

The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1868.

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 contributors may deem of interest.

Republican State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Nebraska City on Wednesday, April 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., to elect delegates to represent the State of Nebraska at the National Convention to be held at Chicago, May 20th, next. Also a candidate for Governor, 246 members of the Legislature, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, & Presidential Electors, and the delegates present from each Judicial district will be permitted to speak for District Attorney, for their respective districts.

The Convention will be organized as follows:

Richardson County	8	Counties of Saline, Nebraska County	8	Lincoln & Kearney Counties of Omaha,
McCook & Johnson	1	Sarpy County	1	Dodge do
Counties of Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Sa- unders, Butler and Seward	1	Platte do	1	Franklin County
Counties of Gage and Jefferson	1	Counties of Washington & Bent	1	Colfax, Bent, and Otero do
Johnson County	1	Counties of Bent, But- ler and Franklin	1	Counties of Bent and Cuming
Otoe do	1	Counties of Bent and Cuming	1	Cloud County
Lancaster do	1	Cloud County	1	Counties of Dixon, Ca- sco, Butler and Pierce
Geary do	1	Cloud County	1	Pawnee County
Counties of Cass, Sarpy and Lincoln	1	Cloud County	1	

A State Central Committee is to be elected for the coming convention, the place of holding the same to be determined by the Convention, the basis of representation being the same as now, and other important business will be brought before the Convention.

Republicans, send delegates, and let no one county be unrepresented.

ST. A. HALCOCK, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

"We are preparing for the great contest of 1868, and we shall win! We must win! We will win! If not by ballot, then by blood!" — *Dem paper.*

The above is no fancy sketch, but is the out-spoken sentiments of a large majority of the leaders of the Democratic party. While we have no fear that they "will win," neither that they will shed many oceans of "blood," yet the threat serves to show the animus of the party. Power and plunder is their great desire, no matter what becomes of the country, or at what sacrifice of principle they are obtained. That leading and controlling spirits of the party would not hesitate to take "blood" for the purpose of obtaining a party victory has been well demonstrated in various riots, murders, rebellions warfare, and finally by the assassination of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln. There was a time when the freedom loving and peaceful citizens of the United States would cower before this oft repeated threat to "fight" unless the Democratic party was allowed to rule; but, thank God, the free people of this nation are no longer to be "bullied" by a vicious, slavery-perpetuating, justice-hating minority. We have had the "fight" so long threatened, and the cause of freedom, humanity and justice has come out victorious. Do such "blatherskites" as the man who penned the above threat to have victory or "blood" suppose that the American people have so soon forgotten the great battles of the rebellion, where the best blood of the nation was spilled that freedom, and justice, and humanity, and the Government might be maintained against just such crawling, creeping, threatening, murdering scoundrels as they? There is a voice arising from every fireside in the land which says that this Government must never be placed in the hands of the men who betrayed it and waged four years of bloody, unholy war for its overthrow. Yes, you may "organize," and shout victory or "blood" until you can shout no longer; but the die is cast, and the decree has gone forth that this Government shall hereafter remain in the hands of its friends.

REGISTER.

We hope no citizen of Plattsburgh will fail to go before the Board of Registration on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday next. The best way is to go on Monday if possible, and then the work is done. We find many who suppose there is no necessity for registering, because they were registered last fall. This is all a mistake. This is a city registration, and that was a *precinct* registration. Neither the Registrars or Judges are supposed to know whether a man, whose name is on the list made last fall, is a resident of the city or of that portion of the precinct outside the city limits. It is therefore necessary that a *complete* city registration be made.

A call for a State Convention of colored men, quite numerously signed has appeared in the Iowa papers. The Convention will be held in Des Moines, Feb. 12th, for the purpose of considering the question of enfranchisement, which is now before the Legislature, and will soon be submitted to the voters of Iowa.

The World's special says there is a probability of more Cabinet changes soon. A new Secretary of War will certainly be nominated. Rumor says the President intends to nominate Banks.

'THE FIRST GUN'

The Democratic papers through the entire north were quite jolly and boastful a short time ago over an anticipated victory in the 8th Congressional District of Ohio, and various were the articles headed "The First Gun for 1868." The election has been held, and the result shows about eight hundred Republican gain since last fall.

How are you "first gun?" Are there any more of them loaded with that kind of ammunition. Last fall the Eighth District only gave Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor, 246 majority. The Democracy taking it for granted that the "reaction" was a "big thing," concluded that the district was certain to go Democratic at this special election, and "crowed before they were out of the woods." Hubbell, the former Republican member, backed up and went over to the Democracy, and created some dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks. This was considered as insuring a Democratic victory; but when the returns came in it was found that Beauty was elected by over 1,000 majority. Ohio is safe for 50,000 Republican majority at the Presidential election. It appears that this "first gun" of the Democracy for 1868 has kicked.

ASHLAND INTERESTS.

We cannot refrain from again calling the attention of our Ashland friends to the importance of taking some action on the Railroad question. Cass county has voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to aid in the construction of a road from the Missouri river to the west line of the county; Lancaster county will give at least \$150,000 to extend the road to Lincoln, and all that remains to complete the chain is for the people of Ashland and Saunders county to take some definite action in the matter. If they will issue bonds, or otherwise aid the road to the extent of \$75,000 or \$100,000, work could be commenced next summer. We do not speak thus for the purpose of elating people along the line, but from a thorough conviction of the truth of what we say. Leaving the B. & M. R. R., or any other company, entirely out of the question, and the amount of aid which can and should be rendered by the counties through which the road will pass, will be sufficient to grade and tie the road from Plattsburgh to Lincoln city. This done, and everybody knows there would be no difficulty in getting the iron and rolling stock put upon such an important line as this will be. It is evident to the interest of Ashland to do all in her power to assist this enterprise. It secures her as a point of no mean importance, and will eventually make her the point of junction of two or more roads. Will the people there see their own interests, and move in this matter at once?

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, January 30, '68.

According to previous notice, the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture met at the office of John Patrick.

A quorum being present, Hon. E. A. Allen called the meeting to order by calling John Patrick to the chair. C. H. Walker was chosen secretary.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the nomination of permanent officers, which resulted in the election of John Patrick, President.

Samuel Maxwell and E. A. Allen, Vice Presidents.

C. H. Walker, Secretary.

By lot the following named members of the Board were drawn for one year.

John Patrick, B. Bates, Anderson Miller, J. W. Kennedy, W. D. Scott, Wm. Imely, A. L. Childs, Jno. Ritchie, J. W. Kirkpatrick, John Cadman, Amos Gates, Geo. A. Hall, J. Sterling Morton, H. W. Reynolds and J. B. Stought; and the following for two years:

George Crow, Henry Sprick, J. G. Miller, Samuel Maxwell, Elam Clark, Isaac Alberon, A. J. Holliday, C. H. Walker, Louis A. Walker, E. A. Allen, John B. Bennett, O. P. Mason, G. P. Thomas and J. W. Hollingshead.

On motion, B. E. Kennedy and C. H. Walker were chosen a committee to draft by-laws, to be presented at the next meeting of the Board.

On motion, Society adjourned to meet on the 12th of March.

JOHN PATRICK, Pres.

C. H. WALKER, Secy.

A World's special of the 1st says it is authorized to state most confidently and decisively that the legitimate demands on Great Britain which have been too meekly urged by Secretary Seward, are about to be enforced at whatever cost or hazard.

The British Minister will be present on Tuesday.

Although speeches may be made guarded and severe, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British government to the President's ultimatum, or a declaration of war will eventually ensue.

A Tribune's special makes substantially the same assertion.

TENNESSEE.

The Republican State Convention of Tennessee, held last week, adopted a platform embracing the following declaration of principles:

1. The sinister and unconditional support of the Union.
2. The administration of the government by those who saved it, and not by those who sought its destruction.
3. No steps backward in the cause of freedom.
4. General Grant for President in 1868.

5. Congress to be supported in its struggle with an apostate President.

6. Free education for every child in the State.

7. Encouragement to immigration.

8. The maintenance of the rights of manhood irrespective of color or race.

LAND WITHDRAWAL.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the United States Senate on the 27th instant by Senator Thayer restoring the even numbered sections of the public lands to market for pre-emption and homestead settlement:

A Bill to restore the even numbered sections of the public lands along the lines of the Pacific Railroads:

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That nothing in the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1862 and July 2, 1864, authorizing the construction of the Pacific Railroads shall be held to withdraw or exclude from pre-emption or homestead settlement the even numbered sections along such routes as are now or may hereafter be located or constructed

In consequence of England's refusal to allow the slightest scouting of her conduct in the Alabama claims, our government has determined to assert positively that the claims must be paid. The President entirely concurs in the views of Gen. Banks' report, and intends to take speedy action in the case of American citizens now detained in British prisons.

The Vicksburg *Herald* believes it would be hazardous to Conservative interests in the South to attempt to rally under the name of Democracy, "as its very name, in the opinion of a vast majority of the people, is synonymous with secession, which the people hold was the cause of all our troubles."

Senator Dixon expresses a fear that the Democrats will lose the next election in Connecticut. He says the anti-bond movement in the West has hurt the party greatly in the New England States.

There is very little now heard of the efforts to invalidate the act of Congress creating the State of West Virginia. The late Democratic Convention of that State resolved that they regarded the existence of that State an accomplished fact, and declared their "unalterable determination" to maintain it.

It is reported that Gen. Meade has issued an order for the arrest of Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, now in Washington. It is said he telegraphed to Stanton to have the arrest made, but the friends of Gov. Jenkins took him out of the way.

A special from Annapolis says the legislature was much excited yesterday over the resolution requiring Gov. Swan to issue a commission to Senator Hamilton. It is said that Swann declines to issue the commission, claiming that Hamilton was elected in violation of the east shore law concerning Senators.

The Philadelphia Press hints that the latest projected Johnson move is to revise the registry list by striking off large classes of blacks and loyal whites now enrolled and adding numbers of disloyal names not registered by the old registrars, thus defeating at the polls the constitutions presented by the conventions now in session. Hancock is expected to lead off in this precious piece of statesmanship, and the other District Commanders will be directed to follow. It is not likely that they will, nor is it at all probable that Congress will quietly sit and suffer this wrong.

It is represented that opposition among the citizens of Colorado to the State movement has almost entirely ceased; and their numerous representatives now in Washington, at a meeting held on the 25th inst., to consider the matter, agreed to work in union to procure the admission of the Territory as a State. They have accordingly prepared a memorial to Congress on the subject, setting forth among other things, a great increase in population and wealth.

An exchange, noticing the fact that the Ralls County (Mo.) Record nominates Geo. H. Pendleton for President and Frank Blair for Vice President, remarks:

Would not that be a truly democratic ticket—whisky at the bottom and rebellion at the top?

A Massachusetts farmer says he can winter his cows on steamed feed for one third less expense than on dry feed, and get one-fourth more milk. This is the result of five years' experience.

DEBT NOT PAID—DUE-BILLS.

The copperhead leaders are pronouncing a sophism which in effect asserts that a debt can be paid by giving the creditor a due-bill. They advocate paying off the debt with greenbacks, which is precisely the same thing as a man discharging a debt with a due bill.

A greenback is a debt of the government as much as a five-twenty bond. Let the reader take one out of his pocket and examine it, and he will find that it reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., —, 1868.
The United States promises to pay to the bearer.

(Signed) F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.
E. C. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury.

The legal tender attribute of the greenback in no degree alters its character as a debt of the government. When originally issued the greenbacks were in the nature of a forced loan—Public creditors were obliged to receive them in lieu of constitutional money; but in the hands of the holders as against the Government they are nothing more than promises to pay, or "I O U's" of "Uncle Sam." A greenback is not of itself money, but simply a promise to pay money—so far as the holder and maker are concerned. The greenbacks outstanding (including compounds) constitute one sixth part of the whole national debt. The essential difference between them and bonds is, that the latter draw interest and are due on a future day, while the former draw no interest and are due whenever presented for payment.

When the Government pays a debt with gold or silver the debt is forever discharged; but when it liquidates an obligation with greenbacks, the form of the obligation is merely changed, but the debt remains undiminished by a cent. The Government can never pay off a debt by issuing its due bills, any more than an individual can. To illustrate: Suppose A owes B a note calling for \$100, due five years hence, drawing six per cent interest, on which he had retained an "option" allowing him to pay it at any time after one year, and when the year comes round he offers his creditor one hundred due bills of various sizes, from five cents up to fifty dollars, and tells him that if he will not receive them he shall get nothing, would that be paying A's debt? Even suppose B accepts the "shinplasters," does that either pay or reduce A's indebtedness? Don't he still owe the holders of the due bills one thousand dollars? It is true he has escaped paying interest, but the principal still remains unpaid. His little notes are due and should be paid on presentation, not in other due bills, but in money, i.e., gold or silver. If he doesn't redeem them on presentation they will certainly depreciate and pass from hand to hand for less than their face. And that is exactly the case with the greenback notes of the United States. They are due but not paid. The Government refuses to give interest notes (bonds) for them, and it also declines to redeem them; hence they have depreciated to seventy-one or two cents on the dollar; and sometimes they have been worth considerably less.

It is now gravely proposed by a large party to have the Government pay the holders of its time notes (bonds) with due-bills, which the demagogues of that party assure the public will discharge the national debt! No provision is to be made for redeeming those due-bills when presented at the door of the Treasury, not even to give the holders a time note drawing interest therefor. Can not even a fool perceive that the Government would still owe just as much debt as before, and that a couple of billions of due-bills, drawing no interest, and not payable on demand, would be almost worthless in the hands of the people? And that for every dollar of interest of the due-bills, which the editor was a delighted participant. But the item did not appear, the distribution of the paper being withheld until it had been scissored from every sheet. The appearance of a hole in the paper constituted the leading sensation of the day, the people running from house to house to learn what the terrible affair could have been which had to be cut out.

HAD THE SYMPTOMS.

The Janesville *Gazette* tells the following good one:

Last winter Lute was traveling in the stage with a party of gentlemen, among whom was a noted Democratic politician from Minnesota, now a candidate for a State office. The day was intensely cold and the company were obliged to stop occasionally to warm up. Halting at a little inn by the roadside, the Democrat invited Lute up to take a drink of whisky, to which he readily assented, and as Lute was both thirsty and cold, he turned out a stiff "horn," swallowed it instantly and repaired at once to the stove to thaw out. Lute's free and easel style suited the Democrat to a dot, and after freely imbibing himself, he walked up to Lute and said:

"I'll bet any man ten dollars that you are a good democrat."

As Lute was an awful Radical, this touched his pride and he replied in his usual Stammering style: "I—I advise you not to bet more in money than you wish to lose. I have the symptoms, but not the disease."

A MISTAKE.

There seems to be a wrong impression abroad as to the late withdrawal of public lands from market in Nebraska. From the Land Office in this city, we learn that the order embraces *only* lands within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles on either side of said road. All lands in (even sections) not in the above limits are, as before, subjected to entry as Homesteads or Pre-emptions.—*News.*

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The copperhead leaders are pronouncing a sophism which in effect asserts that a debt can be paid by giving the creditor a due-bill. They advocate paying off the debt with greenbacks, which is precisely the same thing as a man discharging a debt with a due bill.

A greenback is a debt of the government as much as a five-twenty bond. Let the reader take one out of his pocket and examine it, and he will find that it reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.