....
....	Fairmont	....
....	Grafton	....
....	Water Station	....
....	Harvard	....

O. & S. W. R. R.

Ar 3.20	Crete	Le 9.00 "
Le 3.30	Crete	Ar [illegible] "
Le 4.40	De Witt	Ar 8.15 "
Ar 5.30	Beatrice	Le 7.10 "

TRAIN NO. 3.		TRAIN NO. 4.
Le. 4.45 P. M.	Plattsmouth.	Ar. 2.05 A. M
Le. 5.25 P. M.	Omaha June.	Ar. 8.30 A. M
Le. 6.25 P. M	Louisville.	Ar. 7.55 A. M
Le. 6.55 P. M.	South Bend.	Ar. 7.31 A. M
Ar. 7.45 P. M.	Ashland.	Le. 7.10 A. M
Ar. 8.15 "	Greenwood	Ar. 6.10 "
Ar 8.40 "	Waverly	Ar. 6.00 "
Ar. 9.00 "	Newton	Ar. 5.30 "
Ar. 9.30 "	Lincoln	Le. 5.10 "
Le. *8.00 a m	Lincoln	Le. 4.45 p m
Le. 8.35 " "	Denton	Ar. 4.15 "
Le. 9.05 "	Highland	Ar. 3.45 "
Ar. 9.20 "	Crete	Le. 3.30 p m
Le 9.30 "	Crete	Ar 3.20 "
Ar. 10.00 "	Dorchester	Le. 2.50 "
Ar 10.30 "	Water Station	Le 2.20
Ar 11.25 "	Water Station	Le 1.35
Ar 11.50 "	Fairmont	Le 1.10
Ar 12.50 "	Grafton	Le 12.40
Ar 1.15 "	Water Station	Le 11.55
Ar 1.30 "	Harvard	Le 11.20

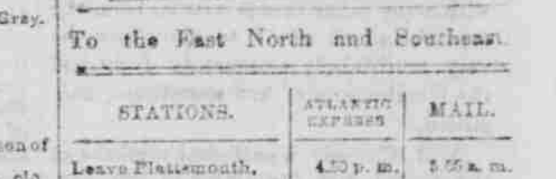
Full faced figures indicate passing places.
*Only Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
†Only Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
The time given above is that of Plattsmouth being 33 minutes slower than Chicago.

OMAHA & SOUTHWESTERN.
To Take Effect Monday, May 29th, 1871.

In connection with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

Depot at foot of Jones Street.

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Omaha	8.00 a. m.	Lincoln	12.30 p. m.
do	3.00 p. m.	do	9.30 p. m.
Lincoln	5.00 a. m.	Omaha	11.50 a. m.
do	1.00 p. m.	do	6.10 p. m.



To the East North and Southeast.

STATIONS.	ATLANTIC EXPRESS	MAIL.
Leave Plattsmouth,	4.50 p. m.	5.55 a. m.
Arrive Burlington	5.50 a. m.	9.15 p. m.
" Mendota	11.25 a. m.	3.55 a. m.
" Chicago(C.B.&Q.)	3.20 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
" Peoria. "	9.55 a. m.	1.30 a. m.
" Ind'plis(I.B.&W.	6.20 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
" Cincinnati "	11.20 p. m.	4.20 p. m.
" Logansp't(T.P.&W	5.55 p. m.	9.20 a. m.
" Columbus "	2.45 a. m.	6.20 p. m.

Through Cars from Missouri River to Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Logansport and Columbus.

Connections at these points with Lines leading to the East, North and South.

This is the *Best, Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route.*

Do not be deceived, but obtain Tickets via the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

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AT PACIFIC JUNCTION IOWA.

	GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH.
Mail and Express	2.15 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Night Express	6.15 a. m.	5.20 p. m.

This gives passengers from Plattsmouth close connection going South or North by leaving here on the 5:15 p. m. train.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ROUTE.	CLOSES.	ARRIVES
C. B. & St. Joe R. R. South	10 p m.	10.30 p m
C. B. & St. Joe R. R. North,	10 p. m.	10.30 p m
B. & M. R. R. East,	10 p m.	10.30 a m
B. & M. R. R. West,	9 a m.	4 p m
Omaha by Rail	10 p m	10 p m
* Weeping Water,	12 a m.	12 m
* Nebraska City, by Stage,	8 a m.	8 p m

* Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Office hours, from 8 a m to 7 p m.
Sundays, 12 to 1 p m.
J. W. MARSHALL, P. M.

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