



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1867

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Voters of Cass County are requested to assemble in their respective voting precincts, at the usual places of holding elections, on

NATURDAY, September 14th, 1867,

at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention to be held in Plattsmouth, on

SATURDAY, September 21st, 1867,

at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various County offices, to be reported at the October election.

The number of delegates apportioned to each Precinct is based upon the Republican vote last fall, and is as follows: Plattsmouth, 12; Rock Bluff, 5; Pleasant, 5; Oregon, 5; Right Mile Grove, 5; South, 5; Liberty, 5; Aves, 5; South Bend, 5; Weeping Water, 5; Salt Creek, 2.

By order of the Committee.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN—THE ISSUE.

Before the next issue of the HERALD the Republican County Convention will have been held, and we shall have entered upon the duties of the campaign.

It is true that the election this year is local in its character, and that the excitements are less than they will be in 1868, when the choice of President, Congressman, Governor, State Ticket and Legislature will create grave and vital interests and issues to be met and passed upon by the voters of the State of Nebraska.

Nevertheless, the campaign upon which we are now entering is an important one, and it is essential that we fully comprehend its importance and significance.

There are weighty responsibilities resting upon the Republican party at the present time, and as each member of the party comprehends his individual responsibility, it becomes him to see to it that he discharges his whole duty to himself, to his party, and through his party to our beloved land.

The smallest pebble cast into the largest lake sends a wave to its most distant bounds. So the action of each individual member of society, however trifling may seem its import, will produce its influence upon humanity to the utmost limit of time.

Knowing that we have duties to perform, let all see, then, that they are performed faithfully and earnestly; and, in a political sense, let no man ignore his duty upon the ground that he may consider his influence small.

Some years ago a Governor of Massachusetts was elected by one majority; and while we expect that no such result will occur this Fall in this county as the election of any Republican nominee by so small a majority as that, still the polling of a full vote, and the carrying of this county by a handsome majority now will not only assist the party greatly next year on the county ticket, but will produce an important influence in carrying the State at a time when the gravest questions of public concern are involved.

While in a comparative sense the offices to be filled this year are trifling, still to us locally they are important, and the same great principles are involved now as they have been in the years that are past, and as they will be in the years to come.

Tyranny is no less hateful now than it was a thousand years ago. Liberty is no less beautiful. Truth is no less sacred. The same battle is still waged between freedom and tyranny, truth and error, that has been waged through a score of weary centuries.

Though men may change, principles remain. Hence, however trifling may appear the issues of a local campaign, it should be borne in mind that the principles to be maintained are vital, and that they cannot with safety to ourselves or the country be ignored.

Seven years ago there was a most animated contest before and among the American people, freedom and no more slave territory on one side, and an oligarchy and slavery as the corner-stone of the Republic on the other. It was the old battle of liberty and tyranny renewed.

The party upholding the former was called Republican, the party upholding the latter, Democratic. The sovereign people rose in their majesty, and gave their verdict, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, on the side of freedom, and declared that with their consent there could be no more territory polluted with slavery in all this broad land.

Then it was that the Democratic party, or at least the only powerful portion of it, ignored the voice of the people, trampled upon the Constitution, scoffed at the Union of the States, defied the authority of the Government which the fathers had created, and ignoring the restraints of law, forced the issue of arms. To sustain the cause

of the people, and to uphold the Government, and to bear the starry flag over all our broad domain, hundreds of thousands of America's bravest sons laid down their lives; hundreds of thousands breathed the sickening atmosphere of the hospitals, or starved in Southern prisons, or became crippled and maimed for life. Who shall estimate the self-sacrifice or the suffering or the mourning which the refusal of the advocates of slavery to respect law and the voice of the people, caused? Who shall measure the grief and desolation of the parents who mourned the death of their children, of the wives who were made widows, of the children who were made fatherless? So much for the refusal of the leading portion of the Democratic party to respect the people and the laws and the Government, and so much for the endeavor to break up the Union of the States and to found an oligarchy with slavery as its corner-stone.

The cause of liberty triumphed as the result of the four years' terrible war. The chains were struck from the limbs of four millions of people. Slavery, in its expiring throes, seized the weapon of the assassin, and slew the President of the United States. Andrew Johnson became President. Repudiating the principles which he professed, instead of standing by and sustaining the party of the people, of freedom, and of loyalty, he joined hands with the enemies of the country, and for two years has used his power and patronage as President against those who for four bloody years upheld the banner of liberty and nationality, he doing his utmost to overthrow the party to whose patriotic devotion we are today indebted for the integrity of our territory, and for the respect in which our Republic is held by the nations of the globe.

Opposed to him, and representing the loyal people, stand the Congress and Senate of the country, resolved that sufficient guards shall be thrown around the treasonable element of the land, so that the people can rest in security and repose, assured that the Government will remain in patriotic hands, and that the nation will not again be convulsed with another terrible rebellion and war.

And there stand the exponents of the different parties and principles to day! On one side, Andrew Johnson, heading the same old Democratic party which appealed to arms in behalf of slavery six years ago; on the other, the representatives of the patriotic people who bore the country in triumph through the flames of treason and rebellion, and who insist upon the safety of the country for the future, and who insist on equal and exact justice to all men, regardless of color or race.

This is simply the same old fight between freedom and slavery, right and wrong, which has lasted for thousands of years. Thus far, during the past seven years, liberty has made gigantic strides in this country, and with a President acting in harmony with the representatives of the people, the triumph would be complete. Next year it is for the people to decide whether or not this harmony between President and Congress shall be made complete, or whether, by the placing in power of the disloyal element of the country, the safety of our institutions shall be endangered, and those who fell in defense of our nationality on many a hard-fought battle-field shall have fallen in vain.

Everything bearing upon this gigantic contest is important, no matter how trifling it may appear. Hence it is that we again say that the election to be held in this county this Fall, although local in its character, is vastly important, for it carries its influence and to a certain extent effects the great struggle of next year, which will be momentous in its results, and will have much to do with the safety and happiness of every citizen of our broad land, and will settle, to a great degree, the character of our institutions and the stability of the Republic.

NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this Association will be held at Brownville on Wednesday and Thursday, October 16th and 17th.

Prof. J. T. Goodnow, late State Superintendent of Kansas, will be present to assist in organizing, and will also deliver addresses suitable for the occasion.

The people of Brownville have pledged themselves to give the teachers a hearty welcome, and will entertain all attending the Association free of charge.

A full programme of the meeting will be published next week, and we earnestly invite all teachers in the State to attend if possible—we need the united efforts of all.

H. E. BROWN, J. M. McKENZIE, } Com.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!! REGISTER!!!

Are you registered? Are you acquainted with the provisions of the "Act to Provide for the Registration of the Voters of the State," passed, re-acted by the Legislature, signed by the Governor, and now a law of Nebraska? If you are not registered, look to this at once, for if you are not registered by the Monday or Tuesday of the week next preceding the week in which the election is held, you cannot vote.

Nebraska for years has been cursed with fraudulent voting. The Democratic managers have reduced this fraud to a system, and hence those who have not been entitled to a vote at all have voted for years, not only once and in one place, but "early and often" in accordance with the well-known Democratic doctrine. Hence, counties with not a dozen legal voters have cast a Democratic majority of hundreds; hence the fact of contests over delegate to Congress as well as the contests over minor officers, attended, as those contests are, with expense and annoyance and ill-feeling. Hence the importation and colonization of voters, particularly in Omaha, from Julesburg, North Platte, and even from Iowa, resulting in injustice and the defeat of the qualified voters and actual residents.

The Legislature wisely concluded that these frauds should be stopped, and therefore passed an act for the registration of the names of the qualified voters, an act similar in its provisions to the one that has for years worked so beneficially in the State of New York, and which, in that State, has prevented the casting of tens of thousands of fraudulent votes.

That the Democratic managers should find fault with a law which prevents the polling of fraudulent votes, was to have been expected, for they see in the shutting off of their imported and colonized and non-naturalized element the visible weakening of their power. That in some cases the loyal and patriotic classes may be put to some trifling annoyance in attending to the registry we frankly admit, yet so long as the object of the law is to keep the ballot-box pure, and so long as it will most certainly insure this result, we are satisfied that they will comply with the provisions of the act without a murmur.

The trifling attending to the registry is asking very little of a people who are blessed as are the American people with civil and religious liberty, and the man who would complain at the enactment of a law which, in its effect, provides that the will of the people shall prevail and shall not be overridden by fraud, fails somewhat, it seems to us, in a proper appreciation of the duties of citizenship and the importance of the purity of the ballot-box.

The Democrats find fault with the law, as was to have been expected, but they all take precious good care to see that their names are registered. Let Republicans take the same pains, and the law will work most beneficially in the prevention of fraudulent voting in Nebraska.

We expect, of course, that the Registrars will do their duty in the premises, in reference to those who are known to be qualified voters, but we most earnestly and emphatically call upon every Republican to see to it himself that his name is upon the Registry.

Again we say, Register! Register! Register!!!

"\$1,000 OR BACK."

Under the above caption the News says there is in Nebraska City ready to wager:

"One Thousand Dollars, that there will be sold Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of town lots in Lincoln during the next 30 days!!"

Ten Thousand Dollars!! That the Sales will amount to enough in three days from the time they commence, to erect the building advertised.

Twenty Thousand Dollars, to a cent, that Balcombe's journal don't represent the Radical party or anybody in this matter, except Thayer, Worthington, Sahler, Taylor, the jiggers and Estabrook."

We would say to the News that it is useless to talk to anybody in Omaha about a wager on anything connected with the capital question—they are not "on it." One of the loud-mouthed offered to wager \$100 to \$50 with a citizen of this city that the commissioners were not legally qualified to act, and when he was called "to time" he ignominiously wiled. We are pleased to see the News so candid as to admit that Balcombe's journal does not represent the Radical party in this matter. It is just the position we have always assumed. We contend that the radical party, as a party, has nothing to do with this question, and all efforts to make it a party question will prove futile and recoil upon the persons attempting it.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

A correspondent signing himself "C," writing from this city to the Omaha Herald, under date of the 4th inst., says that Wm. Snyder, a German citizen of this county, was refused registration by Mr. Hoover, the Registrar in Louisville precinct, because he could not present his papers, and says he (Snyder) offered to make affidavit that he was admitted to full citizenship in Illinois in the year 1856, but that Mr. Hoover "refused to take the affidavit, and would not register his name." We are authorized by Capt. Hoover to say that Mr. Snyder did not, during the whole time of registration, present himself for registration, and that the statement of "C" is entirely untrue. We know nothing of the case, but Capt. Hoover is well enough known in this community that his statement needs no further corroboration. We advise Mr. "C" to "hold his horses," and not attempt to make political capital out of mere rumors, especially when they impugn the actions of an upright and honorable man as Capt. Hoover is known to be.

Since the above was in type we have received the following affidavit, which we think will effectually "settle the hash" with Mr. "C." Will the Omaha Herald be sufficiently just to Mr. Hoover to publish his sworn denial of the falsehoods of the correspondent "C"?

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss. Cass County, } ss.

John T. A. Hoover, being first duly sworn, says: That the communication which appeared in the Weekly Omaha Herald under date of September 12th, 1867, dated at Plattsmouth, September 4th, 1867, signed "C," is untrue. It is untrue that I refused to place the name of Mr. William Snyder on the registry roll unless he would produce his papers. The fact is, Mr. Snyder never came to me and requested me to put his name on the registry roll, during the 2d, 3d and 4th days of September. He came with one Mr. Crawford on the 16th day of September and Mr. Crawford asked me how it was that I would not let Mr. Snyder register. I told him I had never refused to allow his name (Mr. Snyder's) to be put upon the registry roll; that Mr. Snyder had not come at the proper time, and that he would now have to wait until the 30th day of September, or the 1st day of October, at which times the registry roll would be corrected and Mr. Snyder could then have his name put upon the roll, and further affidavit said not.

J. T. A. HOOPER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of September, 1867.

J. H. BROWN, Clerk. By Wm. L. Wells, Dep. Clk.

PRECINCT MEETING.

PLATTSMOUTH, Sept. 14, 1867.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the Republican voters of Platts mouth precinct assembled at the Court House for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Republican Convention. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, P. M., and

On motion, H. D. Hathaway was called to the Chair, and G. W. Fairfield elected Secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Dr. Forest Porter, W. D. Gage and D. H. Wheeler, was appointed to present the names of suitable persons for delegates to the County Convention.

The committee reported the names of the following persons: R. R. Livingston, Isaac Wiles, Gaylord J. Clarke, H. D. Hathaway, Saml. Maxwell, Saml. Eickenbary, Thos. Mitchell, D. H. Wheeler, Geo. Boeck, Wm. S. Woodruff and Saml. Chapman.

On motion, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

On motion, the delegates for this precinct present at the County Convention were authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur from non-attendance.

On motion, Messrs. Hathaway, Porter and Maxwell were elected to constitute a precinct committee, with authority to call precinct meetings whenever, in their judgment, it was deemed necessary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. H. D. HATHAWAY, Chairman.

G. W. FAIRFIELD, Sec'y.

WARNING TO REPUBLICANS.

Under the above heading the Iowa State Register warns the Republicans of that State to be up and doing, else their majorities may be materially reduced, stating that the copperheads are organizing secret, oath-bound societies all over the country, into which they are endeavoring to entrap every man of conservative tendencies, and every "sore-head" in the Republican ranks. The warning of the Register is timely and the advice good, and will apply as well to Nebraska as to Iowa. These secret, oath-bound societies are being organized all over the country, and meetings are held almost nightly in every county in this State. Let Republicans arouse themselves if they would save the country from another rebellion.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

A little copperhead sheet published occasionally at Bellevue, called the Times, enumerates the classes of persons excluded from the provisions of the recent Amnesty proclamation, and then asks:

"Why is it that these persons, or at least those included in the first clause, should be excluded from its provisions, we cannot well understand.

What have they done more than others? The simple fact of their being at heads of Departments, &c., does not in our estimation; nor we believe in the estimation of the people at large; nor of the law, make them more culpable than others. They merely entered in a different sphere; and that, too, by the action of those who are granted free pardon. If they have been guilty of treason, it is simply treason and nothing more."

Sure enough, what have these poor innocents done that they should not be returned to the control of the government? We all know that they were the leading spirits in a little "unpleasantness" which has cost the country the lives of a few hundred thousand of her best citizens, and a few millions in treasure; but, then, what does that amount to when compared with the "rights" of those noble spirits who were "simply heads of Departments, &c.?" We know very well that they penned up a few thousands of "Lincoln hirelings" at Andersonville and starved them to death; but then it was, no doubt, amusement for those brave and patriotic men to witness the writhings and the death struggles of the "greasy mechanics" and "small fisted farmers," who dared to oppose them when they were committing "simply treason and nothing more." We doubt not it is difficult for a full-blooded copperhead to "well understand" why these men should not receive a full and free pardon, and be allowed to dictate how this government should be conducted. But then, there are a goodly number of people in this country whose friends suffered the tortures of Andersonville and Libby who see the thing in a different light, and who can "well understand" why men who have committed "simply treason" and murder, should not be entitled to a free pardon until the fruits of the victory which saved to us a government are entirely secured.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

On Saturday next the Republican County Convention will meet in this city for the purpose of placing before the people nominees for the several offices to be filled at the election to be held in October next.

The positions to be filled are certainly responsible ones, positions in reference to the discharge of the duties of which every citizen of the County of Cass should feel a lively interest. That there will be this lively interest felt, that a spirit of harmony and good feeling will prevail, and that there will be a general disposition on the part of those who have been delegated by the people as their representatives to select the very best men for the several positions, regardless of individual preferences, is our sincere wish, and that this will be so we have no doubt. With strong and suitable nominees before the people, together with the complete discharge of our duties and a full vote, there can be but little question as to the victory which will crown our efforts at the close of the campaign.

The common people of the Democratic party have not one word to say as to who shall be their standard bearers—they are not allowed to interfere. The party is run by a few self-styled leaders who will "rule or ruin" even in their own party. When the "ring" members see a prospect of defeat in their nominating conventions, they stuff the ballot-box on their party supporters and run the thing just as they want it. Look at the recent convention in Omaha precinct, where the "ring" polled a heavier vote than the entire Democratic vote of the precinct. Would it not be policy for the common people of the Democratic party to urge a registry for their party conventions?

The Buffalo Express says: "The removal of Stanton shows conclusively that Mr. Johnson has determined to sever all ties between himself and the Republican party." "Ties between Johnson and the Republican party" is good—about equal to the rope between the mob and its victim.—News.

Which does the News denominate as the "mob" and which the "victim," and is the rope actually severed?

Among the clerks in the Treasury Department is a man who is a brother of the ex-rebel commodore, who, at the time of General Early's attack on this city, went through the lines to the rebel headquarters, and informed General Early that the city was defended by militia only, and could easily be taken. For this act he was tried and sentenced to be hung. He was subsequently pardoned, and is now making up for lost time as a clerk in the Government employ.

Great Moral Exhibition at Ashland—A Wonderful Demonstration of Bodily Contortions and Mental Power Combined.

Ashland, Saunders Co., } Sept. 16th, 1867. } Mr. Editor:—Knowing your desire to keep the public informed concerning all things that may have a tendency to improve their mental or physical condition in life, I hereby transmit a copy of the proceedings of the great all-honey-before - and - all-vinegar-after-election convention, that was held in this place on Saturday last. About two weeks since, the great consolidators no-party-lines astride - of - the fence, now you see it and now you don't, all done by a simple twist of the wrist, very easy if you know how man, was seen by the light of the "settin' sun," perambulating the streets of our "burg" with a mammoth white-wash BRUSH on his shoulder, a three gallon paste pot in his hand, and a huge roll of posters under his arm. Whither goes he, and for what circus posteth thou? inquired his anxious friends. A frown spread o'er his classic countenance at these inquiries, and he exclaimed in language far sounding, "I announce to you the approach of that milkenium when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, especially the lion, the inauguration of which will occur on the fourteenth day of this the ninth month of the year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. For further particulars see these posters." All this he exclaimed as with a flourish of the white wash BRUSH he stuck a poster for the information of the multitude which declared that there would be a "Union Mass Convention" on the day last above mentioned, at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be "elected" at the October election. The day and hour thus decreed at last arrived, and the lions began to congregate, but "zary" lamb. It was remarked by those who observed closely that the lion of the mammoth white wash BRUSH looked very much disappointed at the non-appearance of the lambs, and at last concluded to lay aside the vestments of the lion and assume those of the lamb, in order that the law and the posters might be fulfilled. Having so prepared himself that he looked very lamb-like, he came meekly forward to the altar and delivered himself thusly: "O, ye lions, who hunger for the heritage of the lambs! behold the disconsolation that is in our midst. We have anticipated a pleasant feast in the pastures of the lambs, but they heed not the law and the posters, and seek to set at naught the fulfillment thereof; therefore, it is meet that I, who have fattened at the manger of the lambs and roamed in the forest with the lions, should be slain on the altar as a sacrifice that the proclamation of the posters may be fulfilled. Let us commence the ceremonies by singing that familiar hymn

"I love to great, &c."

After singing, he of the mammoth white wash BRUSH placing himself astride the altar, even as he sits astride the fence politically, declared unto the assembled lions which of them should occupy high places in our various county offices for the coming two years, and at the same time expressed his sorrow that there was not left, after having cared for all the lions, a few good places for some of the lambs; and he then exhorted the lions to go out among the lambs and say unto them, that by earnestly supporting those whom he had so decreed, they would beautifully exemplify that text, "Love thy enemies;" and he further said that by such support the lambs would undoubtedly everlastingly crucify themselves; but then they should reflect on the paths of that Sabbath School hymn

"I would not live always, &c."

And there ended the Hippo-humbog convention, or effort on the part of a few men who for a much less price than Judas received, would sell their principles, and by the aid of a few Republican votes which they will not get, gobble up the various county offices at the coming election. They will be apt to find a large sized flea in their ears on the eighth of October, and be thoroughly convinced that the no-party principle is most effectually played out in Saunders county.

OBSERVER.

A copperhead paper says: "You cheated the Irish and negroes to go down South and fight your negro war out. It was a failure and cheat from beginning to end." We know not where the above quotation originated, but it is being copied in numerous copperhead papers, and we presume is sanctioned by the leaders as a part of the party creed. Do the few (and they are very few) who served in the army and who vote the copperhead ticket endorse the sentiment that the war was "a failure and a cheat?"

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. The Intelligencer declares that the judiciary is simply the judge of the law, and that the President is judge of those public events, the combinations of which threaten to overthrow the Constitution and supremacy of the law.

Therefore, it urges the President to exert all his authority to preserve the Constitution and put down what it calls the wide-spreading conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution as evinced in the enforcement of the reconstruction laws.

The editor has recently had frequent interviews with the President and unusual significance is attached to the editorial.

It is learned positively to-day that Grant has summoned Sheridan and Scales here for consultation.

The Attorney General is overwhelmed with letters asking if the recent amnesty proclamation gives the right of suffrage.

Fessenden has written a letter denying that he ever expressed any opinion in regard to impeachment.

Schofield's order for an election on October 22d, thus disregarding the President's suggestion that all the elections should occur on November 1st, elicits considerable comment.

The President's friends say that he will remove Schofield unless he postpones the election.

The Republican's special says Johnson is unswerving.

His friends openly say that he lacks courage to enforce these bold measures.

The Montana Post says: "An exploring party which has been to the head waters of the Yellow Stone river, has just returned, and reports seeing one of the greatest wonders of the world. For eight days they traveled through a volcanic country, emitting a blue flame and living streams of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, with long, level plains intervening. On the summits of these rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters, from four to six inches, from which streamed a blaze and constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they traveled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in that vicinity.—The explorers gave it the significant appellation of 'Hell.'"

The colored voters of Tennessee having voted the Republican ticket, notwithstanding all the coaxing and threatening practiced upon them by the "Conservatives," thereupon one of the rebel prints, the Columbia Herald, declares:

"The irrepressible conflict has begun, and no human power can stay it in Tennessee. Tennessee must either be all white or all black. Either the whites or the blacks must leave Tennessee within the next two years."

It will only be necessary in order to prevent this forcible exodus, for the darkeys to vote the copperhead ticket. That will stay the irrepressible conflict. Any man, white or black, fool, thief or loafer, who supports the "regular Democratic ticket," is hail fellow well met, and no discount on account of color, race, condition or character.

A significant indication of the drift of President Johnson's Administration is furnished in the fact that he has removed the patriotic Dr. Lieber from the care of the Bureau of Rebel Archives, and ordered the Bureau closed. He thus attempts to cut off the people from access to a most valuable magazine of information in regard to the secret history of the rebellion, and the connection with it of Copperhead leaders in the North. Under the new rule thus inaugurated, some of the most important records, especially those implicating Northern Copperheads in the rebellion, will, no doubt, either be destroyed or permanently suppressed. This is one of the preliminary steps towards opening the Presidential campaign in behalf of the Democracy.

Soldiers throughout the country are cautioned against parties representing themselves to be sent from Washington, with instructions to soldiers and claim agents for the collection of additional bounties, and also stating that the soldiers of 1861 are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land. The object of these parties appears to be to obtain the dates, numbers of regiments, and officers' signatures as they appear upon discharge papers; with these dates forged applications for pay would probably be made out. Several of these parties have been discovered in Ohio and Indiana.

Says a Charleston letter: "The rebel's great harm. She occupies the same position in their minds towards them that John Brown and the Abolitionists did previous to the war. For my part I do not see any change for the better in their feelings toward the government and the Yankees, and I have been here nearly two years and am in daily contact with all classes."

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

The Democrats of the several precincts of Cass county will meet on SATURDAY the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the

Democratic County Convention, to be held at Plattsmouth, Cass county Nebraska, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock p. m.

Each precinct will be entitled to the following delegates: Plattsmouth, 12; Rock Bluff, 5; Oregon, 5; Right Mile Grove, 5; Louisville, 5; Salt Creek, 5; South Bend, 5; Weeping Water, 5; Mount Pleasant, 5; Aves, 5; Liberty, 5.

THE DAY IS Ours. Let there be a full turn out. J. VALLERIE, Jr., Ch' Dem. Cent' Com.

NOTICE.

JAMES O'NEIL is my authorized Agent for the collection of all accounts due the undersigned for medical services; his receipt will be valid for the payment of any monies on said accounts. August 14, 1867. R. R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.