

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.

It is reported that \$20,000,000 of new legal tenders were to be issued in due to the fact that the Treasurer recently burned about twenty millions of fifties which had been called in, in consequence of having been extensively counterfeited, the place of which will be supplied from time to time.

PRESIDENT'S AMNISTY.

President Johnson's late Amnesty Proclamation grants full pardon to the highest and the lowest of the aiders, abettors and participants of the rebellion. Jeff Davis' trial which has so long disgusted the people, as a frivolous sham, is now consigned to the things that were, and we will not be humiliated any more in reading meaningless dispatches of the "Great State Trial," Mason, Sillidell, and all the rest of the great and small fry who thought one Southern could whip five Northern muskulls can breathe free. We sincerely hope that this great exercise of Executive clemency may teach a misguided people to feel grateful and to mend the error of their ways. Now that the last trace of a struggle which made countless thousands mourners is swept away, and our citizens North and South can stand up in all the power and glory of citizenship, we trust it will be the aim of every well-thinking man, woman and child in the Union to do all in their power to once more rivet the bonds of union and love of country throughout the length and breadth of the land, and assuage the heart-gnawing of all sections.

Death of Joseph E. Early.

Joseph E. Early was shot and killed in St. Joseph, Missouri, on Wednesday of last week, 23d inst. The circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them, were as follows: Mr. Early and Mr. Green, both lawyers, had been engaged together in conducting a suit, and differing somewhat as to the proper method to pursue. The difference of opinion caused personal ill will, and finally Mr. Early resorted to the public print, and writing an article reflecting upon Mr. Green as an attorney, which was published in the St. Joseph Herald. Mr. Green replied through the same medium, in a strain which caused Mr. Early to attack him on the street and attempt corporal punishment. Early knocked Green down with a cane, and Green drew a revolver and shot Early through the right breast, just above the heart, causing death in about fifteen minutes. Mr. Early will be remembered as a former resident of this city, and for a time the publisher of the Plattsmouth Democrat. He lived in Plattsmouth some three years, but was not at the expiration of that period, considered as a man of any great ability. In fact he was generally believed here to be a "failure," although he appears to have gained some notoriety in St. Joseph as a lawyer. His remains were taken to Baltimore for interment.

The Denver Tribune gives an account of a new invention by General Sully, intended for the use of escorts or small detachments of troops, when celerity of movement is desirable, on the plains. The invention is modeled after the Irish jaunting car, and is thus described.

The running gears are similar to those of other four wheeled vehicles. The body consists of an interior department for the storage of baggage, with seats all around it—front, flank and rear—and facing outwardly, so as to present a front to the savage enemy from whatever quarter he may approach. The General says his model has been approved by the War Department, and a number of vehicles ordered for use on the plains.

Railroads vs. School Funds.

ED. HERALD:—Seeing that Railroads is the all-absorbing theme of late, and there seems to be no other way mentioned by which to get rid of the State lands. I will venture to make a suggestion, that is, that the present Legislature appropriate a large share of those lands for school purposes, making the price easy to actual settlers, and make the necessary provisions for the sale of our present school lands; and thereby create a school fund worthy of the name; and then we will expect emigrants to come teeming into our State by the thousand; and the present, as well as the coming generations, will rise up and call you blessed. I have not talked with a person that does not favor this plan. We ask it at your hands, and if we do not get something of the kind, we propose sending others to legislate for us next time; we, who have borne the burden of making the State what it is, surely deserve this at your hands. S. B. HENSON.

HERD LAW.

ED. HERALD:—Since you invite discussion on the utility of a general herd law for Nebraska, after due deliberation, and talking the matter over with my neighbors, I have concluded to pen a few thoughts for your excellent paper; and in the first place, I will introduce to you, and your numerous readers the speculators or land sharks. Who are they? you ask. I answer, the men who bought land warrants by the thousand for a trifle, and then wrote to the department at Washington, stating that the settlers wanted the lands offered for sale, which was not the case with a great proportion of us; so by falsehood they brought on the sale; their object being to speculate on their warrants; so they offered to loan them at 40 per cent—so they said. Now, I will tell you what they did do: they sold 160 acre warrants, that could be bought for \$165 cash, so that in one year it amounted to \$250—nearly 70 per cent; and the price of stock and grain came down (as it always does when all the money goes into the Land Office,) so many persons could not pay for their land, and so it fell into the hands of these same land sharks. And now, Mr. Editor, you, and a few others, propose by one grand stroke (as you call it) to enclose the whole thing by an imaginary fence, called the herd law, and force us, the old settlers, who have borne the burden of taxation, and part of the time sold our wheat 30 to 35 cents per bushel, and by hard scratching have made the State what it is; yes, I say, (and so do my neighbors,) that you will force us to fence pastures for our stock, if we can—or sell it. I have heard some say that they would have to sell out and leave the State; for it is impracticable to herd stock in these parts, and if you pass a herd law, every man's land is secure, and there is no place to herd. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not object to those sections having a herd law which need it, but I think it would be ruinous to the old settlers, and I have not spoken to a single land holder but thinks as I do, and we are determined to support no man for office that votes for a general or State herd law. S. B. HENSON.

STOCK LAW.

MR. EDITOR:—The great importance of this subject induces me to write another article. Such a law as I advocate I think may better be called a Stock Law, as it simply makes people liable for damages done by any animals they may own, and leaves them to take care of them as convenience—or inclination may dictate. All would not adopt the same way; some would pasture their stock, others herd it. My opinion is, that the stock near the river would be kept mostly in pastures, and it would take far less fence than it does to keep it out of the fields. We should also know where it was, and save days and weeks of hunting in the busy season, while it would leave those who are too poor to fence, or own much stock, a fair chance to acquire property by raising grain and vegetables. Agriculture is only a noble, elevating pursuit when one owns the land he tills. He then becomes a better farmer, more prosperous, and more patriotic. His children are better educated, better informed, more moral, and grow up more valuable citizens every way; all are gainers by it. I believe every precinct has renters who would soon be set to work for themselves, on their own land, by such a law as I propose; while nothing we could do would lead so powerfully to bring in settlers from other States. There are also many old settlers, whose fences so need rebuilding, that they would be equally benefited by the measure. It is true, there are some who, for the present, would suffer some inconvenience, but they would be as well off in the end. To have begun right in the first place would have saved this, but it is better to mend the matter now than later. It is not opening that it would facilitate the denuding of farms in every part of the State, nor is its justice called in question. I asked "why a man's horses and cattle should have privileges and immunities not shared by his sheep and hogs." As no attempt has been made to answer it, the injustice of the present law is tacitly admitted. But "Tyro" seems to think it is not policy to continue a just law after a majority are able to live without, or "to force" one on that part of the State that has been settled in its absence. He writes only of the ability of the "majority," the rights of the minority and the interest of the whole, is passed over. He and "Con" seem to think that justice to the poor minority and protection to all, to a nuisance only to be tolerated when and where it cannot be avoided. What Tyro says about the small amount of stock out West is probably true. It is always the case in newly settled regions; but, in order to have it as an argument against the law, he must show that there would

be more than without it. I think the trouble about herding stock on unoccupied land exists only in a distorted imagination. It is equally against the law to cut grass for hay on such land, yet who hesitates to do it and who suffers in consequence? No speculator, if he tried, could get anything more than nominal damages, when it was evident no damages had been sustained. If a man, owning unimproved land, can make any use of the grass on it he ought to be protected. If not, you can herd on it without fear; the owner would as soon have it fed, as mowed or burnt off. "Con," makes some very very very sweeping statements. For instance, "there is not one man in ten who owns land enough to herd his stock on." I did not know that. And "we all know there is no money to be made by raising grain." Misake. I do not know it. There are certainly a plenty who are willing to try it and give you one third of the product. Again, "but we can make some money on stock, while we have free range for it;" or, in other words, while we can have them live on others' land, and have others' money and unpaid toil to keep them out of mischief. Now this is an excellent advertisement of his hostility to the settling of the State, which, if successful would continue a condition of society not desirable for civilized people. He is a miserably poor farmer, who cannot live by his own labor on his own land, especially with our laws remodeled, to give him a fair chance. I want to see all the land occupied and improved by actual settlers, which will bring us manufactories, railroads, schools, churches, and social privileges generally; and though I have some sympathy for "Tyro" and "Con," I do not want them to stand in the way of progression; and, if they cannot endure so much civilization and so many blessings, I suppose they might go to Texas or Brazil, where there will probably be "range" for some time to come. I hope we shall have no local tinkering patch work, but that the Legislature will give us a law as nearly perfect as possible; just, simple, comprehensive and universal. S. B. HENSON.

HERD LAW.

ASHLAND, NEB., Dec. 24, '68. MR. EDITOR:—Sir—Under date of Dec. 4, there is an eloquent, elegant, neat and learned article in your last issue, arguing "the other side of the law." And right here let us say we think your worthy contributor on the wrong side of the fence. From the following we think you will allow us to endorse our name—Pro. Having the above named article by "Con" before us, we thank the gentleman heartily for the argument which is so decidedly Pro instead of Con. He says he "cannot see;" none so blind as those who will not see how a herd law would benefit all the citizens of Nebraska. To know those benefits we have but to ask citizens of Precincts in which such laws have been in force. Can any except perhaps counties bordering on the Missouri river, raise crops without herding? Can there ever, at anything like reasonable rates, be by rich or poor, enough fencing shipped into this State to fence it as it should be. Do not our Legislators know that (including railroad grants) we have 77,232 square miles, and there is not good fencing timber enough within the State to put a lawful fence round the border? If they do not, our people do. Aye your learned contributor "Con" knows it, of course he does. And really is not that why he stated "the moment you enact a herd law you put a fence around every man's land." We think if this be true, "Con" himself would be in favor of conveying the Legislature to-morrow. Is it true that we have no more right to herd on a man's prairie than on his grain?—Then if "Con" can fence, he has a right to let his stock range on a poor man's grain. Who questions the right of men in eastern Iowa who herd thousands of cattle yearly on the prairies of central and western Iowa? Just as true as the time will come when it will be generally conceded that no man has a God given right to more land than he cultivates, so true the out lying lands are God's, and the cattle upon a thousand hills are his. Keepers lead them by the clear running waters. Can any one doubt that vast bodies of what is called railroad lands, will be taken by men whose last thought would be far from settling thereon. And will not the exorbitant prices at which they will hold those lands greatly retard the settling? So long as those lands are vacant no one fears to let stock range on them. Who then can object to herding just drives on them? And when the land is all settled, slothful and poor indeed will be the farmer who has no pasture hedged or fenced. If there were no herd law in this place, I could not raise anything; and I know a great many others can

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America. Whereas the President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been, or were, concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th of Dec. 1863, 26th of March, 1864; 29th of May, 1865; 7th of September, 1867; and 4th of July, of the present year; and Whereas the authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such Presidential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper; may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for, and attachment to, the National Government, designed for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in virtue of the power and authority now vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

F. W. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Act of pardon and amnesty proclamation just issued by President Johnson includes Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Jacob Thompson, Mason, Sillidell, and all others who were directly or indirectly engaged in the late insurrection or rebellion. The parties above named are now in foreign lands.

Judge Chase on the Legal Tender Act.

An unsigned communication appears in the New York Tribune of the 23d instant, complaining that the editor of that paper does but injustice to the memory of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in ascribing to him E. J. Spaulding, the authorship of the "Legal Tender Act." This letter is evidently from the pen of some party, well informed upon the subject of which he writes, and is notable for its statements on one account, if for no other. It foreshadows the opinion of Judge Chase upon the constitutionality of the act in question, and from it we may reasonably conclude where Mr. Chase will stand when his official opinion is made public. The communication reads: Sir: In your editorial comments this morning, upon the letter of Hon. E. J. Spaulding to Mr. Secretary McCullough, upon "Legal Tender in Time of Peace," you do injustice to Mr. Spaulding, as well as to the memory of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in according the authorship of that measure to Mr. Spaulding, for it was Mr. Stevens who prepared and drafted the bill, and handed it to Mr. Spaulding, with the request that he would introduce and support it. These facts were known to nearly every member of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time, and they passed into history in relation to one of those wise measures originally suggested by the late Senator, and which were carried through Congress against the most active efforts of Mr. Chief Justice Chase (when Secretary of the Treasury) who, while the bill was pending in the House, addressed a long communication to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, arguing the unconstitutionality of the measure, although war then existed. I am, sir, very respectfully, &c. New York, Dec 22 1868

To Tobacco Chewers, A Word of Hope.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I claim you as such, not only by the ties of a common humanity, but by the general force of our common habit. I have a word of good cheer for you. You and I have often smiled at the conference resolutions, and the discussions in Preachers' Meetings, and elsewhere, on the tobacco question. Our friends will remember that we never saw a word, in public in advocacy of our habit, which we have been willing to admit, when properly questioned, is injurious and filthy, or at least useless; they will remember, also, that while we have been denounced as first cousins to the drunkard, half brother to the opium eater, and, at any rate, sinners "no gentlemen," we have still kept our peace, though we have felt indignant for railing. I am not able to say whether our patience is the result of the soothing influence of the quid, or the numbing influence of the cigar. We have been patient, and yet are. We know that denunciation is nonsensical, and that argument is useless. For we are satisfied that we can write

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FLORENCE

Lock Stitch Reversible Feed SEWING MACHINE, AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEREVER EXHIBED. THE ONLY ONE Capable of sewing in more than one direction AND FASTENING ALL ITS OWN BEAMS Without stopping Machine or Turning the Cloth. It uses a wafles less thread than any other, and will commence a seam without holding the ends of the thread. Warranted to Sew Heavy or Fine Goods Equally as well. OVER 50,000 MACHINES SOLD SINCE 1861. Send for Report and Circulars. Wm. E. Platt, Gen. Agt. 612 North Fourth St. St. Louis, Mo. Dr. G. H. Black, Agt. Plattsmouth, Neb. Nov. 26, 1868.

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