



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

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PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

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W. H. SHEA'S NEW SKYLIGHT GALLERY. Opposite TOOTLE & HANNA'S, PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

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SARPY MILLS, Are now determined not to be excelled by any mill in Nebraska for

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H. J. STREIGHT, Manufacturer and dealer in

HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS, TRAINS OUTFITTED

Repairs. WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. L. GOLDING, DEALER IN

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Ambrotypes AND PHOTOGRAPHS. W. H. SHEA'S NEW SKYLIGHT GALLERY

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Agricultural. KENOSHA, N. T., April 14, 1866. W. T. PARCEL, Esq.—Dear Sir:—

I see in the Farmer's Club of you place the subject of planting out trees is discussed, and several kinds of timber are recommended.

My object in addressing you at this time is to recommend to your club the trial of Poplar. It is a tree that grows as rapidly as any other, and I think the soil of our Nebraska prairies is well suited to their growth.

By building timber I believe stands next to pine. Were I engaged in farming I would certainly try the experiment myself; but as I am not, would wish to recommend it to the members of your club.

I feel interested in anything calculated to promote the interests of Nebraska. I am not a member of your club, but suppose hints from outsiders will receive such attention as they merit.

I am respectfully yours, &c., BELA WHITE. P. S. I would inquire if the Adamantine Brick Press recommended by the New York Farmer's Club in the New York Tribune, is not worthy the attention of our farmers for making brick here.

B. W. W. T. PARCEL:—Ed. Agricultural Department:—Can you or any of your readers inform me how best to plant Osage Orange seed so as to make a good hedge? It is necessary to scald the seed? How deep ought they to be covered? Is it not best to raise the plants in beds, and transplant them one or two years old? I am satisfied that it will make a No. 1 fence when properly set out and cared for, and that we can fence our farms in that way cheaply and permanently.

Will not some energetic man start a nursery to raise plants? He would find a ready sale at a fair price for all that could be raised. And, Mr. Editor, the best investment that could be made would be for some one with capital and energy to start a good general nursery near Plattsmouth; it would be better than a gold mine. The Farmer's Club called attention to this a year ago and pledged their support to any one engaging in the business.

I trust that the time is near at hand when we will not find it necessary to send thousands of dollars out of the county every Spring for what we might as well raise at home.

W. T. PARCEL:—Ed. Agricultural Department:—I am pleased to see that you take so much interest in the management of your Department, and I trust that your appeal for correspondence will be promptly responded to. No rules that apply to the agriculture of the East can be laid down as applicable to our Territory; therefore, we are thrown upon our own resources, and it becomes necessary that our farmers should have a medium for interchange of views and experience; nothing could be more useful and interesting than the observations of practical men from all parts of the Territory.

The suggestions of "Farmer" about Sheep Shearing under the direction of the Farmer's Club are worthy of attention; and I hope that the necessary steps may be taken by the Club at its next meeting to secure that object; and a competent committee appointed to thoroughly examine as to the most profitable class of sheep for the Territory.

QUERY! Will the editor of the Omaha Herald, who is strongly opposed to "evasive" answers, give us some kind of an answer to the question we propounded to him. We do not urge you to do it now; we will even wait until you can advise with those of your party who are more expert than you are in getting out of a close place; but we do insist upon having an answer sometime, as we have no doubt Andy Johnson is anxious to know what the Omaha Herald thinks will be the effect of his policy. Come, Doctor; be a man, and give us an answer. Your chances for getting into Congress are slim anyway.

COAL IN CASS COUNTY. Cannot some steps be taken to thoroughly test the question of coal in this county. Indications of it have been seen in almost every part of the county, and in some localities it has been discovered, but not in quantities to justify any individual in going to the expense of procuring the necessary machinery.

Every man in the county is interested in having this question solved, and there is scarcely a man who would not contribute something towards it. We all know that no other one thing would do so much towards settling up our beautiful prairies as the discovery of coal; and the all absorbing question is how this to be done. All faith have in its existence here, but no one man cares about going to the expense of testing the matter on his own responsibility.

We learn that the necessary machinery can be had of the company now prospecting in Otoe county, free of charge; and all we need is the funds necessary to operate it. A sufficient amount to thoroughly prospect this county and the adjacent Salt Creek country can be raised by a special tax without raising the tax any higher than was paid last year. One mill on the dollar of taxable property in this county would raise a sufficient fund for this purpose, and this long mooted question could be settled within a short time.

Let our County Commissioners be authorized to lay this tax, by a vote of the people at the coming election for State Officers, and the assessment can be made the present season. What do the people of Cass county say; shall we give the Commissioners authority to levy this small amount of tax for this purpose? We would be glad to hear from some of our citizens upon the subject, and offer the use of our columns for that purpose. What is done must be done promptly.

TAXES. The greatest argument against State Government yet produced—in fact the only one that has had any weight with the people—is that it will increase the taxes. Now, should this argument prove fallacious, we see no good reason for any opposition to the move. We can hardly find a man in this county, or elsewhere in Nebraska, who does not say he is in favor of a State Government if it will not increase his taxes. This appears to be the bugbear at which anti-State men are frightened.

This question is a simple matter of figures, and can soon be decided by as intelligent a people as the citizens of Nebraska. We hear men predicting that "State" will be voted down, because all the Railroad and Telegraph men are going against it. Why is this? It is simply because under State rule their property will be taxed, while so long as we operate as a Territory it is not taxed. Now, taking the highest figures we have yet seen for the extra expense of a State Government, and we find that the revenue that would be derived from taxes on one hundred miles of Railroad would pay every dollar of it. Let our people look the matter squarely in the face, and not try to dodge facts merely because they have expressed themselves as opposed to State. There is nothing to be gained by sticking to the wrong side of a question for the sole reason that you have said the "horse was sixteen feet high."

NOW AND THEN. It is vastly amusing to see how the Democratic sheets of this Territory cling to Andy Johnson's coat-tail—like hungry beggars they gnaw such bones as his speech to the Freedmen, when he promised to be their Moses, in silence; but, when he throws a veto, spiced with the inspiring sauce of democracy—"tanglefoot"—before them, ye Gods, what a howl of satisfaction goes up from their empty maws! Poor cusses! they hope Andy will take them out of the slough of despond before he attends to the nigger; but we reckon Andy thinks more of "black" just now than he does of the copperhead faction that did its utmost to embarrass the Government when it was struggling to maintain itself among the nations of the earth. The Omaha Herald is ready to fall down and worship Mr. Johnson, and prepared to eat Forney without salt. In four months we will see this

sheet heaping railings on the President as intense as its adoration is now.—Such is the consistency of the dead democracy. When the President told the people that clemency to traitors might not prove mercy to the State, and that treason should be made odious, who hurled the fiercest denunciations? Why the leading organ of copperheadism in Nebraska; edited by a man who had been brought up and petted by Andrew Johnson. When the President spoke kindly and encouragingly to negro troops, who writhed and spouted denunciations? Why, the Omaha Herald. And to-day this ubiquitous press is fawning and caressing Mr. Johnson, and covering him all over with the filthy slime of its adulations.

THREATENED LUNACY. What is the matter with Morton, of the Nebraska City News? He certainly must be suffering from a common fit—he denies reason and common sense to every body who differs from him. He abuses Senator Harlan, Governor Saunders, Chief Justice Kellogg, and every one else who differs from him on the question of State. Why does he not pitch into Bill Little, of Omaha? He too is for State. And he is only one of a host of talented Democrats who earnestly favor and labor for State Organization. We should not wonder if his ancient friends, and perhaps his new ones from Price's raiders, would be obliged, while in convention, to appoint a commission de lunatico inquirendo on his case. He is about as fine in his language as Petruccio, and no doubt believes that if he swears the moon's made of green cheese every body will echo—cheese! Pshaw! if the conductor of a public journal can produce no better arguments against State Government than such senseless tirades as this man Morton digresses his sheet with, he had better hire some school-boy to do it for him.

WASHING MACHINES. Morton of the News in his gentlemanly style speaks of Washing Machines, and the Hon. T. M. Marquett, with unaccountable innocence. We wonder if he has any idea that all the washing machines ever made, that ever will be made, or ever have been dreamed of by ingenious inventors could wash the slime and treason-stained verdegis from his rebel-affiliating soul. Will the honest war democrats allow such a man to lead them when so many far abler, more intelligent, and better gentlemen in their own party can be found.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. NEBRASKA CITY, April 20, 1866. The Democratic Convention has nominated a full State ticket, as follows: For Congress—John Brooks, For Governor—J. Sterling Morton, Sec. of State—Charles W. Sturges, Aud. of State—Barnum, State Treas.—St. John Goodrich, Chief Justice—William A. Little, Associate Judges—E. Thomas, and B. E. B. Kennedy.

Release of Bowles Milligan and Horsey. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—William A. Bowles, Lamborn P. Milligan, and Stephen Horsey, the Indiana conspirators, who were convicted by a military commission and sentenced to be hung, and the sentence having been commuted by the President (Lincoln) to imprisonment for life, they were today released from the Ohio penitentiary by order of the President.

Milligan is the Democratic candidate in Indiana for United States Senator, and was released on a writ of habeas corpus before the order for his discharge arrived.

Since the people of the South have been proclaimed, by President Johnson, well and loyally disposed, a profession of loyalty like the following which we take from a recent number of the Charleston South Carolinian, may be of interest: "Is it supposed by the North that the issue of the war has had the slightest effect in disturbing any Southern man's faith or convictions as to the rights of the States in relation to the Federal Union, as entertained by all the leading Southern statesmen? It is supposed by Congress or the North that, in yielding to the power of the United States Government, and proclaiming itself submissive in future to that Government, the opinion of the South is so changed as now to prompt their preference of that Government over that which they decreed for themselves in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy?"

UNION RESOLUTIONS. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Territorial Union Convention, on the 12th, inst.: Resolved, That we, the delegates to this Convention, representing the Union Party of Nebraska, are in favor of immediate State organization, for the reasons: First—That in our judgement, it will tend to promote the speedy settlement of the Territory, and to develop its material growth and prosperity. Second—That it will place under the control of the people our School Lands, and thereby largely contribute to reduce taxation for the support of our Common School system. Third—That it will enable Nebraska to select the Public Lands which the General Government has proposed to grant to her for a State University, Agricultural College, State Buildings, and for the development of our mineral resources, before all the valuable lands within our limits shall have been absorbed by foreign speculators, and by the location of Agricultural College Script issued to other States. Fourth—That the increased revenue which may be derived from the taxation of the property of foreign corporations, from which no revenues have heretofore been received would more than compensate for the increased expenses incident to State Government. Resolved, That while we are in favor of this measure for the reasons above assigned, and for many others which we might mention, we do not regard the question of State organization as in any proper sense a party issue, but, on the contrary, as a question to be decided by each individual citizen in accordance with his best judgement.— Republicans and Democrats, we regard it as purely a question of local policy, which every voter must decide for himself, without regard to his political antecedents or attachments. Resolved, That the party which has triumphantly vindicated and sustained the Government, and carried it safely through four years of sanguinary war, waged by the enemies of civil and religious liberty, owes it to its cherished principle and to humanity to secure liberty and civil rights to all men under general law. Resolved, That we earnestly ourselves to render a hearty and earnest support to the nominees of this Convention.

DEMOCRATIC MAGNANIMITY.—The generosity of the Democratic party to President Johnson can never be sufficiently admired. They have expressed entire willingness, and even an ardent desire he should at once bring issue between himself and Congress to the arbitrament of arms. With the impartiality of those who have nothing to lose, they exhort him to strike the blow, and informs him that he cannot now avoid it without bringing an imputation on his courage. Like Sir Lucius O'Trigger, they think "it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands," if they can only bring their Mr. Bob Acres Johnson to the scratch.—Cincinnati Gazette

NEW YORK, April 18.—Car drivers strike taken a new phase. Aldermen and Council voted if Companies do not resume running their cars, corporation is instructed to prosecute them for abrogation of charter. Edward W. Green, the Molden murderer was executed at East Cambridge, Mass., on the 15th. Mrs. Jeff. Davis has left here for Canada. She did not visit Washington, being informed that it would be useless for her to apply for permission to see her husband. Dispatches from Halifax say that disease on board of steamer England, is pronounced by physicians, after further consultation to be the Asiatic Cholera. There was riotous proceedings at Bradford, England, on the 3d, inst., got up by Irishmen and Fenians—lasted three days, during which time the English portion of the population was beaten and insulted and driven into shelter. Riotous exclamations of the mob were such as these: "To hell with the Queen!" "We've took White Albany and can easily take Bradford!" The English inhabitants were obliged to lock themselves in houses, and those who were out of doors did not go into the locality until after midnight. Most of the action was among the rioters and those who assaulted the police—the most these, however, were arrested and committed for trial. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The United States Consul at Aspinwall informs the State Department that a disease resembling the Rinderpest has made its appearance along the Panama Railroad, and large numbers of cattle are dying daily. CROUSE. We notice in the list of the Plattsmouth nominations, that of our fellow townsman, Hon. L. Crouse, for Judge of this Judicial District. We believe him to be eminently qualified to fill the position, both as it regards ability and integrity.—Rolla Register.

BY TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, April 16.—House.—McKee, of Ky., offered a resolution, which was adopted requesting the President to communicate the correspondence with the French Government, since the message of January 5th with regard to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill for the removal of the office of Surveyor General from the District of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska. SENATE.—Palmey, of Minnesota, introduced a bill for the establishment of offices for the melting, assaying and stamping of gold and silver at Ambrey and Tucson, Arizona; Austin, Nevada; Santa Fe, Salt Lake, Boise City, Idaho; Virginia City, Montana, and Duluth, Minnesota. The option is given to the miner to receive his gold in bars of nuggets less 2 per cent, or in gold notes payable at San Francisco or Philadelphia. Stewart of Nevada, offered a joint resolution to discontinue the branch mint at New Orleans, and transfer its machinery to Nevada. In the course of the debate on the resolution relating to the Sioux City and the Pacific Railroad, McDougall charged Congress with personal interest in the matter, and with discussing it without regard to common interests. Congress said excitedly that this was false. NEW YORK, April 16.—National Democratic Association at Washington, have resolved to have nothing to do with the attempt to get up a Johnson party, but are determined to maintain their own organization intact. Tom Florence, manager of the 22d of February demonstration, addressed the Association saying that he was compelled to say that the President had not shown sufficient gratitude to those who had stood by him. Saul bury followed in an address of a most bitter character, saying that he was tired of supporting a man who would not help himself, or show thankfulness to those who did support him—he said that he was a warm and personal friend of the President, but if Johnson means to satisfy his ambition, he must show it, scarcely a Republican member of Congress to support his measures, and that Democrats were sick of doing his work without pay. CHICAGO, April 16.—Judge Test of Circuit Court at Lafayette, Ind., has decided that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, makes all negroes citizens, and, therefore the Thirteenth Section of the Indiana Constitution and black laws are void. The question having come before him on appeal of colored citizens to enforce contract claiming benefits under the civil rights act. Judge Test said without reference to the civil rights act I shall sustain demurrer to defendants answer fully satisfied that the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States, independent of the act of Congress on that subject. NEW YORK, April 18.—Car drivers strike taken a new phase. Aldermen and Council voted if Companies do not resume running their cars, corporation is instructed to prosecute them for abrogation of charter. Edward W. Green, the Molden murderer was executed at East Cambridge, Mass., on the 15th. Mrs. Jeff. Davis has left here for Canada. She did not visit Washington, being informed that it would be useless for her to apply for permission to see her husband. Dispatches from Halifax say that disease on board of steamer England, is pronounced by physicians, after further consultation to be the Asiatic Cholera. There was riotous proceedings at Bradford, England, on the 3d, inst., got up by Irishmen and Fenians—lasted three days, during which time the English portion of the population was beaten and insulted and driven into shelter. Riotous exclamations of the mob were such as these: "To hell with the Queen!" "We've took White Albany and can easily take Bradford!" The English inhabitants were obliged to lock themselves in houses, and those who were out of doors did not go into the locality until after midnight. Most of the action was among the rioters and those who assaulted the police—the most these, however, were arrested and committed for trial. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The United States Consul at Aspinwall informs the State Department that a disease resembling the Rinderpest has made its appearance along the Panama Railroad, and large numbers of cattle are dying daily. CROUSE. We notice in the list of the Plattsmouth nominations, that of our fellow townsman, Hon. L. Crouse, for Judge of this Judicial District. We believe him to be eminently qualified to fill the position, both as it regards ability and integrity.—Rolla Register.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Journal of Commerce says there has been less activity in the dry-goods market, and that the situation is less satisfactory than the week before. Seven hundred and twenty packages of domestic Cotton valued at \$120,000 were shipped to China, being the first direct importation for several years. Most desirable foreign dress goods are bringing better prices than the last six weeks imports. The New York Times says the Fenian hubbub on New Brunswick border is simply too absurd to warrant even the little notice we have been careful to give it. The Secretary of the Treasury orders that after the 1st of May, deposits on temporary loans will carry only 4 per cent. interest.