

Nebraska



Herald.

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

VOL. I.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1865.

NO. 27.

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office on Main street, opposite Amison, Do-
wry & Co.

Terms:—\$2.50 per annum, invariably
in advance.

Rates of Advertising.
One square (space of ten lines) one insertion, \$1 50
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Professional cards not exceeding six lines, 25 00
One quarter column or less, per annum, 50 00
One half column or more, do do, 75 00
One half column twelve months, 100 00
One column or more, do do, 150 00
One column twelve months, 200 00
All transient advertisements must be paid for in
advance.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work
on short notice, and in a style that will give satisfac-
tion.

Business Directory.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tender his professional services to the citizens of
this county.

WILLITT POTTEGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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

National Claim Agency.
WASHINGTON D. C.

F. M. DORRINGTON,
SUB AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Is prepared to present and prosecute claims before
Congress, Courts of Claims and the Department of
the Interior, Pension, Bounty and Soldiers' Land
claims, Claims on the Government, and in connection
with the claims of the estate of F. M. DORRINGTON
April 10, 1865.

E. C. Lewis,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
CONVEYANCER.

Real Estate Agent, Tax Payor for Iowa and Nebraska.
Cities of Lead, Grand Island, and Plattsmouth.
All business entrusted to his care will receive
prompt attention.
Plattsmouth, N. T., April 20th, 1865.

D. H. WHEELER,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Fire and Life Ins. Ag't.
Agent for collecting claims on Government, for
Soldiers, their widows and minor heirs. Agent
for the purchase and sale of Lands and City Prop-
erty, Leaving of Warrants, Payment of Taxes in all
parts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Attends to
all business relating to a General Land, Insurance,
Tax paying and Collection Agency.

Residence in all business men in Nebraska.
Plattsmouth, N. T., May 10, 1865.

PLATTE VALLEY
RAZED.

Q. W. CROW, PROP.

I am prepared to furnish all who may favor me
with their patronage, with lodging, single meals or
board on the work.
Plattsmouth, April 10, '65.

MRS. L. GOLDING,
PRACTICAL
MID-WIFE,

Has practiced successfully for several years in St.
Louis and in Leavenworth city. Was educated, pro-
fessionally, in London, A. H. H.
Mrs. Golding has permanently located in this city.
Residence in the north-west part of town.
July 15—65.

JOSEPH SCHLATER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

A good assortment of Wat. Co. Chron. Peps.
Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Watches and Val-
uables, always on hand. All work com-
mitted to his care will be warranted.
April 10, 1865.

FOR SALE!

Thirty desirable business and resi-
dence
LOTS IN PLATTSMOUTH.

Ten thousand acres of prairie and tim-
ber
LAND IN CASS COUNTY.

Terms to suit cash purchasers.
D. H. WHEELER,
Real Estate Agent,
Court House, Plattsmouth.

NATIONAL MILLS,
DENVER, C. T.,

WHITTEMORE & CO., Proprietors!

Buy all kinds of grain at highest market rates. The
shifting of the wind favors the Nebraska. Is called
to the superior facilities afforded them by these mills
in converting into cash the wheat intended for the
Colorado market. (Last 5—65)

Probate Notice.
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, ss.
County of Cass.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of said
county, made on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1865,
notice is hereby given that all claims against the
estate of Wiley Jones, late of Cass county, deceased,
shall be presented to the office of said Court on or before
the 8th day of February, A. D. 1866,
which day said Court will be in session to hear
and determine on all such claims.
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court
this 11th day of August, A. D. 1865.
J. W. MARSHALL,
Probate Judge.

NASBY AGAIN.

Mr. Nasby suggests a "Psalm of Sadness" for His Friends South.

Saint's Rest, (which is the Statute of
Noo Gersey,) Sept. 12, 1865.)
The utter and abject stait uv cussit-
tood in2 wich the Dimocristy find their-
selves, North and South, makes a day
uv fastin appropit. Ef the Lord is
ever a goin to help us, now's his time.
Ef my clerikle brethin uv the Church
South desire to apprit a day uv fastin
and prayer, I submit the foilerin ez a
sam uv agony, appropit for the occa-
sion:

A SAM OF AGONY.
On the street I see a nigger!

On his back a coat uv bloo, and he
carryeth a musk.

He is Provo Guard and he halteth
me, ez wun hevvin authority.

And my tender daughter spit on him,
and lo! he arrested her, and she lan-
guisheth in the guard house.

My eyes swell on him, and my sole
is a artesian well of woe; it gusheth
with grief.

For that nigger wuz my nigger—I
bought him with a price.

Alas! that nigger is out of his normal
condishun, he is a star out uv his speer,
wich sweepeth thro' the politikle heav-
ens, amashin' things.

Normally he wuz wuth gold and sil-
ver—now he is a nightmare.

Wunst I was rich, and the nigger
was the basis therof.

Wo is me! I owned him sole, body,
muscles, sinooz, blad, boots an brichis.

His intellect was mine, his body was
mine, likewise his labor and the fruits
therof.

His wife was mine, and she was my
konkine.

The normal results of the konkine-
age I sold, combining pleasure and
profit in an eminent degree.

And on the price thereof I played
poker and drenk mit gooleps an rode
in gorgus chariots, an wore purple an
fine linen every day.

Wuz this miscegenashun or nigger
equality? Not any. For she was mine,
even as my ox, or my horse, or my
sheep, an her increase was mine, even
as was theirs. Abilishin miscegenashun
elevates the nigger wench to his
level—I did it for gain, wich degraded
her muchly.

And when the wife of my buzzum
lifted up her voice in complaint, saying,
"Lo, I am abused—this little nigger
resembleth thee"—half the price of the
infant chatel wood buy a diamond pin
with which to stop her yawp.

And my boys followed in my foot-
steps, and great was the mix, but profit-
able.

But my dream is bustid.

The nigger is free, and demands
wages for the work of his hands.

His wife is free, an she kin decide
whether she'll cleave to her husband or
be my konkine.

Yesterday I bade her come to me,
and lo! she remarkt, "Go 'way, white
man, or I bust yer head."

And I gode.
Her children are free—they are
mine, likewise, but I can't sell em on
the block to the highest bidder.

Protect us from nigger sojors, which
is grinnen feends.
Shelter us from the ghost uv John
Brown, wich is marchin on.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo
Dispensashun.

FENIANISM.
The World's Cork (Ireland) corres-
pondent says: "In Limerick meetings
of Fenians have been regularly estab-
lished, and the organization has estab-
lished an absolute court wherein the
names of those countrymen who are
too timid or too lukewarm to give in
their adherence are set down by com-
mittees appointed to wait upon them.

Delegates from the parent society are
said to abound in the country, well sup-
plied with money and actively encour-
aging the martial spirit.

In Cork the Fenians have boldly
marched past the Capwell Police Bar-
racks, their officers armed with green
rods, and chanting as they marched a
new national song, "The Green above
the Red." They were pursued by the
police, but the country people, at the in-
timidation of pursuit went by a detour
through the fields and informed the Fe-
nians, who, without deserting ranks but
by detached marches in various direc-
tions, at faster speed melted away.

At Nevagh the grounds of Castle
Albany have been ravaged by the Fe-
nians. At Gungaven the police have
been beaten. Bantry is given over to
the Fenians, who drill in the town with-
out opposition. Through the deep fast-
nesses of Connaught this organization
has extended itself. Forces are
being discovered and reported at Gal-
way, Roscommon and Sligo.

I am told, by a friend who fully
understands this subject, that there are
in each of the following counties, men
enrolled as follows: Limerick, 6,000;
Kerr, 1,500; Kilkenny, 800; Wexford,
1,200; Wicklow, 1,000; Clare, 500;
Kildare, 500; Dublin, 8,000. This
makes a total of nearly 40,000 men, if
we estimate for the northern counties—
where Fenianism is yet weak and the
Government has more partisans—half
as many.

As yet these men have no fire arms
nor do they ever meet in public or pri-
vate with weapons of any sort; but at
the signal could fill the country with
muskets. Every Fenian, it is said, who
left the Northern army has retained his
musket. Enough Irishmen trained
in war have returned to their native
Island to officer the entire able bodied
population of Munster. The nucleus
of an army is being formed with its
headquarters in America, and a bureau
of intelligence as vast as the archives
and indexes of your War Department.

Excitement over the previous alarm
has had an immediate effect on capital.
Money is held more tightly, and Dub-
lin papers complain that it is being
frightened away from Ireland. Eng-
lishmen residents here, not stipendiaries
of the government, profess to be weary
also of the many outbreaks of which
this is the last, and anxious to leave the
populace which hates them, once and
forever.

It may prove to be the least signifi-
cant feature of this caprice that the very
British army which is to put down the
Fenians is composed of native Irishmen.

In the army the Fenians are at work,
and the garrison of Cork may to-night
pledged against the interests of the
sovereign who employs them. There
are in the Queen's ranks 5,000 men
who are put there by the Fenian Broth-
erhood as a sort of cheap West Point,
and instructed not only to perfect them-
selves fully in soldierly training, but to
corrupt their countrymen of every gar-
rison: When the Fenian revolution
begins we may hear of a revolt from
Canada to India, wherever there are two
Celts in the same regiment with two
Saxons.

"The Chronicle" says: 'Upwards of
300 young men were seen, a few nights
since, in one of the most retired cor-
ners of the city, going through military
evolutions. Almost all had sticks and
obeyed in silence the words of command
given in a suppressed voice. There is,
we believe, a Fenian organization in
Limerick. It numbers at least 2,000
strong. A Belfast paper describes a
similar meeting in that city.'

Business men can make it profit-
able to advertise in the HERALD.

A SAD CASE.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich, the unfortunate
man whose arrest, incarceration in jail,
and suffering from *delirium tremens* we
recorded in yesterday's issue, died on
Thursday night, alone in his cell. Mrs.
Ackley, wife of the jailor, had but a
few moments before his death adminis-
tered such homely remedies as her ex-
perience led her to believe might lessen
the sufferings of the prisoner patient;
but alas! all in vain.

The saddest part of this tale remains
to be told. Mr. Aldrich was the son
of a highly respected Massachusetts
clergyman, still living. In 1856 Mr.
A. was a young merchant in Boston,
and failed. Coming to Iowa to retrieve
his fortunes, he reached the town of
Dennison in Crawford county. Here
his rare business qualifications, thor-
ough education, gentlemanly deport-
ment, energy and integrity, soon won
him hosts of friends. He was appoint-
ed Postmaster, then elected Clerk of
the District Court. Preferring the ad-
joining county, Carroll, he removed
thither. His reputation had preceded
him. He was elected Clerk for the
District Court there also, and twice
re-elected. Then was chosen Treasur-
er and Recorder; holding these until
last Fall, when he was drafted. Leav-
ing his young and accomplished wife
he came to Camp McClellan. A splen-
did penman, he was soon made clerk
at headquarters. Here, away from
home and its hallowed associations, he
gradually formed associations with
drinking officers, drank deeply himself
and became frequently inebriated. A
short time ago he was mustered out and
was again free. This event was sig-
nalized by a spree. Too proud, it is
supposed, to hasten homeward while
bearing evidence of his drinking bout,
he remained in this city, and again and
again gave up to the tempter. While
laboring under *delirium tremens*, he
stole clothing, &c., as we have before
stated, and soulless liquor-dealers aided
him down to death and hell by still
feeding the terrible appetite which was
consuming him. The rest is known.

Poor Aldrich! He was but twenty-
six years of age. Lieut. Tabor, with
whom he boarded in Dennison and
Carrollton two years and a half, and
who knew him intimately, informs us
that he never knew a nobler spirit, a
more upright and honorable man than
was Aldrich before he became a victim
to intemperance. O, when—when—
shall this flood of desolation be stayed?
—*Davenport Gaz.*

A well known lawyer being
sent for to counsel some men accused of
horse-stealing, and then lying in jail,
was also sent for by an Irishman who
occupied another cell of the same build-
ing.

"Well, Pat," asked the lawyer,
"what do you want with me?"

"Yer, honor," returned Pat, "I jest
heard that there was a lawyer in jail,
and sure I wanted to see him."

"Well, what do you want with me?"

"An' what should I want wid you
but to get me out of this?"

"Well, what are you here for?"

"Jist for burglary, I believe they call
it."

"And what is the testimony against
you?"

"Och! niver a bit at all. Only I
tould the justice of the peace meself
that I did it."

"Well, if you have confessed it, I
don't see but what you'll have to stay
here."

"An' is it that you say? Sure, now,
an' in the country I came from niver a
bit would they kape a body in jail on
such a thrifling evidence as that!"

"Brick" Pomeroy says—"In
this section, the whisky is so weak since
the war tax struck it, that it is run in
candle-moulds, frozen, and sold by the
stick."

"CALL ME PET NAMES"

The following "retorts courteous" are
from the columns of the two leading
papers in Louisville, Kentucky:

You crooked old bundle of contradic-
tion—don't you oppose the policy of res-
tauration? Didn't you say you were in
favor of a general amnesty, by which,
of course, the right of those who had
been in rebellion to vote should be con-
ceded to them?—*Democrat.*

You ill-smelling and well-stuffed old
sack of poudrete—don't you know that
the amnesty held out by the President
does not embrace the right of voting?—
Journal.

You diseased odor of bad cat in bad
health—didn't you know that the am-
nesty advocated by you, and even the
President's amnesty, does not forbid the
right of voting; or have you lost all
your sense in your scents?—*Dem.*

You old center of all stupidity, scent-
ed of all creation; you old uncorked bot-
tle of the distilled essence of assafoetida,
stink-weed, pole-cat and nigger—don't
you know that, if the amnesty recom-
mended by us, and even President
Johnson, does not give the right of
voting, they don't intermeddle with the
right at all, but leave it to the States,
where it properly belongs? You old
cess pool of six cities—don't you know
that if we are for the repeal of the
Kentucky expatriation law, it doesn't
follow that we are not for the enactment
of some other law which shall protect
our State, as far as possible, against ag-
gression of the rebel spirit? A large
class of non-voters of Kentucky would
be a very great evil, but we wouldn't
have those to whom the present expatri-
ation law applies clothed with the
elective franchise without taking a strin-
gent oath of allegiance. You mean
old pointer and setter of Satan's man-
huffers; old effigy cut from a solid
mass of guano—please mark that.—
Journal.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Ad-
vertiser*, writing from Charleston, South
Carolina, says:

I inquired of the returning merchants
on the steamships, how they were re-
ceived in the North? An Augusta man
complained that he could get no credit,
and that there was a disposition to be
grinding and exacting. One Charles-
ton man said, "I asked for sixty days,
and got it without a word of objection."

Another told me that he asked for four
months was given three, and treated
like a gentleman everywhere. Another
showed me his receipt for a debt of
about fifteen hundred dollars, contract-
ed before the war, which he had paid
in full; and he asked for four months
on a bill of eight thousand dollars,
which was readily given. Still another
settled his old indebtedness with one-
third cash, and eight and twelve months
notes for the balance, while he got nine-
ty days on three-fourths of his new
bill. One man said he had many
friends in the North, and they all knew
he had been a thorough rebel. He ex-
pected some taunts, but tried to carry
himself like a gentleman, and was
courteously received "even in Boston."

These are specimens of a score of an-
swers I have received to this question.

An inveterate punster happen-
ed to get into a bank just as the worthy
cashier was running up, with his ac-
customed celerity and correctness, a
very long column of figures. The wag-
gish visitor saw the sum completed, and
then remarked to the official, with a
very grave face, "B—, I understand
they think of sending you to the world's
fair, as a specimen of the American
adder."

That was a handsome but ex-
pensive tribute to the great English
novelist paid by a little English boy, at
service in London, whom an unpublish-
ing mistress found reading Pickwick at
midnight, and took away his candle.
The lad didn't wish to live any longer,
and within two hours it was found had
hung himself with his suspenders.
Dickens should give the boy immortali-
ty in his next novel.

An Irish peasant being asked
why he permitted his pig to take up his
quarters with his family, replied, "Why
not? Doesn't the place afford every
convenience that a pig can require?"

BROWNLOW ON THE SOUTH- ERN METHODISTS.

We have information that six travel-
ing and eight local preachers of Holston
conference have determined to change
their relations and to fall in with the
new conference organized by Bishop
Clark, of the old Methodist Episcopal
Church, and many of the membership
are falling in with the old church.

Rev. W. Hicks and Dr. Charles F.
Deems are giving the loyal church all
the opposition they can. Deems is a
Yankee by birth and raising, and the
class of men, when they become South-
ern are more intensely Southern than
all other men. He publishes that they
are whipped but not convinced, and
calls upon the disloyal brethren to go
to work with them and aid in building
their old disloyal organization. The
spirit of rebellion is still in them, and
it sticks out in all they say or do. The
whole South is still rebellious, and
they aim now to divide the Union, and
set up a Confederacy by common con-
sent. They aim to do their dirty work
in the Union, and under the old Consti-
tution. The Southern churches are in
the secret and in the work. The old
Methodist Church will organize con-
ferences in all the States, and provide
loyal Methodists with loyal preachers
and publications. Those who are for
the Government, for peace and order,
will fall in, and those who are for
another rebellion will give opposition.
Rebel preachers will be slow to favor
a loyal church movement. They are
now what they were in former days—
"It was not until a multitude of the com-
mon people believed, that the Priests
became obedient to the faith."

HOW THEY OPPOSE SECES- SION.

A correspondent of the Canton *Reg-
ister* gives the following as a specimen
of the patriotic manner in which a cer-
tain Democratic paper in Fulton county
used to encourage the soldiers in the
work of putting down the rebellion:

On Tuesday last the great conscrip-
tion act passed the United States Sen-
ate. * * * How signally these
black-hearted traitors will fail they
shall soon see. This infamous act of
tyranny will be repelled by a million
and a half of as good men as ever trod
the soil of freedom. * * * Can
the imbecile orang-outang at Washington
coerce fifteen hundred thousand free
Northern men to trample their con-
sciences in the dust by fighting a people
who are to-day a thousand times nearer
the right than the bloodhounds of
despotism who are pursuing them. *
* * The first attempt to carry out its
provisions will be the signal for the
united uprising of a determined and
desperate multitude of freemen who
will court annihilation rather than sub-
mit for one moment to the tyrannies of
the Lincoln despotism.

There are a million and a half of
men in the North to-day waiting impa-
tiently to hear the magic battle cry:
*Down with the usurper! To Arms!
To Arms!*

We remember to have seen in the
same sheet an enquiry something like,
"how long will we have to wait before
the strong arm and steady aim of the
back-woodsman will rid the nation of a
tyrant?" These are fine fellows to give
reception dinners and hearty welcomes
to returned soldiers. Wirz might as
well assist with equal propriety.

Take one pound white glue,
one quart rain water, three gills alco-
hol, four ounces white lead; dissolve the
glue in rain water, add the alcohol and
dissolve again; then add the lead; boil
fifteen minutes; stir all the time; bottle
while hot. The above is a recipe for
mending wood, leather, &c., to make
them as strong as before broken.

A Western pettifogger once
broke forth in the following indignant
strain: "Sir, we're enough for the
hull of ye. Me and my tyrant can't
never be intimidated nor tyrannized
over, mark that. And, sir, just as sure
as this court decides against us we'll file
a writ of progander, sir, and we—"
Here he was interrupted by the oppo-
site counsel, who wanted to know what
he meant by a writ of progander.

"Mean? Why, sir, a writ of progander
is a—a—it's a—a—wal, I don't remem-
ber the exact word, but its what will
knock thunder out of your one-horse
court, anyhow."

NEWSPAPERS.

A school teacher who has been en-
gaged for a long time in his profession
and witnessed the influence of a news-
paper on the minds of a family of
children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be the universal
fact, without exception, that those schol-
ars of both sexes and ages, who have
access to newspapers at home, when
compared to those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excellent in pro-
nunciation, and consequently read more
understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and de-
fine words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain practical knowledge
of geography in almost half the time
it requires others, as the newspaper has
made them acquainted with the location
of the important places, nations, their
governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians for
having become so familiar with every
variety of style in the newspaper, from
the common-place advertisement to the
finished and classical oration of the
statesman; they more readily compre-
hend the meaning of the text, and con-
sequently analyze its construction with
accuracy.

5. They write better compositions,
using better language, containing more
thoughts, more clearly and more con-
nectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for
years been readers of the newspapers
are always taking the lead in the debat-
ing societies, exhibiting a more exten-
sive knowledge upon a greater variety
of subjects, and expressing their views
with greater fluency, clearness and cor-
rectness in the use of language.

In reading the arrivals at the
hotels of one of the principal cities, as
reported in the daily papers, Yankee-
dom is fully represented; as usual, on
hand, and ready for anything that may
turn up.

There is a great emigration
going on from Canada to this country.
A Montreal journal says, "the people
are leaving us by tens of thousands."

A fellow up the country was
fined for kicking Alexander Barn. He
said it was a devil of a free country
where a man dare not throw his boots
against the gable end of A. Barn.

The trial of the steamboat burner,
Murphy, now going on in this city, has
developed one interesting fact, and that
is, that Jefferson Davis was opposed in
 toto to the operations of the scoundrels
who placed the lives of hundreds of
peaceable men, women and children in
jeopardy by burning steamboats on the
waters of the West and South—that is,
if we are to believe the evidence of Fra-
zier. This is about the only white shade
that has lately been thrown on the char-
acter of the arch-traitor, but it will not
do him much good while the enormities
of his tool, the devilish Wirz, are placed
on record against him. He is the man
responsible for the Andersonville atroci-
ties—not this poor tool. We would just
as soon think of holding the bull dog
responsible for the mangling and tearing
of a child when his master set him on.
We would punish the dog as an instru-
ment, but as an instrument only. The
master should receive the whole penalty
of the law. If Davis was opposed to
steamboat burning, why didn't he stop it?
It cannot be said he had not the power,
because all the power of the Southern
Confederacy was concentrated in his
hands. It looks like a foolish attempt
at whitewashing Davis.—*St. Louis Press.*

IMPORTANT.—The following important
dispatch is published in the Indianapolis
Journal, it being telegraphed to that pa-
per from Washington on Thursday;

"C. H. Chandler, United States Dis-
trict Attorney for the Eastern District
Virginia, has publicly stated that he had
received orders to suspend all confiscation."

If this is true, as we have no doubt it is,
it proves that no effort will be spared by
the President to induce the people of the
South to accept willingly and freely the
duties and responsibilities of a restored
Union.

The anticipated gold interest to be
disbursed on 5-20's amounts to about
\$18,000,000, the greater part of which
will be paid at New York.

According to the new navy regu-
lation, neither ensigns, masters or lieuten-
ants will be promoted to the next
higher grades, unless they can speak the
French or Spanish language with some
degree of fluency.