



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865

THE ORATION.

We publish, on the first page of today's paper, the Oration delivered by Hon. T. M. Marquette in this city on the 4th. Read it, and let us see if there is a Union man in Nebraska who does not endorse it. We understand there are a few individuals in this community who do not like it, and denounce the entire Celebration as a partisan affair. It may have been a partisan affair, but if so it was the Union party that conducted it, for the reason that disunionists have no use for the Anniversary of our National Independence. They would denounce any demonstrations of joy on that day, and if they dared, would denounce the day itself. But thanks to the Boys in Blue, and the great Liberty-loving heart of the American people, there are but few of this class of men. The great mass of the American people honor this day, and any attempt to bring it into disrepute is frowned down by the Loyal masses.

It is that same old rebellious spirit, only seeking a pretext to create a disturbance of some kind. It has been whipped in the field, only to seek some other plan to show their disregard for the bonds of Union among the States. But, gentlemen, that game is played out; and if you don't like to see the people celebrate the Fourth of July, you will have to find some more disloyal place than Nebraska; for they will celebrate that day here as long as the Stars and Stripes remain the emblem of Liberty.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern was expected to leave Valencia about the 10th inst., having on board the entire cable for the Atlantic Telegraph. The officers in command, who are old and experienced Seamen, expect to arrive at Heart's Content and Trinity Bay about the 24th inst. The cable has been put to the severest tests during its manufacture, and the project is looked on as almost certain of success by those who are posted in the affair. The rates of Tariff decided on by the directors of the company are \$100 for twenty words or less, including date, address and signature, and \$5 for each additional word. The company propose laying a number of wires as soon as this one is in successful operation, when the tariff will be reduced.

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

In the midst of a wholesale system of Federal appointments of Rebels to office in the late insurrectionary States, an Act of Congress, passed in 1862, has been exhumed, which has summarily stopped this business. It provides that every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, and before being entitled to the salaries or other emoluments thereof take and subscribe an oath as follows:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto.— And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

Any person who shall falsely take this oath will subject himself to punishment for perjury, deprivation of his office, and inability to hold any office or place under the Government of the United States. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says the effect of the discovery of this test oath will be to play sad havoc with the appointees in North Carolina. He says:

Not one of Gov. Holden's nominees, who were promptly appointed to the places for which they were recommended, can pass the ordeal; and the Governor himself is in the same box, he having voted for the Secession Ordinance, and having held the office of State Printer during the war. The

appointment of Provisional Governor is, however, one not known to the law, and if he draws no pay he may escape the ordeal. Mr. Robert P. Dick, who is regarded as one of the most consistent Unionists in North Carolina, has declined to qualify as United States District Judge, in consequence of having in some way compromised himself with the "Confederacy." If the right-ous cannot be saved, where shall the ungodly Rebels and original Secessionists appear?

EDITOR HERALD:

Dear Sir:—I happened to come across a copy of the Sentinel dated July 6th, a little dirty Copperhead paper published in Platts-mouth—about the only institution in our midst that the citizens of Cass county are heartily ashamed of; but their consolation is that very few know of their disgrace. In this number, strange to say we found our humble self the subject of four or five different articles; and, will you believe it! all these growing out of a speech of about two minutes in length, in response to a toast on the Fourth. The first impression, of course, was to be flattered, and with self complacency to say: "Well, I must have made a big speech." But on reflection that the Sentinel is generally wrong, and its editor troubled with gass and withal given to flattery, we settled down into the conviction that our speech was no great thing after all; and on studying closely we are not sure even that the editor of the Sentinel was favorably impressed with it, but rather the reverse.

There must have been a little fire in it to have so intensely heated up the copper of the editor. By the way he writes and twists, we judge he is hit. We all know that he is often shot in the neck, but this time he must be hit in the gizzard, or some other vital part. As the hour was late when we made that notable speech, and many had retired from the ground, it may be due to myself, my friends, and the public generally, to know what I did and what I did not say.

1. I did not say that the negro ought to be allowed to vote, that he had fairly won his freedom on the battle field; that he had nobly fought for and helped to perpetuate the life of the nation, that as he was now a free, home born American citizen, and had offered his life for the cherished institutions of our country, he ought to be permitted to uphold and perpetuate them, and defend himself, by the ballot, as he had done it by the bullet and the bayonet; especially in the southern States, where without this right their former rebel masters, enraged by disappointment and defeat, especially by defeat in conflict with their former slaves, they will make their condition more intolerable than it was before.

2. We did say that the ballot was as safe in the hands of the negro as in the hands of the ignorant Catholic Irish, as they were really subjects of a foreign Prince, and ruled and led by their priests; and that their influence had been against us in this great struggle, with honorable exceptions, which I was careful to mention in my speech.

3. I did say that our institutions were as safe, or safer, at the ballot-box, in the hands of the negro as in the hands of rebels and traitors, north or south; for the rebels were as much rebels to-day, at heart, as ever.

4. I did say that at the ballot-box I preferred a black skin and white heart to a white skin with a black heart.

What we did not say:

1. I did not mention the Germans; for I, as well as others, know that they have not been behind in patriotism or bravery, to our home born citizens.

2. I did not mention the Frenchman.

3. I did not mention the Englishman.

a day devoted to the men and their political measures which made us a nation. What, ignore Washington, and Jefferson and Adams, and that glorious political document, the Declaration of Independence? What, ignore our political history on the 4th of July? That would make the 4th as flat as the Sentinel. It claims to have ignored politics, and to stand neutral. But we judge it is as hard for a set of copperhead editors to run a paper without politics as it would be to celebrate the fourth and ignore politics. The fact is, they will come out as they did in the great oration of the Sentinel's devil on that same day.

Shall we, at this time, in celebrating the 4th, ignore Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman and Seigel, and our political history makers, the Boys in Blue? Copperheads do not like these politics.—Why? For this reason: They have opposed those men and their measures which have saved our beloved nation. Oh! spare these fellows from politics on the 4th—and all other days.

With these remarks we will dismiss the Sentinel for the present, begging the pardon of the community for stooping to reply to these base falsehoods and slanders. I rarely kill a Skunk, yet when they come about my chicken coop, I sometimes feel compelled to do a dirty job.

My excuse for answering this matter is that I was referred to by name as a member of the council, a representative of the people. It is their right to know my political opinions.

I thought what I said, and said what I thought without fear or favour, as I always have done and shall continue to do. I consider the question of negro suffrage one of the leading questions of the day, and we cannot ignore it, it will come up. I go in for free speech on this and all other issues that arise.

As for these sentiments I have never taken them back yet. As for courage I make no boast, I let the petticoat Chivalry do all the boasting. Fighting is not my forte; what I might do when cornered in self defence, I cannot tell. I know the Irish Catholics are great on a fight and a row when they get drunk, which of course is not often.

The Scripture rule, we know is "Answer not a fool according to his folly," but there is another rule, an exception to the first, which says, "Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit."

Pardon us if we refer to one other small matter.

Some things met the eye of the Sentinel's Devil on the 4th, we are told.—Really what were they? He discovered a lady of African descent, and on close examination, he discovered that she was without hoops. This was in the crowd.

Second sight—was another behind a hazel bush divesting herself of her hoops. Really that devil seems to have been greatly taken up with these dusky maids. He seems to have followed them about with intense interest. But we would hardly have thought him mean devil enough to have followed that wench into the hazel brush. That borders strongly on negro equality. We imagine that devil was from Baltimore, where the contact of the superior race with the inferior, produces nullifiers. He no doubt was a Southern blood from Maryland, from which place he probably skeddaddled at a convenient time.

If he ever should leave these diggings for the Sunny South (and it is thought he will) we do hope the people of Cass County will meet the loss with becoming fortitude. We could not spare many such dirty devils, for they are scarce. Farewell to the devil, whose wife owns all the horses and notions. We bid good-bye to the editor and chief engineers of the Cass Co. Black-wash and Squirt-gun Company. We are done, unless we conclude to give a little history of the Sentinel and its editors for our voters to put in their hats. J. G. MILLER.

Sheridan and Sherman. The exciting contest at the Fair, in this city, between the friends of Sheridan and Sherman, for the magnificent gold mounted pistol donated by the Brooklyn Arms Company, for "the best General," finally closed last night, the vote standing, Sheridan 679; Sherman 447, with two or three hundred scattering. Sheridan kept ahead the first two weeks, Sherman's friends got the start last week, but yesterday the Sheridan men rallied in force, and took the prize by an overwhelming majority. The silver mounted pistol donated by the same company, was voted to Brigadier General T. O. Osborn of Chicago, late Colonel of the 39th Illinois. The magnificent \$500 sword in the Philadelphia Department in Union Hall has not as yet been awarded, but it is hoped that it will be voted to General Logan.—Chicago Journal.

Wm. H. Russell, in his new volume on Canada, stated that the landlord of the New York Hotel said to him, in January, 1862, as he was about to take the train for Albany and the West, "You had better stay, sir, for a few days. I have certain intelligence, let me whisper you, that the abolitionists will be whipped at the end of this week, and old Abe driven out of Washington."

At the beginning of the war, certain classes of Democrats collected copper cents and had them converted into brasspins to show that they were "copperheads." Won't these gentlemen put on their badges and turn out on the Fourth.—E.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

More Indian Depredations!!

Capt. William G. Hollins, a gentleman well known to many of our citizens, came down on the steamer "Cutter" from Fort Benton, this morning. The "Cutter" wintered at Fort Benton, having arrived last year late to attempt a return. Mr. H. acted as Clerk of the "Cutter" on her downward trip as far as this city. He has kindly furnished us with the following facts relative to the "situation" on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries:

STEAMER "CUTTER." } OMAHA, July 7, 1865. } The Steamer "Cutter," Capt. F. W. Moore, left Ophir, 25 miles below Ft. Benton, Montana Territory, on the 18th ult.

On the 25th day of May last, the following persons were killed about 2 miles from Ophir, by the North Bloods and Blackfeet:

N. W. Burris, Iowa; Abraham Lott, Illinois; E. J. Martin, Iowa; Jas. H. Lyon, George Friend, Iowa; Frank Friend, scalped, Iowa; Frank Angewine, scalped, New York; John Andrews, scalped; John Allen, scalped; James Berie, colored.

The Governor issued his proclamation upon the receipt of the news, calling for five hundred mounted Rangers.

The Gen. Grant was fired into at High Bluffs near Dry Creek, above Fort Union, and three of her crew killed and one wounded.

On the 25th ult. the steamer St. Johns was fired into ten miles below Fort Berthold, killing Mr. Merrick the master, and wounding the watchman.

The Long Hairs band of Crows was camped on the Missouri River, one hundred and fifty miles above Fort Union, and are very friendly with the whites.

The camp of the Sioux was on Heart River, about 40 miles from Fort Berthold, near the point where Gen. Sully fought them last year; and consists of the following bands of Sioux: Ocut-pas, Brules, Black-foot, Sau-saic, Minneceaze, Ogagalas, Yancoais.— They were concentrating for the purpose of giving battle to Gen. Sully's command, which numbers about 1,500 mounted men. It is estimated that there are 4,000 warriors in the different bands above enumerated.

The "Cutter" found 28 inches of water on the Drowned Man rapids of the Missouri.

The Indians on the Upper Missouri are said to be more hostile than an any previous time.—Omaha Republican.

FOUR OF THE CONSPIRATORS HUNG.

Washington, 17.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged to-day, were executed.

To-day guards were placed all around the grounds, to prevent the entrance of persons to the scene of execution, none being admitted excepting those supplied with tickets by General Hancock.

The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon, were also attended by their spiritual advisers; as were also, Payne and Atzerott, a few minutes after one o'clock outer prison door was opened. Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two ministers, officers next followed.

Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by the guard and their ministers.

Front seats were provided for them on the platform as follows: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold, and Atzerott.

Officers entrusted with the execution and ministers occupied intermediate positions.

Gen. Harttrouf, who had been from commencement in charge of prisoners, came forward and read order of War Department approving sentences, ordering penalty of death be inflicted.

Heavy guard was stationed on walls surrounding grounds, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of the square, perhaps several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators.

One of the ministers attendant on Mrs. Surratt, repeated a short prayer, to which Payne who was seated next, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne, expressed his sincere thanks to Gen. Harttrouf and officers, and soldiers, who had the charge of him, for their personal kindness, they had not uttered an unkind word, nor given an unkind look or gesture, but seemed impassioned in his misfortune.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer asking for Payne's forgiveness of all his sins, and a safe passage out of this world into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoners, and offered prayer that God would receive his soul.

Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also returned thanks for him to Gen. Harttrouf and the other officers for their kind attention, and invoked the mercy of God on the prisoners.

ed a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching, but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct, and afterwards given over for burial, rough coffins being already at hand for that purpose.

The arrangements for the execution were perfect.

SCHENCK ON SLAVERY.

Gen. Schenck said, with pungent accuracy, in a recent speech:

You have often heard it said, and perhaps to day, that slavery is dead.—Gentlemen, I say not so dead but that wicked men may galvanize it sufficiently to make it an element of further trouble. Kentucky, at least, holds by the law and the Constitution, according to the construction put upon this instrument and the legislation under it. I tell you that this thing of slavery is of such character that, as you witness in the two little counties of that smallest of States, Delaware, if there remain a little curl of the hair it poisons the whole mass of potatoe. Although we have beaten the breath out of the accursed carcass, we must be sure we have put out the last spark of its soul, before we feel quite sure that there may not be life enough left for future mischief. Treat it as the prudent fireman does, who does not let the engines away until the last flickering flame is extinguished, and even the smoke of the devouring element has vanished.

I would not be in a hurry to set up out of the rickety and rotten old timber of secession, new State Governments. I would wait till new wood grows.— [Cheers.] The people of South Carolina have been thirty years spooling to go out of the Union, and I don't care if she is thirty years coming back [Laughter and cheers.] All I want is, that when she comes back she may come back all right, whether it takes one year or thirty years. We should keep our hand upon them; have our military in charge of them; let them grow and become a homogeneous part of the great nation of freemen. I say I would keep the military power upon them. I hold that the two forces to be applied to this rebellious State are of two kinds: The military power comes from without, and must be impressed upon them by the strong hand of the General Government; the other power which is for their renovation, their growth into a sound civil condition, comes from within; and I would keep up this mixed power over them, until they grow up gradually into sound public or political principles.

The Orderly Conduct of our Soldiers.

The New York Herald says: Over a hundred and twenty thousand soldiers have been disbanded within three weeks, and eighty thousand have, since the first of June, passed over the railroads from Washington. But a short time ago the thought of this disbandment, and of the return of these soldiers to their Northern homes, filled many persons with alarm. It was feared that these men, used to the rough life of camp, habituated to the use of deadly weapons and to scenes of blood, would be a wild and reckless element in our society; that our streets would tremble with scenes of violence, and that murders and robberies would become frightfully frequent. There were fears justified to some extent by the experience of other countries that had suddenly disbanded large armies. But our experience has been very different from that of any other country in this respect, and all these fears have proved entirely groundless. It would not be possible to bring into our cities any other equally large number of men with so few scenes of violence, or so little disturbance of public order as has been occasioned by these soldiers.

We see the soldiers everywhere.— They march up our streets and stuck arms, and indulge in a thousand antics of delight. They scatter out in all directions and buy. They are honest, hardy fellows, ragged enough and happy "as troutlets in a pool." They are bronzed with the suns of fifty Autzerlizes. They have more vim and humor than you can find in all the theatres the winter through, but what they are the most orderly of men. Here and there one under the influence of rum may be a little noisy and pugnacious, but even this is not so common as one might naturally expect it; and its rarity calls attention only the more strongly to the vast number of the returned soldiers that do not outrage public propriety even in that way. The vast majority of these returned soldiers are intent only on going home, seeing their families and friends, and finding once more the places in society that they left to serve their country.

THE STATE QUESTION.

We are glad to note that an intense interest is being manifested in the matter of Colorado's organization as a State. Those who were most virulent in their opposition to this measure on its previous canvass, are getting the scales off their eyes and are beginning to see their mistake. The argument of increased taxation sinks into utter insignificance, when compared with the heavy increased price of all living necessities occasioned by the bloody embargo laid upon us by hostile Indians cutting off our lines of commerce. An embargo that in all probability might have been prevented, had Colorado a representation of her own choosing in the National Congress, at its last session. We are willing however, to let the past be buried in this matter, and work untidily for the crowning good to our Territory. The narrowness of mind and partisan spirit that will be sufficient authority for some to go over to the enemy in this cause, after admitting that it will be important to our interests to secure a representation in

the next Congress, we hope will not be found among us. In so far as the question of State organization is concerned, we shall be willing to work with any and all, to secure its early adoption. But no one is to suppose for a moment that we will work or vote for a Copperhead, under any circumstances. We are speaking of the State question on its own merits, and stand pledged for it, but have seen and suffered too much to ever knowingly cast a vote or lend a voice, save in condemnation of those Northern peace-neaks who favored our Union's enemies. For the misguided masses of the South, as we have formerly stated, we entertain feelings of pity and forgiveness, but no language that the human tongue can speak, is capable of expressing our indignation and abhorrence of traitors in the North.—Denver News.

Death of W. H. Taylor.

We received this morning from J. W. Cardwell, a letter announcing the death of W. H. Taylor. He arrived in Louisville on his way to Harrodsburg, Ky., on the evening of the 21st of June, much fatigued by the journey, and died next day at noon. His remains were removed to Harrodsburg and interred by the side of his much loved parents, in Spring Hill Cemetery. A large concourse of the friends of his boyhood followed him to his last resting place and joined in lamentation for the departed.

Mr. Taylor was for many years a resident of this place, and here he had won the respect of all who knew him and the friendship of many who will mourn his death.

His widow and family are now at Harrodsburg and are well.—People's Press.

A FENIAN'S OATH.

From a London Letter. A Fenian was arrested in Liverpool, on Wednesday last, on a charge of robbery. On his person the following oath was found:

"I swear in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established, to take up arms in its defense at a moment's notice; and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence; and will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officer. So help me God."

The Independent has this paragraph:

"Who will furnish us with a copy of the subscription paper which is said to be circulating in this city in behalf of Gen. Lee, and to have gathered some \$30,000? We are curious to see if it has been passed among the invalids at David's Island whose fees were voted off at Andersonville, Salisbury, and Belle Isle; and how many signatures were obtained from the former inmates of the Libby. We will gladly print the list without charge, for the information of the public."

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION!!

A FREE LECTURE Will be delivered in the M. E. Church this evening, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Wm. C. Mason, late from the Army, and now General Agent for the North-west, of the American T. S. Let the friends of good morals, be present.

SALE OF AN ESTRAY.

At or about 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th day of August, 1865, at the residence of Henry Stull, in Oregopolis Precinct, I shall sell, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, the following property, taken up as an estray and posted by Henry Stull, to-wit: One Ox, about eight years old, marked with a crop of his left ear, and is of a red and white color. Appraised by Frank G. Parcell and Jacob Horn.

By order of HENRY STULL, JAMES O'NEIL, Justice of the Peace.

Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes.

Wm. Stadelmann & Co.,

Wholesale

GROCERS.

Opposite the Post Office,

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

PLASTERING,

STONE

—AND—

BRICK LAYING

The undersigned are prepared to do

ALL WORK IN THEIR LINE

—ON—

SHORT NOTICE

and at

REASONABLE RATES

SAMUEL BANKS, GEORGE NORRIS

NEW CABINET SHOP.

H. BOECK,

Main St., Plattsouth, N. T.

Having recently built a new and still to shop as

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass and adjoining counties, that he has the facilities for carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS

In all its branches

IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE

I am prepared to turn out the CHEAPEST and most durable

Furniture

Of every description, ever offered in the Territory.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Particular attention paid to making and repairing COFFERS

All kinds of lumber taken in exchange for work. Price with April 10, 1865.

Apothecaries Hall.

JOHN REED & CO.,

Cor. Main and 5th Sts.,

NEBRASKA CITY, . . . NEB.

Dealers in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Putty and Glass

Patent Medicines of all kinds. Their articles, quality, and everything kept in a first-class drug store, at lowest prices.

We are prepared to fill orders, and warrant our goods to be first class.

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

I am always on hand at my shop, on the west side of Main street, one door west of the Herald Office, to make

Boots & Shoes to Order,

Of the best material and

Latest Style.

I have a positive receipt of work on hand, and will keep at all times, work to suit customers.

Repairing Done on Short Notice

GAGE & POISAL,

Plattsouth, April 10, 1865

THE PRAIRIE FARMER,

REVISED BY Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Education, Home Interests, General News, Ma lists, &c.

Published Weekly, in a most attractive form of sixteen pages, with a blank at the end of each volume (16 numbers)

TERMS:—\$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. For clubs outside of N. T., one copy free.

Advertising rates:—Advertisements will be placed in the FARMER for 10 cents per line of space, Sunday included, each insertion, in advance. Special rates for long advertisements, and for those who advertise in the FARMER for a long time.

By the publishers, the PRairie Farmer, at the corner of Main and 5th streets, in the city of Nebraska, N. T.

Wm. Stadelmann & Co., 225 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

L. FROST & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS.

Opposite the Post Office,

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

PLASTERING,

STONE

—AND—

BRICK LAYING

The undersigned are prepared to do

ALL WORK IN THEIR LINE

—ON—

SHORT NOTICE

and at

REASONABLE RATES

SAMUEL BANKS, GEORGE NORRIS

April 15—65