The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... JULY, 2, 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 Ticket.

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Presidential Electors—
T. M. MARQUETT, of Cass.
LOUIS ALLGEWAHR, of Richardson.
J. P. WARNER, of Dakota.

Member of Congress—
JOHN TAFFE, of Douglas.

Governor—
DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee.

Secretary of State—
THOMAS P. KENARD, of Washington.

Treasurer—
JAMES SWEET, of Otoe.

Auditor of State—
JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nemaha.

District Attorneys—
1st District—O. B. HEWETT, of Nemaha,
2d " J. C. COWIN, of Douglas.
3d " E. F. GRAY, of Dodge.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFOM.

1st. We congratulate the country upon the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain those constitutions, and prevent the people of such states from being remitted to a State of anarchy or military rule.

2d. The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety—of gratitude—of justice—and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3d. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad—Not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4th. It is due to the labor of the nation that the taxation of the nation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5th. The national debt, contracted as it has been, for the preservation of the Union, for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6th. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay as long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert is threatened or suspected.

7th. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8th. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions and has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of 35 Senators.

9th. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a remnant of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power, for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

10th. O all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11th. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation—the asaylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12th. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed peoples which are struggling for their rights.

13th. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every foot of American soil.

14th. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served in the rebellion have row frankly and honestly co-operated with us in restoring the peace of the country, and are reconstructed. They are received back into the Union of the loyal people. We favor the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the late rebels as soon as the spirit of rebellion has died out.

THE HERALD

Will be furnished to new subscribers until the close of the campaign, in clubs of ten or more, for the small sum of *50 cents*. Will our friends throughout the county make a little exertion to place the HERALD in every house?

Both Houses of Congress are said to be pressing business as rapidly as possible in order to adjourn about the 20th of July.

AMNESTY.

It is expected the President will deliver an Amnesty proclamation in the course of a few days covering those cases formerly excepted. The nomination next Saturday may have some effect on the proclamation.

HATE! HATE!!

The hate manifested by the leading spirits of the Democratic party towards all forms of religion is of that bitter type which words fail to portray. A meeting of christian ministers and christian people, of all demonstrations, was recent held in Council Bluffs, to devise means for the more thorough and efficient operations of the gospel Here is the kind of encouragement they receive from that vigorous and leading organ of its party, the Council Bluffs *Democrat*:

"The whole church convention business is going headlong to destruction. It is now but little else than a convention of dirty, broken down political hacks, wife whippers, and child brainers!—a band of renegades and unprincipled religious quacks and fanatics."

The democratic Convention meets next Saturday in New York, and the delgates have been thronging the various lines of travel for the past ten days. The papers were never before so full of accounts of robberies as they have been recently.

Seymour's Chances

Are said to be gaining rapidly, and some who are in the "ring' have already predicted that he will be nominated by a handsome majority as soon as a complimentary vote is given to Pendleton. Chase is not talked of as much as he was, now that they have made all the use of him they can. Look out for Pendleton "Complimentarys"—the western delegates are up to "strategy, my boy."

THE ARKANSAS BILL

Was vetoed by the President and was promptly passed over his veto by a strict party vote. Andy did not appear to think his veto would be respected; but was exceedingly anxious to keep his record consistent. Yes, it is all important that Andy's record should be consistent—he may want to run for alderman some of these days, and it would go terribly against him to have a bad name.

STATE FAIR.

We hope the people of Nebraska, and especially of this portion of the State, will take some interest in the forthcoming State Agricultural Fair. It takes some money, and some time and some trouble to get up a good fair, but it will "pay" to do it, and that is the great lever by which people are moved. Cannot the farmers of Cass, Saunders, Lancaster and other western counties offer sufficient inducements to have the fair held in this county? Let them try it—it won't do any harm. Nebraska has doubled her agricultural wealth during the past year, and we think the people should have enterprise enough to get up a first-class State Fair. We have some as fine stock as many of the older States, and as to the productions of the soil we can beat any of them. A good Fair would do much towards advertising the State.

THE CELEBRATION

At Weeping Water on the 4th bids fair to be one of the best ever held in the county. The citizens in that locality are doing all in their power to make the occassion a pleasant one. They have secured the services of the Plattsmouth Brass Band, and have made arrangements to have an abundance of Ice Cream, Soda Water and other refreshments on the ground. Hon. T. M. Marquett is to deliver the oration and short speeches may be expected from other individuals. The exercises will commence about 10 1 2 o'clock, in the Grove South of Reed's Mill. A Basket Dinner will be had, and every one can furnish such edibles as will suit themselves—thus insuring entire satisfaction with the dinner arrangements. We understand a large number of the citizens of this place are expecting to go.

NEXT SATURDAY

The great unwashed meet at New York to place some self-sacrificing individual before the public to slaughter in November. The great trouble with the party just now is to determine who that individual shall be, and which direction he shall be started—whether ahead or backward; whether in favor of equal rights to all men, or in favor of a "white mans government." The present prospects is that they will have a "visible admixture" platform upon which they will endeavor to place a candidate in whom the admixture is not visible—one who has one black side and one apparently white side (the inside will probably be black). We do not believe the New York convention dare to form a platform in accordance with their sentiments—one that would ignore the rights of all men except rebels and their sympathizers, neither do they possess the moral courage to pronounce in favor of equal rights; even with the chances of success which that would give them. As the time draws nigh the indications are that a platform will be adopted which will declare no positive principle, but that the whole chances for success will be based on opposition to the Republican party and silence on all other points. There is too much trouble in the democratic camp to risk an expression direct upon any of the vital issues before the people. The only thing the party could agree upon would be to curse the "nigger;" and they are a little bit afraid to do that just at this time. It may become necessary to secure negro votes, if possible, and the big guns of the party think it best to go slow upon this topic. In fact, the eastern democracy are ready to favor "negro suffrage" for the prospect of success that would give them; but the democracy of the west cannot quite stand that, and will probably defeat the project. Taking all in all, we look for a "visible admixture" platform with a no principled candidate. We think old Granny Chase has allowed the Democracy to make a fool of him, politically.

SARCASTIC—RATHER

We are sorry to see anyone attempt such sarcasm as the following upon the speech of Mr. Winslow at the Good Templars pic nic that was held recently at Hessers Grove. We quote from the Mt. Pleatant correspondence of the Nebraska City *News*, signed "Fidelis";

"After Mr. Winslow concluded we retired to partake of refresements prepared by the art and skill of the ladies, which, by the young perhaps, *was more appreciated than the remarke of the speaker*. A few hours spent in eating and recreation and *a few more efforts at speech making*, brought the exercise to a close when we dispersed."

We only heard a small portion of Mr. Winslows speech, but heard it generally spoken of as good. One thing is certain, it was delivered in a good cause; and "Fidelis" should have more respect for the cause and for Mr. Winslows good intentions than to attempt such satire as the above.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

It has been rather difficult of late for the democratic press and stump orators to tell where they stood on the suffrage question, currency question and matters pertaining to reconstruction and national affairs in general; but as it was of the utmost importance for them to have something to keep the "animals" aroused in their followers they concluded to adopt the principle (?) of opposition to all religion and and all religious people, and they have adhered closely to the programme for several months past. Brick Pomeroy as the leader of the party, starts out on the broad gauge, and not only denounces churches but aid societies and christian associations and missionary enterprises. He appears to understand more fully than others that these things have a *natural* tendency against the so-called democratic party. Hear him: "It devolves upon the democratic journals and speakers to warn the the people against the satanic *white nigger mobs* known as Christian Associations, Aid Societies, Mission Clubs, etc." The Coun Bluffs *Democrat* re echoes "bible-bangers and chicken-eaters," and Clagget of the Keokuk *Constitution*, follows up the strain by calling the ministers of the gospel "hell-hounds of Zion." These are three of the great lights of democracy in the west; and the smaller fry, such as the Omaha *Herald* and Nebraska City *News* weakly intimated their more prominent brethren and acknowledge them as the true exponents of democratic principles.

SCHOOL LANDS AND TIMBER.

PLATTSMOUTH, June 25, 1868

MR. EDITOR:—I see in your issue of this date a communication from Alpha on the Educational interests of Nebraska, which I think deserves the perusal and attention of every citizen of Nebraska. For our Educational interests are great and our School Lands must be protected, and there should be some person in every county, whose duty it is to see that nothing goes to waste, and I endorse all that Alpha said, save one error, as follows: "Timber is scarce and valuable generally in the State. The counties bordering on the Missouri river constitute, perhaps the only exception to this rule." I object to the idea set forth that timber is much scarcer in the back counties than those bordering on the Missouri river while the facts are that the back counties are as well timbered as the river counties. Though I did not think so until my fifth or sixth trip out west. Lancaster county is about as well timbered as Otoe, Cass, Sarpy or Douglas counties, and Saunders, Butler, Seward Saline and Gage counties are a little better timbered than either. In 1859 I accompanied a party of men to Salt Basin; we saw the land on which Lincoln is situated; we thought it was good enough but there was no timber by which it could be settled, while the facts show that there are thousand of arces of timber in that vicinity. The fact is we pass over the prairies and see no timber, because we don't go to it. I doubt very much if a man can drive a stake anywhere in Cass, Saunders, Lancaster Butler, Seward Saline or Gage counties that will be five miles from timber. We abuse our minds by not making close observations. I recollect studying geography when I was a boy, and the maps showed the western states: Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and the Black Hawk purchase (Iowa); and west of the Missouri, river, commenced the great American Desert. We don't know much about a country by heresay and but very little more by personal observation unless those observations are very careful with our minds free from previous notions. If our children live to be as old as we are they will see a vast region of country richly populated for 300 miles west of the Missouri extending up the Republican valley, the richest agricultural country in the world, settled up by the most intelligent and enterprising people in the world.

Homesteads are not all taken yet.

Ouroa

GOOD REASON.

It is said that no position is tenable unless it is sustained by reasons, and as the democracy have assailed Grant's ability as a military commander, and have not yet produced any reasons; we re produce the following epistle from that gentleman as the most probable basis for their belief. Buckner is one who doubts Grant's military ability:

HD Q'RS. ARMY IN THE FIELD
CAMP NEAR DONALDSON, Feb 16, '62

To General S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army.

Yours of this date proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No other terms than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Brig Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, yesterday, pardoned Catharine McArdle, sentenced for life to the State Penitentiary for murder.

A despatch from Salt Lake annouces the drowning of six men in Green River, on June 29th, by the breaking away of the ferry.

General J. S. Frazer of the Confederate army, is in California in the interest of a Southern Immigration Society. He says thousands are anxious to come here from the South.

The celebrated Chippewa chief, Hole in the-Day was assassinated by being shot near his residence at Crow Wing, Saturday, by three Indians of the Pillager Band. The cause is attributed to pent up jealousy and old grudges.

The Salt Lake City *Reporter* of the 17th says that about 200 Sioux Indians were in the vicinity of Pine Grove Station, east of Bridger's Pass, when they passed, and had robbed a party of emigrants of their provisions and clothing. The coach was detained at Pine Grove Station all night through fear of an attack.

DISINTERESTED OPINION.

As a few fool hardy pro-rebel zealots have seen fit to call in question Gen. Grants Military abilities, notwithstanding he had completely thrashed the combined forces of their friends, it may not be amiss to give a few extracts from English papers.

Speaking of his great report after the battles that crushed the rebellion, an English journal said:

Gen. Grant's report is becoming as famous as "Cæsar's Commentaries." It is infinitely more important, for in the recent civil war of America Greek met Greek, and Grant encountered a more formidable foe than Cæsar. At first the report escaped attention. It came in a bundle of official documents all figures and few arguments; but when the story of the campaign of 1864 was looked into, matter was found in it calculated to interest the world at present and all future time.

Gen. Grant neither writes nor thinks like an ordinary soldier—he is a philosopher, a historian, and a statesman, and he sinks self in his narrative, but never fails to praise others with a palpable consciousness which bespeaks the utmost sincerity, in perfect keeping with personal admiration and friendship.

The war had endured three years when he was called to the command of the army. "The call made him the savior of his country." Unobtrusive and humble minded, though full of profound thoughts, his merits discovered themselves when the opportunity presented itself. He was the man for the time, and the place, and he was the only fully qualified one. Events approved of Lincoln's selection; for where McClellan proved an abortion, Grant alone properly satisfied judgement. * * * Sheridan the Murat of the Federal army, cleared the Shenandoah Valley of the enemy, joined the main army when his service was required; and won the last great battle of a hundred fights.—Grant takes pride in praising him, and on Sherman he pours the tribute of his unbounded admiration; but, as we have recently published Grant's opinon the these the two great soldiers, it is not necessary to introduce them here. Gen. Grant's report will forever occupy the attention of soldiers, statesmen and nations.

And the London *Times*, not given to praise of any American, said:

We have been accustomed to regard him merely as a commander of the army of the Potomac, because he selected Virginia as the scene of his personal exertions; but the fact is that the army of Virginia was actually under the command of Meade, just as the army of the Tennessee was under the command of Sherman, while Grant himself not only dictated the plan of the campaign, but exercised a direct supervision over all the armies at once. What renders this report, too, more remarkable is that it explains a new and as the event proved, a successful system of tactics devised for the occassion. When Grant assumed the chief command, the Federal forces were making little progress, nor could anybody anticipate a speedy termination of the war; but the new commander adopted a new method of warfare, and the result was that in twelve months' time the war was at an end. What this method was, on what principle it was based, and how it was carried into execution, is very intelligibly told.

His system was successful where every other system had failed. His campaign brought the war to an end whereas every former campaign had left the contest pretty nearly as it stood before. It must be understood, too, wherever military science appears more conspicuous than brute force, that merit is Grant's also. The scheme of Sherman's campaign was dictated by Grant, as were others less important and less fortunate. The grand principle of the whole system was co operation.

Organization of the Nebraska Medical Society.

According to announcement, the Convention assembled in Good Templars Hall, in this city, at 2 p. m. June 24th Dr. G. C. Monell of Omaha the chairman, presided; and the Rev. Dr. Westwood, upon invitation, opened the proceedings with prayer. This being an adjourned meeting the minutes were read by the Secretary, Dr. R. R. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, and approved. On motion Drs. Livingston and Peabody were appointed a committee on credentials, and reported the following delegates entitled to seats:

Douglas County Medical Society—Drs. G. C. Monell, Jas H. Peabody J. C. Denise, H. P. Matthewson, and S. D. Mercer.

Cass County—Dr. R. R. Livingston.

Otoe County—Drs. D. Whittinger, and N. B. Larsh.

Washington County—Drs. J. P. Andrew and A. Roeder.

Dr. Livingston, chairman of the committee previously appointed for the purpose, reported a constitution and by laws, which after some amendments, were accepted and adopted.

The election of officers then took place as follows:

President—G. C. Monell M. D. of Omaha.

1st Vice-president—R. R. Livingston, M. D., of Plattsmouth.

2d Vice president—N. B. Larsh, M. D., of Nebraska City.

Permanent Secretary—S. D. Mercer, M. D., Omaha.

A large number of physicians of the State were elected to membership.

The following were elected delegates to the next annual meeting of Amer can Medical Association: Drs. Livingston and Whittinger. Alternates: Drs. Peck, Black and Larsh.

The President appointed the following standing committees.

Committee of arrangements—Drs. Larsh, Hershey and Whittinger, of Nebraska City.

Committee of Ways and Means—Drs Whittinger, Peabody and Mercer.

Foreign Correspondence — Drs. Denise, Matthewson and Livingston.

Publication—Drs. Mercer, Roeder and Livingston.

Grievances—Drs Andrews, Larsh and Peabody.

Selection to report at the next annual meeting.

Practical Medicine—Drs. Whittinger, Matthewson and Mercer.

Surgery—Drs. Mercer, Livingston and Larsh.

Anatomy and Physiology — Drs. Larsh, Roeder and Whittinger.

Obstetrics—Drs. Peabody, Andrew and Matthewson.

Materia Medica—Drs. Roeder, Andrew and Denise.

Forensic Medicine—Drs. Livingston, Denise and Peabody.

The President was instructed to have the Society incorporated, in accordance with the laws of the State, and also to call a meeting within the next year if reccommended by any three of the officers.

A committee was also appointed to inquire into the necessity of any further legislation of the Profession of Medicine and Surgery in Nebraska.

A large amount of other business was transacted and we regret that our limited space forbids a fuller report.

The convention adjourned at a late hour in the evening, to meet in Nebraska City on the first Tuesday in June next.

The President Dr. Monell returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by entertaining the members and the profession in Omaha, at the International, where a sumptuous banquet gave a delightful finale to the important and interesting proceedings of the day.—*Omaha Republican.*

Terror and Consternation in the Whiskey Ring.

M. F. LaMaster, deputy United States Collector, and United States District Attorney Strickland, for the past few days have been stirring up the small, one horse distilleries located in by and forbidden places in this vicinity and have brought to the surface developments showing that in several "sly corners and nooks" many persons have confederated together to defraud Uncle Samuel of his just dues, locating small distilleries of the capacity of from one to three barrels per day. One of said distilleries have been seized and several others have been arrested in their career of distilling and the sequel bids fair to produce a development that will astonish the uninitiated in the business of the capacity of liquor dealers to evade the law without directions; but we are certain that vigilance of the officers of Government will put a quietus upon the further illicit manufacture of spirituous liquors in this vicinity.—*Republican.*

The *Express* remarks that "Hayti presents a terrible picture of the capacity of the negro for self-government," because a civil war is raging there. It strikes us as a maladroit for a United States to propose this precise test of a people's capacity for self-government; for, tried by it, we White Americans would make a bad show. We have shed more blood in civil war than all the negroes in America have done these two centuries.—*Tribune.*

WHO WILL AND WHO WON'T.

Show us a "carpet bagger" and we will show you a supporter of Grant and Colfax.

Show us a loyal Southerner who is true to his State and his country and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.—*World.*

Show us a soldier who fought for the flag, or a civilian who encouraged the soldier with his vote and his purse, and we will show you a supporter of Grant and Colfax.

Show us an original rebel who did all he could to precipitate the war and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

Show us a Confederate who starved the Federal prisoners at Libby, Andersonville, and Salisbury and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

Show us a Northerner who kept up a constant fire in the rear of the boys in blue, or who voted in convention that the war was a failure, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Assessment of the State of Nebraska

We are under obligations to Hon. John Gillespie, Auditor of the State, for the following statement of the property of Nebraska. Its most remarkable feature is a comparison of the valuation of 1867 and 1868—the latter nearly doubling the former. It presents a vivid picture of the astonishing progress of the State for the year past. There is not another State in the Union which can show a doubling of its property in one year. The people of Nebraska are proud to go before their countrymen with such a record of their progress. The figures tell for themselves, and need no other particular comment at this time:

Assessment for 1868 (Gage and Nearney counties out in)			$31,981,691 57
Increase over 1867,			11,145,859 80
Douglas Co. ass'mt (largest)			$8 076,779
Otoe "	2d		3 191,200
Cass "	3d		1,895,482
Nemaha "	4th		1,851,849
Richardson "	5th		1,577,007
Otoe county largest am't entered land			285,704 acres
Richardson " 2d	"	"	260,350 "
Nemaha " 3d	"	"	220,134 "
Cass " 4th	"	"	2 4 015 "
Douglas " 5th	"	"	176,462 "
Richardson Co. greatest number of horses			2,882
Cass " 2d	"	"	2,855
Otoe " 3d	"	"	2,645
Nemaha " 4th	"	"	2,569
Douglas " 5th	"	"	14 7
Cass Co greatest number of cattle			7,446
Otoe " 2d	"	"	5,404
Nemaha " 3d	"	"	4 85[illegible]
Washington 4th	"	"	2,769
Douglas " 5th	"	"	2,726
Dakota " 6th	"	"	2 657
Burt " 7th	"	"	2,688
Hall " 8th	"	"	2,812
Otoe Co. greatest number of Mules			382
Richardson " 2d	"	"	3[illegible]
Cass " 3d	"	"	218
Lincoln " 4th	"	"	162
Douglas " 5th	"	"	144
Richardson Co greatest number of sheep			4 909
Cass " 2d	"	"	3,794
Otoe " 3d	"	"	2,580
Pawnee " 4th	"	"	1,621
Nemaha " 5th	"	"	1,506
Saunders " 6th	"	"	1,244
Richardson Co greatest number of swine			4 29[illegible]
Cass " 2d	"	"	4,609
Nemaha " 3d	"	"	4,0[illegible]
Otoe " 4th	"	"	2,846
Pawnee " 5th	"	"	1,[illegible]1
Washington " 6th	"	"	1,160
Burt " 7th	"	"	1,110
Assessment of 16 Co.'s north of Platte			$16,863 189
Assessment of 14 Co.'s south of Platte (Gage and Nearney out in)			15 118,511
Total,			$31,981 691
Assessment of U. P. R. R. (excepting land)			$8,015,556
Assessment of 1866			$13,065 0[illegible]
" " 1867			17,9[illegible] 881
" " 1868			31,981,691

—*Republican.*

Several hundred tons of iron for the Central Pacific Rail Road east of the mountains, is transported daily over the Central Rail Road of New Jersey to New York, whence it is shipped to San Francisco via Cape Horn.

The Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle* quotes the *World's* statement of Judge Chase's opinions, and says: "If these are Chase's opinions, we hope he will not be nominated, and not elected, if he is nominated. If he wants Southern support, his opinion on these points ought to well understood."

New Advertisements.

NEW MEAT MARKET!!

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All Kinds of Meats,

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July 24, 1868—3m.

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Our CHROMOS, after WATER COLORS, are equally artistic. They are—

Moss Roses and Ferns, by Ellen Robbins,		$1 50
Bird's Nest and Lichens,	" "	1 50
	(Companion Pictures.)	
The Baby;	(After Bouguereau)	$3 00
The Sisters;	" "	3,00
	(Companion Pictures.)	
The Bullfinch, by Wm. Cruikshank,		$3 00
The Linnet,	" "	3 00
	(Companion Pictures.)	

Of the last pictures, George L. Brown, the celebrated American Artist,—unrivaled as a colorist and painter of atmospheric effects,) says:

"I admire them much. I saw some splendid specimens in Europe, which were wonderful; but never suppose d that even finer ones were executed in Boston. What particularly excites my admiration is the the tender and delicate half tints, the high finish and the fineness and richness of tone. I think they must do much to educate the public in the way of color. How far superior to the hideous color lithographs we have been so shocked in seeing so long a time! I congratulate you on your success.

GEO. L. BROWN."

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Essays for Young Men on the interesting relations of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriage,—a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTRAY SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1868, at one o'clock p. m., of said day, at the house of John Aveets, two miles above the mouth of Weeping Water, in Liberty Precinct, Cass county, Nebraska, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, one red Heifer, three years old. Said Heifer was taken up and will be sold as an estray.

GRANDVILLE M. PALMER,
July 23, '68—5 *3 Justice of the Peace.

DAVID LEVITT. THOS. H. HYDE.

LEAVITT & HYDE,

Real Estate Office,

—AND—

Homestead Directory,

NEBRASKA CITY, op'site Land Office. | LINCOLN, NEB., Cadman House.

Government Lands selected from personal examination. Free Homesteads selected, surveyed and secured. Lands in second hand and improved farms bought and sold. Titles examined, and Conveyance made.

REFERENCES:—John B. Turner late Pres G & C U R R; Lee County National Bank, Dixon, Ill.; Robert Hardie, Supt C B & Q R R; Any Banker in Whiteside county, Ill; Register and Receiver of Land Office, Nebraska City. n11

S. F. COOPER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Plattsmouth, Neb.

Will buy and sell Real Estate, and pay taxes for non-residents.

Improved and unimproved lands and lots for sale. June 25th—n12v1.

WASHING & IRONING

—BY—

Mrs. M. Nieman.

In the rear of City Bakery.

Fancy articles washed and done up in the neatest style. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 25th—n12tf.

Sheridan House,

WM. W. IRISH, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Third Street,

Plattsmouth, Neb.

Board by the day or week. Charges moderate. Stages leave this House daily for all points North, South, East and West. [n13v1.

Plattsmouth Meat Market!

W. F. Morrison & Bro.

Main Street, opposite Masonic Block.

A fine assortment of fresh Meat can always be found at our market.

STEAMBOATS

supplied on reasonable terms.

The highest market price will be paid for

STOCK AND HIDES!

We have a large lot of [illegible] for sale at retail.

W. F. MORRISON & BRO.

June 25th—n12tf.

D. SPURLOCK, Co. Clerk and Recorder. | E. BARTER WINDHAM, Dep't Clerk & Rec'r.

Spurlock & Windham,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

FRONT ROOMS OF COURT HOUSE, Clerk and Treasurer's Office.

LANDS BOUGHT & SOLD.

Titles Examined and Conveyances Made.

Taxes paid and receipts forwarded promptly.

Plattsmouth, June 18, 1868—n11.

FURNITURE!!

THOMAS W. SHRYOCK,

CABINET MAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Furniture and Chairs.

THIRD STREET, (Near Main,)

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Repairing and Varnishing neatly done.

☞ Funerals attended at the shortest notice. [n11.

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company,

98 Broadway, New York.

CYRUS CURTISS, President.

Cash Assets. . . $1,000,000.

Entire profits divided among the Policy Holders.

Policies nonforfeitable, after two annual payment.

Dividends on the Contribution Plan, paid annually from date of policy, and in case the premiums are not paid applied to keep the insurance in force.

LIFE POLICIES SELF SUSTAINING

In from 13 to 20 years, according to age.

This company issue policies on all the approved plans of Insurance, and offers every inducement consistent with solvency.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

For Agencies to

PAUL & MASON, General Agents, 140 La Salle street, Chicago.

BUND & LYMAN, Agents Council Bluffs.

Dr. R. R. LIVINGSTON, Med. Examiner.

n11] Plattsmouth, Neb.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Henry Kuhl, Administrator of the estate of Christian Myers, late of Cass County and State of Nebraska, has made application to the Probate Court to make his final settlement of said estate. The Court has appointed Friday the 28th day of June 1868, to have such settlement. All persons interested will appear at my office in the City of Plattsmouth at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

WILLIAM D. GAGE
June 4th 1868.—no.10 Probate Judge.