

CORRESPONDENCE. We are desirous of receiving correspondence from all parts of the State, relative to the material interests of the country, together with such other matter as contributes to the welfare of the State.

Republican Ticket.

- For President, ULYSSES S. GRANT. For Vice President, SCHUYLER COLFAX. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Presidential Electors: F. M. MARCOCCI, of Cass; LOUIS ALLEN, of Richardson; J. P. WARREN, of Missouri. Member of Congress: JOHN TATTEL, of Douglas. Governor: DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee. Secretary of State: THOMAS P. KENARD, of Washington. Treasurer: JAMES SWEET, of Osceola. Auditor of State: JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nebraska. District Attorneys: In District No. 1, B. H. WELLS, of Nebraska; 2, J. C. COWAN, of Douglas; 3, F. F. GAY, of Dodge.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1st. We congratulate the country upon the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption in the majority of States lately in rebellion of constitutions granting equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain those constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being readmitted to a state of slavery or military rule. 2d. The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was denounced by every consideration of public safety, of justice, of peace, and of the welfare of the Union, and the question of suffrage in all the loyal States proper, belongs to the people of those States. 3d. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad. Not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. 4th. It is due to the labor of the nation that the taxation of the nation should be equal and reasonable, and that the national debt will be reduced to the minimum, and the national credit maintained. 5th. The national debt, contracted as it has been, and the credit of the Union, for a period of four years, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the interest thereon whenever it can be done without injury to the public interest. 6th. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and thus continue to pay a large appropriation, partial or total, up or over is threatened or suspended. 7th. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 8th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 9th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 10th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 11th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 12th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 13th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 14th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 15th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 16th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 17th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 18th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 19th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 20th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 21st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 22nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 23rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 24th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 25th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 26th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 27th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 28th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 29th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 30th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 31st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 32nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 33rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 34th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 35th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 36th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 37th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 38th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 39th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 40th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 41st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 42nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 43rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 44th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 45th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 46th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 47th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 48th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 49th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 50th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 51st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 52nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 53rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 54th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 55th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 56th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 57th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 58th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 59th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 60th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 61st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 62nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 63rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 64th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 65th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 66th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 67th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 68th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 69th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 70th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 71st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 72nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 73rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 74th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 75th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 76th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 77th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 78th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 79th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 80th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 81st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 82nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 83rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 84th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 85th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 86th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 87th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 88th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 89th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 90th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 91st. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 92nd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 93rd. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 94th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 95th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 96th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 97th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 98th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 99th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy. 100th. We denounce the doctrine of nullification as a national crime, and the national honor requires that the laws of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most judicious economy.

F. & P. RAILROAD.

Our readers will remember that the project of building a short line of road from this city to connect with the U. P. R. R. in Sarpy county, was agitated last fall, and that at a public meeting of the citizens a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand and ascertain what could be done in that direction. The committee, after careful examination of the subject, concluded to rest the entire success of the enterprise on the will and financial ability of our own citizens to build the road and bridge the Platte. The first thing to be done was to secure what aid the city was inclined to give, and at a special election the people, without a dissenting vote, agreed to the issuing of \$109,000 in city bonds. Then the requirements of the law was fulfilled by the filing of the necessary papers to incorporate a company, and the work was begun in earnest. An engineer was employed to survey the line and estimate the cost of construction; and on last Saturday a large meeting of citizens was held in the Court House to hear the report of the engineer and the committee. Gen. Livingston, as chairman of the committee, made a lengthy, and (as we judge by subsequent action of the people assembled) satisfactory report of the doings of the committee, embracing the report of the engineer. This report showed that the road, Platte river bridge and all, could be built for a less sum than \$100,000 in cash, and that all that was necessary to insure its construction was prompt action on the part of the people. Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company were then opened, and in less than thirty minutes the handsome sum of 30,000 was subscribed. This evinces the right spirit, and is the best evidence that the people have confidence in the success of the enterprise. Prof. Miller, who is known to be careful and judicious in his investments, took a large amount of stock; and nearly every business man, and many farmers, subscribed. In fact the enterprise has now assumed that shape which justifies us in saying it is a success, and actual work on the road will be commenced at an early day. This enterprise was not commenced in a spirit of "bumbo", but with a firm purpose of carrying it through to a success, and every action has been characterized by the same spirit. Parties have already been here looking after the contract for the grading, and a well known bridge company of Chicago have sent out an agent to look after the bridge contract. Just as soon as the first instalment of ten per cent on the subscribed stock is paid up (which we hope will be within the next week) a board of directors will be elected and a contract let. The Plattsburgh & Pacific Railroad is a fixed fact, and the people of this city have demonstrated that when they make a united effort to carry out a reasonable proposition success is certain.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Are the men destined to be elected President and Vice President next November. Grant is the only man who received the unanimous vote of any convention for the office of President, and he will come nearer receiving the unanimous vote of the people next fall than any other person ever did. He was long since nominated by the people, and the action of the Chicago Convention was only the official announcement of such nomination. While there was some little strife as to who should be the nominee for Vice-President, yet when the announcement was made that Schuyler Colfax was the man the whole country breathed freer, and everyone felt that the Convention had done wisely. There is no better or more popular civilian in the nation than Schuyler Colfax, and all inducement to assassinate the President, to be removed by his nomination.

True to the Party.

The Council Bluffs Democrat—a continuation of the "Septuier on the Border"—has the ring of true modern democracy. It starts out by hurling its most vituperative epithets at religious denominations, and will soon be found denouncing everything that has a moral, elevating tendency. It speaks of the Methodist Conference in Chicago as a meeting of the "bible-bangers and chicken eaters." Honest, moral, religious men and women, what do you think of a party whose organ speaks thus of one of the principal religious denominations of the country, no matter whether it is the denomination your choice or not? Sam. Adams said in 1787: "In monarchies, the crime of treason or rebellion may admit of being pardoned or lightly punished, but the man who dares to rebel against the laws of a Republic, ought to suffer death."

Standing Before Them.

The Louisville Journal goes into ecstasies over the beauties of the democratic party. It says: "In no country on the globe have the people, in their hour of mortal peril to their liberties ever found such a refuge and defense standing before them. Let not the people turn from it—it would be madness. Let them enter it." The people of the United States, during "the hour of mortal peril to their liberties" certainly did find the great majority of the democratic party "standing before them." They did not "turn from it," however; but they "entered it," with U. S. Grant at their head. The last time they "entered it" was at Appomattox.

A CONTRAST.

In speaking of the demonstrations on the night after the nominations, the Chicago Times says: "No contrast was ever more striking than the streets of Chicago last night compared with those of four years ago." Of course the contrast was striking: The one was a Republican convention, and the other was a Copperhead convention. It is rather expected that democrats will be more demonstrative "about that time of night" than Republicans.

LOGICAL—VERY.

The conclusions adduced from the present style of copperhead argument is to the effect that people should vote the democratic ticket because the democratic rebellion against the government has made it necessary to levy a heavy tax on the people. Charley McGregor rebelled against the laws of this State and has caused no small amount of expense to Cass county by such rebellion, which expense the people of Cass county must be taxed for. According to the tenor of democratic argument the people of Cass county should vote for Charley McGregor this fall.

HOPEFUL.

It looks hopeful to the country to see such men as ex-Governor Brown come out and accept the situation, and join with the Republican party in the reconstruction of the late rebellious states. It is a blistering rebuke to northern copperheads. Gov. Brown stood by the Confederacy until the battle was decided, and then, unlike the copperheads of the north, he acknowledged the defeat and set about restoring quiet and order as soon as possible.

TROT 'EM OUT.

If the semi-rebel copperhead Democratic-conservative party think they have anything in their ranks that they can beat Grant and Colfax with, let them "trot 'em out," and if Grant don't give them as bad a flogging as they got during the rebellion then we are mistaken.

DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

That expresses pretty nearly the appearance of the democracy upon hearing of the nomination of Grant & Colfax. They had hoped to hear that Grant had declined, and gave great credence to the report of the New York Herald that such was the fact. They know that there is no power on earth except assassination that can keep Grant and Colfax out of the White House, and hence they look "down in the mouth" whenever those taunting names are mentioned.

The Opposition.

To the election of Gen. Grant will come from the same men in the North who opposed him; and all other Union men during the democratic rebellion. The men who sustained him while he was sending solid shot into the democratic ranks will sustain him now.

GRANT'S SPEECH.

Gen. Grant was never known to make a speech or even attempt to; but there is more in the following short sentence, delivered by him on the occasion of a general after he was informed of his nomination, than is contained in some speeches of two hours duration. He said: Gentlemen: Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without the desire to cultivate that power, [laughter] it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is this, that to whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties, you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you.

The Senatorial terms of the seven.

Republican Senators who voted against impeachment on the 11th article expire as follows: Fessenden, of Maine, 1871; Fowler, of Tennessee, 1871; Grimes, of Iowa, 1871; Henderson, of Missouri, 1869; Ross, of Kansas, 1871; Trumbull, of Illinois, 1873; Van Winkle, of West Virginia, 1869. The Baptists have a membership of 10,000 in Iowa, over 200 preachers, 30 Sabbath Schools, and about 600 Sabbath scholars.

THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 21-4, 1868. ED. HERALD.—The Republican convention was called to order yesterday at 25 minutes past 12 m., by Gov. Ward, in a short address in which he said "that the nation understands that neither armed treason nor political treachery can arrest the triumph of our cause."

Prayer was then offered by Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, after which Gen. Schurz was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. On taking the chair, Gen. Schurz delivered an eloquent address, and was loudly cheered throughout. A committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one from every State. Committees were then appointed on resolutions, on permanent organization, and on order of business. A question here arose as to the status of the States lately in Rebellion, and whether they should be entitled to a vote in the Convention. After a full discussion of the subject, the Convention by an almost unanimous vote admitted all the delegates from the States lately in Rebellion to seats in Convention, with full rights as members. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, as President. A committee of five was then appointed to receive the deputation from the Soldiers and Sailors Convention. On motion of Gen. Cochran, of New York, the resolutions of the Soldiers and Sailors convention were spread upon the record of the convention and made a part of its proceedings. Ex Gov. Brown, of Georgia, was then called for, who made a speech. On the morning of the second day quite a number of eloquent speeches were made before the convention. At about 11 o'clock the committee on resolutions made their report, which was unanimously adopted. A vote was then taken by the States for a candidate for President, which resulted in Gen. Grant receiving the vote of every delegate in the convention. The most rapturous applause followed the announcement of the vote; the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the "Battle Cry of Freedom," in which the members and spectators freely caught the chorus of the "Battle Cry of Freedom," that glorious anthem of Liberty. Just then a representation, on a very large scale, of Columbia placing Grant in the White House was exhibited on the wall. The convention then nominated Colfax on the fifth ballot. The convention was one of the largest and most harmonious ever held in the United States.

Some time since Mr. Fulton offered to fence our city park and keep it in proper repair if the city authorities would permit his pony to pasture therein. Our city "dads" refused as they said, "because the pony would destroy the trees." To-day there are some eight or ten head of horses tied to the trees, five or six wagons on camped numerous human beings tramping about the grounds and the fence still in a dilapidated condition. Can the nuisance be abated?—Aves.

Nebraska City is governed by a set of democratic officials, and the above is a fair specimen of the manner in which they do it. They should be allowed to run the national government on the same plan. Certainly!

5,000 SOLDIERS.

And Sailors assembled in Convention at Chicago on Tuesday adopted the following: Resolved, That speaking for ourselves and the soldiers and sailors who imperiled their lives to preserve the Union, we believe that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors in office and the trial before the United States Senate have presented unmistakable proofs of his guilt, and that whatever may be the judgement of the tribunal before which he is arraigned the verdict of the people is guilty, and we regard any Senator who has voted for acquittal as falling short of the proper discharge of his duty in this hour of the nation's trial and as unworthy the confidence of a brave and loyal people.

After the reading of the resolution every member present rose to his feet and gave three hearty groans for Andrew Johnson and the traitorous Republican Senators, while the band played the Rogues March.

The Chicago Republican publishes the famous "Twenty Reasons why Senator Trumbull ought not to be elected United States Senator," which it urged while the Senatorial election was pending in January, 1867. Of these the following is the sixteenth, and it must be confessed, in view of recent developments, evinced no little foresight when uttered: "16. Because he will not sustain the House of representatives and the Republican party in bringing Andrew Johnson to the bar of justice and removing him from office for his crimes and misdemeanors."

The very event to which this prophecy applied has now occurred, and the Republican party of Illinois grieve to find it so far as present indications go confirmed to the letter. We trust his actions may yet vindicate him from suspicion.—Quincy Whig.

IOWA, ILLINOIS AND NEBRASKA.

Ed. HERALD.—Having recently passed over a portion of Iowa and Illinois I send you a few items. Wheat, generally, between Chicago and Rock River is late, and looks badly, on account of the large amount of rain that fell during the months of March and April. A large amount of water still remains on the surface; and on account of the impervious nature of the subsoil, probably will remain until evaporated by the sun. In the scope of country between Dixon and Cedar Rapids the country is more rolling. The soil appears to be thinner and lighter, and crops have not suffered so much from the rain; but are at least ten days or two weeks later than in our country. The subsoil from Marshall, Iowa, west to the Des Moines river appears to be similar to that of Northern Illinois; and a large part of the surface of the country is covered with water, and crops generally look very badly. On the Des Moines are some of the finest coal beds in the west, which are being opened and worked extensively; and large quantities of coal are sent west on the railroad from this point, and we think that a good article of Des Moines coal could be delivered in Plattsburgh for not to exceed ten or twelve dollars per ton. From the Des Moines River west to the Boyer River, boulders are scattered more or less thickly over the surface of the country, and the soil on the elevations appears to be gravelly and almost barren, although the bottoms are undoubtedly rich and productive, if not too wet. The Boyer valley seems to be very productive, although the grasshoppers seem to be injuring the crops considerably.

As grain and stock producing States, I do not think that central or eastern Iowa or northern Illinois can compare with our own State; and although we are suffering somewhat at present from grasshoppers, I nowhere saw crops promise as well as they do here; and as attention is constantly being called to our State east it needs but a comparison of our advantages to secure to Nebraska her full share of emigration. Here is an abundance of land to be had under the Homestead Laws, that year after year will produce 20 bushels of wheat or 40 bushels of corn per acre, which finds a ready market at a high price; and any man, by industry and economy, may, in a few years, become financially independent. The time is not far distant when a Railroad will be built from Plattsburgh, via Lincoln, either to Fort Kearney or Denver, up the valley of the Republican; and a continuation of the Atchison road, now near the northern line of Kansas, through Brownville, Nebraska City and Plattsburgh, to connect with the Union Pacific near Bellevue. The resources of our State are yearly being developed, and when fully developed we will have the garden State of the Union.

WEIGHING ON THE FARM.—A half-bushel measure is considered indispensable by every farmer. He does not sell his potatoes or grain, guessing at the contents of the bin or the pile on the floor—it must be measured. With this instrument, at hand, he may know just how much corn is tied to the hog and poultry; how many oats to the horses; how much seed is sown upon the land, and many other points equally valuable to know. But a good weighing scale is possessed by comparatively few, although its use would in many ways be even more valuable than the half-bushel. For instance, in selling live stock, the weight is usually estimated by the drover or butcher buying at the farmer's door. Long practice enables the buyer to weigh them very correctly with the eye, and thus he has the inexperienced seller at an advantage, which is not slow to use. A good Fairbanks' standard platform scale would save its cost in a few such transactions.

The weight of wool, but, er, and other farm products, should be ascertained at home, to prevent mistakes and dishonesty in weighing after the goods have been sent to market. The weight of grain per bushel, the gain of cattle under different systems of feeding, [exactly when an animal ceases to increase by feeding,] and many other important facts, can readily be determined by having a good scale. It should be part of the furniture of every farm. Fairbanks' scales have been named in this connection, as being entirely reliable, having been adopted as the standard in this and other countries.—The Cultivator & Country Gentleman.

QUEER, ISN'T IT?

The renegade Republicans, who voted for the President's acquittal, professed to have been governed by a conscientious regard for their oaths as Senators. This may be so, but it is a little queer, that such an exact number as six of these Republicans had so much conscience. We see that one vote would have changed the entire result giving the required majority of thirty-six for conviction. How is it that "conscience" is so exact in its discrimination in selecting just one honorable man to reside in, and get possession of the right kind of man at that and yet neglects a dozen true Republicans, who could have made the President's majority so much larger? If there was so much justice in the President's course, why did not other Senators perceive it as well as the renegades Henderson and Ross? Is all gold that glitters? Verily, the Senate is rich in the possession of conscience and its name is Henderson—Ross.—St. Joe Union.

New Advertisements.

Improved Farm and Timber For Sale. The farm is about 20 miles west from Plattsburgh, 2 miles west of Hoover's, on the Stage Road. It has been in cultivation a long time, and is well stocked with water in a S. W. or S. E. 1/4, R. 11—100 acres, and connected with it is Lot 1 and S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, same T. and R. (number) 50 and 50-100 acres, making 250 and 50 acres. Also the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 24, T. 70, R. 14, in Mills county, Iowa, due east from Plattsburgh, and 1 mile from the river. (Very timber). For terms address, D. H. SOLOMONSON, Greenwood, Iowa, May 28th.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Wesley, James R. Potter, by his attorney, T. M. Marquet, Administrator of the estate of John M. Gilmer, late of Cass County, State of Nebraska, has made application to the Probate Court of said county to settle and distribute the estate of said decedent. Now, therefore, the Court has appointed Monday, June 15th, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, to receive such settlement. All persons interested may appear at said office, in the city of Plattsburgh, on the 15th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM D. GAGG, Probate Judge.

IMPEACHMENT GONE UP.

By yesterday's dispatches we learn that the court of Impeachment met at noon on the 26th and voted on the second and third articles of impeachment with precisely the same result as on the eleventh—the same seven Republican Senators voting "not guilty." The court then adjourned sine die. This ends the impeachment matter, and Andy remains "President or King" until Grant takes the Presidential Chair.

GETTING RICH FAST.

The value of Homesteads in Nebraska may best be illustrated by an example. The following is only one among the thousands that might be given and has been selected from the many because it came nearest the average. Charles Cross went on a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, without sufficient money to enter as a Homestead, (\$14) so he was compelled to file under the Pre-emption law. He now has one hundred and forty acres in cultivation, and has bought forty acres in addition to the one hundred and sixty acres; which he Homesteaded four years ago. Last year he raised six hundred bushels of wheat, four hundred bushels of oats and two thousand five hundred bushels of corn, which must have returned him a net profit of not less than \$1,500.

This year he has raised eighty acres of wheat and planted twenty five acres to corn. Mr. Cross, after five years labor, finds himself owner of one hundred and sixty acres, of as good land as can be found in any country; and may, in fact, be called a rich man; the entire original cost of which was \$14. This is only one among thousands of instances that might be cited to illustrate the advantages that might be derived from the Homestead law, a law that was fought to the bitter end by every democratic leader in the land, but nevertheless was passed in spite of the poor, and in this State there is yet room for thousands to come and get without money and without price.—Press.

AFTER ROSS.

The Republican papers of Kansas are "going for" Senator Ross at a lively rate. We clip the following from the White Cloud Chief: We have often heard of valuable representatives; but Kansas has one of the most valuable representatives in the United States Senate, that can be found in the world. We do not suppose he sells for less than a hundred thousand dollars.

Those who predicted that Ross would never make any great figure, missed the mark widely. A hundred thousand or so is a pretty big figure for a modest man to make.

—And in those days it came to pass that Kansas made Jim Lane, and Jim Lane made Crawford, and Crawford made Ross, and Ross made an ass of himself.

It is remarkable how many Senators were taken sick on the eve of the vote on impeachment. Some had paralysis, some had diarrhoea; and Senator Ross had piles—of greenbacks. He also had something similar to the bo's.

—Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." How the Lord must love Kansas! It looks more as if the devil owed Kansas a debt, and had undertaken to pay her off in United States Senators. She is willing to forgive him any balance that may remain due, and call it even!

WASHINGTON!

HERMAN HEROLD. Having bought out the entire stock of Goods from C. G. Herold, is ready to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS. I shall sell Goods LOWER THAN THE LOWEST, for CASH, by Retail, Wholesale, or by kind of COUNTRY PRODUCE. My stock consists of: GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, POCKET CUTLERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. Please give me a call at the old stand of C. Herold, HERMAN HEROLD.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE. Essay for Young Men, on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy it. A Mans Power and strength are improved in the most