The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... SEPT. 3, 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. F. WARNER, of Dodge.

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.

Republican County Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee for Cass County, held in this city on Saturday, Aug. 15th 1868, pursuant to published call, it was decided to hold a County Convention, in the city of Plattsmouth, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election, on

Wednesday, September 16th 1868

at two o'clock p. m. of said day; and it was also recommended that the Republican voters of the several precincts assemble at the usual places of holding elections to their respective precincts on

Saturday, September 5th 1868

at three o'clock p. m., and select delegates to represent them in the County Convention. The representation of the various precincts was apportioned as follows:

Plattsmouth, 9; Oreapolis 2; Rock Bluffs, 5; Liberty, 3; Mt Pleasant, 4; Avoca 3; Weeping Water, 4; Eight Mile Grove, 3; Louisville, 3, South Bend, 1 Salt Creek, 2; Elmwood, 1; Stove Creek, 1.

Making in all 41 Delegates.

It was recommended that the representation of the various counties composing the 7th Senatorial District should be one delegate for every 50 Republican votes or fractional majority of 50, taking the October election of 1867 as the rate, and that the Cass County Convention be requested to select the delegates from said county to said District Convention, which will be held immediately after the adjournment of the county convention.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Ch'n.
ORLANDO TEFFT, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

GEN. JOHN M. THAYER, U. S Senator for Nebraska, will address the people at the following times and places.

Brownville, Thursday, Sept. 31, in the evening.
Arago, Friday, Sept. 4th, 1 p. m
Rulo, Friday, Sept. 4th, in the evening.
Falls City, Saturday, Sept. 5th, in the evening.
Salem, Monday, Sept. 7th, in the evening.
Table Rock, Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1 p m.
Pawnee City, Tuesday Sept 8th, in the evening.
Tecumseh, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, in the evening.
Beatrice, Thursday, Sept 10th, in the evening.
Swan City, Friday, Sept. 11th, in the evening.
Camden, Saturday, Sept. 12th, in the evening.
Nebraska City, Monday, Sept. 14 h in the evening.
Mount Pleasant, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1 p m.
Weeping Water, Tuesday, Sept, 15th, in the evening
Lincoln, Wednesday, Sept 16th.
Milford, Thursday, Sept 17th, 1 p. m.
Seward, Thursday Sept. 17th, in the evening.
Ashland, Friday, Sept. 18th, in the evening.
Plattsmouth, Saturday, Sept 19th 1 p m
Grand Island, Tuesday, Sept 22d in the evening.
Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 23d in the evening
North Bend, Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1 p m.
Fremont, Thursday Sept 24th in the evening.
Salting's Grove, Saturday, Sept. 26th, afternoon and evening.

Gov. Butler, and perhaps other speakers, will be with Gen. Thayer at most of the above appointments

Local committees will please give the proper notices and make all necessary arrangements.

Other appointments will be announced in due time

By order,
REP. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
H. D. HATHAWAY, Ch'n.

GREAT MASS MEETING!

Republicans Rally!

SATURDAY SEPT. 19th!

AT PLATTSMOUTH!

There will be a Grand Republican Mass-Meeting in this city on the 19th inst. Make your preparation to be on hand, and bring all your neighbors.

The Speakers for the occasion will be announced hereafter.

REPUDIATION

What do repudiation advocates suppose would be the effect if this government should attempt to pay off foreign bond-holders in greenbacks? Do they suppose the imposition would be quietly submitted to? The people of Germany—ever the friends of freedom—took large quantities of our bonds for which they gave us their gold. Do you suppose they would relish the kind of honesty that would pay them back in depreciated greenbacks?

TAXING BONDS

As our copperhead friends have much to say about "equal taxation of all species of property according to valuation, including government bonds," it may be well to enquire a little about this matter. It has been three times decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that government securities cannot be taxed. What about the honesty of men who advocate such taxation in the face of these decisions and the express contract that they shall not be taxed? Are they honest, and are they to be trusted? The men who took these bonds at a time when the war for the Union must fail unless they were taken, took them under contract that they should not be taxed and paid more for them than would have been paid without such contract—or, in other words, they paid the tax at the time of the purchase; and yet men are found who would dishonor the government and cheat the men who saved the nation by furnishing the means to procure the munitions of war—and their reason for so doing is simply because the money thus furnished did save the government from being overthrown.

VERMONT!

REPUBLICAN GAIN OF FROM

7000 *TO* 10 000!!

State Senate Unanimously Republican!

DEMOCRATIC ROOSTER

FOR 1868!

HOW ARE YOU RE-ACTION!

MONTPELIER, VT., Sept 1.

The annual election held in this State to-day, resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by a largely increased majority over last year; the election of three Congressmen by heavy majorities; the choice of the State Senate unanimously Republican, and the House nearly so.

The returns from one third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor. Good judges set it even as high as 30,000. [The Republican majority last year, on Governor, was 20 184.—ED HERALD.] The vote is the heaviest ever known in the State since 1840.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS

Have been organized in nearly every precinct in this county, and everything bids fair for a rousing majority for Grant and Colfax and the Republican State ticket. Republicans, relax not an effort, but keep pouring the *truth* into the ears of such of our political opponents as are willing to receive it. It is a time when no man should neglect his duty. The welfare of the country demands that every patriot be up and doing.

READER

What would you think of a man whose note you held at 6 per cent. interest who would come to you on pay day and offer you as payment his duebill, without interest payable at his pleasure.—You would think he was rather a mean man, would you not? Suppose he owed you for money lent him at a time he was "flat broke," and must have money or fail? That would make him still meaner, would it not? Well, that is just the way it is with this government. If the Democratic party could carry out their programme, the men who hold her bonds, issued at a time when she was *compelled* to have money or fail, would be asked to take as payment the duebill of the government, to be paid when the Democratic party was ready to do so. Should such a course be pursued, how much money do you suppose the United States could raise the next time she wanted to borrow? Just about the same amount you would let the man have who had endeavored to cheat you out of the money you had loaned him to save him from bankruptcy. Will you be a party to a swindle of this kind by voting for the men who declare in favor of such policy on the part of this government?

TAXES.

It is astonishing how men of intelligence can be wheeled with the bugaboo about taxes raised by democratic speakers. They tell you that you are tax-ridden and oppressed, and many men appear to believe it. If they told you that your farm yielded fifty bushels of wheat to the acre when you only got fifteen, would you believe it? Now, we pretend to say that not one man in every hundred in Nebraska pays one cent of direct tax to the Government. You have your ordinary State and county taxes to pay, as you would have under any circumstances. But how many men of Cass County pay a Government tax? We only know one or two Democrats who do so, and they pay but a trifle. The fact is, that under the Republican system of taxation only those who have an income, in excess of expenses, of over $1,000, pay any income tax to the Government at all. What would it be under the programme laid down in the democratic platform. That document would "tax all property alike, according to valuation," that is, the man who owns a farm worth $2 000 and is only able to make his money affairs come out even and give his children proper support and education, has to pay the same tax on that $2,000 worth of property as the man who makes a clear profit of that amount during the year. Under the Republican plan of taxation no hing that the farmer raises is taxed, and very little that he purchases—nothing except luxuries. Not a solitary article which is a *necessity* to the poor man is taxed. Under the Democratic plan, *everything* must be taxed alike, even the nourishment that goes into your children's mouths must pay the same tax as the perfumed cigar or bowl of punch with which the nabob regales himself. Examine the record and see if we are not correct.

HOW MANY

Of the men of the North who vote the Democratic ticket are ready to say, with Wade Hampton, that "the cause for which Stonewall Jackson fell is *not* dead, but will again revive in some form." It matters not how many of them are willing to "revive" that cause, every one of them who votes for Frank Blair gives his assent, either directly or indirectly, to such revival, and why? Because the leaders of the party called Democratic are pledged to such southerners as Hampton, Forest, Vance, and other prominent advocates of that "cause," to assist in the revival and help make it a success. Let men look carefully before they make the leap that lands this Government in the midst of another war.

"RADICAL MALICE"

In his speech in this city Mr. Poppleton said that "Radical malice would accomplish what bayonets had failed to do" He was endeavoring to show that the ex-rebels were being persecuted beyond endurance, and that "Radical Malice" was the cause of it. The proposition that the Republican party have exhibited malice toward these ex-rebels is, at first sight, so supremely ridiculous that one is inclined to laugh at the man who advances the idea, instead of treating it as a proposition likely to be of any effect. Yet, when we consider what trifles sometimes turn the scale, and when we see men who ought to be intelligent give credence to such argument, we are inclined to ask men to carefully and candidly examine into the truthfulness of such statements.—Just stop and ask yourself whether, in the history of the world, a set of men who rebelled against their government and were whipped, were let off as leniently as the men who fought this nation for four long years, causing a debt of billions of dollars, and the untimely death of hundreds of thousands of brave men. Was it or was it not a crime to make open war on this government? Answer this question to your own satisfaction, and then proceed by asking yourself whether, if it was a crime any less restrictions (we will not call it punishment, for it is not,) could be thrown around the leaders of that rebellion, with safety to the nation, than those proposed by the Republican party. In any other country on the face of the earth the leaders would have been shot and the balance treated as the worst of criminals. But what did this government ask of them, and what was their reply? It was asked that those who had perjured themselves in addition to their treason be deprived of the right to held office. This proposition was not, certainly, conceived in "malice" toward those men, for what State in the Union does not punish perjury more severely than that. And yet this proposition was met with scorn by those men whom Mr. Poppleton claims are the victims of "Radical Malice." What, we ask, could this government do to protect herself that Mr. Poppleton wo'd not call "malice." In the first offer to these rebels they were left perfectly free to regulate the franchise as best suited them, and it was only asked that proven perjurers be kept out of office, and yet that is called "malice" toward the perjurer. Will Mr. Poppleton tell us, in his next speech, whether it was copperhead "malice" which, in Ohio, by a strict party vote, disfranchised the maimed and crippled *Union* soldiers of that State? We suppose he will defend that action, and claim that the Democratic Legislature of Ohio disfranchised the disabled *Union* soldiers of that State out of pure *love* for them. Which is the greatest crime, Mr. Poppleton, being a *crippled* Union soldier or a *perjured* rebel soldier?

THE ROAR OF BATTLE.

There are many—very many men who are supporting the cause of modern Democracy who are as honest and true to the government as we could ask men to be, but they are misled as to the real issue before the people. They are blinded by the sophistry of words, and do not dive down deep into the hearts of men. We tell them, without fear of successful contradiction, that the real issue is whether this government shall be administered as a free Republic, and the late war shall be considered as a victory of loyalty and right over treason and wrong, or whether we shall have a "caste" government, wherein the poor man shall be trodden under the heel of the self-styled aristocrat and the late war for our national life be considered and made a "failure" so far as the vindication of our national life and power are concerned. Let men but read—read carefully and honestly—the sayings of prominent Southerners—the men who to day control and shape the course of the Democratic party—for that party can do nothing without the aid of these southern aristocrats, and they only consent to take hold as leaders, not as followers—and see if they cannot discover the current leading directly to the goal of anarchy. Gen. Cullen A. Battle has been roaring at a Seymour and Blair meeting in Mobile, and was introduced to the meeting by John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*, who commended him as follows:

"Gen. C. A. Battle nobly did his part in the fields of the South, when a holy libation of blood and valor was poured out to the common renown. At Seven Pines, at Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill, and on scores of fields, he led his brave Alabamians where glory was to be won, and his gray coat and flashing sword were ever found nearest the flashing of the guns. Our worthy President, Col Herndon, himself bearing the scars of the mighty conflict, will introduce to you one of the heroes of this gigantic war."

In the course of his speech, General Battle addressed his fellow soldiers of the late C. S. A. as follows:

"Comrades! brothers! year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle fields covered it with victory. Your imperishable glories are intrenched in the impregnable fortress of the past and no power can dim their effulgence.—Hate, malignity, and tyranny are impotent to transform patriots into traitors and heroes into slaves. You, my comrades, and you alone, can obliterate the glorious record. Will you do it, or shall it remain a perpetual heritage to your children? What though your flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating tears and baptized in the best blood of the nation? This is still your native land. You all did love her once, not without cause. Her mountains are as grand, her valleys are as fertile as ever; her daughters are as fair, her matrons are as virtuous. Is she less dear to you because she has opened her maternal bosom and received to her embrace the noblest and bravest of her sons? Is she the less your mother because she has been insulted and wronged? Oh, she is dearer—a thousand times dearer—than she was in her strength and her glory. Her fortitude in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world; and now the great Democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to night to ask you to come up the altar, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms. It endorses principles for which you battled—not because it was the principles upon which the Confederacy was founded—but the Confederacy adopted them because they were promulgated by the fathers of American Independence, and were vindicated by the war of the Revolution. Under them the American colonies advanced to a mighty empire, and in their observance is the last hope for American constitutional liberty. Not only does it declare in favor of that Constitution so dear to you, but it most solemnly declares that all those acts of Reconstruction, so totally destructive of your rights, and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are unconstitutional, null and void.—The honorable gentleman who will follow me to night may, perhaps, tell you something of the circumstances that attended the adoption of that platform. He may tell you how conflicting sentiments were reconciled and harmony secured. How every heart bounded with manly impulses when Wade Hampton portrayed the condition of South Carolina, and then asked the incorporation into the platform of the declaration that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, null, and void.

'And what of the candidates who stand upon that platform? Horatio Seymour stands at the head of American statesmen. Had he lived in the best days of Rome he would have been among the most renowned of her Senators. Had he been an actor in the earlier days of the Republic, he would have been the compeer of Washington Anams, and Jefferson," &c., &c.

AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE BOND QUESTION.

The Decatur *Gazette* reports the following conversation that occurred between a prominent Democrat and an Irishman of that city, recently. For convenience it designates the parties as Jack and Pat:

Jack—How do you like the Democratic platform?

Pat—I can't understand it; would ye be after explaining it to me—all about the bond question?

Jack—Oh yes, with pleasure. You see the rich men own all the bonds, and the poor men have to pay for the bonds.

Pat—The divil, ye say; is that the way?

Jack—Yes; and now the Democratic party propose to pay off the bonds with greenbacks, and thus everybody will be treated equally.

Pat—Is that in our platform?

Jack—Not in so many words—but that is what it means; and now, Pat, I want you to do all you can for our party—bring the boys out to all the meetings, and—

Pat—Hould on, Jack; will yer paying the bonds off in greenbacks make the poor man as rich as the bondholder?

Jack—Not exactly; the bondholder will have his greenbacks where we can tax them

Pat—Thin there will be all greenbacks, and money will be plenty, and we'll git gould for our greenbacks, if we elect Seymour?

Jack—Not exactly; there is not gold enough in the country.

Pat—Thin we are not to have gold at all. How in the divil are ye going to pay off the greenbacks?

Jack—A part of it will be paid off by taxation, the money we take from the people for revenue, and stamps, etc., and as the greenbacks get worn by constant handling we will print new ones.

Pat—I see; you propose to take the debt now carried by the rich bondholder and divide it among these people, rich and poor alike, by forcing the bondholder to spend his money for property.

Jack—Exactly—you are learning fast, and you see—

Pat—Hould on—an idee strikes me If the government debt is all in greenbacks, and thin circulation, how many cords of 'em will it take to buy a cord of wood?

Jack—I cannot exactly say what they would be worth—that will regulate itself. But, by the by, Pat, could you pay me that little note you owe me? It was due yesterday, and I need the money very much

Pat—Yes, I know the note is due, and I'll pay ye according to the Dimmecratic platform.

Jack—*What do you mean?*

Pat—I mane I'll give you a fresh note for the one ye have.

Pat—There's nothing about giving fresh notes in the Democratic platform

Pat—Yis, ye said we'd pay the bond off in greenbacks, and both of them are promises to pay of the same government. Ye's give one promise to pay for another one, and I'll give you a fresh promise to pay for the one you have now. The note you have now says 10 per cent interest; the new one will say without interest, and no time set for its payment.

Jack—But this is an individual matter, and the other is a government matter. You honestly owe me, and promised to pay me yesterday. Your proposition is to cheat me out of my money.

Pat—An' its cheatin' ye out of your money, is it? An' haven't I as good a right to chate ye as the government has to chate the widders an' orphans whose money is all in government bonds? I'll pay ye on the Dimmecratic platform!

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

That general anarchy seems to be prevalent in the country is evidenced by a hundred letters on file in the Governor's office. Men are shot down in the roads; at churches even, in the act of prayer, as was done in the parish of Rapides not long ago, and murdered in their houses, and their houses burned over them, as was done in Franklin parish. And for what? In many cases for no other reason than that they were black and loved the party which made them free.

It is useless to talk of personal difficulties as the cause of many murders that have been perpetrated throughout the country. The statement of Judge Crawford, Colonel Wade H. Hough, of Caldwell, Judge Wiley, of Carroll, and a dozen other citizens of North Louisiana, shows that over thirty men have been killed in the parish of Franklin recently. The Tensas *Gazette* related the acts of many murders as given it by the fleeing negroes from that parish. In Morehouse parish letters show that many men have been killed. So in Madison, Carroll, Ouachita, Terrebonne, Beinville, Bossier, Rapides, and St Landry.

The Democratic press may try to cover over the facts, but there are the dead bodies appealing mutely to the nation they loved for protection for those they leave behind. It may be that all these men are not killed for political reasons, but they have been killed and nobody has been punished for it. The Legislative Committee will soon report, and the country will see whether Governor Warmoth has overstepped the mark in his assertion that one hundred and fifty men have been killed in the last month and a half.

That a dangerous secret political organization exists in this State is known to every body, and a general feeling of alarm pervades the whole community on account of it. Its object is fully known, and Governor Warmoth did but his duty in informing the President of it when asking for means to prevent the consummation of its hellish purposes

THE DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENT.

A Correspondent informs us that a distinguished Democratic orator visited one of the towns in the interior, a few days since, and in his speech asserted that "one portion of the Government of the United States in '61 became "dissatisfied with the United States and "wished to try *an experiment to see "whether any portion of the United "States had any right to secede* They "tried the experiment and failed."

Our correspondent then adds: 'We would like to know what this experiment of Democrats has cost the Government. Did it increase a National debt, or not, and who should pay for the little Democratic experiment.

These are pertinent questions. Democratic stumpers are continually harping on the public debt. Their party brought on the war—their party created the National debt. This little experiment cost us hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of treasure, and yet we are told it was only an experiment. A Democratic experiment, "to "see if any portion of the United States "had the right to secede,"—*Western Soldiers Friend.*

The late Bishop Meade, of Virginia was generally, not given to fun; but he could relish humor, and occasionally himself say a very witty thing. A friend relates a *mot* once uttered by the bishop. He was lamenting the little attention paid in a certain portion of the State, at the time to the subject of education; and added with a sympathizing look: "Our girls are poorly educated; but the boys will never find it out."

The Dubuque Times says the Western Democrats compose themselves with the reflection that while Pendleton could not be nominated, Seymour cannot be elected.

REGISTRATION.

OMAHA, August, 1868

MR. EDITOR:—The following rules and constructions of our registry law, the election law, and the elective franchise have been the guide and action of one of the practical registrars of this county, and as much study and thought and intention of doing right has been the object of your correspondent as registrar, he boldly challenges any one to show or point out any errors that he may advance—

1st Question by registrar to applicant:

Your name in full?

Ans. Richard Roe.

2d. Your age?

Ans. Thirty years.

3d. The place of your birth?

Ans. Germany.

4th. How long have you resided in Nebraska?

Ans. Two years.

5th. How long have you resided in ——county?

Ans. One year and two months.

6th. How long have you resided in this precinct?

Ans. One year and two months.

7th. What is the date of your papers?

Ans. Oct. 1st, A. D. 1860.

8th. What court, State, and county, did you get the papers from?

Ans. Supreme Court, Cook county, Illinois.

The above answers should all be written in the proper column in the book of registration.

Should the applicant have his papers with him, the registrar can take the date from them without asking the questions, and then the registrar must endorse his name on the papers with date.

Should the applicant be without his papers by reason of leaving at home or lost the same, the registrars duty is to only satisfy himself that the applicant is telling the truth.

Should the registrar at this time have doubt about the applicant, he should then swear him. (Form of oath, Sec 3, Registry Law, and note the oath in the proper columns.) It is the duty of the registrar to then ask such further questions as appertain to his right to vote at the coming election. And sho'd the registrar be still in doubt, he must hear such other evidence as the applicant can offer, noting the witness' name in his book. Should the registrar after all decide the applicant no voter, he must write his reason of disqualification; if he decide he is a voter, then write his name in the qualified column.

Every male citizen of the United States, and he who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, and who has attained the age of twenty one years, and shall have been actual resident of this State for six months, of the county twenty days; and of the precinct ten days next preceding the election, is a voter *at all elections in this State*, excepting as per provision made by section fifty three of the election law

All male persons who can show the registrar that the above facts will exist the day preceding the election, is entitled to registration.

Any foreign born male who coming to the United States before twenty-one years of age, and whose father files his declaration of intention to become a citizen before his children are twenty one years old, makes such male children voters.

Any foreign born male who has served in the United States army can show an honorable discharge, is a voter

The two last clauses always providing the applicant has resided in this State six months next preceding the election.

It will be the duty of the registrars to take copy of the September registration on another book that will be ready for them in the hands of the different county clerks in this State, and then ten days before sitting give the usual notice of place of sitting for three days (naming them in the notice) of the week preceding the presidential election, for the purpose of making such further registaation of legal voters as may exist, and of correcting the registration already made.

All persons voters at the October election are qualified voters for the presidential election.

In closing: I have tried to be frank and plain, and I hope all who read will be like unto me Truly yours

JOHN H SAHLER.

SARPY ALL RIGHT.

The Republicans of Bellevue held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at the Court House in Bellevue, on Saturday, August, 22.

Able and stirring addresses were made by Gov. Saunders, Hon. John I. Redick and Jas Haxby Esq.

A Grant and Colfax club was organized by electing the following officers to act during the campaign.

Hon. Henry T. Clarke, President; Stephen D. Bings and H. M. Ebey, Vice Presidents: Robert Hamilton, Esq., Treasurer; W. C. McLean, Secretary; S. P. Martin, Assistant Secretary.

Our country is thoroughly aroused, and is determined to throw off the misrules of modern Democracy, and place herself among her sister counties as a standard bearer of freedom and loyalty, and will sustain her character by giving a glorious majority for Grant and Colfax at the next election.

Yours, M.

"The war is over," said a Seymourite the other day to a one armed soldier who was turning a hand organ in Union Park. "It may be over to you," said the brave boy in blue, lifting up his stump, "but it isn't over by a good deal to me." The Copperhead vamoosed.

The emaciated survivors of the Libby and Andersonville prisons, are asked by the Democrats to vote with the wretches who scourged and starved them.

The New York *Advertiser* says: "It is whispered in private circles that one of the great leaders of Democracy in this city, the idol for many years of the young Democracy of New York—a gentleman eminent in his profession, and brilliant in social circles, will shortly declair against Seymour and Blair, and in favor of Grant and Colfax. The ball is rolling on."

PROBATE NOTICE.

Whereas William Woodruff has made application to the Probate Court of Cass County to be appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs Ivah F Hoyman, deceased, late of said County, the Court has appointed Thursday the 17th day of September, 1868 as the day to determine the same. All persons interested will appear on that day at the Probate Office in the city of Plattsmouth at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM D GAGE,
Probate Judge.
August 28th 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of October next, at the usual places of holding election in each Precinct (or as near as may be practicable) in Cass County, and State of Nebraska, an election will be held for

One Member of Congress for Nebraska
One Governor for Nebraska.
One Secretary of State
One Auditor of State,
One State Treasurer,
One District Attorney for 2d Judicial District
One Senator for Cass County
One Senator for Cass Sarpy, Saunders, Butler and Seward Counties.
Four Members of the House of Representatives for Cass County.
One County Commissioner for the Second District, (Rock Bluff.)
One Assessor for each Precinct.
Three Judges and two Clerks of Election for each Precinct.
One Road Supervisor for each Road District.

Which election will be opened at nine (9) o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until six (6) o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. By order of the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

This 7th day of September A. D. 1868.

B. SPULLOCK, Clerk,
Cass County, Nebraska.

Improved Farm and Timber For Sale

The farm is situated 20 miles west from Plattsmouth, 2 miles west of Hoover's, on the Stage Road. 60 acres has been in cultivation—a log house upon it, and plenty of stock water; it is S w qr sec 27, T 12, R 11—160 acres, and connected with it is Lot 7 and S E qr of S E qr sec 20, same T and R (timber)—90 and 80-100 acres, making 250 and 80 100 acres.

Also the S w qr of N w qr of Sec 24, T 70, R 44, in Mills county, Iowa, Due east from Plattsmouth, and 1 mile from the river, (heavy timber.) For terms address,

D. H SOLOMON,
Glenwood, Iowa.
may28tf.

FOR SALE

The S. ½ Sec. 14 The N W ¼, S 23, the N E of N E 22, the N E of S E 15 and the S E of S E, Sec 15, T 10 Range 11, Cass County, Nebraska.—All of the above lands for sale in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms one-fourth cash the balance in three equal annual payments, interest at 10 per cent, payable annually. Address

W. R. BEEBE,
Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio.
may7m3

Flouring AND WOOL-CARDING.

Hof for Salt Creek, where you can kill two birds with one stone, get your Grain Ground and Wool Carded at the same time; the machinery for both is in perfect order. We use the Patent Machine Cards, which were run enough last year to establish their superiority over the old kind, as all who used them can testify. The superiority of Mr. S. Twiss as a Carder is well known, and his services are still retained for the benefit of the public. With the above advantages we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the advantage of all who want work in our line to come this way.

D. DEAN, *Proprietor.*
my15 S. TWISS, *Carder.*

D. B. McMechan,

Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL and NAILS,

ROCK ISLAND PLOWS,

CORN-PLANTERS,

Cultivators, sulky and walking,

Cook Stoves,

A Large Variety on Hand.

Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, &c., &c.

A large stock now on hand at small advance on Eastern Prices.

106 *Main Street, - - Nebraska City.*
(Opposite the Seymour House)
SIGN OF THE PAD-LOCK.

NEW MEAT MARKET!!

GEO. FICKLER & CO.

CORNER 2d & MAIN STREETS,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Keep constantly on hand the best of

All Kinds of Meats,

which they can furnish their customers at the

BEST OF RATES FOR CASH!

July 24, 1868—3m.

Empire Bakery!

2d ST., OPPOSITE "NEW YORK STORE."

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEB.

Confectioneries,

BREAD,

PIES,

CAKES,

CHEESE, and

SWEES CRACKERS.

REFREHMENTS

kept on hand at all times.

H. HUBERTY.
n15tf.

Registrar's Notice.

FOR PLATTSMOUTH PRECINCT

To the Voters of said Precinct:

The undersigned Registrars, will sit at the Store of Gage & Davis in the

City of Plattsmouth

on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of September 1868, being the 7th 8th and 9th days of said Month, to make a complete Registration of the legal voters of said precinct. All voters will appear on those days, for the purpose of being Registered according to law

WILLIAM D. GAGE }
SAMUEL CHAPMAN, } Registrars.
Plattsmouth Aug 20th 1868. n20

Dr. J. S. McADOW,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

WYOMING, - - NEBRASKA.

Offers his professional services to the people of the town and surrounding country. [aug6'68.