Nebraska Herald.

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

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H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞Office corner Main street and Levee, second story.

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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.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Tender his professional services to the citizens of Cass county.
☞ Residence in Frank White's house, corner of Oak and Sixth streets; Office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

WILLITT POTTENGER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH - - NEBRASKA.

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

JOSEPH SCHLATER.
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.
A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Pens, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fare Goods, Violins and Violin Trimmings always on hand. All work committed to his care will be warranted.
April 19, 1865.

E. C. Lewis,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
CONVEYANCER
Real Estate Agent, Tax Payer for Iowa and Nebraska. Titles Examined, 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 prosecute claims before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments. Pay, Bounty, Pensions, Bounties, and Bounty Lands secured. ☞ Charges moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON
April 19, '65.

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 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.
☞ Access to all business men in Nebraska.
Plattsmouth, N. T., May 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

MRS. L. GOLDING,
PRACTICAL
MID-WIFE,
Has practiced successfully for several years in St. Louis and Leavenworth city. Was educated, professionally, in Cincinnati.
Mrs. Golding has permanently located in this city. Residence on the north-west part of town.
July 25—tf

FOR SALE!
Thirty desirable business and residence
LOTS IN PLATTSMOUTH.
Ten thousand acres of prairie and timber
LAND IN CASS COUNTY.
Terms to suit cash purchasers.
D. H. WHEELER,
Real Estate Agent,
June 5, m3 Court House, Plattsmouth.

PUMPS! PUMPS!
The undersigned is prepared to furnish the people of Plattsmouth and surrounding country with
ANY DESCRIPTION
of Pumps they may desire; either FOR WELLS OR CISTERNS. Call at the old stand of J. H. Houser & Co. and examine the different kinds, and then make your selection.
S. V. 19—m2 T. CUMMINS.

FOR SALE.
Eight or Ten Thoroughbred American
MERINO RAMS
They were bred by J. S. Walker, Wyoming County, N. Y., and already has famous old stock buck "Rader," "Madison" was bred by Messrs. Cutting, of Vermont, and is a half brother of his celebrated buck "Monitor." "Old Hasen" has shorn 23 1-2 pounds of wool of one year's growth. For further information inquire of
J. N. WISE Plattsmouth, or
oc4 O. H. WALKER, Salt Creek Pord.

KLEISER &WISE,
Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES.
Confectioneries,
Notions,
Toys.
Coal Oil Lamps.
&c., &c.
We are also agents for the Buchanan Woolen Mills, of St Joseph, Mo., and have now on hand a good assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, JEANS,
FLANNELS, &c.,
which we have received on commission, and are prepared to exchange for
WOOL OR CASH,
at very reasonable prices. ☞ Give us a call, one door east of the HERALD office, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
May 16, 1865 tf

CHEAP GOODS
AT THE
NEW STORE!
—
Howe & Thatcher,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
DRY-GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Hardware, Queensware,
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES,
OUTFITTING GOODS, &C
THEY
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Call before purchasing, and
Examine Goods and Prices.
If you do not buy, you will
Get Posted!
REMEMBER
THE PLACE,
Main street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFCE,
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.
July 1, 1865.—tf

F. M. DORRINGTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.,
Prompt attention paid to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and payment of Taxes, and all business pertaining to a general Land Agency. Titles investigated.
Refers by permission to
Hon. E. S. Dundy, Judge 2d Judicial Dist., Falls City, Nebraska; Major Edw'd Burbank, Paymaster U. S. A., Leavenworth, Kansas; Hon. J. M. Barbarck, late Assessor Nebraska, Falls City, Neb.; Hon. T. M. Marquette, Plattsmouth, Neb., Col R. R. Livingston, late Col. Nebraska 1st Vol. Vols., Plattsmouth, Neb.; Major D. H. Wheeler, U. S. Indian Agent, Pawnee Agency; Cha's. Nettleton, No 111 Broadway, New York; Harvey, Dettrich & Brown, Washington, D. C.; Tracy, Maguire & Co., Chicago, Ills.; R. G. Fitch, Rochester, N. Y., Prof. Henry Arling ale, "Hartford University," N. Y. oc25

FOR SALE.
160 *Acres of Good Land,*
Well watered, situated 7 1-2 miles west from Plattsmouth. A good chance for a Ranche. Terms reasonable. Apply to
F. M. DORRINGTON,
Real Estate Agent.
☞ Office over Black & Butler's Store. no3

From the New York Herald.

The FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

No document ever penned by an American statesman since the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the first inauguration of the lamented Lincoln will be read on both sides of the Atlantic with so much interest as the forthcoming message of President Johnson. Providentially called to the chief executive chair at an extraordinary crisis, when the country was first emerging from the blood and smoke of a terrible civil war, and when the world was horror stricken by the news of Lincoln's assassination, President Johnson assumed his onerous duties at a moment's notice, and has since discharged them with an energy, tact and discretion that cannot be too highly extolled. So busy that he could not spare time to write a line that was not of the most pressing importance, he has left us to judge by his acts rather than by his words. It is true that he has often delivered short off-hand speeches to various visitors and delegations; but such speeches are always more or less unpremeditated, and cannot be accepted as official and authoritative expositions of the Presidential policy. Such as they are however, they have been sufficient to unite the whole country in his support, irrespective of party platforms and party discipline, and to excite a general curiosity to learn more of the views and designs of a statesman who seems to be as extraordinary in his character as was the occasion that made him our President.

The message will probably treat mainly of our domestic affairs. His policy in regard to the restoration of the Union will no doubt be fully stated and explained. This policy involves the admission of regularly elected representatives from the Southern States to Congress; and whether that point is treated separately or merely referred to as a corollary of the restoration policy, it will, we hope, be so clear and incontrovertible as to remove every reasonable doubt that may be entertained upon the subject in any quarter. Of course, Congress will have to be organized before the President's message is received, and we anticipate that, as the time for action approaches, the radicals will abandon the revolutionary projects which they have been recently concocting, and allow all the legal members of the House to take their seats without disturbance.

In any event we believe that its declarations and explanations in regard to the President's policy will be so satisfactory to the American people that there will be no ground left for such constitutional or unconstitutional grumblers as Wendell Phillips, who appear to think it their special mission to find fault with everybody and everything, not excluding themselves. Wherever the foreign policy of the government is intimately connected with the subject of restoration it will be amply treated; but it is not likely that much space will be devoted to our foreign relations in detail. In his formal speech upon the reception of the Minister from Brazil the President has already expressed his views in connection with the affairs of this continent, referring quite distinctly to the Mexican imbroglio; and Europe at once recognized the application of his remarks. The claims of this government upon Great Britain for the damages inflicted by English privateers have already been presented by Minister Adams, and are being diplomatically discussed. The President's telegrams to the North Carolina and Georgia conventions have settled the case of the rebel bondholders. Brief references to these and kindred matters will, therefore, suffice for the forthcoming message. President Johnson believes that we should attend to our domestic affairs before attending to our foreign affairs; that we should make no demands until we are perfectly ready to enforce them; and we consequently presume that the momentous message which he is now preparing will be mainly devoted to the policy of restoration, and that our foreign relations will be in a measure reserved for another Presidential communication.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, who lives in Lancaster county, Pa., has read the proof of his "Last Dying Address and Confession," and it will appear in book form next month. Mr. B. was formerly President of the United States.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

As much importance is attached to the statement of the Independence Belge, that the evacuation of Mexico by the French, may be looked upon as a decided event, it will not be uninteresting to revert to the fact that about two years ago M. Druyn De L'Huys, said to Minister Dayton, that the dangers to Maximillian's Government would come principally from the United States and the sooner we showed ourselves satisfied, and manifested a willingness to enter into peaceful negotiations with that Government, the sooner would France be ready to leave Mexico and the new Government to take care of themselves, which France would, in any event, do as soon as it could consistently do so; but France would never tempt the Arch Duke into difficulties, and then desert him before his new government was settled; France could not do that.

Mr. Seward in reply to this narration of Mr. Dayton's, instructed him to inform the French Government, that in the opinion of the United States, the permanent establishment of a foreign and Monarchial Government in Mexico would be found neither easy or desirable. The United States can do nothing else than leave the destiny of Mexico in the hands of her own people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they may choose.

It was previously declared by M. Druyn De L'Huys that as to Mexico, the purpose of the French Government was to give order to the condition of things there; to repay themselves for debts and expenses, etc., and then leave the country.

The contract of the Convention concluded between France and Mexico regulates the conditions of the stay of the French troops in Mexico for the [illegible] establishing order and consolidating the new Empire—done in the Castle of Miramer, the tenth of April, 1864; provides that the French troops at present in Mexico, shall be reduced as soon as possible to a force of twenty-five thousand men, including the Foreign Legion.

This corps, in order to safely guard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico, on conditions; among them, that the French shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize the troops necessary to replace them.

The Foreign Legion in the service of France, composed of eight thousand men, shall, nevertheless, remain in Mexico three years after all other French troops are recalled. From that moment the Legion passes into the service and pay of the Mexican government, which reserves to itself the right to shorten the period of its detention. It was further stipulated that the expenses of the French expedition shall be paid by the Mexican Government at the sum of $270,000,000, the sum to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent, from the 1st of July. All the expenses of the army to be charged to Mexico.

The above is given to show what the original purpose of Napoleon in establishing a Monarchy in Mexico was.

LAST LETTER OF WIRZ.

The following letter was written by Wirz before mounting the gallows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
November 10th, 1865.

MR. SCHADE—Dear Sir—It is no doubt the last time I address myself to you. What I have said to you often and often, I repeat; accept my thanks, my sincere heartfelt thanks, for all you have done for me. May God reward you; I cannot. Still I have something more to ask of you, and I am confident that you will not refuse to receive my dying request. Please help my poor family, my dear wife and children. War, cruel war, has swept everything from me, and to-day my wife and my children are beggars. My life is demanded as an atonement; I am willing to give it, and I hope that after a while I will be judged differently from what I am now. If any one ought to come to the relief of my family, it is the people of the South, for whose sake I have sacrificed all. I know you will excuse me for troubling you again. Farewell, dear sir, may God bless you.

Yours thankfully, H. WIRZ.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

So much has been said upon this, in some localities, all-absorbing question, that it may be said to be worn threadbare. It has been agitated to death, and deserves a decent consignment to the tomb. We would not be at all disposed to resurrect it. We copy the following sensible remarks from the Howard (Ind.) *Tribune*, under the impression that they will be appreciated:

"Some folks are terribly afraid of nigger equality They ought to be. Usually, those who talk so much of it are fence-corner politicians, ready to run for any paltry office, and if a respectable negro should run against them in a respectable community, the negro would get a respectable majority.

"We believe that God, when he created men, made the white man a little better than the red or black. This rule, upon the average, is true, and we don't believe any change can ever be made. But all men are not equal. It is equally true that very many negroes are very much better than some white folks. If a negro should ever run for office against us, we expect to beat him. Indeed, we do not fear him in any respect. But if we were a Copperhead, if we had been a traitor to our country during a four years' war, we should go for keeping the negro down, because, give him half a chance, and he would be as much better than a traitor, as a fine-wooled sheep is better than a sheep-killing dog.

We are not in favor of negro equality nor white equality—we pray God to save us from an equality with some noisy white men, but we are in favor of giving all men their rights, so that each human being may have the opportunity to go up to that standard to which he is entitled by actual merit."

HIGHWAYMAN VANQUISHED BY A PARSON

The Rev. J. H. Stubbs, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, related the following at a prayer meeting in his own church, one day last week, having received his information from the hero of the story:

On Tuesday last, the Rev. ——, of the Baltimore Conference, was riding on horseback from Pit Hole to Titusville. He had nearly reached Pleasantville, and was trotting quietly along humming a psalm tune, when a man stepped into his path, and seizing his horse's bridle, presented a pistol at the parson and demanded his money.—Nothing disconcerted, the traveler calmly remarked that he was only a poor Methodist preacher and had but little money, but would give up all he had. The robber made no reply, but maintained his threatening position, and patiently waited for the Conference man to disgorge. The dominie eyed the freebooter pretty earnestly, and remarked with great solemnity, "You can have my money, friend, but for Christ's sake and your own soul's sake, give up this business of highway robbery." The freebooter dropped his pistol at his side, and in a voice trembling with deep emotion, exclaimed, "You can pass on!"

CONSCIENCE.

There are five kinds of conscience in the world: first, an *ignorant* conscience, which neither beholds the sin in a soul nor reproves it. Secondly, the *flattering* conscience, whose speech is worse than silence itself, which, tho' seeing sin, soothes men in the committing thereof. Thirdly, the *seared* conscience, which has neither sight, speech nor sense in men that are past feeling. Fourthly, a *wounded* conscience, frighted with sin. The last and best is a *quiet* and *clear* conscience, purified in Jesus Christ. Of these the fourth is incomparably better than the three former, so that a wise man would not take a world to change with them. Yea, a *wounded* conscience is rather painful than sinful; an affliction, not an offence; and it is the ready way at the next remove, to be turned into a quiet conscience.—*Fuller.*

☞ A resolution closing in the following words, has been introduced into the Senate of Tennessee: "That for their bad eminence and great crimes against their fellow men and the United States, Jefferson Davis and his accomplices have justly forfeited their lives, and deserve and ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

HOW TO MEET CHOLERA.

First, have a clear conscience. Next, attend to the following directions:

Cholera has two stages, a premonitory, or mild stage, and a stage of collapse, which is fatal. The premonitory stage is ushered in by a mild, painless diarrhœa, which generally continues for hours, sometimes for days, before the stage of collapse sets in. In this premonitory stage the disease is readily and promptly curable by simple remedies, combined with rest in the recumbent position. All that is necessary, therefore, to prevent a fatal attack of cholera, is that the patient shall lie down, keep warm and quiet, and take such remedies as will relieve the diarrhœa.

A knowledge of these facts led many English towns, in former visitations of cholera, to organize a body of visitors, under the direction of a central medical board, whose duty it was to visit from house to house, two, three or four times daily, and inquire in every family for these cases of diarrhœa. Each visitor carried the proper remedy, and personally attended to its administration, and to the confinement of the patient to his bed. The result of those organizations was most happy. In numerous instances towns lying in the direct track of the disease did not lose a single inhabitant by cholera, though thousands of cases of painless diarrhœa were treated.

SIMON'S WIFE.

A friend just returned from New York tells us a pretty good story of an Illinoisan who was stopping at the same hotel. On Sunday the western man, being desirous of hearing several of the more famous pulpit orators of the metropolis, went in the morning to Dr. Chapin's church, and heard a stranger preach from the text: "And Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." In the afternoon he went to Beecher's Plymouth church, and heard the same discourse, from the same preacher. Going in the evening to Dr. Osgood's church, he found the same clergyman and the same theme: "Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The next day the patient hearer of the thrice-told discourse was crossing to Brooklyn in a ferry-boat, when the alarm bell in the park agitated the air with its great shocks of sound, and a man behind him inquired why that bell was tolling. Looking up, he saw the now familiar countenance of the preacher, and was prompt to reply, "I think Simon's wife's mother must be dead; I heard three times yesterday that she was sick of a fever."

☞ The Boston *Journal* informs us that the Puritan ship "Sparrow-Hawk," wrecked in 1626, on the eastern shore of Cape Cod, has been recently exhumed from its sandy bed, carefully cleansed, readjusted, and taken to Boston for exhibition. The *Commonwealth* says it is unquestionably the identical craft which went down at that time, as narrated by Governor Bradford and other historians. It will be an object of curiosity, not alone to the descendants of the Puritans, but to all who have an interest in memorials of the olden time.

☞ Mrs. Overly, of Westmoreland county, Pa., was fatally injured last week by attempting to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene oil. Mrs. Abigail Campbell, of Butler county, Ohio, attempted the same experiment with the same result. Her little girl was also fatally burned, and her husband severely injured. Mr. Clark, of Steele Co., Iowa, in precisely the same manner exploded a can of oil, setting fire to his house, burning his wife and child to death, and very nearly destroying a family living up stairs. As for himself, he walked a mile to a neighbor's house and then fell dead.

☞ Cleopatra has always been wondered at for her extravagance in dissolving a pearl in her drink. A great many men in our time have dissolved greater fortunes in drinks than the beautiful Egyptian.

☞ Many of our "slang" sayings have a classical derivation. When one calls his comrade a "brick," he is only paying a compliment uttered a thousand years ago: An Eastern prince on being asked, "Where are the fortifications of your city?" replied, pointing to his soldiers, "every man you see is a brick."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Hamilton, C. W., correspondent of the Toronto *Leader* tells the following story:

The eldest son of a certain Honorable in Hamilton has been discovered in a manner contrary to the usages of well bred society. In a word, he has been guilty of allying himself to a plebian blood; he has married a servant girl, and consequently there is trouble in the family. The youth was never known for anything remarkable beyond being what in common parlance is termed "fast." Report says he took a fancy to the girl, and to his credit, be it known, he sent her to school some two years ago, and she now comes out greatly improved. She is spoken of as a very nice young woman, and everybody says, vastly superior to her husband. So that after all there should not be so much noise about the affair. If any person should complain, it should be the friends of the girl.

☞ If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles, by the mere power of attraction. The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find, in every hour, some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—*O. W. Holmes.*

☞ The New York *Times* says that on the Sunday after the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861 the American agent of the house in London through which our Government transacts its business, called upon the proper Secretary at Washington, and requested the Government to give security for the The balance was about $40,000. The Secretary informed him that the Government would not probably break up before business hours the next day, and he must request him to call again. The *Times* says that these bankers are very anxious still to be retained as agents of our Government in London.

GOOD RULES FOR ALL.

Profane swearing is abominable.
Vulgar language is disgusting.
Inquisitiveness is offensive.
Telling lies is contemptible.
Slander is devilish.
Drunkenness is disgraceful.
Laziness is shameful.

Avoid all the above vices and aim at usefulness. This is the road by which to become respectable. Walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor. Pride is a hateful cause—a hateful vice. Never act the hypocrite. Keep good company. Speak the truth at all times. Never be discouraged, but persevere, and mountains will become mole hills.

☞ In Sacramento recently a woman procured the release of her husband from jail, and that night ran off with another fellow. Her object in procuring her husband's release was to leave somebody in charge of the children. She was a considerate woman.

☞ A Providence paper referring to the outlandish and utterly abominable words constantly coined by telegraph operators, says: "The Associated Press pours a stream of cold poison into the English language every morning. We hear of buildings being 'burglarized' and 'incendiarized,' of steamers 'colliding,' and oil wells 'conflagrating,' and other day we were told an actress had 'debuted' with success! There ought to be a law against such atrocities!"

☞ The recent subsidence of the waters of the Seine has revealed a number of curiosities lying in its muddy bed. Among other things, a double-faced seal, engraved with the arms of Catherine de Medicis, was picked up beneath the Pont Neuf, and near the Isle de la Cite was found a large hatchet of black polished stone, of a singular make. The most curious discovery was, however, a small copper case containing a portait of M'lle de la Valliere, painted in oil on metal. This work of art, which had remained for a century and a half at the bottom of the river, has undergone but little alteration; the carmine only had turned black.