THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City, County, and the United States.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

OTTO FUNK.....of Lancaster.
SILAS A. STRICKLAND.....of Douglas.
GEORGE W. HEIST.....of Cheyenne.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation. Whereas, The revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past and publicly thank the Almighty for his services and his blessings; and,

Whereas, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfullness it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature, subject to their behests; who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law; who, during the last twelve months have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed. Therefore, in view of these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship and there make their acknowledgments to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on this, the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

THE TRUNK RAILROAD.

Our readers are doubtless extremely anxious to know all they can learn in relation to the prospects of the Trunk Rail Road. We were recently at Omaha and took the pains to see Mr. Harbach who had just returned from a six weeks' trip East, to St. Louis, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Columbus expressly in the interest of this now much desired and needed enterprise. His narration of the trip and personal interviews with prominent railroad men would abundantly satisfy any reasonable man that the obstacles have hitherto been really and emphatically insurmountable, and that all has been done by those of our own State, in the power of mortal men to do in order to make the enterprise a success. Notwithstanding the obstacles to which we allude, and which are not proper to be made public, those having this road in charge have unshaken faith that it will yet be built within the maximum time specified in the stipulations of our own county aid. Gov. Saunders is now East again, and Col. Furnas has ordered work to be commenced in this county before the first of next month in keeping with the requirements of the vote extending the time for completion. This will be done at once under charge of Engineer Bedford of our city.

There is a sufficiency of bonds voted along the line, with the exception of two precincts in Cass county. But they are not in shape to be acceptable to parties possessing the ability and inclination to build. In Richardson and Cass the bonds are precinct. Such bonds cannot be disposed of except at ruinous rates, and scarcely then. There are also some objectionable embarrassments still surrounding the Otoe county bonds; not insurmountable, however. These can be remedied, and perhaps will be.

It is believed that the people along this contemplated line of road, even though it be at this seeming late hour, fully realize the situation of affairs as relates to the material interests of the whole State, and more particularly as to the river counties, and that they will act in the matter as becomes those who have their all at stake. We write earnestly on this subject; we feel in earnest—feel that the enterprise cannot be over estimated, and that it can and must be made a success. We have faith that those having it in charge have thus far left nothing undone—will leave nothing undone in the future, and that we will yet have the Trunk road with all its great benefits, and at no distant day.

A LAME CHARGE.

Some of the Greeleyite spouters attempt to prove President Grant's incompetency by citing the fact that on his accession to the Presidency he nominated A. T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, not knowing that there was an old law which prohibited an importing merchant from holding that office.

Now let us see how easy it is to prick this bubble. When A. T. Stewart's nomination was sent into the Senate, his confirmation was made unanimous, even the great Sumner voting "aye." In fact the discovery of Mr. Stewart's ineligibility was discovered by a clerk in the Treasury Department, who, in consequence of a long term of routine duty there, had become thoroughly familiar with every law relating to that branch of the Government.

Gov. Furnas' majority will exceed 5,000

NINETY-NINE IN THE SHADE.

Greeley, if he can keep cool after the unlooked-for (by him) change—*ninety-nine in the shade*—in the political thermometer by the result of the late election, must be a salamander of no ordinary description, and one which Frank Buckland, than whom no one knows more about the animals which inhabit "this terraqueous ball," would find it extremely difficult to assign a place in natural history. Chas. Lamb used to observe that he had friends who seemed bent on hoping against hope, despite evidence which would dispel the expectations of most men of ordinary providence, and who, even although they should be "roasted, boiled, or deviled, would never say there is no hope, and give in like gentlemen." But H. G. has no intention of being an exception to Lamb's friends. Wayward and intractable as he has ever been, he will continue until every degree of the thermometer has been reached by State following State, when, prostrated by the heat of defeat, he will be carried home and gently laid in his "little bed" at Chappaqua by his sorrowing henchmen, where, for many a day, he will have ample leisure for reflecting on his past conduct, which we do hope may be condoned by years of true repentance, and so save himself from that place where it is said

"Hope withering flies,
And mercy sighs farewell."

GREELEY AND HIS REFORMERS.

Mr. Greeley is unfortunate. The only man whose past record could stand investigation has gone to Europe. Sumner on the stump might have helped him a little. We believe he has been free from the mean acts which disfigure the records of other leading reformers. Trumbull's acceptance of a gift or fee of $10,000 from Andy Johnson for doing little or nothing; Schurz's fraud on the poor Germans who bought lots from him at Watertown, Wis., and afterwards lost them because they were heavily mortgaged by Schurz; and his indebtedness to the Government of $1,012 82 over payment while minister to Spain in 1862; Doolittle's "confidential" letter to Conatty, whereby he secured a permit to trade in cotton for said Conatty, and received in return a quarter interest in the speculation, and Farnsworth's pocketing $1,500 for sending his regiment over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago road, have shaken the public faith in the purity of the motives of Greeley's reform leaders. Can't Horace secure one honest reformer to plead his cause?

THEIR GLORY HAS DEPARTED.

When the Almighty raised Israel from the depths of bondage to the very pinacle of power, Israel forgot the hand that raised it and wandered after strange gods. Prophets and holy men then foretold the inevitable future, and predicted that the day was not far distant when the beautiful city would be in rains, the golden cups of the sanctuary be kissed by harlot's lips, and the sacred utensils of the sacrifice be desecrated by bachanalian feasts. The impious Jews were shocked at the prediction, and begged of the Prophets to predict pleasant things. But war and famine came, and the hopes of the warned ones were blasted.

The Democracy of the country are in the condition of the class alluded to. They have sacrificed principle to secure power. Persons atone time were part and parcel of a party which had attained the very pinacle of power, but now fallen into the very depths of the mire of despond. Like acrobats, they have been turning flip-flaps for years. But they have flip-flapped beyond the line of promotion. Their temple has fallen—their glory departed.

How true the parallel runs. How deep and disgraceful the fall. A few short months since the broken ranks of the Democracy were recruited by reinforcements from the Republican party—by deserters from the Republican camp. Greeley carried the standard of his life-long opponents. Soreheads throughout the land took the teaching of Greeley as an excuse for their bearing, and slid out of camp and commenced belching forth against the party with which they had so long affiliated. But the people would not follow their lead, and to-day the Democratic ship is worse stranded than ever before, and the stalest corpses thrown to the surface are those labeled "Liberal."

AN HONEST ADMISSION.

The New York *Tribune* of September 10th, commenting on the late elections, makes the following honest admission: "*The result on the whole must be conceded to be favorable to the Administration hopes.*" Very good for a beginning! We ought not to expect too great a concession at once from Greeley's organ. "Favorable to the peoples' hopes" would be better than the above, but we shall not object to the language, considering that the Administration and the people mean about the same thing. Greeley has become, politically, about as weak as the "tidal wave" he started upon. By November the Philosopher will be lost beneath the wave, and the wave itself will be lost in the great ocean of loyalty.

GRANT AND THE BUSINESS MEN.

Business men have a dislike for radical changes. They are as a class practical in their character, and believe in letting well enough alone. They are satisfied with the condition of affairs, the state of our national finances, the prosperity that greets them on every hand, and before they agree to a change some weighty and convincing reason must be given. The Greeleyites are unable to give a single good reason, hence the unanimity shown by the business men throughout the country in the support of General Grant. The nation wants rest—a settled policy such as it has enjoyed during the past three years. Under Grant we are sure to secure it.

"Buffalo Bill," (Cody) has been elected as Representative from Lincoln County.

SUMNER'S 'SEA-SIDE LOITERINGS.'

The whole country is aware of the obstreperous and hypocritical howl which the Democratic press sets up in regard to the temporary absence of President Grant from Washington, when Congress is not in session. But neither Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, or any of the former Presidents and their cabinets, except Madison and Lincoln, who had a war to conduct, remained continually at the seat of government during recess of Congress. There is no need of such a constant residence, and such are now the facilities of travel and communication, that an inhabitant of the United States may almost be said to be always nearly as much in one place as another. But there is never wanting a reason for reproach and condemnation where men are purposely malignant and censorious. The same captious complaints that are now leveled at Grant are but reproductions of similar jeremiads uttered against our most revered Presidents.

ABSENTEEISM OF JEFFERSON AND CABINET.

We give a specimen of this clamor which appeared in the New York *Evening Post* for June 1, 1802. Its Washington correspondent says:

"SYMPTOMS OF ABSENCE AND NEGLECT OF DUTY.—The President has retired to Monticello. Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, is gone to Virginia. Secretary Dearborn returned on the 17th, from an excursion to the Eastward. Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, is on a party of pleasure to Pennsylvania and New York. Perhaps some profitable speculation may fail under his notice, as he has much money at command. The Postmaster General has gone, in the mail, to Connecticut. Mr. Duane, (the particular friend of Mr. Jefferson and in the absence of Mr. Giles, one of his constitutional advisers) has repaired to Philadelphia. Levi Lincoln, Esq., Attorney General, was the only public officer, resident at the seat of Government, for some time past."

ABSENTEEISM OF WASHINGTON.

A change of names and dates would only be necessary to convert this paragraph into an editorial for the *Tribune*, *World*, or *Patriot*. But the people of the United States look back with pride and exultation to the administration of the illustrious Jefferson, well knowing that no public duties were then neglected by him, as none now are by Grant, notwithstanding Sumner's sonorous phrases of "absenteeism" and "sea-side loiterings." Whoever will look into Spark's *Writings of Washington*, (Vol. I., 456, 468; X., 113, 121, 146, 165, 166, 194, 200, 237, 295, 330, 334, 337, 352, 355, 368, 386, 415, 423; XI., 26, 54, 67, 69, 85, 130,) will find that during the whole administration he was at Mount Vernon as much as public business would allow him to be. Every year he was absent from the seat of government *months at a time*. This, too, was while New York and Philadelphia were respectively the seats of government, and when it required from four to seven days for letters to reach the President. Yet no harm accrued on this account, nor does it appear that it exposed him even to partisan criticism, though our republican institutions were then making their first trial, and that time was freighted with their future hopes.

ABSENTEEISM OF JOHN ADAMS.

A similar examination of the *Works of John Adams* will show that he, too, was at Quincy whenever public duties did not compel his stay at the seat of government. It required days for a letter to reach him. Partisanship did assail him on account of this absence, and some of Adam's friends were frightened at the fierce objurgations of his opposers. Not so the old chief himself. General Uriah Forrest, in his alarm, wrote him a letter, dated Georgetown, April 28, 1799, (*Works of John Adams*, Vol. VIII., 637,) in which he says:

"I feel how improper it is, in so inconsiderable an individual as I am, to be intruding on your time, much more, obtruding opinions and advice. I shall, however, hazard your censure, and be guilty of the impropriety which stares me in the face. * * * The public sentiment is very much against your being so much away from the seat of government from a conviction that, when you are there, the public vessel will be properly steered, and that these critical times require an experienced pilot. The people elected you to administer the government."

In a letter, dated Quincy, May 13, 1799, (*Works*, VIII., 645,) and which date illustrates the comparatively slow transmission of mail matter at that time, President Adams says to General Forrest:

"I received on Saturday your friendly letter of 28th April, and I thank you for it, and should be very happy if it were in my power to comply with your advice, not so much on account of any real public utility, as in compliance with what you call the public sentiment. I have reason to believe, however, that this sentiment is chiefly in Philadelphia and Georgetown. 'The people elected me to administer the government,' it is true, and I do administer it here at Quincy as really as I could do at Philadelphia. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and the Attorney General, transmit me daily by the post all the business of consequence, and nothing is done without my advice and direction when I am here more than when I am in the same city with them. The post goes very rapidly, and I answer by return of it, so that nothing suffers or is lost."

In a note to this letter, Charles Francis Adams says, that "in absenting himself from the seat of government during the recess of Congress, Mr. Adams did no more than his predecessor, General Washington."

ABSENTEEISM OF JEFFERSON.

Adam's successor, Thomas Jefferson, was no less open to the charge of "absenteeism." An examination of his *Writings* (Vol. III., 195, 265, 455; IV., 393, 405, 413, 498, 507, 542, 557, 562; V., 20, 65, 77, 148, 199, 261, 289, 299, 368,) will show that, both when Secretary of State and when President, he spent months at a time at Monticello, and various periods in journeys or in hunting. When at Monticello, it required about seven days for a letter to reach him. But whenever public duty exacted his presence at the seat of government he was there, and the invectives of his enemies disturbed him not.

VINDICTIVE TIRADES AGAINST MADISON.

We now pass to the administration of James Madison. At that time the United States was engaged in a second war with the most powerful nation on earth, as Great Britain then was. The war was eminently just, and had been postponed as long as our national honor could suffer it without stain. It was so recognized by a large majority of the people, and under such circumstances even dissentients, who wished for their country's success, helped to sustain the hand of the government. But never was man abused more by his opponents than Madison. Resistance of the fiercest kind was constant, and rebellion and revolution were not only threatened, but almost executed. The same spirit of hatred and opposition which caused the slave-mongers of the South to rebel, then nearly produced the secession of New England. We have many extracts before us to illustrate our sentiments, but the space at our disposal will not allow us to present more than one or two.

The *Federal Republican* for November 7, 1814, says:

"On or before the 4th of July, if James Madison is not out of office, a new form of government will be in operation in the Eastern section of the Union. * * Mr. Madison cannot complete his term of service if the war continues. It is not possible, and if he knew human nature he would see it."

The Boston *Gazette* also said:

"Is there a federalist or patriot in America who will shed his blood for Madison or Jefferson, and that host of ruffians in Congress, who have set their faces against us for years? Shall we then any longer be held in slavery by such a graceless faction? Heaven forbid!"

CLERICAL DENUNCIATION OF MADISON AND JEFFERSON.

We might fill a folio volume with extracts of the same character and virulence, and have before us a large number selected from sermons delivered by the Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, A. M., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; the Rev. David Osgood, D. D., Pastor of the Church at Medford; the Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D., and other divines, also members of the Church militant, who denounced Jefferson's administration as "a diabolical Trinity, composed of Thomas Jefferson, Tom Paine and the Devil!" We shall omit them, for the present at least, and shall only add a piece of grim, but nevertheless laughable, humor on the part of a clergyman in the State of Maine, whose hatred of the Devil was mild in comparison with that which he entertained for Jefferson. When in the act of public prayer, he said:

"Oh Lord! thou commandest us to love our enemies, to do good to those who persecute us and despitefully use us, and to pray for wretches who are full of wickedness and iniquity. In obedience to thy commands, oh God! do I now at this time, pray for Thomas Jefferson, President of these United States."

GRANT'S FUTURE.

We have seen how our best and most illustrious Presidents have been the most reviled; but we also know that the great popular heart of the country was never alienated from them—that they were honored and beloved while living—and that they were crowned with reverence and immortality in their graves. The people called each of them to a second Presidential term, and testified their scorn for the detraction poured out on the men who were then and will forever be so dear to them. Thus will it be with President GRANT who has been re-nominated and will be re-elected by a greatful nation, that knows and appreciates his excellence and his worth.

THE GREELEY GOSPEL.

Mr. Greeley as a Secessionist in 1860 in 1861.

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, *we insist on letting them go in peace.* The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, *but it exists, nevertheless.—Horace Greeley in the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.—Repeated in the American Conflict, Vol. I, p. 355.*

When it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—*H. Greeley in the N. Y. Tribune, February 23, 1861.*

GREELEY AS A SECESSIONIST IN 1872.

If, after an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, they prove that the people of the South say they want Disunion, I will consent to it.—*H. Greeley, at Pittsburg, September 19, 1872, as reported in the Chicago Tribune.*

MR. GREELEY APOLOGIZES FOR OPPOSING SLAVERY.

I was, in the days of slavery, an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor. THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MISTAKE, but it was at any rate an earnest conviction.—*H. Greeley at Jeffersonville.*

H. G. SAYS THE REBELS PROPOSE TO RENEW THE FIGHT AT THE BALLOT BOX.

They (the rebels) propose to renew the fight, but not with gun and sabre. They expect to regain as Democrats, through the elections, the power they lost as rebels through war.—*Extract from Horace Greeley's letter, dated Memphis, June 8, 1871.*

GREELEY ON MERCY TO REBELS.

When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and rags of children.—*Horace Greeley in the N. Y. Tribune, May, 1861.*

GRANT CAN'T BE BEATEN.

Grant and his policy deserves the very highest credit.—*Horace Greeley.*

General Grant never has been beaten, and he never will be.—*Horace Greeley.*

While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammelled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868.—*Horace Greeley.*

BRIBERY.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

In your issue of the 26th of September last, in speaking of the Republican County Convention, you say, "We stand prepared to prove that money was not only offered, but actually paid, by the adversaries of Col. Furnas, for votes." For votes where? In the Convention, of course. For votes of delegates. While the recent vote of the county would not seem to have called for an effort of the kind, as between the opposing candidates, I confess I am not prepared to controvert your assertion. Indeed, I cannot believe that you would prostitute your paper to the utterance of a malicious falsehood, for political effect. Nor that you would allow it, our party organ, to make a statement so damaging to party conventions, unless imperative duty backed by unquestioned proofs, impelled you to it. It is, however, a grave charge, involving, by implication, nearly one-half of that body. More than four weeks have passed by, and we have not the proofs to convict the guilty, and which are so essential to the vindication of the character of that assemblage. Justice to the opposition in that Convention requires, and I, as one of the humblest of its members, demand that you now make good your accusation; bring forward your proofs, or make a public recantation of the charge. A man whose vote can be purchased, or who will stoop to bribery is unworthy of any public trust, and I pledge those whom you designate as the opposition, to aid you in holding such an one—if such there be—up to the public scorn.

Fair, respectfully, etc.,

D. S. SNYDER.

In answer to the above we have but to say, that when we made the remark above quoted, it was on the declaration of a man whose word or honor we never heard questioned, and we believe he has since reduced his charge to writing and sworn to it. To be still plainer we would say that Henry Steinman is our authority, and it is Henry Steinman who swore, or is ready to swear to the alleged bribery. The campaign is over and we do not feel disposed to tear open old sores, but if our correspondent has an appetite therefor, we hope our reference will facilitate him in satiating his greed. We say this in no spirit of acrimony toward our correspondent, or those in whose interest he writes. We have done our duty to party and party candidates and fearlessly challenge honest criticism.—[EDITOR ADVERTISER.

A few days since a Democratic friend chided us for laughing at the defeat which had settled upon the efforts of his party, by saying, "Why laugh at us Democrats? We are used to defeat. Rather laugh at those Republicans who came over to us with the view of securing office, but who gave us weakness rather than strength." Of course, we acknowledged the force of argument. If any class of people are heartily despised, it is the Republicans who joined the Democracy this year—and by none so much as the Democrats themselves. Democrats hereabouts are free in characterizing "Liberals" as men destitute of principle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Registrar's Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give notice that he will be found at his office, at Capt. H. O. Minick's, on Monday, November 4th, 1872, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., to correct the Registry List of London precinct.

S. W. McGREW, Registrar.

London, October 22, 1872.

Registrar's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all qualified voters in Nemaha City precinct, Nemaha county, and State of Nebraska, that I will be at my residence from this 21st day of October, 1872, until Saturday the 2nd day of November next, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters of said precinct. On Saturday the 24 day of November I will be at the office of John P. Crother in Nemaha City, and will on said 24 day close the list. All persons will take notice that their names must be registered or they will be debarred from voting at the ensuing election to be held on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, 1872.

JOHN BARNES, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Clerk, in Brownville, Nebraska, up to 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, November 16th, 1872, for 35 cords of good, hard, dry wood. Commissioners reserving right to reject any or all bids.

J. M. HACKER, Co. Clerk.

Brownville, Oct. 21, 1872. 2-4t.

GET YOUR FRUIT TREES

THIS FALL.

We advise farmers to get their trees in the fall, and either plant immediately or heel-in until spring, when they can be put out at odd times, and thus avoid the loss of time to go for them in the busy season.

Our stock is very large and fine. Call and see. We are now transplanting, and delivering trees, and will be until ground freezes up.

We have a few thousand fine large trees and vines,

Four and Five Years Old,

excellent for moving a short distance, some of which bore fruit the past season. Those wishing to procure EARLY BEARING will do well to see our stock.

Furnas & Sons,

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1872, at the usual place of voting in the several Precincts, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, an election will be held for the election of the following officers:

For Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

By order of the Board, August 21st, 1872.

JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

1-3t

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

A fine variety of hardy flowering shrubs for sale by

FURNAS & SONS,

40-tf Brownville, Neb.

SUBSCRIBE for the "Weekly Advertiser." Oldest paper in the State.

Registrar's Notice.

LIST OF VOTERS OF BROWNVILLE PRECIOT.

Atkinson, H M	August Fred
Arnold, L B	Alderman James
Arnold, Wm	Austin, W J
Alderman, Hiram	Arnold, Don
Alderman, W A	Abbott, Winslow
Ambrose J W	Armstrong W
Alderman J M	Armstrong Geo
Achenback L	Andrews Charles
Baily B M	Breneman Fred
Bennett Thos	Bryant, H H
Blackerte, Thos	Bartholemew, A C
Balrd, J F	Benson, J H
Bausfield John C	Bergman August
Barnda Michael	Bliss Thomas
Baker L P	Blake Pierce
Baker N S	Blake John
Baker Henry	Broady J H
Baker N G	Bratton G W
Batchlor Elijah	Bradford William
Batchlor E O	Brady Patrick
Berry A J	Booth John S
Benedict James A	Butler C D
Bennett J W	Bartcherer John
Beard Joseph A	Bguner L H
Berger R C	Bush Frank
Beaney James W	Bennett Robert W
Bedford T W	Bishop Levi
Butler Jack	Bath Thos A
Borderne A	Benish Franklin
Buner J H	Brynan Lewis
Brewer Roy	Beck David
Bailey J W	Brown John C
Baker H C	Berger, J B
Berkey, G P	
Cullen Mathew	Conner, Moses M
Craddock John	Claussen, Andrew
Caveney, John	Crummel, Thomas
Campbell, David	Coffin, I N
Clark, W P	Culp, Frank
Creigh, Thos.	Cross, Oscar
Carson, J L	Carrington, L. J.
Catlin, E P	Cohn, Henry
Crossley, Rube T	Cohn, A F
Crook, John	Cecil, Henry
Craddock, W F	Cogswell A P.
Caffrey, Wm	Cotton Israel
Connor, Aaron	Cochran Wm
Caw G	Conner E P
Church J S	Cochran James
Clark John C	Culbertson Charles
Clark W H	Crane Jonas
Clark A C	Craig Samuel
Clark L G	Crock David
Clark Myram	Cavil Frank
Coons J W	Cosford Wm
Coons W G	Chatfield Hiram
Coons B F	Crosley R T
Colhapp John L	Corbet James
Colhapp D B	Carrington G D
Catlit John	Cranmer John
Clark C C	Craig Jas
Crow Charles	Cohn Hyman
Cornwell John G	Cogroll Frank
Cline Pat	Casford Walter
Corman L H	
Dunn Robt	Denn, W T
Dening Alvin	Davis, John
Deuser, J P	Dorsett Nathan
Deuser, J C	Dolen Henry H
Davison, A R	Dunn G S
Dawson W S	Dunn James
Denny G K	Dye J R
Dryder Jefferson	Donainey George W
Dryden Milton F	Dreurey Jonas
Daugherty, Geo	Dustin John
Demoss Ira	Dell Aaron H
Docker J B	Dunn R B
Dodge Mat	Dilley J W
Ewing Geo	Emmons, James
Ebright, E E	Evarts, F H
Emerson, Henry	Emery M L
Eaton G P	Entwistle James
Edwards Thomas B	Entwistle John
Edwards Thos	Emmitt Wm
Eversale Abraham	
Farley Jas	French, Wm
Flake, Lewis	Furnas A W
Fishburn Eli	Furnas R W
Fitchey Thomas	Foster James
Fink Henry	Fuller Sidney
French Sidney	Fink Daniel
Frazier J A	Farrar Jno
Flack Briggs	
Gilmore Thos	Glass M V
Gibson, P H	Garrison, G W
Gilmore, A H	Gibson, E W
Gates A G	Graham J M
Galler Thomas	Green J M
Gibson J W	Guant Thomas
Gillespie Wm H	Gill, T F
Gillespie J L	Grant Charles C
Gillis C	Grabbe Jno
Hahn Ed	Hetzel, J S
Hughes, R V	Hays John
Hill, Lewis	Haddock A R
Hill, Theodore	Helmer Chas
Hewett, O R	Helmer Wm
Henton, J W	Helmer Franz
Hammond, J E	Henderson J W
Hadley Allen	Heady Thos sr
Hail Charlton	Heady Thos jr
Hawk William	Heady Elisha
Hacker T C	Heady Emory
Hackney W W	Heffington Jas
Hamilton J O	Herr Benjamin
Hannaford R S	Hewett Seth W
Harris Wm H	Hickman J F
Haws Barnett	Hoadley Luther
Haws David	Holladay A S
Hoover W H	Hoover W H
Handley M A	Huddart Joseph
Hayden S L	Huddart Ed
Hayden C M	Hurd Fred
Hall R B	Hunt W
Harrison G W	Hunter W T
Hawkins J C	Heady Joseph
Hays J H	Howard J D
Hauboldt Chris	Harmon Davidson
Howard, J D	Harris Chas B
Hadley Allen	Harris Geo
Hart, Henry M	Harrison, William H
Johnson, P E	Jamison S R
Johnson, Homer	Jackson, Edwin
Johnson B F	Judkins W A
Johnson R F	Jones Israel
Johnson R L	Judkins Geo
Johnson O M	Johnston J J
Johnson J A	
Kenkeade J I	Keith Thomas
Kenable Mathias	Kauffman, C M
Keimer John P	Kelly, Michael
Kirkham, Solomon	Kilborn, F K
King, Thomas	Knepher Henry
Kauffman, W M	Keiswater Chas
Kelly J W	
Lemmon A W	Lockwood, L G
Longacker, John K	Lockwood James
Leach, W R	Lansford James
Lannan George	Lane John
Lett H C	Livingston J F
Lipsey Eli M	Lid Henry
Lorance W H	Lippitt Joseph
Livingston J J	Love J W
Lowry Philip	Lanpher George
Lowry John	Lowman Louis
Lemmon A B	Lanehan Thos
Lanehan John	Lutzer Herman
Lee James	Leffler Samuel
Lindley, D C	
Miller Henry	Moore, Geo B
Miles Frank A	McCartney, Danl
McCormack Jas	Masterson, R D
Miles John	McCoy, I L
Matthews, H L	McCoy, I N
Moneravle, J B	McLaughlin, Tim
Moore, Augustus	McComas E M
Morgan, A W	McCreery W H
McNaughton, J C	McGee J L
Murphy, J F	McGee A H
Mercer, J J	McPherson John
McLaughlin, D H	McCluskey Theodore
Majors W E	McMichael David
Mahron Jacob	McPherson John
Marlot Jeremiah	Mooney Owen
Marsh A D	Mooney Michael
Maynard Levi	Mooney Patrick
Middleton J W	Mooney Barney
Million John	Moore B H
Miller Lewis	Morningstar Benj
Million James	Muns W J
Middleton John	Muns John
Million William	Muns Wm
Mitchel John	Murray Lafayette
Metz Chas	Marohn Otto
Miller L C	Marchner Lewis
Medford J	Moore Myron
McCabe John B	Mai s F A
Muir Robert V	Miller W
Millegan John	Morningstar Geo
Malony, Richd S	Matthias P G
Marion, George	Mullis Jno
McFall, A J	McNamara Pat
Morrison, Robt.	Merizeau Samuel
Millen Henry	
Newman, J W	Neal A F
Nace J T	Nickle A W
Nace Israel	Nevins W J
Nickey Daniel	Norton John
Neldhart Charles	
Odel, Jasper	Odel, Andrew
Oliver Smith	Opelt Alfred
Olrich John	Odel, Jud
Pettit Job	Parker, Fred
Palmer J C	Penn, Joseph
Polock W A	Pervier, Wm
Polock, C A	Perry, Thos
Pascol, T G	Pierce George
Plasters, Davidson	Plasters Lemon
Parker Ira	Pollock Wm T
Parker Samuel	Penn John A
Parker Walter	Penn Frank
Parks Reuben	Powell J B
Parker James	Price S W
Penny Wesley	Price F
Penny Daniel	Peabody Geo E
Pierce Silas	Pascoe Joseph J
Pierce John	Plasters, M H
Pierce Johnathan	Peats Peter
Perrington Geo	Purvier J R
Purvier J L	
Rossell, Wm	Rainey, R T
Rogers, W T	Rogers, John
Robinson, L D	Rosener, Chas
Robison, Alex	Rich A L
Rains Isaac	Robbins Thomas
Randall Daniel	Rogers Ben
Railsback H	Roy J L
Randall Harrison	Rowe Herman
Randall Milford	Russell J G
Reed S S	Russell Wm
Rich S M	Russell N P
Rich Wellington	Roberts J E
Rogers, Josh	Roberts John
Richards Thomas	Razey G W
Roberts James	
Stoughton W B	Stephens Geo W
Snodgrass John E	Stephens Mark
Shellenberger C D	Sapp G W
Shurtz, J C	Shafer Michael
Shurtz, R T	Suffin John
Stuart, C F	Stephens Amos
Summers, John	Stephens Jacob
Shantz, Charles	Stephens Henry
Schutz, Joseph	Simmons B K
Sedoras, Alfred	Singleton W H
Swan, S L	Simmons W R
Swan, W D	Sibit Benj
Summers, S M	Smith John Q A
Sanders T N	Smith J W
Sanders Wm	Smith C B
Sedoras Fred	Smith Geo F
Sedoras Jack	Small W H
Sedoras John	Snyder H D
Sedoras Nathan	Snyder A W
Seaton Thomas F	Stevenson James
Seaman S	Stout S L
Shell Jacob	Sloss J
Souder, B F	Schreiner Conrad
Sanders, H T	Sykes F R
Stell, J S	Shroff J R
Schick, T L	Simmons Sidney
Stearns, Amos	Sayers Jacob
Smith Charles	Strong Chas
Stearnes, Henry	Sanders T N
Shurtz Thos D	
Tanner A J	Thompson Wm
Thomas E W	Tisdel F A
Thompson Ben B	Turner G L
Thurman H C	Till Samuel
Thurman O A	Thompson John
Teare Robert	Taylor Peter
Tipton T W	Tompkins W E
Varney Wm	Vandervost John
Vandeford Wm	Vancil F M
Vaughn Columbus	Vandever J W
Vandever J N	
Williams, J B	Wilcox E H
Worthing, Evan	Willis G H
Walditers Lewis	Wear Joseph
Ward Hiram	Wiltsher D M
Wakefield Thomas	Wright J W
Walker D A	Woodson W H
Waltz Henry	Wibley E S
Wade B F	Woods Thomas
Wall B S	Wright John
Warren C H	Whitman C N
Whitzell J	Wales J B
Whitman Jacob	Watson John
Whitler C W	Witcherly Ross
Williams James	Worley G A
Wesler, Jos P	Wilson Ira
Whitemore, J C	Wagner Geo
Wilson N W	Wood G
Williams Samuel	
Zook W H	Zook J H
Zook, J M	Zook Peter

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1872, I will be at my office in Sheridan for the purpose of correcting the above list. All persons claiming the right to vote at the Nov. election, whose names do not appear in this list, must appear at that time and place.

WESLEY DUNDAS, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

LIST OF VOTERS IN DOUGLAS PRECINCT, NEMAHA COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

Adamson James	Albright A
Armstrong H C	Albright Jos
Bryant Ed	Bristol Irvin
Burley John sr	Beason Isaac
Burley George	Bingley George
Butler Nathan	Bennett Robert
Coultherd Dawery	Clary George
Cole Jessee	Crandall W W
Clary Wm C	Cochran S
Clary R M	
Dundas W	Dundas J H
Dundas R M	Dundas Oscar
Day Asa	Day E
Edwards T H	Ely James F
Edwards John J	
Flack A B	Freeman H P
Fox Robert	Freeman M H
Gullet Thos	Goheen John W
Gooseman C	
Harmon Henry	Harmon W W
Hammaford Wm	Homewood George
Holman W G	Harms Deldrich
Hayden C M	Hayden Sam L
Kinghorn Geo	Knipe Wm
Long John	Long E M
Long E	Leeper Sam
Leach John	Lockwook Alfred
Littled, B	
Malay John	McDouil R H
Mosley Thos	McKnight Robert
Naysmith Henry	Nicholson W
Newman P C	Newman J R
Ord Joseph	
Piper J B	Pendleton C H
Reeder Giles R	Riordan Dan
Riordan M	Reed James
Robbins Geo	Redfern Oscar
Snyder A W	Shiffer Henry
Smurr Geo sr	Smurr Geo jr
Smurr Lewis	Simpson Ed
Skeen Thos	Skillin Robert
Skillin John C	Snyder Jacob
Swift Ben	Scott M
Scott Tracy	Seymour Henry
Seymour John	Stevens Eugene
Sage W J	Sage F
Snyder Ed	Stoddard W
Shewsberry Geo	
Winters W	Wood Eli
Watson Wm sr	Watson Wm jr
Watson Dan	Willson C
Williams Herbert	Watson John
Whitlow Dan	
Umtand John	

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be in session at my office in Brownville from Monday, October 28th to Monday, November 4th, 1872, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making additions, to correct any omissions, to strike off any name that is not entitled to the electoral franchise, or other errors in the above list. See that your name is registered.

WM. H. HOOVER, Registrar.

Registrar's Notice.

LIST OF VOTERS IN GLEN ROCK PRECINCT, NEMAHA COUNTY, N