Nebraska Herald.

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

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THE HERALD

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BY

H. D. HATHAWAY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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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.

WILLITT POTTENGER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH - - NEBRASKA.

T. M. MARQUETT.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

D. H. WHEELER,
NOTARY PUBLIC
—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Fire and Life Ins, Ag't,
Agent for collection of claims against Government, for Soldiers, their Widows and minor heirs. Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands and City property, Leasing of Tenements, Payment of Taxes in all parts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Attends to all business pertaining to a General Land, Insurance, Tax Paying and Collection Agency.
☞ Refers to all business men in Nebraska.
Plattsmouth, N. T., May 15, 1865.

E. C. Lewis,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
CONVEYANCER.
Real Estate Agent, Tax Payer for Iowa and Nebraska. Titles of Land investigated, &c.
☞ All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Plattsmouth, N. T., April 20th, tf

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, 1865.

PLATTE VALLEY
HOUSE.
G. W. CROW, - - - PROP.
I am prepared to furnish all who may favor me with their patronage, with lodging, single meals or board by the week. G. W. CROW.
Plattsmouth, April 18.—y1

JOSEPH SCHLATER.
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.
A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, 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.

TO FREIGHTERS and FARMERS!
Blacksmith, Outfitting,
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.
We have opened a Blacksmith, Outfitting and Machine Shop on
Main Street, South Side,
where you can get any kind of work done in our line. We have a
Wagon Shop
in connection, where all kinds of wood-work will be done on short notice. ☞ All work warranted.
Plattsmouth, April 10, '65. W. D. GRIFFIN & CO.

TOOTLE, HANNA & CO.
Have for sale
M'CORMICK'S REAPERS,
McCORMICK'S
2 WHEELED MOWERS,
BROWN'S
Illinois Corn Planters,
—AND—
MOLINE PLOWS,
—AT—
Manufacturers' Prices,
Freight Added.
TOOTLE, HANNA & CO.
April 10—m3

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

President Mitre, on receiving the news of the wanton invasion of the Argentine Republic, issued a proclamation to his "fellow countrymen," summoning them to their posts as citizen-soldiers. According to the press of Buenos Ayers, the proclamation has been received with enthusiasm, and all political parties are said to be united in a determination to support the Government.

According to present appearances, the war may become one of the most important that has yet taken place in South America. The land forces of Paraguay are estimated by the Buenor Ayres *Standard* at 60,000, those of the allies—Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay—are expected to reach soon 75,000. But the greater number of this force has yet to be raised, while the Paraguayan force is already in the field. It is thought, therefore, that it may take a few months before the allies can assume the aggressive.

The combined population of the three allied countries so far outnumbers that of Paraguary, that the success of the latter would seem to be impossible. The Paraguayans hope, however, that they will find many allies in the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, and in Uruguay. In the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, which will now be the first to be overrun by the forces of paraguay, the slaves form a vast majority of the inhabitants, and by giving them liberty, President Lopez would detach this valuable province from Brazil.

It is evident that the issue of this war may have important conseqnences for a large portion of South America. —*Tribune.*

Senator Sherman of Ohio on Negro Suffrage.

At a Union convention held in Pickaway county. Ohio, on the 10th inst., Senator Sherman made a speech in which he took high ground in favor of negro suffrage. He said:

"If we can put negro regiments to garrison the South and give them bayonets, why can't we give them votes? Both are weapons of offense and defense. Votes are cheeper and better. Both are part of the military necessity put upon us by the rebellion. Both are unpleasant to the rebels, but medicines are not usually savory.

I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution it is a question for the State, and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military government, to be decided by the national authorities until the State is fully restored to its former condition. In some of the Southern States I would leave them under military rule until they provide the only sure security for the future; that the negroes should have their share in reconstruction, as they have borne their share in fighting.

Negro voting may not suit our natural prejudices of caste. They may be ignorant, docile, easily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this they have been true and faithful among the faithless. They have joined in putting down the rebellion; and now to place them at the mercy of those they have helped to subdue—to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, and leave them entirely subject to laws framed by rebel masters—is an act of injustice against which humanity revolts.

Suppose you deny them suffrage, what then? The Southern States gain by the freedom of their slaves fourteen new members of Congress and as many electoral votes. not three-fifths, but five-fifths are contented. If you give the same men who revolted this increased political power, what safety have you? Suppose ten years ago they had this additional power, Kansas would have been a slave State this day and they would have had ample political power to subvert your Government without a resort to arms. All the evils that I perceive may arise from a mixed voting population, are insignificant cempared with the only two alternatives: the restoring to rebels vast political power, and the danger and vast expense of military governments."

COUNT MONTALEMBERT ON THE UNITED STATES.

M. de Montalembert has just published an article in the *Correspondent*, headed "The Victory of the North in the United States," which the *Avenir National* describes as "an act of contrition, and an open disavowal of the fatal doctrines which formerly led him to call for an 'expedition to Rome' in the interior." The military virtues displayed by the Americans during their tremendous struggle of four years' duration, seem to M. de Montalembert nothing in comparison to their civil virtues. The citizens of the United States did not have recourse to suicide to get away from fear and suspense.—They were not the people to imitate those despairing sick who prefer im mediate death to prolonged suffering. He thinks their conduct in time of trial a grand lesson for those European nations which, though as heroic as need be on the battle-field, are "intimidated and demoralized by every civil danger." The Americans have given to the world the "glorious and consoling example of a people who saves itself without a Cæsar." The *Avenir* sees in this homage from an old apostle of intolerance a striking instance of the power of liberal principles.

THE HONDURAS TREATY.

The Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras, is officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. Honduras engages to open negotiations with the various Governments, with which it may have relations, for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-Oceanic Railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route shall be at all times open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States, for all lawful purposes whatsoever; and in consideration of these concessions, the United States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from interruption, seizure or confiscation from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved.

BIG OFFERS FOR JEFF.

The Detroit Advertiser publishes the following liberal offer from the enterprising Capt. Jerry Sanders, no connection we may say, to George N.—He says:

ST. CLAIR FLATS, May 19, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

The undersigned respectfully proposes to the United States Government that he will pay the sum of $5,000,000, in consideration of the Government leasing him the body of Jeff. Davis, the late rebel Presiding officer, together with the female habiliments worn by him at the time of his capture. Further, that if the Department will muster out of service the 4th Michigan Cavalry, he will, at the sanction of the Department, employ the men as a guard of the same, and return him (Jeff) at the expiration of one year in as good condition as when received, natural wear and tear excepted. At the same time bonds will be given in accordance.

Very respectfully, etc.

JERRY SANDERS.

And a New Yorker, through the Post makes the following offer:

The Government has offered $100,000 for Jeff Davis and has got him.—I will give the Government $250,000 for him, with his petticoat on; and I will exhibit him through the country, petticoats and all, as the last of the "Chivalry," and give one-half of the gross proceeds of the show for the widows and orphans of our soldiers, and for the martyrs of Andersonville and Libby Prison.

☞ Somebody has found out a new way of taking pictures, by which they can be taken better at night than in the daytime. A photographer has missed several from the frames that hang by his door, and dosen't approve of the new plan.

☞ It is anticipated that the Atlantic Telegraph will be in operation next month.

Rebel Emigration to Brazil

The New-Orleans Picayune makes the following statement:

"We understand that a number of the most prominent Generals and Engineers of the Confederate armies, for the moment uneasy, or apprehensive for the future, contemplate going to Brazil, where they expect to find a more independent home and better employment for their skill and talent. We also learn that the same movement is contemplated by officers and engineers of the Confederate navy, with whom, personally acquanted as they are with the Brazilian shores, the idea probably orginated.

"It is, likewise, said that many of the rank and file, both of the army and navy, apprehensive of the difficulty of getting employment, and following the example of their leaders, are preparing to emigrate to the valley of the Amizon. This is properly discountenanced by the leaders, if the best interest of their followers, as ill-judged and every way unwise. Indeed, we cannot see how it is possible for many of them who have families, or even them who have not. to raise the necesary means for such an emigration. It would probably cost $1,000 for even a small family to go to the Brazilian shores and support themselves for six months, a year or whatever length of time it might take to find or establish themselves in their new homes, if ever found; for it is the experience of all mankind that the life of an exile whether voluntary or involuntary, is that of a discontented wanderer

"Some of the officers, we understand, are the more apprehensive for the future, because of the fact that before secession they belonged to the United States army, or were in service under the Government. It is doubtless true that such persons, if they desired it, would not be permitted to go back their old places and employment. They cannot, therefore, avail themselves of the generous permission of General Orders, given to the mass of the Confederate army, to resume their former a vocations in life.

A gentleman while taking a drive through one of our country towns, accompanied by an Irish servant, had the misfortune to get his vehicle smashed and himself and companion thrown violently to the ground, by his horse taking fright and running away. The gentleman was somewhat bruised, not seriously. His principal loss was that of his wig which had been shaken off, and on picking himself up, he found Pat in a most ludicrous condition, holding on his head with the blood trickling through his fingers and his master's wig in the other hand which he was surveying with the most ludicrous alarm and horror.

"Well, Pat," said the master, "are you much hurt?"

"Hurt, is it? Ah, master, dear, don't you see the top of me head in me hand?"

Pat in his terror and confusion, had mistaken his master's portable headpiece for his own natural scalp, and evidently regarded his last hour as having arrived.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Mr. Isaac Newton, head of the Department of Agricultural at Washington, has issued a report for the months of April and May, in relation to our agricultural products, their prospects and conitions. The report shows a falling off of the foreign and governmental demand, and treats at length of the reciprocity treaty, now about to expire. Speaking of the prospects of the growing crops, Mr. Newton says that "the crops of 1865, both at home and abroad, promise an abundant harvest; and should this promise be realized, prices must fall; especial under a continued decline in the value of gold. But no estimate can yet be made of what these crops will be, for they are not free from serious and unfavorable casualties. It is still expected, however, that the summer will show an increased export of our wheats, because their quality is superior; and the recent advance in English prices, although small, indicates that the inferior wheats, which have been weighing down prices, are consumed sufficiently to relieve the markets from their depressing influence."

PRESIDET JOHNSON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The most pointed views of President Johnson on negro suffrage have just been made to the delegation of Quakers, who called on him with a petition asking that the influence and power of the Government may be so wielded, as to secure to all persons without distinction the equality of right and franchise. In response, President Johnson said he would not make a speech, but would talk to them in the spirit of friendship and fraternal regard. He wished to talk to them as though they were all members of the same family. He told them of the difficulties in the way of conferring the right of suffrage, as they desired, and gave them many instances of his experience among the slaves of the South whose habits and feelings he professed thoroughly to understand. But one great act might be said to have been fully accomplished by the war after the restoration of the Union, and that was the complete abolition of Slavery. There are many other things that would require time to accomplish, and among these might be the question of suffrage. He next referred to his own experience in the rebellion, and to the fact that while he had suffered personally and pecuniarily, and in other ways, he had no complaint to make, but would do his best to bring peace and order to the country.

☞ A person of an observing turn of mind, if he has rode through a country town, has noticed how curious youngsters along the route will fill the window with anxious faces in order to get a glimpse at the passers by. Our friend Jonathan, peddler, drove up in front of a house one day, and seeing all hands and the cook starring from the window, got off from his cart, and the following dialogue took place with the man of the house:

Jonathan—"Has there been a funeral here lately?"

Man of the house—"No, Why?"

Jonathan—"I saw there one pane of glass that didn't have a head in it."

Man of the house—"You leave blasted quick, or there will be a funeral."

A DIFFERENCE.—Henry Clay, in a speech on the compromise measures, in the United States Senate, July 22, said:

"If Kentucky tomorrow unfurls the banner of resistence unjustly, I will never fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a suborbinate one to my own State. When my own State is right—when it has cause for resistence—when tyranny and wrong and oppression insufferable arise, I will then share her fortunes; but if she summons me to the battle field, or to support her in any cause against the Union, never, never will I engage with her in such a cause."

Robert E, Lee admitted that Virginia was wrong in attempting resistence to the Government for redress of grievances, but chose to go with his state against the Union. Who doubts that Mr. Clay, if alive, would say that Lee should hang as a traitor.?

GLUE FOR READY USE.

To any quantity of glue use common whiskey instead of water. Put both together in a bottle, cork it tight, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat. Glue thus prepared will keep for years, and is at all times fit for use, except in very cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel with the cover fitting tight on the outside, to prevent the escape of the spirits by evaporation. A strong solution of isinglass, made in the same manner, is a very exeellent cement for leather.

☞ A well known wag stepped into Appleton's and enquired "Have you "The woman in Wite?" "Yes," replied the clerk. "All alone?" asked the searcher after literature. "Yes," responded the clerk. "In the dark?" still queried the questioner. "Yes, sir," again promptly answered the attendant. "Well, all I have got to say is," retorted the wag, "you have a mighty nice thing of it. Good bye!"

ARTEMUS WARD IN RICHMOND.

Immejutly on my 'rival here I perceeded to the Spotswood House, and callin' to my assistant and a young man from our town who writes a good runnin' hand, I put my ortograph on the register, and handin' my umbrella to a bald hedded man behind the counter, who I 'sposed was Mr. Spotswood, I said, "Spotsey how does she run?"

He called a culled purson and said:

"Show the gen'lman to the cowyard, and give him cart number 1."

"Isn't Grant here, I said." "Perhaps Ulyssis wouldn't mind my turnin' in with him."

"Do you know the Gin'ral?" inquired Mr. Spotswood.

"Wall, no, not 'zackly, but he'll remember me. His brother-in-law's aunt bought her rye meal of my uncle Levi all one winter. My uncle Levy's rye meal was—"

"Pooh! pooh!" said Spotsey, "dont bother me," and he shuv'd my umbrella ont' the floor. Observin to him not to be so keerless with that wepin, I accompanied the African to my lodging.

"My brother," I said, "air you aware that you've bin 'mancipated? Do you realise how glorious it is to be free?—Tell me, my dear brother, does it not seem like some dream, or do you realize the great fact in all its livin' and holy magnitood?"

He said he would take some gin.

I was shown to the cow-yard and laid down under a one-mule cart. The hotel was orful crowded, and I was sorry I hadn't gone to the Libby Prison. Tho' I should have slept comf'ble enuff if the bed-clothes hadn't bin pulled off me during the night, by a scoundrel who cum and hitched a mule to the cart and drug it off. I thus lost my coverin' and my throat feels a little husky this morning.

Gin'ral Halleck offers me the hospitality of the city, givin' me my choice of hospitals.

He has also very kind placed at my disposal a small-pox ambulance.

UNION SENTIMENT.

There is raly a great deal of Union sentiment in this city. I see it on every hand.

I met a man to-day—I am not at liberty to tell his name, but he is an old and influencial citizen of Richmond, and sez he, "Why! we've bin fightin' agin the Old Flag! Lor' bless me, howlsing'lar." He then borrer'd five dollars from me, and bust into a flood of tears.

Sed another (a man of standin' and formerly a bitter rebuel), "Let us at once stop this effooshun of Blud! The Old Flag is good enuff for me. Sir," he added, "you air from the North! Have you a doughnut or a piece of custard pie about you?"

I told him no, but I knew a man from Vermont, who had just organized a sort of restaurant, where he could go & make a very comfortable breakfast on New England rum and cheese. He borrer'd fifty cents of me, and askin' me to send him Wm. Lloyd Garrison's ambrotype as soon as I got home; he walked off.

Sed another, "There's been a tremendous Union feelin' here from the fust.—But we was kept down by a rain of terror, have you a dagerretype of Wendell Phillips about your person? and will you lend me four dollars for a few days till we aiv once more a happy and united people?"

A PROUD AND HAWTY SOUTHERNER.

Feelin' a little peckish, I went into a eatin' house to-day, and encountered a young man with long black hair and a slender frame. "Young man," I mildly but gravely sed, "this crooil war is over, and you're lickt! Its rather necessary for somebody to lick in a good square, lively fite, and in this 'ere case it it happens to the United States of America. You fite splendid, but we was too much for you. Then make the best of it, and let us all give in and put the Republic on a firmer basis nor ever.

"I don't gloat over your misfortins, my young fren'. Fur from it. I'm a old man now; and my hart is softer nor it once was. You see my spectacles is mistened with suthin' very like tears.—I'm thinkin' of the sea of good rich Blud that has been spilt on both sides in this dredful war. I'm thinkin' of our widders rnd orfuns North, and your'n in the South. I kin cry for both. B'leeve me my young fren', I kin place my old hands tenderly on the fair yung hed of the Virginny maid whose lover was laid low in the battle dust by a fed'ral bullet, and say, as fervently and piously as a vener'ble sinner like me kin say anythin', God be good to you, my poor dear, my poor dear!"

I riz up to go, and takin' my yung Southern fren' kindly by the hand, I sed, "Yung man, adoo! You Southern fellers is probly my brothers, tho' you've occasionally had a cussed queer way of showin' it! Its over now. Let us all jine in and make a country on this continent that shall give all Europe the cramp in the stummuck ev'ry time they look at us! Adoo, adoo!"

PREPARING BEEF ESSENCE.—This valuble article has become so extensively prescribed by physicians, particularly in cases of low or typhoid fevers, that it may not be unacceptable to many of our readers to know the best mode of preparing it. Take about two pounds of beef, remove all the fat, and cut it in peices about an inch square, put it in a jar or bottle, and cork it tightly. The best kind of a vessel is a glass jar, such as is used for canning fruit, with a lid that screws or fastens close, as the beef is more easily removed if the mouth of the jar is large, but a common bottle will answer the purpose. Place the jar in an iron pot filled with cold water, tie a string around the neck of the jar, leaving the string long enough to slip through the iron loop at the handle of the pot, and tying it so that the jar may stand firmly in the water. Put straw or a cloth at the bottom of the pot, or anything that will prevent the jar resting on the bottom and becoming dry, thus risking its breaking. Let it boil for two or three hours—longer if covenient; shake the bottle well before pouring out the essence; let it get cold, so that the fat may be entirely moved; then season it. It is more savory when warmed just before giving it to the patient.—*Ex.*

CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Western Rural (Dtroit) says the following is a sure cure for this disease: Dissolve one pint of salt in one pint of hot water, then add a quart of good vinegar and pour half of this mixture down the horse's throat. If the horse is not well in half an hour give him the balance, and you will soon find him all right.

HOW TO CLEAN A CISTERN.—Another simple thing I have accidentally learned; and it, too, if not generally known, ought to be, relating to stagnant, odorous water in cisterns. Many persons know how annoying this sometimes becomes. After frequent cleaning experiments, all to no positive, permanent utlity, I was advised to put, say two pounds of caustic soda in the water, and it purified it in a few hours. Since then, when I tried [illegible] called concentrated lye, I had quite as good a result [illegible] *er.*

POTTED MEATS.—It sometimes happens to the ladies, from some unforeseen circumstances, that large quantites of cooked meats, prepared for a large party which did not came off, perhaps, remain on hand, which are measurably lost. Such should be potted. Cut the meat from the bone, and chop fine, and season high with salt and pepper, cloves and cinnamon. Moisten with vinegar, wine, brandy, cider, and Worcestershire sauce, or melted butter, according to the kind of meat, or to suit your own taste. Then pack it tight into a stone jar, then cover it over the top with about a quarter of an inch of melted butter. It will keep months, and alway afford a ready and excellent dish for the table.

HOW TO PRESERVE MINCE PIE MEAT.—Thoroughly boil the meat, chop fine and salt; place it in an iron kettle or frying pan; pour in molasses sufficient to moisten; let it come to a boil, put into jars, and when cold cover the top with molasses. Prepared in this way it will keep a year perfectly sweet.

COWS LEAKING MILK.—The family cow will not unfrequently come home at night from the rich pasture with milk streaming from one or more teats. This is particularly the case with easy milkers. Having such a cow, and not fancying the loss of a quart or two each day, we applied coliodium (liquid cuticle, obtained at the druggists') to the end of the teat: which effected a perfect cure. The protection retained the milk, but gave way to a firm pressure of the teat with the hand. In this case a single application sufficed, but great milkers may need two or three coatings, at intervals before the orifice is sufficiently closed.

A lady in a fashionable hooped dress said to a little boy, "Can I get through this gate to the river?" Boy—"Perhaps. A load of hay went through here this morning."

☞ The logic of the Kentucky conservatives, as the Frankfort *Commonwealth* pertinently observes, is that nothing prevents the negro from becoming, in all respects, their equals, but his bonds, and therefore, to keep up their superiority, it is necessary to hold the negro in subjection. They do not, evidently, have a very exalted opinion of their ability to keep ahead of the negro, or they would not manifest so much solicitude about the matter.