

GOV. PACKARD'S ADDRESS.
To the Republicans of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.
State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, La., April 25.
To the Republicans of Louisiana:
On this day, the 18th anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans to forces of the United States, it becomes my duty to announce to you that aid and countenance of the national government has been withdrawn from republicans of Louisiana, and that a government revolutionary in form is practically on the point of usurping control of affairs in the State. I recall the circumstances of the last electoral campaign only to thank you for the fidelity to principle you then displayed. The Republican party, as you know entered upon the canvass united and stronger than ever before; it had enlisted under its banner an influential class of native born citizens of

OLD WHIG ANTECEDENTS, who, to their honor be it said, still remain faithful to the principles they espoused and the government they supported. It was further strengthened by absence from state of opposition of that element whose previous adherence to party had brought it into disrepute. These causes combined to bring about the remarkable success achieved by the republican party in all doubtful parishes, with one exception, even where the white population preponderated, and which gave us a majority in the legislature. Except where organized violence prevailed our State ticket carried every republican parish, and also a number of parishes which in the last legislature were represented by democratic members. I briefly summarize the historical events which have since occurred. The general assembly met the first of January last, organized with a full legal

QUORUM IN BOTH HOUSES and passed laws which were approved by the then executive of the state, and on the 24 of January last canvassed and declared the vote for governor. At this time the nation was agitated by doubt as to the result of the presidential election, with the expectation that Saml. J. Tilden might possibly become president of the United States, and with no hope of success otherwise, my opponent in the late campaign established a mock legislature, went through the form of inauguration in order that there might be the semblance of a government which Tilden, if inaugurated, could possibly galvanize into vitality. In the few days that followed Gen. Nicholls and his adherents were encouraged by unexpected

REFUSAL OF PRESIDENT GRANT to recognize the state government or respond to the constitutional call of the legislature, though he questioned the legality of neither. On the 9th of January I had scarcely taken my seat in the executive chair when the white league rose in armed insurrection, and by a coup d'etat took possession of the supreme court, arsenal and stations of metropolitan police, all located at the capitol. Then came orders from President Grant establishing statu quo, the practical effect of which was to confirm insurgents in advantages they had gained and prevent any effort to dispossess them. On inauguration of President Hayes state authorities made preparations to organize the militia forces for defense of the state government. Gen. Nicholls' police seized upon the recruiting officers and imprisoned them for treason without the benefit of trial or

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. I telegraphed this fact to President Hayes, asking if this was a violation of statu quo, and if not, whether the release of these men by force, all civil remedies having been exhausted, would be considered. The president replied: "Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The secretary of war has telegraphed Gen. Augur a commission and will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the president desires that the situation remain unchanged." The commission came. In the meantime the Nicholls' government had crystallized into shape. So far from permitting the situation to remain unchanged, it had broken into the tax collectors' offices of the city, had taken forcible control of the state institutions, and had strengthened itself on all sides. Notwithstanding this, however, the commission found a legal legislature still in session at the state house, and my title

UNASSAILABLE AND UNASSAILABLE, except by force. The result of their labors during the two weeks they remained here is known of all men. They induced a number of the members of the legal house of representatives to take seats in the Nicholls house, thus giving it a returning board quorum. Prior to the meeting of the legislature the democrats claimed to have elected only sixty members of the house one less than a quorum. One at least of the members so claimed by them was absent. On the first of January last no republican or independent member would consent to meet with the Nicholls house, consequently, in order to obtain even the appearance of organization, they had been compelled to call to their aid three men defeated at the polls whose election had not been previously claimed. The inquiry therefore seems pertinent in this connection, if a

RETURNING BOARD QUORUM was so effectual for Nicholls' claim, why was it that such a quorum was ignored while it remained faithful to the legal government of the State? That government had a returning board quorum from the day which the general assembly convened, and the legislature, duly organized, remained in legal existence till disintegrated by direct action of the commission. This result having been achieved, it is a matter of record that congratulatory messages were exchanged between the president and his commission. On the following day the president, by formal

order, directed that United States troops occupying a building in the vicinity of the state house should be removed to their barracks. Those troops had been PLACED THERE BY PRESIDENT GRANT, without formal call of the governor, to protect the returning board while counting the vote for president. I firmly believe that had the legal government been recognized it could have sustained itself without intervention of troops, but the order for withdrawal, issued under the circumstances and in the manner it was issued, clearly indicated that even the moral support which the legal government of Louisiana should have received from the national administration, would be denied. Had the general assembly continued in session at the state house, I should have deemed it my duty to have asserted and defended the government to the last, notwithstanding withdrawal of troops, but with the legislature disintegrated and no prospect of present success, I cannot task your fidelity by asking you longer to continue to aid me in the struggle I have thus far maintained. I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abstain from the present from all active assertion of my government. I waive none of my legal rights, but

YIELD ONLY TO SUPERIOR FORCES. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one republican state governments of the south have been forced to succumb to superior force, or fraud, or policy; Louisiana, the first state rehabilitated after the war, is the last state whose government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I desire that you maintain your party organization and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these and not for a man or men. It grieves me beyond expression that the heroic efforts you have made and the cruel sufferings republican principles in Louisiana have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through I tender my heartfelt thanks. To all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail. (Signed) S. B. PACKARD.

Letter Box.

[All communications for this department must be plainly written on one side of the paper, contain no personal or improper allusions, and be accompanied with the writer's name, name through it need not necessarily be signed to the article written. Correspondents can do as they like about that, but must inform us privately of their real names.]

GRASSHOPPER STATION, April 25th, 1877.

MR. EDITOR.—While reposing on the mossy railing of the bridge, crossing the large stream north of the North Pole and directly south of the North, my attention was attracted by footsteps approaching, and looking up I espied the identical person advancing, who but one week before had met with that frightful accident. Circumstances directed our thoughts in the same channel. With a military air and a face almost as perfect as a Greek Statue, only for lines traced by trouble or disappointment, he said he didn't care for the fall, but didn't see what it was put in the paper for; and as to his being one of Three Grove's established characters. He couldn't see as he had done anything great, save helping some one establish a "Gents' Furnishing Store." For an instant he seemed ready to utter some further communication, but checked himself, bade me adieu rather abruptly, and hurried down the path toward the post office.

I write this confidentially to the Letter Box and friends, knowing they would like his opinion of the catastrophe. Y.

THE HOG BUSINESS.

Is There Anything in This? An old farmer of this county sends us the following, and as he has a large experience in hog raising, we recommend it to your careful attention. As much has been said of late upon the subject of hog disease and the prevention of the same; also immense amount of capital lost on account of these same diseases prevailing in the State, I thought I might suggest a few practical ideas, gained from long experience, which might benefit the hog raising community.

1. One must learn that hogs have natural diseases and contagious epidemics, the same as human beings.

opinion they had black tooth, and that if he would knock them out he might save his hogs, and throw his medicine away. They were in the last stages of the disease, both sides of the upper jaw being ulcerated, and some fairly rotten, caused by two long, hooked black teeth. He pulled them out, and the result was that his hogs all lived and did well.

The symptoms are first, two black teeth appearing in the upper jaw, usually with a sound tooth between them. These prevent the hog from eating, and he shrinks in flesh. A feverish body and a hacking cough follow, and finally death.

If what I have said in a common sense way will benefit hog raisers they are entirely welcome to it. Whoever tries the remedy will find there is no humbug in it, as the whole thing is based on mechanical and surgical principles.—E.x.

Our Afton Letter. AFTON, FRONTIER CO., NEB., April 25th, 1877.

Ed. HERALD.—Very wet rain to-day. Has rained two days and one night, good prospect for a week longer, ground seems to be soaked. Settlers are coming in, some property likely to change hands. Crops partly in, millet, potatoes, &c., up and looking well. Cattle thriving fast, grass plentiful, milk and butter ditto. Good prospect for plenty of wild fruit. Some talk here of a "Western Stock District." Please inform us if you have seen any law of Congress creating such a district. Yours truly, E. S. CHILD.

GO TO THE HERALD OFFICE FOR YOUR JOB WORK.

Forest Tar, Forest Tar Solution, Forest Tar Troches, Forest Tar Salve, Forest Tar Soap, Forest Tar Inhalers.

THE PARKER GUN. SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR PARKER BROS WEST MERIDEN, CT.

THE HOG BUSINESS. Is There Anything in This? An old farmer of this county sends us the following, and as he has a large experience in hog raising, we recommend it to your careful attention.

1. One must learn that hogs have natural diseases and contagious epidemics, the same as human beings.

2. Learn that a preventive is better than a cure. After the disease gets a firm hold, medicine has but little effect in staying its course. Give your hogs a dry place to sleep in; a clean trough from which to eat; feed plenty of salt and charcoal, and you will never be troubled with sickness among them. Look after the young hogs and see that they have all their black teeth knocked out. My experience is that nine tenths of all the diseases killing so many hogs is black tooth. Many through ignorance, call it cholera.

Farmers Ahoy!

Fred. Gorder's Implement Emporium
THIRD STREET, NORTH OF MAIN.

Is the place to buy every kind of Agricultural Implement.

SULKY GANG PLOW, of the Chicago Plow Co.; STANDARD NEW RIDING CULTIVATOR, of Rockford, Ill.; NEW MONITOR, (Check Row) CORN PLANTER; CHAMPION and other CELEBRATED HARROWS

'Harrison' and 'Pella' Wagons. SINGLE and COMBINED REAPERS and MOWERS, (New Manny, Champion, and others.) WOODS' REAPER, MOWER, AND HARVESTER, (with Self-Binding attachment.)

THE VIBRATOR THRESHING MACHINE, Nichols, Sheppard & Co. Satisfaction Guaranteed or no Sale. FRED. GORDER,

Office in J. V. Weckbach's Store, corner Main and Third Streets.

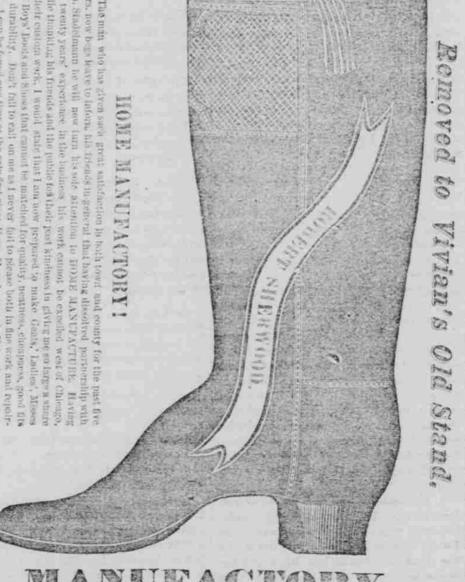
BUY THE BEST!
THE "NEW" AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.



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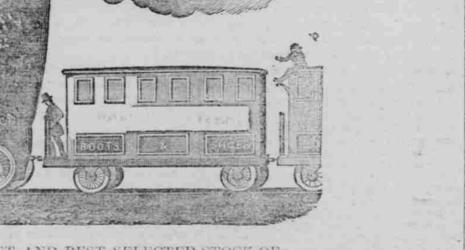
Its Light and Still Running Qualities, and its Self-Threading Needle and Self-Regulating Tensions, make it the Most Desirable Machine in the world. FRANK CARRUTH, JEWELER. AGENT, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA. General Western Office, D. A. KENYON, 212 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb. Manager.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

including the greatest variety of beautiful colored shoes for children ever brought to this market. To be closed out at BED ROCK PRICES AND FOR CASH ONLY. I shall continue to keep the best of workmen in my manufacturing department. PETER MERGES.

F. S. WHITE

has come home. And he has brought the finest line of Dress Goods, Staple Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions you ever saw.

To say nothing of groceries by the acre, boots and shoes till you can't rest hats and caps till you must buy.

Spring and Summer Goods ever and ever so cheap. Now is your chance—bound to sell—and under sell most anybody. Come quick. Hurry up. I want to go East again next month.

GOODS SOLD WITHOUT ARBITRATION!

7 to 8 or 8 to 7, just as you like, and The cash is always counted out for there is no Intimidation at the

'Philadelphia Store!'

As it is generally our custom to give you our prices for goods so that you can calculate at home what you can buy for your money, we will give you prices below which will be lower than ever and 10 per cent. cheaper than you can anywhere in this City or State. We have the advantage of any merchant in this city—buying direct from the manufacturers. We have opened a Wholesale Store in St. Joseph, Mo., which will be attended by Mr. Solomon.

- LOOK AT OUR PRICE LIST.
- 20 yards prints for one dollar.
 - 12 " Blue and black muslin, one dollar.
 - 10 " Blue and brown denim, one dollar.
 - 13 " Bed ticking, one dollar.
 - 12 " Chevrot, one dollar.
 - 12 " Grass Cloth, one dollar.
 - 4 " Malt Shades, one dollar up.
 - 12 " Table Linen, one dollar.
 - 4 " Crash Toweling, one dollar.
 - Summer Shaws, 75c up.
 - Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
 - Ladies Silk Handkercher, 35c each.
 - Ladies Hose, 3 pair for 25c.
 - Men's Socks 5c up.
 - Cuffs and Collars, 25c a set, and up.
 - Bed Spreads, one dollar up.
 - Corsets, good, 50c up.

Dress Goods Department

we will only state that it is the largest and finest stock ever brought to this city and consisting of the followin new styles

Poplins, Double Silk Pongees Japanese Silks, Matelasse-Zephyr Suitings, Lawns, Grenadines, and Percalles, at prices ranging from 1 1/2 cts. up; also a fine line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES from 5 cents up.

A FIRST CLASS Staple & Fancy Dry Goods Establishment.

We also keep a full line of Ready-made Men and Boys' Clothing, from \$4.50 up for the whole suits. Jeans Pants from \$1.00 up. An unexcelled line GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, fine White Shirts \$1 up; Calico Shirts, 40 cts. up; Chevrot Shirts, 50 cts. up; Overalls, 40 cts. up; Paper Collars 10c.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

Hats, 75c up; Caps, 10c up; Boots, 82c per pair up; Shoes, 81c per pair up; TRUNKS and VALISES, a good assortment. We do not keep a little of everything, from an Axe Handle to a barrel of salt, but what we do carry we have in full and complete stock. JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, etc.

Our Millinery Department.

We would inform the ladies of Plattsmouth and vicinity that we are in receipt of the the finest Pattern Heads and Bonnets Direct from Paris. We have an Accomplished, Fashionable Lady Trimmer who understands the business thoroughly and can svit all your tastes; also a full line of SILK TRIMMINGS, Ribbons, Flowers and Ornaments, Sash Ribbons from 50c up; Ladies Trimmings, \$1 and up. We have a large and complete stock Canvas, Perforated Card Board, Zephyrs, Zephyr Needles, Mottoes, and Silk Floss of all shades.

CARPETS.

An immense stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Mats. Hemp Carpets 25c per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 50c per yard. Standard Carpet Chain, 5 1/2 bundles only \$1.25.

RUFFNER & BLACK,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Farming Implements



John Deer & Co.'s Sulky and Gang Plows- DAVENPORT CO.'S PLOWS. Weir Cultivators, Check Rows, And everything that a Farmer may need. Repairs on hand for all Machinery sold by us.