

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 our contributors may deem of interest.

Republican Ticket.

For President, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- Presidential Elector—T. M. MARQUETT, of Cass. LOUIS ALLEGRA, of Buchanan. J. F. WARD, of Davis. Member of Congress—JOHN TAFFE, of Douglas. Governor—DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee. Secretary of State—THOMAS P. KENARD, of Washington. Treasurer—JAMES SWETT, of Otoe. Auditor of State—JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nemaha. District Attorneys—1st District—J. B. HAWETT, of Nemaha. 2d "—J. C. DAVIS, of Douglas. 3d "—E. F. GRAY, of Dodge.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1st. We congratulate the country upon the successful passage of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evidenced by the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government, to sustain these constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being re-entrusted to a State of anarchy or military rule.

MR. EVARTS.

I mentioned in connection with the Attorney Generalship, since the Senate has refused to confirm Mr. Stanbery's appointment. The President is paying up his lawyers fees in appointments. Mr. Grosbeck is talked of as Secretary of the Treasury. It would be no difficult matter for the President to settle all his little bills were it not for the Senate having to audit them and determine whether his creditors are receiving too much at the expense of the people.

RATIFICATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Lincoln on Tuesday evening of last week for the purpose of expressing satisfaction with the action of the Chicago Convention. Hon. T. M. Marquett, candidate for Presidential Elector, Gen. S. A. Strickland, Mr. Cowan, and others, addressed the meeting. The same parties addressed a meeting at Ashland, on Wednesday evening, and we learn the effect was happy—several men who had heretofore acted with the democracy declaring their determination to vote for Grant & Colfax.

VERY MEAN.

We heard a "square-toed" Democrat say a few days since, that he thought any man who would have voted against Gen. Washington for President at the close of the revolution "would be a very mean man." We are willing to accept his doctrine on this point, and would add by way of remark, that Gen. Grant is the Washington of the present day. His wisdom and patriotism preserved the government from internal foes which the wisdom and patriotism of Washington and his co-peers inaugurated against the armed opposition of external foes.

WHERE'S THE PRINCIPLE?

If the democracy were honest in their declarations in favor of a "White man's Government," why do they drop the subject just now, when they think there is a possibility of Chase being their candidate? It looks to an outsider very much as if they were willing to make their principles (we should say tactics) to suit their candidate, instead of selecting a candidate to suit their principles. Should Pendleton be nominated then the old "nigger equality" "white man's government" speeches will answer for the campaign, but should Chase be the unfortunate put up for slaughter, then a new set of speeches will have to be arranged.

WHO'S THE FOOL?

Copperhead papers are teeming with abuse of Gen. Grant, and such terms as "fool," "idiot," etc., are applied to him by almost every copperhead paper in the land, especially those of the Brick Pomeroy stripe. The question arises if Gen. Grant is a "fool" and an "idiot," what stupider "fools" and "idiots" the entire democracy who attended the Chicago Convention in 1864 must be. They declared the war for the preservation of this government "a failure," and Gen. Grant said it was not. They said the rebels could not be whipped, Gen. Grant said they could, notwithstanding all their northern supporters. Who showed the better judgement; Gen. Grant or the combined intelligence and the concentrated wisdom of the Copperhead party. Who's the "fool" and "idiot"? We rather think such language comes with a bad grace from men whose deliberate judgement has been proven folly by the wisdom and patriotism of this same Gen. Grant.

SICK OF IT.

The copperheads are beginning to sicken of their war record. Morton commenced his speech at Lincoln by saying it made no difference who began this war or who succeeded in it. That was not the question. Probably Mr. Morton and his political friends think it does not make any difference who commenced the rebellion, or who succeeded. But they will be likely to learn about next November what the people think in regard to this matter. We are of opinion it does make some difference who began the rebellion and that it makes a great difference who succeeded in the war. It makes a vast difference who fought the war through to a successful termination. We do not wonder at copperheads for being sick of their war record, but if they think the people do not intend to hold them to it they are sadly mistaken. They held the torch to it after the Revolution, and they will hold the torch of the present day up to the scorn of all liberty loving men.

THE KIND OF MEN.

A party may be judged with much accuracy by the kind of men they select to act for them. Judging from this standpoint, the democracy are low down in the scale. Wade Hampton and others of his stripe have been selected to represent that party in New York on the fourth of next month, and now, to cap all, the Tennessee Democrats have selected N. B. Forrest, the hero of the Ft. Pillow massacre, to represent them in the National Convention. Will not the battle cry of Ft. Pillow resound in Chase's ears when he goes before the convention with his silver pitcher and asks such men as Forrest to support him?

THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

Business is about "played out." Democrats are afraid to use it until after the New York Convention, and they dare not use it then if Chase is nominated. If there were anything lacking to prove the utter hollowness and want of principle in the Copperhead party it is found in the fact that they immediately drop the great watch word of the people—"A White Man's Government"—the minute they think they stand a better chance of securing the spoils of office by so doing. If they were honest in their declarations in favor of "a white man's government" are they not traitors to principle in dropping it? If they only adopted it as a passport to office, without really believing it to be a principle of vital importance to the nation, are they any less guilty? The verdict of the people next November will be, "depart from us, ye seekers after the flesh-pots at the expense of principle."

"GIZZARD-HEEL."

We listened to a speech from J. Sterling Morton last week, delivered before the Democratic Club at Lincoln. It was unfortunate for Morton that the party which he belongs is out of known principles (it hasn't had any for several years) or any other thing called principles. It is well known that Morton's speeches are made up of an enlargement on such pet phrases of his as "Gizzard-heel," "Woolly-head," "Web-footed," "Ebony skinned," "Nigger-equality," "White Man's Government," and a few more of this kind. But, as we said, it was unfortunate for Morton that his party is just now in that peculiar attitude which deprives him of the use of those eloquent and refined phrases. He made a speech near an hour's length without getting in one of these Democratic "clinchers." To be sure, his speech did not amount to any particular sum; but then how could it, when he was deprived of the use of his heavy artillery. He endeavored to slash about promiscuously, pitched into the Pacific Railroad and came near biting his head against the engine, proved said road a great nuisance (in his own estimation), because Dick Yates got "tight" on Democratic whisky and lost his hat. He attempted the difficult task of making capital against Gov. Butler, still remembering the pelt which he, the copperhead Goliath, had received from the sling of our Republican David about two years ago—but found that an uphill business in the vicinity of Lincoln. We doubt not it would be a great relief to Morton to know what action his party will take on the fourth of next month. It is hard for him to forsake his idols, as he will be compelled to, or follow Brick Pomeroy, if Chase should be nominated.

WEeping Water Items.

The enthusiasm with which our citizens are taking hold of the arrangements for the celebration at this point betokens success. As we hear of no other preparations for celebrations in other portions of the county, our citizens are expecting that the whole county will celebrate at this place, and they will spare neither money nor labor to have things that will be conducive of interest and pleasure. Hon. T. M. Marquett has been secured as principle orator of the day, and if he displays his usual amount of eloquence, he who goes away disappointed with the oration, had better come to the conclusion that true eloquence and genuine oratory are beyond his comprehension. I have not yet learned whether they are to have a table or a basket dinner, but for the sake of those who are somewhat bashful, or in other terms, for the sake of the Gentlemen and Ladies. I hope we are to have a basket dinner. Messrs. Jenks & Horton are rushing their building right ahead with an energy worth of commendation. The grasshoppers are doing no injury worthy of notice and with present prospects our farmers may look for the largest crop ever harvested in this part of the country. It is worthy of notice that all the improvements our farmers are making this year are substantial. Mr. Hubbard has constructed about one hundred rods of the nicest stone wall we have ever seen, and intends fencing in his entire place with the same material. A stone wall in this part of the county only cost from two to two and a half dollars per yard and will out last a half dozen wire fences. Our farmers will soon find out that it is the only fence worth constructing where such excellent stone can be had as the Weeping Water Valley affords.

THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATES.

The Connecticut delegates to the Democratic National Convention are stated to be equally divided between Chase and Pendleton.

THE HEADS OF FIFTEEN FAMILIES.

The heads of fifteen families, from the county in which Muscatine, Iowa is located arrived in Nebraska City recently.

A TRIP TO LINCOLN.

Last week we secured passage to the new capital of Nebraska on one of the South Western Stage Company's fine coaches, notwithstanding the great rush which is being made over this favorite line. The country between here and Lincoln is settling up rapidly, with as good a set of men as ever settled in any country. Places which were barren prairie one year ago, now bear luxuriant crops and have all the signs of civilization. Everywhere we saw the breaking plow in operation; and by another year the number of acres cultivated in Cass county will be doubled. Our route lay via. Eight Mile Grove, Weeping Water, Stove Creek and Shirley's Station. We were agreeably surprised at the appearance of the wheat crop. From the reports which had reached us, we expected to find devastated fields everywhere, but judge of our surprise when we found only a small proportion of the wheat between this city and Eight Mile Grove seriously injured, although most of it is injured a little. A very few fields are possibly destroyed; yet none but may be worth cutting, and pay a moderate return on the expense, if the grasshoppers do no more damage to them. Beyond the Grove the wheat is not injured in the least; and we never saw finer crops than line the road all along. At Weeping Water we saw our old friends Jenks, Reed, and others, all of whom were cheerful countenances, and look forward with bright anticipations to the result—both political and financial—of the summer's work. Weeping Water has been laid off into a town, and already several fine houses adorn the site. Reed & Beardsley have erected a fine store house, one that would do honor to many of the river towns. Horton & Jenks have a new store building under way to accommodate their increasing trade. Several other new buildings are going up, and the prospects of Weeping Water are indeed bright. From Weeping Water to Stove Creek the country is well settled, and exhibits the same upspring signs of thrift that are seen everywhere. Between Stove Creek and Shirley's (on Stevens Creek) is a vast expanse of country awaiting the plow. Like all other portions of the State, the soil is excellent, and only lies idle because settlers have heretofore found plenty of land near the towns. We saw several pieces of new breaking, however, along the road, and probably by another summer a large proportion of this beautiful prairie will be cultivated. We arrived at Lincoln in due season, and found every available space occupied—though we would be compelled to "hang up on a nail" till morning, but didn't. When daylight came we took a bad mistake and go into the wrong town. Last fall Lincoln was all on paper and the prairie, and now we find a large and thrifty town, with stores, hotels, banks, action houses, saloons, real estate agencies, market houses, and all the modern conveniences and necessities of a full grown city. The place was filled with people from all parts of this and other States, who had flocked in to attend the sale of lots and secure a fortune—(we didn't go for that purpose). We found men from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, in fact, from everywhere except Lincoln, and they all appeared satisfied to remain in the new "city of the plains." About \$15,000 worth of lots were sold at public sale, at prices ranging from \$35 to \$250. Property was changing hands rapidly at private sale at much higher figures. Lots which sold at the public sale last fall for \$150 and \$200, are now selling readily at \$600, \$800 and \$1000; and probably before winter the lots which sold at the recent sales for \$100 will have increased in value to \$500. Lands about the city are selling at prices ranging from \$20 to \$100 per acre. We were present at the first day's sales of school land, and conclude that the State is not losing much in the school fund line by having the Capital located "in the wilderness." One hundred and thirty acres of school land was sold while we were there, and it brought the snug sum of \$14,170 it adjoins the town of Lincoln, and was sold in five acre lots. We visited the new Capital building, which, under the architectural care of Superintendent Morris, and the financial care of Contractor Ward, is fast becoming "a thing of beauty" and of permanence. The east and west fronts of the building are of a very fine quality of Magnesian Limestone, dressed in fine style. The base is of massive blocks of blue Limestone, and the doorways are of the same material. The outer walls are about five feet in thickness, and the partition walls—built of brown sand stone—are about two and a half or three feet in thickness. The building, when completed, will be the finest structure in the West and will not have cost the State a single dollar, being built entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Lincoln, which was donated to the State.

NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

By action of the Executive Committee the place of meeting for 1868, is Nebraska City, on June 29th. The citizens have kindly agreed to entertain all who attend free of charge; but all such persons must inform Mr. O. H. Irish, Nebraska City, one week previous to the meeting that he may secure them places.

The committee has taken the liberty to assign duties to certain members of the association without special consultation, believing that every member will cheerfully perform the duty assigned.

The following Programme will be adhered to unless changed by the association at its meeting.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 28.—Open address at the Court House at 8 o'clock by Rev. T. H. Cleland.

WEDNESDAY, July 29th.—Morning 9 o'clock at High School Building Organization of association—Report of officers—Appointment of Committee—President.—Address: Judge O. B. Hewitt, Brownville; Other Business.

AFTERNOON.—Music; Introduction of Resolutions; Miscellaneous Business.

In the "Paper-and Discussion" the one whose name is first mentioned will prepare a paper of some 15 or 20 minutes in length; the others mentioned will speak extempore, after which the question will be open for general discussion.

Paper and discussion—"Importance of a State and County Superintendents." Prof. F. M. Williams, Arago, Col. O. H. Irish, Nebraska City, J. S. Church, Brownville. Address by Rev. J. T. Baird, Brownville.

Evening—8 o'clock.—Address by F. Deiffendorf, D. D.

THURSDAY MORNING, July 30th.—Business: Partial Reports of Committee. Report of the condition of Common Schools, by the Principal of the State Normal School; Paper and Discussion; Prof. Ruffner, Nebraska City, Prof. Hutchison, Omaha, Otoe County Superintendent. Question: "Importance of organizing and sustaining County Teachers' Institutes."

AFTERNOON.—Election of officers; Unfinished Business; Adjournment.

EVENING.—Social; Speeches; Toasts; Music, &c., &c., &c.

Other subjects besides those mentioned in the programme will be considered and discussed. It is the earnest desire of the committee that every lover of Education will be present.

J. M. MCKENZIE, Ch'n of Ex. Com.

ROCK BLUFFS ITEMS.

E. K. Graves is making some substantial improvements on Main street. He is building a fine brick store which will add considerable beauty to the town. John Lattie is erecting a Flouring Mill on Rock Creek which will be ready to run in August.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

Andy is endeavoring to bring the "pressure" to bear on all persons holding appointments, as he did some time ago. Mr. Kelsey, formerly of this place, was subpoenaed on the eve of the Washington election, as a warning to the other employees. We clip the following from the National Republican which explains itself:

"THE POLITICAL AXE.—The following is a copy of a letter from D. M. Kelsey, Esq., to his superior, induced by his having been 'topped off,' as a clerk because of his political opinion. It goes to show as does much else, the malice borne, politically, towards gentlemen in Government employ who dare exercise themselves as they feel Mr. Kelsey was an able and efficient clerk."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 29. Hon. Edmund Cooper, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of this date, in which you state that my "service as a clerk in this Department are no longer required." For this peremptory order no reasons are assigned, but, on inquiry I am informed that it was issued in compliance with the request of the President, because, in a speech recently delivered before the Second Ward Republican Club, I denounced treachery at the White House and in the National Capitol, and exhorted the friends of freedom and the country to stand firm in the hour of trial and defection.

If this is the reward which true and radical R-publicans are to receive for the devotion to principle and abhorrence of treachery—then, "I thank you, for it—it breaks my chains—this moment I am free" to do battle against perfidy and treason in high and low places, and in favor of justice, liberty and equality.

I have never, since the defection of the President, thought that my official position would impose or imply an active or passive approval of his course and policy, and while I have endeavored to discharge my clerical duties with honesty and fidelity, I have attempted to preserve my manhood and political integrity and consistency and have never "bowed the knee to Baal." Under these circumstances, I consider it an honor rather than a reproach to be removed or be relieved from a clerkship, whose salary, at \$1,600 per annum, in this city of extravagant prices, is absolutely inadequate for the decent support of a family under the rules of the most rigid economy.

Regretting only the severance of the manifold ties and relations of kindness and friendship, which six years have formed and strengthened among the clerks and other employees in the Departments, I have the honor to state that I cheerfully accept the situation, and that while my "dissevered head rolls along the pavement," it still shouts "the battle cry of freedom." Very radically yours, D. M. KELSEY.

BRICK POMEROY.

HE WRITES TO A RADICAL EDITOR.

And Speaks his Mind About Some Things.

From the Kansas City Journal. The following letter reached us through the Post Office yesterday morning. It will create a breeze among the faithful in Kansas City, or we are mistaken. We have no acquaintance with Brick Pomeroy, and we wish none. While we think the letter does injustice to the Advertiser, which, even from a Democratic rebel standpoint is no milk-and-water sheet, we nevertheless publish it as we received it. Pomeroy was present at the St. Louis Convention, and made two speeches, one inside and one outside the hall, but we do not notice in either the Advertiser or the St. Louis Republican a word of either. What is the matter?

These two sheets may be ashamed of their companion, but if Brick Pomeroy stamps the State this fall, he will make a railing among the dry bones, and wherever such a man goes, an increased vote for the Republican and loyal ticket will be sure to follow. St. Louis, May 29, 1868.

Editor Journal: You may think it strange that I address this letter to you, but I will explain why I do so. I am informed by a friend in this city, upon whom I can rely, that, although a violent Radical, you are a gentleman and a man of honor, and I prefer to direct my correspondence to you rather than the pretended Democratic sheet of your city, which I am informed by the same friend, is one of the mongrel, milk-and-water kind—somewhat after the style of the Missouri Republican.

I always prefer an honest open enemy to a secret foe or a hypocritical friend. The Missouri Republican is either a secret foe or hypocritical friend of the Democratic party. It has a lot of satellites which revolve around it. Whatever they get up on their own account is nonsense. And whatever they get from the Republican does not deserve a much better title.

How is it? They pretend to be Democrats. They pretend to sympathize with the South, trodden as she is under the foot of military rule, and they are aspiring to the leadership of the great Democratic party; but when the South was making her gallant struggle for her rights under the constitution. What did they do? Shoulder their musket for her? Warmly espouse her cause in any way?

No. They aided and abetted the hirings and bounds set upon the South by Lincoln—the greatest tyrant since Nero, and the most stupendous ass since Villielius. And in the name of human nature who were these bounds and hirings? Niggers and foreigners.

Can I, as the acknowledged leader of the great Democracy, not only of the Northwest but of the whole South cooperate with such men? Never! What do they say in the case of Plowholders vs. Bondholders? Nothing. What do they say about this intolerable national debt, created for the unholy of all purposes, and which rests like a vast incubus upon the energies of the people?

The cowards say they think it should be paid in greenbacks! They haven't the moral courage to come out upon the only Democratic platform possible, and insist upon its immediate and utter repudiation. Shame! that such men should have the hardihood to attempt to sit in the councils of the Democratic party. Shade of the gallant Booth!

Now, Mr. Editor, as I am not acquainted with a live and true Democrat of your city, as I have no faith in your pretended Democratic organ, I hope you feel no astonishment at receiving this letter. I am about to canvass the State of Missouri in favor of repudiating the national debt or in default of that, Revolution!

I think there are enough Democrats good and true in Missouri to sustain me. Let the others who are after the loaves and fishes go their own way. I trust that they will be signally re-

punished at New York on the 4th of July next. I shall speak at Kansas City on Monday, June 16th, upon this great and important question. Please hand this letter to some Democrat who was, during Lincoln's war, true to the injured South, (and I trust you have many such), who will attend to procuring a place for the meeting, have it properly advertised, etc. There can be no personal ill feeling between you and me and I trust to your honor as a gentleman to do as I request. Yours, etc., BRICK POMEROY.

—The Chicago Post thinks that no better compliment has been paid to the superior character of the Republican party, than the fact that the democracy are debating with such earnestness and heat the proposition to go to that party for a candidate for the Presidency. They haven't a man in their own ranks whose record or whose talents give him the slightest chance for success before the people. Hence their chase into the Republican fold for a man who shall be acceptable to the masses, and with whom they may have some slight chance of making a successful contest.

New Advertisements.

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