The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... OCT. 22, 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. WAGNER, of Doge.

Proclamation of the Governor Convening the Legislature.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States provides that, in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States of America, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress;" and

Whereas, incident to the recent admission of Nebraska into the Union, the manner in which said electors shall be appointed, has not yet been prescribed by the Legislature;

Now, therefore, that the citizens of this State may exercise their high and sacred privilege in the approaching election of President and Vice President, I, DAVID BUTLER, Governor of the State of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby call upon the Senators and Representatives elected at the October election, 1866, members of the General Assembly of said State, to convene at the Capitol, in Omaha, at 12 o'clock, M., on Luesday the 27th day of October, A. D. 1878, to make such provision for the appointment of said electors, as they in their wisdom shall deem best.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. [L. S.]

Done at Omaha, this the 19th day of October, A. D., 1868.

DAVID BUTLER,

By the Governor,

T. P. KENNARD, Secretary of State.

DISHEARTENED

The Democracy of Kentucky are disheartened and disgusted with the course pursued by their northern allies, and they now favor the withdrawal of all Democratic candidates from before the people and oppose substituting others in their stead (even Doom and Mickelwaite). They say they are willing to trust to the known honesty of Gen. Grant in the administration of affairs. The car of "Progress" is rolling on, and the men who attempt to impede it will yet acknowledge its power—even as these Kentucky Democrats do.

WHAT TICKET

Can any one tell us what ticket the Democrats have been working for during the past week, or what ticket they expect to vote on the third of November? They are certainly in a very pretty muddle, and the only way we can see for them to get out is for them to come out for the man who saved our Country—U. S. Grant—and see if they dont feel ever after like they had done one noble act which they can refer to with honest pride the remainder of their lives. Try it once. The noblest feeling which any man can have is a consciousness that he has done right.

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY

We notice in several of our democratic exchanges, since the election statements to the effect that "money" was the cause of the radicals majorities. We do not think this very complimentary to the people, especially to democrats; for it is, in substance, an accusation that democrats sold themselves for money. It is saying, in effect, that members of that party are for sale. In behalf of the democracy, we must say that we do not endorse the slander, neither do we think democratic journals should be so hard on the poor fellows who labor—*we* doubt not many of them honestly—in such a hopeless minority. They have labored hard to elevate such ungrateful men as Miller and Morton; and now, because they have not the numerical strength to accomplish their desires, they are accused; "in the house of their friends," with selling their votes to radicals. The only instance we know of where money was attempted to be used in this locality, was on the morning of election; and that was by a *democrat* who proposed to a certain individual in this city to bring him a ticket and *two dollars and fifty cents* if he would vote it. The said individual spurned the proposition with the scorn it deserved, and we don't believe that democrat attempted to purchase any other Republicans vote.

A HUGE KANGAROO.

Some one—we don't know whether or not it was our "confidential" friend—must have written to Seymour & Co about the success of the "Kangaroo ticket" in this county; for they have already commenced to talk about inaugurating the thing on a big scale by withdrawing Seymour and Blair and putting up Chase and Adams. Go in, gentlemen; it won't make any difference in the resuk. Grant and Colfax are just as certain of being elected as that the sun will rise on the morning of Nov. 3d. If it will make you feel any better to vote for Chase and Adams, why, do it.

THE REGISTRY

Remember that the Registration books are opened again on Monday and Tuesday of the week preceding the Presidential election, at which time all persons who were not registered for the October elections, but who are entitled to vote for President, should appear before the board. It is not considered necessary that those who voted at the recent election should be registered again, but the books are only opened for *corrections*. Should any person know of legal reasons why any one who voted at the recent election should not be entitled to vote, it is their duty to appear before the registrar with his complaint—otherwise the old registration is valid for the November election

STAND BY THE GUNS

We have just gained an overwhelming victory over the enemies of Republican Goverment, but every true man should stand by the guns until after the 3d of November, when we will have caused a complete route and stampede among the enemy Do not think because we have swept everything before us that tde battle is over. The democracy are fighting a desperate fight—no less a stake being at issue than the overthrow or maintenance of a free government—and they will take advantage of our carelessness should we exhibit any. Stand firm, then, and press them close on every side. Let us rather redouble our efforts, and the last hope of the slave-driving democracy will be wiped out on the 3d of next month, and peace will reign throughout the land. "Let us have peace."

WITHDRAWAL QUESTION.

The telegrams for the past week have been filled with reports of various kinds in regard to the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair from the Presidential campaign. It has been difficult to determine what would be done, as one report would say the Committee was in consultation, and the next one would say the whole movement was gotten up by the New York *World*. From present indications we think there will be no change made in the ticket, although it has been strongly urged by many leading men in the party and is only prevented through a settled belief that the party are certain of defeat in any event, and may as well be defeated with the present candidates as any others.

VERY LATEST.

The latest news from the Democrat National Committee is to the effect that Seymour and Blair are to be withdrawn and J. E. Doom and W. Mickelwait brought out in their stead. We would not give this report credence did we not know the proclivities of these gentlemen for "split tickets." As it is, we can hardly believe "our eyes deceive our eargsight." Look out for that kind of ticket on the 3rd of November. As Doom has no desire for official honors, but does all for "harmony," he suggested the name of Andy Taylor but Taylor "could'nt see it," and Doom has "confidentially" consented to let his name be used rather than see the country ruined—*you know!*

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

Have issued an address requesting the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair in favor of Chase and Franklin. These southern men saw things more clearly in the beginning of the campaign than did their northern advisers. They saw that the attempt to carry water on both shoulders could not succeed, and favored an out-and-out policy of some kind. They were favorably inclined towards Chase and universal suffrage, but were willing to take Vallandigham and a "white man's government." They saw that they must either have the negro vote or the united rebel vote, and consequently favored ultra grounds on which ever side they cast their fortunes—hence the alacrity with which they seized Blair and revolution after it was decided not to take Chase and negro suffrage. The hoplessness of the democratic party is fully evinced in the fact that these southern leaders are now willing to forsake Blair and revolution for Chase and whatever policy they can coax or force him to agree to.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Dec 26 Thanksgiving day

GOING! GONE!!

Mr. Gaylord J. Clarke left this city last week for Texas, where he will settle if the political horizon looks auspicious. He came to this place not quite two years since, and during his residence here he created more trouble in the Republican party than all other men who ever did live here. So far as we know, the Republicans of Cass county always "pulled together" for the cause of right until the advent of Mr. Clarke; and he immediately set about sowing the seeds of discord. Well, he has gone; and whether the seed he has sown will yet bear fruit, remains to be seen. We think not, however; we hope and trust Mr. Clarkes' efforts to divide the Republican party has not so far blinded any true man as to cause him to continue in the track of this great disorganizer. We fear Mr. Clarke takes a wrong view of political matters, and one which we should dislike very much to see prevalent, or even entertained by any man in position. Unless we are very much mistaken, his idea of politics is that the "spoils" of office is about all there is to it, and that political principles are but a pretext to obtain the spoils. Such views are dangerous to the Republic; and we therefore earnestly hope the seed sown by Mr. Clarke in this locality will not germinate to the detriment of free institutions.

THE ENEMY ARE DEMORALIZED.

The telegraph brings us the news that the Democracy of the East are demoralized and dismayed by the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, and that they even talk about withdrawing Seymour and Blair from before the people. They find that there is enough of loyalty left in this government to repudiate any set of men who dare to threaten forcible resistance to law, and who dare to threaten the dishonor of the nation by repudiating her contracts made when she was sore pressed by the armed wing of this same Democratic party. They may withdraw Seymour and Blair, and do what else they please; it will avail nothing. They have shown what their real intent is, and the fiat has gone forth that Grant shall be our next President. No twisting, squirming or wriggling of the scaly monster of modern Democracy can change the result. There are thousands of men in the land who have long been deceived by the wily and plausable assertions of the Democratic leaders, and they *might* have been deceived again had not those leaders thought they had them fast in the meshes. But the scales have fallen from their eyes, and henceforth the leaders of that party stand before them in all the hideousness of their true character—enemies of their government and enemies of all that is true, just and noble.

THE WAY OF IT.

The unanimous verdict of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska against the policy of the democratic party is not the only cause of the demoralization of the leaders, for we do not believe intelligent democrats ever expected any other result in these States. But we beleive the great secret of the weakening exhibited by the democratic backers lies in the fact that thousands of *honest* democrats intend to quietly vote for Grant and Colfax, believing that through their election alone can peace and quiet be restored tor our distracted country. We know of many who view the matter in this light, and who will vote for Grant and Colfax without claiming to be Republicans. This fact is as well known to the democratic leaders as any one else, hence the great desire to do something to preven it. It cannot be prevented, however, for the men who have now made up their minds to vote for Grant and Colfax are not going to be drifted about by any political breeze that may be raised at this late day. They have seen the ship of State almost stranded on the sunken rocks of democratic rebellion, and they will stand by the brave man who saved her from this fate until she is once more entirely free from the whirlpool of secession and rebellion. It is no use talking about Chase, Adams, Hancock, Hendricks, McLellan or Johnson *now*; the people have had a look behind the democratic screen, and know the monster there secreted. They know that Hampton, Forest, Vance, Semmes, Cobb, and others speak the sentiments of the *ruling* power in the democratic party, and that soft words and professions of loyalty are only intended as bait to draw the people within the meshes of democratic rebellion, no matter who are the candidates of the party. It makes but little difference who their party candidates are, or what professions they make; it is *the power behind the throne* which shapes the course of the democratic party, and the honest people of the nation know it.

"BOLTERS."

It is a universally conceded principle, in all parties, that no true man will attempt to defeat his party ticket, especially if that ticket has been fairly and honestly selected by a majority of the party representatives in convention assembled. This principle is a party necessity; for without its existence party organizations and party principles may be held subject to the caprice of personal likes or dislikes. And it is also a party necessity that when men do "bolt" an honestly and fairly nominated ticket, and endeavor to hoist into power men of the opposite party, they should be held to a rigid accountability, and ever after be sharply watched, for it is fair to presume that their style of politics considers self of more importance than party principles, and that they stand ready to sell out the principles of their party at any time when self can be served by so doing. We would not be understood, by this, to mean that any rascal who can intrigue to secure a majority of the votes of a convention should be supported without question, because we deem it essential that that class of men should always be kept out of power. But the time and place to oppose men who are thought to be unworthy to represent the party and the people is *in the convention*. We hold that *any man*, whether he is a delegate or not, has the right to lay before a convention his objections to a candidate; and we also hold that no man is true to his party who will attempt the defeat of its candidates without first having boldly proclaimed his objections before the nominating convention, and not then unless those objections are something more than personal—they are not valid reasons for electing a person of opposite political views unless they show conclusively that the party against whom they are urged is totally unfit to represent the party; and when this is done, we think no convention of intelligent men would persist in keeping a candidate before the people.—When any considerable number of the voters in any party become dissatisfied with the nominations made, they have the right—and it is probably their duty—to appeal to the proper source to have a change made. But they have no right, as supporters of a *principle*, to *secretly* set about the defeat of the nominees and to elect men entertaining views entirely different. We say they have no right to do this and still claim to be supporters of the principles of the party whose name they claim.—Men may change their views in regard to parties, but they should have manliness enough to come out and proclaim the change, and not endeavor to play the Judas. We lay down these views at this time because we have the question to meet right here at home, and we propose to meet it boldly. We wish to speak now, while the subject is fresh in the minds of the people, and we endeavor to speak calmly. If we are right, we ask the Republicans of Cass to stand by the doctrines we here advocate—not only now, but for all time to come; and whenever any man claiming to be a Republican attempts the defeat of the ticket, or any portion of it, by plotting with our political enemies, we ask the Republicans of Cass to consign him to that political infamy he so richly deserves. It is well known that an effort was made at the recent election to defeat a portion of the Republican ticket, by covert and unfair means, and that at least one of the individuals who "plowed with the heifer" of democracy to accomplish this result was a prominent but disappointed candidate before the Republican nominating convention. It is well known that the name of one of the most ultra copperheads in the county, was placed on a ticket headed "Republican ticket," and that the name of a man who had served his country honorably and faithfully on the field of battle was taken off to make room for it, and that this disappointed office seeker worked for the success of this mongrel concern and at the same time *claimed to be a Republican*. May an all wise power, which loves truth, justice, humanity and liberty—principles of the Republican party—look well to the party if such men are allowed to have a hand in its management. It is this class of men who bring just reproach upon any party, and the sooner the people of Cass spew them out from party politics the better. As to those few individuals who voted this "bolters" arrangement with honest intent—and we have reason to believe *some* of them were honest, but were misled by designing demagogues—we have only to say, judge for yourselves hereafter, and be not induced to vote against your principles by the representations of men who care nothing for principle but all for self and party spoils.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in a recent speech made the following declaration: "I told Horatio Seymour to his face in 1863 that he was the head and front of the riots, and that the Government ought to send him under guard to Fort Lafayette. If I had been in command I would have done it."

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CASS CO.

CANDIDATES.	Plattsmouth	Rock Bluffs	Liberty	Avoca	Mount Pleasant	Eight Mile Grove	Weeping Water	Stove Creek	Elmwood	Tuft Creek	South Bend	Louisville	Oreapolis	Whole number of votes cast	Majorities
Registered vote in each Precinct,	377	199	98	85	136	83	101	34	86	72	44	90	60	1404	
Total vote cast in each Precinct,	333	180	86	79	102	75	80	28	24	2	34	80	57	1220	
Member of Congress:															
John Taffe,	19	88	45	47	76	48	73	27	17	36	10	49	24	731	244
A. J. Poppleton,	157	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	487	
Governor:															
David Butler,	174	87	45	47	75	48	73	27	17	36	9	49	24	706	198
J. R. Porter,	157	93	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	508	
Secretary of State:															
Thomas P. Kennard,	192	87	45	47	76	44	73	27	17	36	10	49	24	727	239
Victor Vifquain,	138	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	488	
Treasurer:															
James Sweet,	195	88	45	47	76	44	73	27	17	36	10	49	24	731	246
J. A. Ware,	135	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	485	
Auditor of State:															
John Gillespie,	193	88	45	47	76	44	72	27	17	36	10	49	24	728	242
H. C. Lett,	186	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	486	
Chief Justice:															
O. P. Mason,	194	87	44	47	76	44	72	27	17	36	9	49	24	726	239
John H. Crozton,	136	92	41	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	487	
District Attorney 2d Judicial District:															
J. C. Cowin,	193	88	45	47	76	44	70	27	17	36	10	49	24	726	239
J. W. Savage,	137	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	487	
Senator for Cass county:															
H. D. Mathaway,	179	87	42	47	76	44	67	9	17	36	10	49	24	687	195
A. R. Taylor,	149	92	42	32	28	31	11	18	7	26	24	31	32	492	
J. Fillery, sen.,	1				26	2								29	
Senator for Cass, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, and Butler counties:															
William F. Chapin,	195	88	45	47	76	44	72	27	17	36	9	48	24	728	245
T. H. Robertson,	134	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	30	33	483	
Members of the House for Cass county:															
D. McCaig,	182	81	45	47	75	44	70	4	17	36	10	49	24	684	164
J. McF. Hagood,	197	87	45	47	75	44	73	27	17	36	10	49	24	731	211
George L. Seybolt,	194	88	45	47	76	43	73	27	17	36	10	49	24	729	209
J. McKinnon,	197	87	45	47	75	43	73	27	17	36	9	49	24	729	209
J. M. Patterson,	135	99	40	32	27	33	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	495	
W. Mickelwait,	152	92	40	32	26	30	10	19	5	26	24	31	3	520	
M. C. Long,	146	92	40	32	26	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	486	
B. S. Ramsey,	134	93	40	32	25	31	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	484	
County Commissioner:															
J. B. Moore,	193	87	45	47	76	41	73	27	17	36	7	49	24	722	229
A. Spires,	137	92	40	32	26	30	7	1	7	26	24	31	33	493	

NOTE.—Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italic*.

HERD LAW

MR. EDITOR:—Amidst all the strife, uproar and endless isms and schemes of parties, political and otherwise, let us turn our attention a moment to the condition of Cass county. Why is the great tide of emigration, now entering our county, passing through it, instead of stopping among us? Why are there so many continuous miles of uncultivated and uninhabited prairie, as good as can be found in the State, yet in our county? Why are the wolf and badger the only denizens in so large a portion of our best lands? Why is agriculture thus crippled? Why are emigrants pushing away from our county? Why are schools so dwarfed? Is it because speculators will not sell their lands? No. Is it because agricultural products find no market? No. Neither nor all of these causes taken together are the cause. The reason is, we need a *Herd Law*. There is not timber in this county to fence the unfenced portion even if the owners of it would sell—but on the other hand they will *not* sell. How then can we expect to see these extensive scopes of prairie ever brought into cultivation without the aid of a herd law? Examine for a moment, Mr. Editor, what it will cost an emigrant to purchase fence and erect a house on a quarter section of this "raw prairie" as it is called. First the land at $5 per acre is $800; then the breaking of a portion, say 50 acres, at $4 per acre is $200 more; then the cost of a small cabin $300 more; and last comes the fencing. The cost of fencing a quarter section of land with posts and wire, (providing he can get the posts) is $500, exclusive of the labor of building it, making an aggregate of $1800 before the poor emigrant can begin to live. Now had we a herd law every one can see how much of this expense would be saved to the emigrant. Hence the conclusion is evident, that emigrants of small means are compelled to go beyond this county for homes.—How many of the early settlers of this county landed here with $1800 to invest in real estate? These lands were cheap even at second hand; but now the price of lands places the possession of a farm beyond the reach of many who come here for homes, and who are as well provided with means as hundreds of those who came here in an early day and are now in affluent circumstances. Let this state of affairs continue a few years longer and what will we see? We will see the most populous part of our county in the west, where a few precincts have herd laws; we will see our court house in the west of the county instead of on the river; we will see the best of the trade floating off to Omaha and Nebraska City instead of going to Plattsmouth; we will see heavier taxes in this county than in those counties where emigrants are encouraged to settle under the protection of a herd law. Pass the herd law, build up the schools, lighten the taxes, increase the wealth, enterprise and resources of the county, give men homes instead of wolves and badgers, let Plattsmouth double in population and business, let the products of so many thousand acres of virgin prairie find their way to the banks of the Missouri.

Mr. William Bebout, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Eastport, Iowa, (opposite Nebraska City,) has been missing since the 29th of September. He left his home on that day and came up on the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad and transacted business at the office and said he was going to Omaha to attend to business, with the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Since then his family and friends have not seen or heard from him, and are therefore oppressed with anxiety as to his whereabouts and welfare. Any information relative to him will be thankfully received, and may be addressed to J. B. Hoffman, General Freight Agent, Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, Council Bluffs, or Dr. W. H. Martin, Eastport, Iowa.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rightly says: "Since all the men who sought to destroy the government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's life to vote for such a man as Grant.

A man from N. York, by the name of Smith, has made a proposition to supply Nebraska City with pure, filtered water, to be pumped from the Missouri siver by wind power. We like the proposition, it looks feasable, and if the wind-work fails to produce the water in sufficient quantity we recomend Smith to bring Horace Greely along Horace can bail the water out or raise a breeze just as the people prefer.

THE WAY THE MONEY WENT.—It appears from the records of the Treasury Department that the item of $19,500,000 for bounty claims of deceased and discharged soldiers, settled during the past fiscal year, went to make up the increase in the public debt shown in the last report. This amount went into about two thousand families, mostly of the poor, in sums ranging from $25 to $500.—*N. York Tribune*

We were yesterday shown another sack of salt from the Lincoln Salt Works, the quality and fineness of which equals that of the best dairy salt from the east. Our readers are doubtless aware of the immense quantities of this necessary of life to be found near Lincoln, and produced by solar evaporation. We are informed that the effort is to make the salt coarse enough for the general trade: that fine salt is obtained with the greatest ease. —*C. B. Nonpariel.*

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

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 relic 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. Of 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 asylum 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 those 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 now 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.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, CAROLINE, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN SMITH,

Linwood, Neb., October 15th, 1868, w1.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned in Plattsmouth Cass county, Neb., on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868, one Bay Colt, supposed to be one year old; has blazed face, glass eyes, and both hind feet white. The above colt was following emigrants, and was delivered up to me by them; they stating it had strayed them across Platte river.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff Cass county, Neb.

Plattsmouth, Neb., October 21, 1868—o29 w3

Registrars Notice.

THE undersigned Registrars for Plattsmouth Precinct will sit at the store of W. D. GAGE, in said Precinct, on

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 27th and 28th,

A. D. 1868, for the purpose of correcting the Registration already made, and for making such additions of names as may be qualified to vote at the election, to be held Tuesday, November 3d, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM D. GAGE,
EARL M. CHAPMAN,
Registrars.

oct 22

Riverside Nursery!

DAVENPORT, IOWA

J. W. PEARMAN, Prop'r.

WE have on hand and for sale the finest assortment of Nursery Stock every offered in the west, consisting of the choicest varieties of

BLACKBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,

GRAPE CUTTINGS,

Best varieties in the West.

EVERGREENS,

Of various kinds, also

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

Furnished on short notice.

We intend doing business in such a manner as to guarantee satisfaction to purchasers, and ask of the people of Nebraska a fair trial.

All orders for Nebraska should be addressed to J. F. ANTILL, Agent, Lincoln, Neb.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.☜ oct22:1f.

Treasurer's Annual Statement.

Recapitulation of County Treasurer and statement of annual settlement with County Commissioners, October 5th, 1868:

	Dr.	Cr.
State General Fund.		
By am't coll'd since last settlement,	$4143 47	
To amount paid out	3852 44	$291 03
State School Fund.		
By amount coll'd and balance	$49 86	
To amount paid out,	1168 95	1119 09
State Sinking Fund.		
By am't coll'd and balance	$3,284 98	
To amount paid out,	3175 77	109 21
County General Fund.		
By amount collected,	$7190 03	
To amount paid out,	11778 11	4588 48
County Sinking Fund.		
By amount collected	$139 37	
To amount paid out,	1 65	137 72
County School Fund.		
By amount collected,	$892 96	
To amount paid out,	80 95	812 01
Dog Fund.		
By amount collected	$372 85	
To amount paid out	372 85	
Land Road Fund.		
By amount collected,	$4774 21	
To amount paid out,	3692 09	1082 13
Land Road General Fund.		
By am't coll'd and balance,	$1484 11	
To amount paid out,	2405 58	921 47
District School Fund.		
By am't coll'd and balance,	$2611 68	
To amount paid out,	2295 98	315 70
District School House Fund.		
By am't coll'd and balance,	$5810 64	
To amount paid out,	3 79 27	5151 67
Interest Fund.		
By am't coll'd and balance,	$7 43	
To amount paid out	89 17	81 74
Five Per Cent Fund.		
By amount collected,	$75 72	
To amount paid out,	75 72	
Advertising Fund.		
By amount collected,	$44 45	
To amount paid out,	59 19	15 14
Judiciary Fund.		
By amount collected,	$215 00	
To amount paid out,	143 20	71 80
Penalty Fund.		
By am't coll'd and balance,	$116 39	
To amount paid out,		116 39
Total,	$8,580,8	$3864 75
Total amount in Treasury,		$4823 95

George Boeck,

Dealer in all kinds of

Agricultural Implements.

Manufacturer of

WAGONS, BUGGIES &C.

Repairing done with neatness and Dispatch.

☞ At the two story Brick Shop, Plattsmouth Nebraska.

July 25th, 1868. n15tf.

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE this day T. L. Simpson, Administrator of the estate of N. H. Murphee, has made application to make his final settlement of said estate. The Court has appointed the 22d day of October, 1868, to hear the same at his office in the city of Plattsmouth at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day. All persons interested will appear to hear the same.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of September.

WILLIAM D. GAGE,
Oct. 1, 1868.—w3 Probate Judge

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the Third day of November next, at the usual place of holding elections in the several Precincts, (or as near as may be practicable,) in Cass County, and State of Nebraska, an election will be held for

Three Presidential Electors.

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 October, A. D. 1868.

B. SPURLOCK, Clerk,
Cass County, Nebraska.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW,

FACTOR OF AND DEALER IN

Saddles and Harness,

BRIDLES, COLLARS, CURRIE Combs, Spurs, Lashes, Whips, &c.

Main Street,

NEBRASKA CITY, - - N. T.

B. SPURLOCK, Co. Clerk and Recorder. R. BAXTER WINDHAM Dep'ty 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.

Improved Farm and Timber For Sale.

The farm is about 26 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 N 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,

may28tf. Glenwood, Iowa.