The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... SEPT. 10, 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 Doke "

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 in 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 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:

Swan City, Friday, Sept. 11th, in the evening.
Camden, Saturday, Sept. 12th, in the evening.
Nebraska City, Monday, Sept. 14th in the evening.
Weeping Water, Tuesday, Sept, 15th, at 1 p. m.
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.
Sailing'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.

Senator TIPTON will address the people on the political issues of the day at the following times and places. Hon. T. M. MARQUETT, candidate for Presidential Elector, will join him at Lincoln and continue with him to the close of the appointments:

Grand Island, Friday, September 11th, in evening
Omaha, Saturday, Sept. 12th in evening.
Mt. Pleasant, Monday, Sept. 14th, in evening.
Weeping Water, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at 2 p. m.
Lincoln, Wednesday, Sept. 16th.
Seward, Thursday. Sept. 17th, in evening.
Swan City, Friday, Sept 18th, in evening.
Big Sandy, Saturday, September, 19th, evening.
Blue Springs, Monday, Sept 21st, at 2 p. m.
Pawnee City. Tuesday, Sept. 22d, in evening.
Humbolt, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at 2 p. m.
Brownville, Thursday, Sept. 24th

Further appointments will be announced before the close of the above.

Local Committees will please make all necessary arrangements, and see that the meetings are properly advertised.

By order of the Republican State Central Com.
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.

CURIOUS.

A war democrat who lives on the Iowa bottom attended the Hamburg Democratic rally a short time ago, but was disgusted at the exhibition of the secesh flag and helped pull it down.—He returned to his farm and went to work, and for the first time the bleating of his sheep riled him; they kept crying b-l a-i-r, b-l-a i r, b-l-a-i-r, and he sold the last one of them, declaring he did'nt want any d—d rebels on his place if they were woolly.

LOOK OUT.

We advise democrats to stand from under next Monday. There is a prediction in our political almanac of a great eclipse, in which Grant and Colfax will overshadow Seymour and Blair so completely, that darkness will cover the land of democracy throughout these United States and the trimmers will have to be set to work fixing their lamps. It will be visible in Maine first, and extend over the country, terminating about the 3d of November next.

The Democratic campaign has opened lively in Arkansas. The Ku Kluxers are disposing of Grant and Colfax voters in the State at the rate of a dozen or more per day. They do it by the potential argument of assassination.

The Democratic Fizzle at Rock Bluff

We learn from parties who were present that Pop. and Morton failed to get up a particle of enthusiasm. Pops song there was the same as here, nigger, nigger, nigger, and the inevitable widow and her tears, We would just like to see that letter, for we think the tears might be proven "coffee blots." They tried three cheers for Seymour and Blair, but they were very faint.—Three rousing cheers were given for Grant and Colfax to the great disgust of the speakers.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!

We hope the Republicans of Plattsmouth will fling the Starry Emblem of Liberty to the breeze on the 19th inst. Every window should have the flag we fought for hanging out. Henry Straight has a splendid supply of all sizes. We would recommend our friends in all the precincts of Cass County to call on Mr. Straight or order what they want from him without delay. We have examined Mr. S.'s assortment and they are both cheap and beautiful. Decorate! decorate!! Turn out and show democracy what the lovers of the old flag can do at the rally on the 19th.

ANOTHER MISSTATEMENT OF 'POP'S.'

The "Know Nothing" candidate, Poppleton, stated at Rock Bluffs on Tuesday last, that "our Government expended $5,000,000 in feeding 3,000,000 good for nothing, lazy, worthless niggers whom God Almighty had punished with black skins." Now that is simply a downright *lie* made out of whole cloth, and unscrupulously used by Know Nothing Pop to stir up malice against blacks and Republicans There is not a soldier of the army who does not know that two poor whites were fed by us for every negro, and the Freedmans Bureau reports show clearly that a much larger sum was expended in keeping poor whites from starving in the South than in feeding "niggers." We have the documents to prove that this statement of "Pops" is false! false!! false!!!

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

The democracy of the country are afraid to "stand up to the rack," and are endeavoring to cover up some of the issues as by Frank Blair, Wade Hampton, and others. But the issue has been of their own making, and they must abide by it. They endorse forcible resistance to law merely because the law does not happen to suit their notions, and a democratic success—or even a resonable approach to success—means a revival of the "Cause for which Stonewall Jackson fell." If you favor reopening this whole question, and another attempt, at forcible overthrow of the laws, you can best serve that purpose by voting the Democratic ticket. We know many who will vote the democratic ticket do not believe this will be the result, neither did they think Jeff Davis and his compeers were in earnest when they threatened war in 1860. Be not deceived—a democratic success means war, according to the issue as made by the leaders of that party.

PROSPERITY AND RUIN.

The actual cost of the rebellion was $4,000,000,000 and although only $2,500,000,000 of debt now hang over us—although we, the great party of Freedom, have reduced the debt nearly one half—we have done it upon the liberal plan of protecting the poor and taxing only luxuries, and thereby laying the taxes where they could be most easily borne, upon the rich and wealthy. To-day every man in Nebraska who lived here in 1858 and 1859 remembers that at that time under democratic rule *we had no money*, we traded cottonwood lumber for horses, we bought lots with stock and waggens, we were in the habit of '*making terms*' as the people pointedly expressed it. To day, under Republican rule, and notwithstanding the debt which democrats saddled upon the nation through their refusal to accede to the will of the majority in the election of Lincoln, to-day we say there is money in every mans' pocket, the rye coffee of '59 has given place to Java, the maple sugar has gone and real "store sugar" and "store tea" is found in every dwelling in the State prosperity smiles and shines all over this State. But the rule or ruin party of Democracy say WAR!!! They are willing, and Blair openly declares it must be, that war, terrible war, shall plunge us into farther and deeper debt. We hope that there are too many schools and too many houses in which to worship the great God of all nations in this fair land, to permit so heinous and terrible a doctrine to prevail. We hope that the good sense of the people will see to it that the proposed war which that political thimblerigger Blair declares must be urged shall be buried with him next November. Let good citizens reflect that they owe a greater and higher allegiance to their country than they do to party, and let them not sacrifice Peace and Prosperity for mere party sake and supplant them by War and Ruin.

"ABOLITIONIST."

We often hear some "patriotic" democrat—patriotic to the "lost cause"—use the word "abolitionist" as an opprobrious epithet against Republicans.—Now, we would like to know just where the "hit" comes in. Slavery is done away with, and all those who sustain the abolition of the institution must be "abolitionists." Do our democratic friends desire the restoration of Slavery? If not they are "abolitionists." Will some modern democrat please explain to us who are "abolitionists" and who are not? We can then tell exactly who are in favor of the restoration of slavery.

TAXING BONDS

The Constitution shriekers of the Democratic party are forever howling about the *violation of the Constitution* perpetrated by Republicans. The only one they know of is "coercion." We put down the rebellion in spite of Democrats North and rebels South, and they said then and hold now that in so doing we violated the Constitution, but we don't see it. We know that the same Constitution reigns to day that was born of the revolutionary blood that bedewed the battle fields of our earliest history as a people, and the only Constitution that *we* violated was the Confederate one which Seymour prefered to ours.

How is it about *Taxing Bonds*? Chief Justice Marshall and many more have decided that Government Bonds *could not be taxed*. The Supreme Court of the United Satetes rules that Government Bonds cannot be taxed, and declares it unconstitutionally to attempt doing so. But here comes this old fogy party of Democracy and puts this unconstitutional plank right in its Platform and asks, absolutely asks, us intelligent people to vote for it? Knowing all the time that it cannot be done Consistancy, thou art a jewel. But democracy prefers inconsistancy, and the lights at the New York Convention declare the decisions of the Supreme Court null and void, just as they do the Reconstruction Laws.

THE DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates, so far as heard from, elected to attend the Republican County Convention to be held in this city on the 16th inst:

PLATTSMOUTH.

H. Amison, E. Davis, Wm. Woodruff, L. F. Johnson, H. J. Rohwer, J. R Clark, Wm L. Thomas, Wm. Eikenbary, Jas. O'Neill.

WEEPING WATER.

Sam'l. Rector, Henry Hubbard, F. M. Wolcott, John Clemons.

ROCK BLUFFS.

W. S. Latta, Dilley, J McF Hagood, John Stafford, J. B. Moore.

ORTAPOLIS.

P. T. Beaver, John Adams.

EIGHT MILE GROVE

A. C. Mayfield, Benj. Austin, Samuel Richardson.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

L. G. Todd, S. B. Hobson, Wm Loyd, E A. Kirkpatrick.

AVOCA.

L. Sheldon, O Tefft, W. A. Folden

SOUTH BEND.

J. H. Hindsley, Crawford.

LOUISVILLE.

J. T. A. Hoover, C. Schlagle Cosley.

ELMWOOD.

A. C. Barnum.

MALICE.

Democrats are constantly abusing our national Congress and heaping their fulsome denunciations against it and the party which sustains it The hostility of democracy is all made up from sheer opposition, and without sound reason. It was thus throughout the war, that because the Republican party sustained it and used every available means to suppress rebellion, and maintain the Union, the Democratic party sacrificed all love of country to its bitter opposition, and denounced the war, called it a failure, and declared that eight millions of people never could be subdued—nay more, they even voted against supplies to the very armies that were struggling with the armed foes of our country. Time and the God of nations decided against them. The war was *not* a failure, and eight millions of people *were* subdued. Where was the malice which democrats love to speak of manifested? Where are the gibbets in all this land upon which treason expiated its crimes? Where in all the nations of the earth was mercy shown so freely and liberally towards treason and traitors as by this self same Republican Congress. Let the slanderous leaders of democracy point to any nation under the blue vault of heaven that has ever done as we did under the same circumstances. Everywhere else under the sun Governments have sacraficed the leaders of rebellion upon the scaffold as an atonement to the insulted laws of the land, but here, this Republican Government sought to soothe and pacify the people. Forgiveness for the past was offered, but rebels, urged by northern doughfaces, refused forgiveness.—Freedmens Bureaus were established throughout the conquered States to protect the poor negroes, and the reports of the officers in charge of these show in figures, most indisputable evidence, that two poor southern whites were fed for every negro who got rations. Yes, the very wives of rebel soldiers asked for bread at the hands of the Government *and they got it*. Was that malice? Let the reason of democrats get the better of their prejudices and let them search for the malice of Republicans, and the search will be in vain. They say that the negroes of the south are elevated over the whites. We ask them *where?* They make bare assertions and cannot prove them. The democratic leader appeal to the passions and not the reason of their hearers; they try to stir a vindictive spirit towards Union loving men; they are the malicious ones; they are the sowers who, if they fail to learn good behavior in the lessons of the past, will reap the whirlwind. The same terrible mutterings which heralded the war in 1860 are again rumbling in the political heavens; if the storm bursts let them remember that there will be no more red tape and kid glove, but that a lesson will be taught that will serve mothers to hush their babes with. Forbearance already loses her hold, but we pray that God may preserve this people.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Seymour instituted the order of "Carpet-Baggers," by seizing his and rushing to the lakes of Wisconsin to ruralize and fish for trout, while his country's flag was being insulted by rebels. Nero fiddling in Rome and Seymour fishing in Wisconsin under the peculiar circumstances surrounding each should be their pictures in history.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Grant promply offered his services to his country, and threw himself into the breach, determined the flag his ancestors fought for should be victorious and respected throughout the land.

When the loyal heart of the nation was crushed and bruised by reason of the defeat of the Union arms at Bull Run, Seymour thought secession would triumph and *then* he would return to New-York to proclaim the Montgomery Constitution better than ours and recommended the people of the North to adopt it.

At that same time Gen. Grant was breasting the tide of rebel invasion and enforcing the Laws of the United States against a rebellious people. He thought and believed seccession was treason and should be crushed, and the Constitution our fathers fought and fell for was better than all others, and should be defended against traitors everywhere.

When the draft was being carried on Seymour raised his voice and influence against it, and proclaimed it unconstitutional until he had incited a mob in New-York to commit wholesale murder, arson and pillage—the necessary fruits of his doctrines.

When the draft was being carried on Gen. Grant was urging the people of these United States to rally to the defence of their country, and strike for God and Freedom. He was bearing the flag of his country, the grand emblem of Liberty and the hope of the world in triumph through revolted States.

Seymour proclaimed the war a failure from the rotten chair of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and did all he could do discourage patriots from helping save our national existence.

Grant proclaimed the war a success, and Buckner at Donelson, Pemberton at Vicksburg, and Robert E Lee at Appomattox Court House, told in the country in language plainer than all else that Grant was right and Seymour was wrong.

Honest men will remember these things at the polls next November, and only those who still cherish the treasonable doctrines of secession in their hearts will vote for Seymour. While all true lovers of their country will vote for Grant.

WEEPING WATER CORRESPONDENCE.

WEEPING WATER, Sept. 7, '68.

The past week has been one of unusual political interest for Weeping Water. Monday evening the Grant and Colfax men met and took initiatory steps for organizing a Tanner Club.

Thursday evening Gen. R. R. Livingston and Hon. W. Pottenger favored us with political addresses. The house was crowded, and from the manner in which they were received we judge that the speakers gave universal satisfaction,

We have heard no speech, so far in the campaign, that compared with Gen. Livingston's, for clearness, force and argument. He handled the Damocratic platform with great ability and tact, and from the actions of a few Democrats present we judged that they considered he was handling that "Constitutional Locument" rather roughly. The General delights to deal in *facts* rather than a display of rhetoric, and the effect which his earnest manner of presenting them has on an audience proved what every true Republican believes, that the only way to build up a party who shall be true to Liberty and Freedom, true to their country and true to their God, is to place that party on principles founded in truth and reason, and that the party who appeals to the ignorance, passion and prejudice of a people are politically corrupt.

The General's argument on the tax question was sound, and we have not seen a Democrat since who is willing to say "taxes." At the close of his remarks the house fairly shook with cheers.

Mr. Pottenger followed and gave us a splended description of the Democratic love for the Union and the "old Constitution."

The caucus on Saturday was well attended; about three-fourths of the voters of the Precinct being present. They undertook to vote by acclamation and got into a "jangle;" which, after a discussion of about an hour on points of order, resulted in annulling the whole proceedings and beginning anew. The following gentlement are the delegates elected from this precinct:

Samuel Rector, F. M. Wolcott, H Hubbard, and John Clements. All the above are men who are interested in county affairs, and who will see that only such men shall be nominated, at the County Convention, as shall represent the interest of the whole country.

DEMOCRATIC LIES CLINCHED BY THEIR OWN WITNESSES.

ANDY JOHNSON ON THE STAND.

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludges them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government."

The framers of the Democratic platform passed resolutions congratulatory and complimenting Andrew Johnson, and Democrats can find them at the "latter end" of that document. If he is good authority with them, we ask candid minded Democrats to study over Andy Johnson's opinion of "*Greenbacks*."

Democratic stumpers, and especially Morton and Poppleton, decry Republican extravagance. Just let them and their followers read what that highly extolled individual, Andrew Johnson says on that subject:

"The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury On the 30th of June, 1868, the public debt amounted to $2,583,425,870; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $590,634,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $363,269,226, leaving in the treasury a surplus of $23,892,702 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $392,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000, in favor of the government.

Does that look like increasing the debt, or not? Answer, honest democrats. We give you the language and the very words of a man you praise in your Platform; surely you won't go back on Andy's financial views? But the best of it is, every word he uttered there *is true*, and you can find it in his Message.

HUGH MCCULLOUGH, SEC OF TREASURY, ON THE STAND.

"National debts are subject to the moral law of the nations. Whenever there is no expression to the contrary, coin payments in such obligations are honerably applied. The policy of the government in the United States in regard to the payment of its debts has been uniform and consistent. Prior to February 25 1863, there was in the United States no lawful money but specie; consequently its treasury notes, and its bonds previously issued, were payable in the same currency. Subsequently its treasury notes, and its bonds previously issued, were payable in the same currency. Subsequently all interest bearing notes were made payable in lawful money, but no charge was made in the form of the obligation of the bonds. Thus the seven and three-tenths notes issued after that date, the five per cent notes, and the compound interest notes, were made payable in lawful money, while the bonds not being so made payable have ever been recognized by Congress, by the Treasury Department, and by the people, as payable only in coin. These different classes of securities were negotiated with this distinct understanding an understanding which is as binding upon the honor of the nation as if it was explicitly stated in the statutes. It is true that the bonds, and notes convertible into bonds issued after the passage of the first legal tender act, were paid for in a depreciated currency, and were therefore, in fact, sold at a discount; but it is not denied that they were sold fairly, and that every one had ample opportunity to subscribe for them. Agencies were established, and subscriptions solicited, in every part of the country; and liberal subscriptions were regarded as evidence of loyalty That they were paid for in depreciated currency was not the fault of the subscribers. They were sold at the highest price could be obtained for them—not chiefly to the capitalist of the cities but to men of moderate means throughout the country, who subscribed for them, not for speculation, but to aid the government in its struggles with a gigantic rebellion; and it is a significant fact that, with rare exceptions, the complaint that they were sold at a discount come from those who, doubtful of the result of the conflict, declined to invest in them. How would the government of the United States stand before the world—how would it stand in the estimation of its own people—if it should decline to pay, according to agreement, the money it borrowed when its very existence was in peril and without which it could not have prosecuted the war, on the ground that the leaders took advantage of the necessities and purchased its securities at less than value? * * * It is not too much to say, that an additional issue of five hundred millions of United States notes would reduce the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation to one half their present value; so that a legal-tender note or a national bank note, now worth seventy per cent. in coin, would not be worth more than thirty-five per cent. even if the apprehension of further issues did not place it on a par with confederate notes at the collapse of the rebellion. The bonds would of course decline in value with the currency in which they would be payable. Can any one seriously propose thus to depreciate, if not to render valueless, the money and securities of the people? Can any one knowing the effect which such an issue would have upon the government bonds, upon the currency now afloat, upon business, upon credit, upon the public morals, seriously advocate such a measure, not as a matter of necessity, but to anticipate the payment of debts due many years hence? The statement of the proposition exposes its wickedness. When fairly considered it cannot fail to be stamped with universal condemnation It is a proposition that the people of the United States, who own four fifths of the national obligations, shall, by their own deliberate act, rob and ruin themselves and at the same time cover nation with inexpressible and ineffaceable disgrace.

And now, Democrats, hear what this man says about reduction of the debt, and remember that he is the Secretary of the Treasury, and knows more about what he says than Poppleton or Morton can ever hope to know:

"Since the first day of September, 1865, the debt has been reduced $266,185,121 43 Now, if such a reduction could be made while the industry of one-third part of the country, by reason of the war and the unsettled state of its political affairs, has been exceedingly depressed, and the other two thirds have by no means exerted their full productive power, if such a reduction could be made, notwithstanding the liberal miscellaneous appropriations by Congress, the payment of bounties and the great expense of maintaining large military forces upon the frontier and in the Southern States, can there be any good reason why the reduction, so successfully commenced under the most inauspicious circumstances, should not be continued steadily and without interruption until every dollar of it is extinguished? The Secretary indulges the hope that the policy which has been inaugurated, and which, in his judgement, is so essential to the national credit, if not to the perservation of republican institutions, will not be abandoned. Old debts are hard debts to pay. The longer they are continued the more odious do they become. If the present generation should throw the burden of this debt upon the next, it will be quite likely to be handed down from one generation to another—a perpetual if not a consistantly increasing burden upon the people. Our country is full of enterprise and resources. The debt will be lightened every year with great rapidity by the increase of wealth and population. With a proper reduction in the expenses of the government, and with a revenue system adapted to the industry of the country and not oppressing it, the debt may be paid before the expiration of the present century. The wisdom of a policy which shall bring about such a result is vindicated in advance by the history of nations whose people are burdened with inherited debts, and with no prospect of relief for themselves or their posterity.

Here are two men, one the head of the nation, to whom are submitted all matters of finance, the other the Sec.'y of the Treasury, *both of them strong Anti Republicans*, and yet they testify that the doctrine of Republicans is sound, healthy and honorable, while that of the democrats is ruinous, oppressive, and against the best interests of the people. Nay, more; both of these men give the lie direct to all stump orators who barefacedly state we are not reducing the Public debt.

From the Irish Republic.

FOREIGNERS, READ!

BLAIR AND THE FENIANS.

FRANK'S FENIAN SPEECH.

In the summer of 1866, Frank P. Blair, now Democratic candidate for Vice-President, made a speech at St. Louis, in response to a serenade by a Fenian procession. The Boston *Traveler* has fished up a full report of the speech, which was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am with you heart and soul, and heartily say, 'God bless the Finnegans.' [A voice—'Fenians, General.'] I know what I am talking about, and I say 'Finnegans.' [Laughter and confusion.] And I say that I hope to see the cause flourish and prosper. And shall bless the day when Ireland shall be governey by Irishmen. In accomplishing this laudable undertaking, I will do all I can to assist you. I will place myself, if needs be, at your head, march with you to Staten Island, oversee your embarkation, stand on the highest bluff of the coast, and as you raise the green emblem over the stars and stripes, while your steamers under full headway turn their prows to the east, I will say, 'Good-by, God bless you, and may you be successful in your undertaking.' May you lift the British lion out of his boots, and wrest from his grasp the emerald gem of the sea; but whether or not you shall succeed in this endeavor, *you may each and all remain in Ireland or elsewhere and never again set foot upon these shores!* You are wanted there, and *we can get along without you!*"

Here Frank was choked off, and hooted from the stand.

FENIAN REPLY.

FRANK BLAIR:

SIR AND BROTHER:—For the many favors which you have failed to confer on the Fenians, and on the Irish people in general, and for your desire to get rid of their presence, "preferring their room," we shall accompany you and your conferrees, on the third day of November next, to Bloody Island. We will place ourselves, if need be, at your head, playing "The Rogue's March," to superintend your embarkation for the Salt River country. We will say, God bless you—if it is consistent with His boundless charity to bless such renegades—and may you be successful in reaching the harbor of Forgetfulness, there to repose forever. May you shake the American eagle out of his boots, so that he may take you in his naked talons, and, flying higher than the Southern Confederacy was knocked by Grant, take you by the coat collar, and carry you, following you the entire nation restored to obedience, and not a star missing from the flag.

But whether you succeed in this undertaking, or fail by the way, *may you you and your army of vice, treason and slavery remain up Salt River, or elsewhere, and never set foot in this country again!* You are wanted there, and *we can get along here very well without you.*

Yours,

THE IRISH VOTE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of October next, at the usual place of holding elections 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. SPURLOCK, Clerk.
Cass County, Nebraska.

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 23, 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.