Nebraska Herald.

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THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

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BY

H. D. HATHAWAY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Office on Main street, opposite Atmison, Dovey & Cole.

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☞ We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work on short notice, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

Business Directory.

National Claim Agency.

WASHINGTON. D. C.

F. M. DORRINGTON,

SUB AGENT;

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA,

Is prepared to present and prosecute claims before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments. Patents, Pensions, Bounties and Bounty Lands secured. ☞ Charges moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON

April 10, '65.

Diseases of the Eye.

DR. W. E. LAWRENCE,

Oculist,

Treats all Diseases of the Eye. He warrants a cure in every case taken in hand.

☞ Office at the Nebraska House. ☜

Plattsmouth, April 10, 18-5.

WILLITT POTTENGER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PLATTSMOUTH - - NEBRASKA.

T. M. MARQUETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery.

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

N E W

Boot & Shoe Shop.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Plattsmouth and the public at large to the fact that he has procured a portion of Mr. Woods's Cabinet Shop, where he intends keeping on hand and making on the shortest notice, every article in his line. His stock being selected by himself, and having spent the most of his life in the business, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. Give him a call.

April 10 '65. J THORMORTON.

JOSEPH SCHLATER.

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

MAIN STREET,

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Gold Pens, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Violins and Violin Trimmings always on hand. All work committed to his care will be warranted.

April 10, 1865.

Chancery Sale.

Elliott B. Garrison, vs. Gardner Bowers, } In Chancery.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decretal order to me directed from the District Court of the 1st Judicial District in and for Cass county, Nebraska Territory, made in the above cause and bearing date on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1864 being the adjourned October term of said Court, I the subscriber, Master in Chancery for said Court, will sell at public vendue, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on

Monday, the 15th day of May, 1865,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in Cass county, Nebraska, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half (1-2) of the north-east qr (1-4) of section number twenty-two (22), and the south half (1-2) of the south-east quarter (1-4) of section number fifteen (15), in township number twelve (12) north of range number eleven (11) east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, containing 158 1-2 acres more or less.

Together with all and singular the improvements, hereditaments, or appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to be sold as the property of the defendant to the above cause, to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is $560.00 and interest thereon from the date of said decree, together with cost.

Dated Plattsmouth, Neb., April 10th, 1865.

F. M. DORRINGTON,

T. M. MARQUETT, Sol. for Comp't. Master in Chancery.

CHAS. VOGT & CO.,

Cor. Main and 5th sts.,

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA,

Dealers in

LEATHER AND IRON,

SADDLE & SHOE LEATHER.

Saddlers' Hardware

Findings and Tools,

WAGONS, PLOWS, &c.

☞ Orders Promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

Seward's Speech.

The subjoined remarks of Secretary Seward made at Washington on the night of the 3d inst., on the occasion of the fall of Richmond, are well worth reading. They have an easy, light air; but are full of point and wisdom:

"I thank my fellow-citizens for the honor they do me by calling to congratulate me on the fall of Richmond. [Cheers.]

I am now about writing my foreign dispatches. What shall I tell the Emperor of China? I shall thank him in your name, for never having permitted a piratical flag to enter the harbors of the Empire. [Applause.]

What shall I say to the Sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who had taken refuge in his kingdom. [Cries of "That's it!" and cheering.]

What shall I say to the Emperor of the French? [A voice—"To get out of Mexico."] I shall say to the Emperor of the French, that he can go tomorrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, so long held under blockade there, provided the rebels have not used it up.—[Laughter and cheers.]

To Lord John Russell I will say that British merchants will find the cotton exported from our ports under treaty with the United States cheaper than cotton obtained by running the blockade.

As for Earl Russell himself, I need not tell him that this is a war for freedom and national independence and the rights of human nature, and not a war for empire; and if Great Britain should only be just to the United States, Canada will remain undisturbed by us so long as she prefers the authority of the Queen to voluntary incorporation into the United States. [Cheers and exclamations "That's the talk; you're right"]

What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I will tell the King of Prussia that the Germans have been faithful to the standard of the Union, and his excellent Minister, Baron Gerolt, has been constant in his friendship to the United States during his long residence in this country. [Cheers.]

To the Emperor of Austria I shall say that he has proved himself a very wise man, for he told us in the beginning that he had no sympathy with rebellion anywhere. [Cheers.]

I do not doubt, fellow-citizens, but that at least you accede to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely, that the rebellion will end in ninety days. [Laughter and cheers.] I have thought this the true theory; because I never knew a physician able to restore his patient to health unless he thought he could work a cure under the most unfavorable circumstances in ninety days. [Renewed laughter.]

Finally, to the American people, I will say that our motto in peace shall be what our text has been while in war. Every nation is entitled to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way, and all are bound to conduct themselves so as to promote peace on earth and good will to mankind.

BLACK AND WHITE.

One of the Committee of Citizens of Charleston, charged with the distribution of the rice, asked that an order should be issued requiring the colored people to meet at specified places on one day, and the whites on the day succeeding. Col. Woodford replied:

"Sir:—When a man approaches me with the shield of loyalty before him, he seems so bright that I cannot see that he is black; and when he comes with the shield of disloyalty he looks so black that I cannot see that he is white!" That he did not intend to use the terms "black or white" in any official order.

☞ A bill punishing strikers who interfere with workmen with a fine of one hundred dollars and six months imprisonment, passed the Legislature of Minnesota.

☞ A Canada paper estimates that forty three thousand Canadians have enlisted in the Federal army since the commencement of the war. Of these it is calculated that fourteen thousand have died on the battle-field.

GENEROUS VIEW OF THE WEST.

A trip of four thousand miles through the heart of the west, awakes a kindling thought of the greatness of the republic. The west is the empire; a fact not acknowledged at the east, because the east knows not the west. But an impartial traveler soon perceives that the east is not the country. New York and New England are but the thumb and forefinger, the west is the rest of the hand.

A western visit in summer is best for seeing the country; in winter, best for seeing the people. And are they not the heartiest, friendliest, most hospitable of the human race? What a "Scotch welcome" may be, we know not; but if better than a western man's welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a western man in the street, and at once you are an acquaintance; meet him the next day and you are friends. A shake of the hand in the west has more grip in it than between New York and Bangor. Child of the east, the west is the chief crown of the parent. The universal New England element westward is the best part of New England; for only the courageous, the energetic, and the conquering have had the will to quit their eastern homes for the western prairies. Thus the early pilgrims *to* New England have their truest sons in the latter pilgrims *from* New England. A Yankee, therefore, does not come to his fullest stature in Yankeeland; the grown Yankee is the westerner. At the east he is a geraneum in a pot, thrifty and prim; at the west, a geranium in a garden, where he grows rank, exuberant and generous. New countries greaten men's souls.

Does the west seek a heraldic sign? Let it, then, choose a shock of corn. O, bounteous land of small houses and big barns! So fertile is the great valley that, as Jerrold said of Australia, "Only tickle the earth with a hoe and she laughs a harvest!" Though beaten down from their full height by snows, corn stalks are yet standing, in January, so high that one riding among them on a tall horse, and rising in the stirrups, cannot touch the tops! The prairies—common-place, sad and sublime—are the garden of the world.—May they ever make farmers rich and cattle fat.—*Theo. Tilton.*

Four Years of War.

The rebellion, to use a slightly undignified phrase, has about "petered out," the predictions and hopes of the Copperheads to the contrary notwithstanding. The "Democratic" party, through its National Convention on the 30th of August, in the city of Chicago assembled, declared "as the sense of the American people," i. e., the Copperhead part thereof, that "after four years of failure to restore the Union by the expedient of war, during which public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired,—justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, &c."

The "four years of failure" to "restore the Union by the expedient of warfare" does not end until the 14th of April 1865. The despised and contemned 'expedient of warfare' will have nearly, if not wholly, restored the Union and crushed the rebellion within four years, as matters now look. If the 'Democratic" party were again to meet in National Convention, we suspect that they would materially modify the second section of their infamous and cowardly "Chicago Platform." There is no medicine so efficacious in preserving Republican institutions as gun powder tea, and metalic pills.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ John Newton said: "When I get to Heaven I shall see three wonders there. The first wonder will be to see so many people there whom I did not expect to see; the second wonder will be to miss many people whom I did expect to see; and the third, the greatest wonder of all, will be to find myself there."

Conflagation.—The State Bank of Iowa burned $378,192 of circulating notes, at its recent meeting at Iowa City.

A King Leaving His Capital in a Huff.

It has been already announced that Victor Emanuel suddenly quitted Turin and took up his abode in Florence. The French *Courrier*, published in New York, gives us some interesting particulars touching this event. The King, who a few years ago was universally honored, has recently lost favor in the eyes of the people. The main cause is, that he is suspected of having lent himself as the tool of the ambitious schemes of Napoleon. So strong has the feeling against him become in his own Capital, that he was hissed on his appearance at the opera, and greeted with contemptuous epithets as he rode through the city. A more systematic indignity was, it is said, to be offered him on the occasion of a ball to be given by a French Ambassador, a few nights after the departure of his majesty. He determined to submit to it no longer, quietly made arrangements, and before the citizens were aware of what was going on, had left the city and was well on his way to Florence. As the future capital is to be located at the latter place, the King only anticipated his departure by a few months; but it would certainly have been more agreeable, if not more dignified, to leave the cradle of his forefathers under more friendly auspices. He may have succeeded in vindicating his Royal Dignity and turning the tables on the people of Turin; but the fact augurs badly for the future of Italy. It shows that the sovereign is no longer the idol of the masses, and that the feuds and jealousies that have so long disturbed that unhappy country have broken out afresh. There is too much reason to fear that the hope of a united Italy was buried in the grave with Court Cavour.

A MEMORABLE DAY IN UTAH.

Sunday, January 22d, was a memorable day in Utah. On that day a Christian society was organized and services held under the shadow of the Mormon Temple, greatly to Brigham Young's wrath. Gen. Conner, a Catholic himself, is determined that religious liberty shall exist there, and he has the power and the spunk to enforce his views. The Salt Lake *Vidette*, a daily paper also under his protection, lays about its blows with a perfect looseness. It is a terrible thorn to the Mormons, but the commander insists upon freedom of the press as well as religious liberty. The leading Mormons have threatened to tear down the house of any one who harbor's a "gentile," but they dare not carry their threats into execution.

Butler's "Occupation Gone."—The inhabitants of Richmond, we are told, received our troops joyfully.—They have been so long half starved and shaken with alarms, and the thunder of hostile guns in their city, that they welcomed a change. There will be no occasion to send Ben. Butler to Richmond to regulate the city. The people will manifest a spirit of "intense loyalty." There is very little now, in the southern cities that fall into our possession, of that rampant blackguardism that appeared in New Orleans when the fortunes of war gave it into our possession, and of which Ben. Butler was the appointed physician to work a radical cure.—*Cin. Com.*

☞ It is the rush light in the meager fingers of poverty that reveals the nooks and crannies in the human heart, and what a lurking place for bats of thought it is, just as the pittance that poverty gives to want is the truest generosity in the world. The rich, of all men, one would think, should have the freest entrance into the kingdom of Heaven. It costs them little to be generous, and nothing to be just.

Free from the want that spurs the desperate resolve, as from the struggle that wears away the heart, it seems the easiest thing in life to be that "noblest work of God"—an honest man.

☞ Prof. Agassiz is soon to sail for South America on a scientific exploring expedition to test his glacial theory. He will be accompanied by eight assistants, and the entire expense of the trip—some $20,000—will be borne by Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston.

☞ Pennsylvania produced 5,571,021 bushels of wheat last year.

McCULLOCH ON THE CURRENCY.

In a recent trial in Washington, Mr. McCulloch, being asked the main causes of our depreciated currency, answered as follows:

There have been various influences operating upon what is called the gold market. The necessity which the government has been under of issuing a large amount of paper money has undoubtedly had an effect in that direction; and the uncertainty that has existed in the minds of many persons in regard to the ability of the Government to suppress the rebellion, has, unquestionably, had an influence in that direction; and then everybody understands there is a great influence all over the country in favor of a depreciated currency. The use that has been made, by persons who are not in actual sympathy with the government, of our reverses in the field has had a very decided effect upon the gold market. The effort that has been made to distrust the ability of the Government to maintain the payment of its obligations is also a cause. In fact, various causes have conspired.

Ex-Gov. Aiken.—A Charleston letter states that ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, the largest slaveholder in the south and a union man, who has taken no part in this war, has reported the names of all his slave, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the command of the post, and given each family a farm on one of the most fertile and productive islands on the coast, placed them on it, and all are well started in life.

Imprudent Questions.—To ask an unmarried lady how old she is.

To ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie.

To ask a doctor how many persons he has killed.

To ask a minister whether he ever did anything very wrong.

To ask a merchant whether he had ever cheated a customer.

To ask a young lady whether she would like a beau.

To ask an editor the name of any of his correspondents.

To ask a subscriber if he has paid the printer.

To ask a printer if he has got more than one shirt.—[*Akron Beacon.*

☞ Several of the Paris journals speak against the extremely *dacolletts* style of dress which the ladies have adopted at the balls this season in the French capitol. "What remains at the present day of women's dress," says M. E. Texier, in the *Siecle*, "is so small that it is hardly worth talking about. Ladies are almost attired like the natives in South America—with nothing but a necklace."

☞ Parson Brownlow, Governor elect of Tennessee, has been awarded $25,000, in a suit, for damages inflicted by imprisonment and persecution at the hands of certain prominent rebels of Knoxville. It is to be assessed upon the property of Ramsey, Sneed, and others; who were influential, in the early days of the rebellion, in getting the Parson into jail.

Depth of Coal Beds.—Heath's mine in Virginia is represented to contain a coal bed of fifty feet in thickness. A coal bed near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is said to be twenty five feet thick; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are forty alternate seams of coal, twenty-five of which are more than three feet in thickness. In Nowia Scotia is a coal formation 1,400 feet deep, and containing seventy-five alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine in England has been worked under the sea; and the New Castle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to a depth of 1,500 feet, and bored to a similar depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measure.

The San Francisco News Letter in giving an editorial notice of the departure of Dr. Bellows of New York, said:—"May you blow, Bellows, until death suddenly stops your wind, and may no curious doctor afther death cut you open to see where it all came from."

In the Alton military prison there are now 687 prisoners of war, 202 federal soldiers, and 235 citizens.

A STRIKING SCENE.

The controversy in England about our civil war appears to be growing warmer every day, and strong feeling is manifested on both sides. The anti-slavery policy of the United States Government has added largely to the enthusiasm and strength of our English friends. At a recent great meeting in Manchester, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who has recently visited this country, made a long and powerful speech in defense of the Union cause, in the course of which he paid a high tribute of admiration to the character of Northern officers who had taken by preference the posts of command in the black brigades, and among them he mentioned Col. Shaw, who was killed at Charleston, and whose body was found covered with the dead bodies of his negroes, who had fought around him to the last. Was it a specimen of southern chivalry, he asked, when Gen. Beauregard, in answer to the request that the dead body of Colonel Shaw might be sent within the Federal lines for interment, contemptuously answered that "he had buried him with his negroes?" I say, said Mr. Stanley, that I should have been very proud to have had such a grave as that. At this point the whole audience rose to their feet, and all broke into loud and long continued cheers.

The Dates of Secession.

South Carolina Dec 10, 1861.
Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861.
Alabama, Jan. 11, 1861.
Florida, Jan. 11, 1861.
Georgia, Jan. 19, 1861.
Louisiana, Jan. 26, 1861.
Texas, March, 4, 1861.
Virginia, April 24, 1861.
North Carolina, May 21, 1861.
Tennessee, June 9, 1861.

☞ The London correspondent of the *Commonwealth* says that in the Australian colonies the system of permitting the women to vote in municipal elections has been adopted. "It is reported that the women voted at least as wisely as the men; that they generally voted for the best educated candidate; that they showed contempt for the secrecy of the ballot; and that, espousing the causes which they took up with a heartiness and devotion incidental to the female character, they generally gave plumpers for the candidates of their choice."

Measure men from their bases and all are alike; so as regards rheumatism. Baron Rothschild, now ill with this complaint in England, suffers equally with him who hasn't enough in his pocket to get his dinner. Pain is a great leveller.

A Gentleman, who arrived in Nashville on the 16th, direct from Lynchburg, Virginia, reports that at the time he left, flour was selling at $1,100 per barrel, coffee at $65 per pound, and other commodities at proportionate prices. A charming place for a man with a large family.

The daughter of John Brown is teaching a school of little contrabands in a room of Governor Wise's house, where her father's death warrant was signed. "The whirligig of time brings all things even."

☞ During the hail storm last Wednesday afternoon several hail stones were picked up which measured three and three-fourth inches in circumference.—*Bedford Express.*

There is a giant at Hong Kong, China, who is eight feet and three inches high. He is the biggest man known, and is uncommonly good natured.

☞ A farmer at Kennet, Pa., sold a pair of fat oxen for $525.

Fred. Douglass is about starting a newspaper in Baltimore.

A Daniel Come to Judgement.—The notable Van Trump, has lately made a decision as Judge that will place him on a seat with the illustrious Dogberry. A thief was convicted before his Court for stealing property proved to be worth $45.

Judge Van Trump held that the valuation must not be at present prices but reduced so as to fit a specie standard. That, taking gold as a standard, and considering property as inflated to double its real value, brought the sum below $35, and the thief escaped the penitentiary.

Agricultural.

Change of Seed.—T. E. Willoughby of Ogle county, Ill., writes the Genesee Farmer that he obtained some seed corn last year from Joseph Wright of Waterloo, N. Y., and "had a large crop." Mr. Wright sends to the West for his seed corn, (Ohio Dent,) and we suppose the object in a Western farmer getting his seed from him is that after it has been grown in this more northern latitude it will be earlier. Corn ripens earlier as we go North, and when taken South has a tendency for a year or two to ripen at the same time—and is consequently earlier. With wheat the case is reversed. Wheat ripens earlier as we go South, and for this reason it is desirable to get seed wheat from a more Southern latitude.

Farmers' Paint.—Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint: Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slaken lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime is to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one fourth of the milk; the oil, in which the pitch is dissolved, to be added, a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This is sufficient for twenty-seven yards, two coats. This is for white paint. If desirable, any other color may be produced; thus, if a cream color is desired, in place of part of the Spanish white, use the ochre alone.

Calves with Sheep.—It is well known perhaps, to most of our agricultural readers that late calves, when they come to the barn in the fall, will, if confined in yards with older animals, frequently sicken and become debilitated. Being weaker and small, they are usually shoved about, and deprived of their due share of food, and in consequence, "fall away" rapidly. Now I never allow animals like this to associate or be confined with larger ones, but put them with my sheep, where there is no danger of their doing or receiving any harm. Sick calves, I have observed, often pick up and devour with avidity the hay and straw from among the sheep dung. It is medicinal, and I know of no article that has a more immediate and salutary effect in restoring diseased calves to health than sheep dung. I have practiced this usage for many years, and have never lost an animal, though I have had many sick when they came to the barn.

Cheapest Mode of Feeding Horse.—J. Fisk, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., writes us that he has a horse, five years old, used as a family carriage horse, and is frequently let to his neighbors. His labor is considerable. In the morning he feeds a bushel basket of cut oat straw, moistens it with water, throws in four quarts of shorts, mixes thoroughly and feed. At noon, gives straw again, and two or four quarts of shorts clear. At night, mixes hay and straw—equal parts of each—cuts a basketfull and mixes shorts again as in the morning. His horse is free from cough, lively, healthy and fat; and this practice he is confident saves him 50 per cent, of the cost of keeping a horse the usual way—cost about three minutes' time per day. This is an important item in these days of high feed.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Antidote Against Poison.—Hundreds of lives might have been saved by a knowledge of this simple recipe: A large teaspoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallow as soon as possible; it acts as an instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

☞ When Sherman was in Savannah, a prominent civillian, with a view of getting Sherman's opinion of Grant, ventured upon a mild denunciation of the military ability of the Lieutenant General.

"It won't do, sir," said Sherman, "it won't do, sir! Grant is a great General! He stood by me when I was crazy, and I stood by him when he was drunk; and now, by G—, sir, we stand by each other."