



"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."

VOL. 3.

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PLATTSMOUTH. We find the following notice of our city in a late number of the Watertown (Wis.) Democrat: The many friends of Mr. Augustus Schnasse in this city, were glad to welcome him back from the far west last week, where he has sojourned for the past year. Mr. Schnasse is now a resident of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in which thriving place he is engaged in business. He is well pleased with his new home, and believes Nebraska is destined to become one of the best States west of the Mississippi. Plattsmouth is a flourishing city of nearly 3,000 inhabitants, constantly increasing, and surrounded by a rich and fertile country, well adapted for raising grain. The chief drawback is the scarcity of timber, but this inconvenience is being remedied by the extensive planting of trees—principally cottonwood, black walnut and locust—which matures very fast, and in five or six years are fit for firewood and fences. The country is being settled with astonishing rapidity. The best lands are being taken up and brought under cultivation, while the railroads now in course of construction will have an immense influence in developing the resources of the vast region they pass through.

INDIAN TROUBLES. There is no use disguising the fact that the Indians are extremely troublesome along the routes through the mountains, and are likely to be worse than ever before. Men in whom we have all confidence, who have passed through the country, tell us that there is scarcely a day but some poor unfortunate loses his life and his scalp, and that we do not hear of half the massacres, here on the river. We believe the only plan that ever will succeed in checking these Indian troubles is to arm and equip western men, and put them under command of men who understand the Indian character. There is a vast difference between fighting these red-devils and fighting civilized people.

More Depredations. The Nonpareil of the 24th says, late last evening, we learned that the Indians had attacked and captured the stage on last Saturday, near Fairview Station. One passenger was aboard, who escaped by getting under the bank of the Platte. Sunday they took 25 head of stock from Lucy and Thomas, contractors on the U. P. R. R., ten miles west of Fort Sedgewick, and the same night run off Jack Morrow's herd, also cut the telegraph line in Laramie Plains. This information we obtained from a gentleman who arrived in Omaha yesterday, from the plains, and it can be relied upon as authentic.

It is pretty well established now that Chief Justice Chase fully intended to try Jefferson Davis at Richmond, about the present time, and that the frustration of this intention by the erratic Judge Underwood was not deemed within the scope of probabilities. But a day or two before the bailment of Davis, Judge Underwood announced this intention of the Chief Justice. The question therefore arises, why did Judge Underwood frustrate the arrangement, by a proceeding so contrary to all his out-givings? It is true the District Attorney was not prepared to proceed, but this looks very much like part of the arrangement. There is room for an explanation in the case. Who shall make it?—Pittsburgh Commercial.

Dr. White, the State Geologist of Iowa, arrived in this place last evening. He is now engaged in a Geological survey of this section of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the lowest strata of coal veins through this section. Professor Meek, of the Smithsonian Institute, accompanies him. We learn that these distinguished gentlemen are en-route to Nebraska City, where they intend to meet with the State Geologist of Nebraska and there compare notes of their surveys with him. The people of this section await the results of this Survey with a considerable degree of anxiety, as it will inevitably establish some definite conclusions with reference to the coal measures or deposits of this locality.—Montgomery County News.

Curious Customs.—Should a Messem, when praying, feel himself disposed to yawn, he is ordered to suppress the sensation as the work of the devil, and to close his mouth lest the father of iniquity should enter and take possession of his person. It is curious that the opinion prevails also among the Hindus, who twirl their fingers close before their mouths before yawning, to prevent the evil spirit from getting in that way.

An exchange in an editorial, asks, "Does it pay to be a woman?"

The Scheme for the Location of the Public Buildings. We publish this morning, a somewhat novel bill, providing for the location and erection of the State buildings. It has been a long time since a scheme so thoroughly utopian in character, with any claim to practicability, has met our observation. It would do honor to the most extravagant notions of Fourierism or Free Love, which have been developed by this age. Buildings which would cost ordinary mortals hundreds of thousands, are to be spoken of as waved by magic wand into instantaneous completion. Shades of Aladdin's lamp, if it had any! Notwithstanding visions of rack and torture, we must be permitted to exclaim with Galileo "or any other man," that the "world does move." The tough stories of Baron Munchausen and of the wonderful fortunes of the hero who always "arrived safely at Bagdad," are no longer a tax upon our credulity. A great city, a "Capital City," is to be resolved into a huge and perfect existence, with thronged streets and solid blocks, by the Nebraska Legislature, at an extra session! What could not be done at a regular session!

Please spread out your map, Mr. Commissioner. What is the price of that inside lot at the junction of the Bayou with Salt Creek? [The word "inside" has no reference to rings.] "Only seven thousand dollars, eh?" "Dug cheap; I don't see how you can afford it at that. Just as I supposed; you wouldn't sacrifice the property in that way to anybody else. It is an account of my influence! I was anxious for the location on account of being between Punicia Fides and Villien Scogage!" "So you say, this we would say to the honest tax-payers of the State, is only the beginning of the end. After a miserable failure, the second part of the enterprise will be the presentation to the Honorable Body of huge unliquidated claims; and they must be paid because, forsooth, the claimant was innocently involved! It is a good thing that the bill provides that this Capital City shall be the permanent seat of government. That makes the thing perfectly safe. While the author is in that line we would suggest that he resolve that no further Indian depredations shall be committed upon the plains. Let every pilgrim carry a certified copy of the resolution in his pocket, and no red man would have the temerity to raise his hair. Of course not.

We take the above from the Omaha Republican. It is not necessary that we comment upon it—people will "see it" without. We are loth to believe that the Legislature of Nebraska is composed entirely of either knaves or fools, as the above would indicate, if it indicates anything except the bitter hatred of the writer.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE. Womanhood suffrage is now a progressive cause beyond fear of cavil. It has won a fair field where once it was looked upon as an airy nothing, and it has gained champions and converts without number. The young State of Kansas is fitly the vanguard of this cause, and the signs of agitation therein hardly allow a doubt that the citizenship recognized in the law of the State. Fourteen out of the twenty of the newspapers of Kansas are in favor of making woman a voter, and Gov. Crawford, ex-Govs. Robinson and Root, Judge Schuyler, Gen. Ritchie and Lieut. Governor Green, are the leaders of a wide spread Impartial Suffrage League, which has among its orators Misses Stanton, Stone and Gage. The vitality of the Kansas movement is indisputable, and whether defeated or successful in the present contest, it will still hold strongly fortified ground. Ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, the Senatorial rival and professional assaillant of Jefferson Davis, makes the most remarkable of recent contributions to the cause. He holds that the universal suffrage, containing the principle of Woman's Rights is necessary to virtuous politics. "Menstruous half notions of a bygone age of barbarism" writes this enlightened ex-rebel, "yet sternly and unanimously deny the right of suffrage," and he proceeds to argue that the women of the land are, at least, as reasonably and morally qualified to elect our Government as "those who now so often elevate to the highest places of civil rule the drunken, the corrupt, the imbecile, and the profligate." We take this expression as a clear conquest of moral sentiment, creditable to Woman's Rights and to Mr. Foote. He has thus "accepted the situation" in its fullest aspects, and will yet have a vote if Universal Suffrage can help him, or the enfranchised hand of woman take him out of his political quagmire.—Tribune.

Colonel Parker, of Grant's staff, and Gen. Sully were at Sioux City on the 27th of May, en route for the Yellowstone. They confirm the reports of the hostile attitude of the Northwestern Indians.

A Montreal despatch says, bands of Fenians are reported prowling along the eastern border of Canada, preparing for a demonstration. The authorities are fully informed as to their movements.

The Nebraska City News says: "A gentleman from New York, said to be worth three millions of dollars, entered last Thursday, in the Nebraska City Land office, 11,000 acres of Nebraska land."

DISCUSSION AT THE SOUTH. The N. Y. Times, which disparaged and discredited Senator Wilson, when he started on his Southern tour, now speaks approvingly of the general tenor and effect of his speeches, yet takes occasion to denounce "the mischievous and disorganizing mission of Judge Kelley," and strongly asserts that "Mr. Kelley echoes the violence of a faction."

We are amazed at the ignorance betrayed in these imputations; for we cannot believe their untruth intentional. Judge Kelley has spoken through the chief cities of the further South, and been heard by men of all parties with attention, interest and general approval, save at Mobile, where he was not heard at all. We have printed all he said there, as reported in an unfriendly Mobile journal and there is not a word in it that any candid person could have taken offense at. His allusion to the riot, but was manifestly provoked by it. The murderous attack, whereby his meeting was broken up, was a wantonly outbreak of the Rebel spirit, as causeless and inexcusable as the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It has already cost the authorities of Mobile their places, and is very likely to delay the re-admission of Alabama to her forfeited position in the Union.

Everywhere else in the South, including Montgomery and Huntville in Alabama Judge Kelley has been welcomed by leading Confederates as well as Unionists of other days, and has spoken so kindly and wisely as to command general and hearty approbation. His principal topic has been labor—its importance, necessity and rightful dignity, with the consequent duty of educating the laborer and increasing his efficiency by machinery and the control of natural forces—water, steam, &c. Judge Kelley has urged that the South formerly mistook her true policy in keeping the laborer ignorant, debased and contemptible, and that her comparative poverty and rags, in spite of her great natural advantages in soil and climate, are the natural fruits of this mistake. He urges her people to profit by the hard lessons of experience and adopt a radically different policy—to provide for common schools free to all, to encourage industry by fair wages and honorable consideration, and to lend every energy to the development of the immense yet hitherto neglected natural resources of their States, by building mills and factories on their innumerable streams, and by mining coal and iron from their teeming hills. In short, Judge Kelley has urged the whole Southern people to forget the errors and feuds of the past in one united, energetic effort to render their industry more effective and general, and consequently their wealth more abundant and widely diffused, than those of the North and East.

These views have been listened to with satisfaction by the foremost men of the South, including ex-Govs. Brown of Georgia and Vance of North Carolina, Gens. Barringer, Wofford, and other leading ex-Confederates, who have urged him to speak as widely and as frequently throughout the South as possible. If he would consent to make one hundred speeches more, he would have distinct, urgent invitations from those who have been Rebels for every one of them. He has everywhere discouraged the idea of secession, and told the Blacks that they can have homes of their own by working hard and saving what they earn—not otherwise. He has told the Southern Whites that their States will be promptly restored if they in good faith comply with the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill, and not without. In short, Judge Kelley is now working his way northward and eastward through North Carolina, everywhere pressed upon him by the whole people, save a few implacable Rebels, and doing a few in a week toward pacifying and harmonizing the country than all his maligners have done in two years, or will do to the end of time.

We urge the Republicans of the uniformly loyal States to send their representatives to visit the South. If forty of our ablest members of Congress could give two months each to speaking below the Potomac, we might have every State fully and safely restored to self-government and to loyal representation in Congress before the 4th of March next. Others may do good there; but members of Congress speak with authority, and command an attention that is not accorded to any beside. Let us all unite to urge on the good work so auspiciously, because so ably and wisely, begun by Messrs. Wilson and Kelley.—Tribune.

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Guide-Boards. ED. HERALD.—Let me call the attention of Road Supervisors to Section 11 of the road laws: "Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors of the several Districts to cause a guide-board to be placed at the beginning, terminus and intersection of any county and territorial road in his district; which guide-board shall be attached to durable posts or other permanent fixtures, and the names of and distances to the principal towns or places on said roads shall be legibly printed thereon.

The Indians attack Judge Kinney and Party. We clip the following from the Denver News: BRIDGE FERRY, Dakota Ter'y, } March 16, 1867. } ENDS NEWS.—Indian Commissioner Judge Kinney and party were attacked by Indians at this place yesterday. The purpose of the Indians seemed to be to secure stock rather than the killing of any of the party. They charged down the Bluffs in solid column, drove in the herder on a double quick, and in less time than it takes me to write it, had surrounded fifty head of stock.

Col. Green, in command of the escort, immediately ordered Capt. Wells in pursuit, and in an incredible short space of time, all the cavalry were on the opposite side of the river, the Captain at the head of his column, and went dashing over the bluffs in gallant style. They pursued them for about five miles, when the Indians were discovered on a high bluff preparing to make a stand. He immediately charged and drove them from their position, although their number more than trebled his, and scattered them in every direction and secured all the stock. Unfortunately the sun went down, preventing a farther search; and but for this circumstance, the Indians would have received a punishment for their rashness that would have been a good lesson. The fruits of victory were two ponies captured and one Indian killed. Capt. Wells lost none of his party, and there is much credit due him for his bravery and coolness, as well as the balance of the officers and soldiers.—They are all brave, and agree to wipe out some of the atrocities of the red heather, and do away with the false impression that soldiers will not fight Indians.

Experiment with Peat. An experiment was made yesterday in testing the qualities of Peat as a generator of steam at the boiler works, No. 414 Water St., before Gen. Graham, Peter Cooper, and several other gentlemen largely interested in the manufacture or use of steam machinery. The peat used for the occasion, taken from the Dismal Swamp and condensed, was placed in a super heating steam boiler, with a fire-place measuring 42 by 36 inches, with two series of 3 inch tubes, each four feet long, on the same grade. An artificial draft was used, similar to that employed in the consumption of anthracite coal, except that a deeper body was kept upon the grate. Steam was raised with double the rapidity that it can be by coal, but it required more peat by weight than coal to evaporate the same amount of water, on account of the strong draft, which was too powerful to enable the operators to burn it economically. An examination was also made with peat for working steam, which resulted satisfactorily.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Hamilton, cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, in a morning remarked, "That President of yours is the oddest man alive. Why, he indorses notes for niggers." It seems that some time before, a colored man, finding himself in danger of losing his house for the want of \$150, went to Mr. Lincoln and told his story. The result was that the man made a two months note, and Mr. Lincoln indorsed it. The note was discounted by some one, and found its way into Huntington's bank for collection. Upon its maturity the colored man failed to respond. Instead of serving the customary notices upon the indorser, the cashier took the note in person to Mr. Lincoln, who at once offered to pay it. Mr. Huntington said, "Mr. President, you have tried to help a fellow mortal along. I am not willing that you should suffer this entire loss; we will divide it between us." And the affair was thus settled.

The first Conference that met in the second century of Methodism was that of the India Mission, of which the leading incident is thus reported: The great event of our young Conference was the establishment of a College in Lucknow; to be affiliated with the Calcutta University. This Centenary College is felt to be necessary to the interests of Methodism in our Conference, and we all feel that we are unworthy sons of Wesley, if we let it fail. It cannot fail. Funds enough are already subscribed to put it beyond a doubt.

A vile old batchelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve, because when she appeared man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

A released convict from Auburn states that he admires glossy curls, but has lost all love for Auburn locks.

FIGURES VERSUS FANCIES. It is the custom of nervous and timid people to groan over every fluctuation in business, or in prospects, and to predict that every thing is tending to a general smash; and lately this chronic symptom has become quite an epidemic. And this state of the public pulse seems to be quite a Godsend to Copperhead editors, who seek, by the most dreadful and astounding portrayal and prophecy of imminent general ruin, to alarm the public, and throw it into "fits" of despondent desperation; these editors being like the quack in the story, "great on fits." And imitating the tactics of the "quack," these fellows try to make the public believe that this country is suffering dreadfully, and on the very verge of death, and that they alone are capable of administering the remedies and the treatment that will save it. For they know, full well, that so long as there is any earthly hope, by any other means, of escaping threatened and imminent dissolution and ruin, the people will never again commit the country to the manipulations of Copperhead surgery. Hence, from all quarters, Copperhead speakers and Copperhead journals, are whining and groaning over the distress of the country, the financial ruin in which it is plunged, and the deluge of destruction which the river clouds are pouring over the land.

It so happens, however, that in the ordinary line of their vocation, these same editors occasionally produce facts and figures in their columns for the information of the public, which do not harmonize with these sombre fancies and prophecies of ruin, "brought upon the country by Republican rule." A notable instance of this kind we find in the New York World's financial department, in the synopsis of the annual report of the Savings Banks of that State. The World says: "The annual report on Savings Banks shows that there are in this city twenty-five of these institutions, which had in January last, an aggregate of \$86,574,343 deposits, and 370,193 depositors, or nearly one depositor to every three inhabitants. The ten cent savings banks in Brooklyn exhibited at the same time 69,414 depositors of \$17,160,474. and the interior towns had \$28,034,257, and 111,695 depositors, making for the entire State, a total of \$131,769,074, and 348,501 depositors, or one in every eight inhabitants. This is certainly a cheerful indication of thrift and foresight, since these receipts are the great reservoirs from which supplies for support are drawn in seasons of depression, when work is scarce, or when sickness or other evils come to the household. The following is a statement of the aggregate amount on deposit in the savings banks in this city in January of each year since 1850:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Deposits, and other financial data. Rows include years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858.

These figures are significant, and worth oceans of wishy washy fancies, as the basis for calculations on the present and future prospects of the people. These Savings Banks exhibit the surplus earnings, on deposit, of the laborers of the country, and the table shows that they are double the amount they were in 1850. And what is true of New York, holds good throughout the country, that the masses are making more and saving more now than they did in the 'good old times' before the war, when the Democracy was in power, and Buchanan, Jeff. Davis, Floyd & Co., were administering the affairs of Government. In spite of the dreadful and exhausting war, brought upon the country by their manipulations and the immense debt piled up to prosecute it, and the heavy taxation required to meet that debt, and all the evils resulting from it, the masses of the people have more comforts, are in a better condition, and save more money now, than they did in the "halcyon days" of the peaceful Democratic rule of the "Old Public Functionary."

The income returns, it is true, show a very great decline amongst merchants and speculators, since last year or before, simply because goods are declining instead of rising in the market. But this decline is no indication of ruin or of declining business and prosperity in the country; and we doubt not, a careful investigation would show that the average incomes amongst the wealthy portions of the people are larger than they were in 1850. These facts and figures are open to every man's inspection, and are within the limit of every man's comprehension. Let them be pondered thoughtfully, and let the people compare the present with the past, and there will be less groaning and complaining, and broad beams of bright sunlight will play across the dark and lowering clouds with which a distempored fancy and foreboding fear have enveloped the financial sky.—Gate City.

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A released convict from Auburn states that he admires glossy curls, but has lost all love for Auburn locks.

Can Any One Tell? Can any one tell why men who cannot pay small bills can always find plenty of money to buy liquor, and treat when happening among their friends? Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washer woman and are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of seven-up or poker? Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work; while others who are industrious and constantly employed, half starve?

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to keep a newspaper is able to pay a dollar or two a day for tobacco, whiskey or cigars? Good Advice.—An advertising agent gives this good advice to business men. It will pay to heed it: "The time has passed for people to wait quietly in their stores, and trust to circumstances for their customers. The aspect of business has been entirely changed—the old landmarks have been removed, and new channels opened. People should not now sit quietly in their stores and gaze upon the dust gathered around their wares, but with becoming shrewdness, place their pens on paper, enumerate their articles, and announce through the advertising columns of widely circulated papers the quality of their articles, and where they may be found. Men of small capital long since discovered this sure road to wealth, and he who does not follow in their wake will find himself distressed."

A person calling himself Maurice Friedman, a native of Russia, about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, auburn hair, sandy moustache, dark hazel eyes, and prominent nose, is traveling about trying to impose himself upon the Masonic fraternity, asking charity which he does not need, and to which, as an imposter, he is not entitled.

The London papers by the late steamers notice the continued withdrawal from the Bank of England of American gold eagles, not for direct transmission to the United States, but Germany, for the use of emigrants proceeding to that country. This is an important and suggestive fact. It indicates that a proportion of the specie sent from the United States to pay for our importations finds its way back to us indirectly, and reinforced by the bone and muscle that are far more valuable in all the essentials of true wealth than mere gold and silver.

A small sensation has been created in a limited religious circle in New York, by the discovery that two clergymen there both delivered sermons, word for word identical, on the same day. The inference is that they both by a singular coincidence, made the same selections from their libraries, or they purchased from one professional manufacturer of the article, who "manufactured" them.

An editor had a new shirt collar presented to him, and he is now waiting for some one to give him a shirt.

New Orleans, June 3.—Sheridan publishes an order from Stanton directing the suspension of duties at the Levee.

The Commissioners, Governor Wells and others having applied for the revocation of Sheridan's order removing the Board of Aldermen, and the Secretary calling for Sheridan's reasons, the General responds in this wise: "I say unequivocally that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him turn out Union soldiers and put in rebels still clad in grey. I have seen him skulk away during riots. His conduct is as sordid as the mark of a snake in the dust; his dishonesty is more than I am expected to tolerate."

Then follows an order removing Wells and appointing T. J. Durant Governor.

Another order removes Street Commissioner Baker, for neglect of duty in not cleaning the streets. Judge Frazier, of Tennessee, for some time on trial in the State Senate, was yesterday found guilty and removed. He is forever disqualified from holding office.

Atlanta, June 2.—The reversed order suspending the National Republican declares that it is the duty of the military to secure the utmost freedom of speech, and the Press, and orders officers and soldiers not to interfere with the newspapers.

Raleigh, June 4.—The President was escorted to the Capitol and received a cordial greeting from both whites and blacks. The monument was dedicated by an oration delivered by Hon. D. L. Swain, closing with complimentary allusions to the life of the President. He said the time had arrived when patriotism, not less than Christianity, requires the forgiveness of all. At the close of the ceremonies two young negro girls laid bunches of flowers on the grave.