



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

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## THE HERALD

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- Hon. J. M. McKim, U. S. District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.
- Hon. G. P. Wiley, U. S. District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.
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## THE "WHAT IS IT" CONVENTION.

In speaking of the nameless convention which is to be held at Philadelphia, the Omaha Herald says: "With the objects of this Convention the Democracy everywhere will have a hearty sympathy. The Call speaks democratic language, asserts democratic principles and has through-out a ringing democratic tone. The Philadelphia movement will cease to be of importance the moment it is understood that it is in antagonism to the Democracy."

Is there a man in Nebraska claiming to be a Republican who is green enough to be caught in the meshes of the Democracy as regards this Convention after reading the above candid confession? Let Republicans stand firm by the principles that have brought our Nation through the late war, despite the armed hosts in the South and the treacherous and scheming foes in the North. The following from Cincinnati may help to further elucidate the animus of the prime movers in this Convention which is seeking after a name:

"The Democratic State Central Committee after two days' secret session, have fully decided to join the new party movement, and the Enquirer this morning contains a call for a District Convention to elect delegates to Philadelphia, one-half to be old Democrats and the other half Johnson Republicans."

What body of men is this that says one-half of the delegates shall be composed of "Johnson" Republicans? Is it the Republican Central Committee of Ohio? No; it is the Democratic Committee; and according to the Omaha Herald the moment it should cease to be a purely Democratic institution that moment it would "cease to be of importance." They care not for the support it might give the President even; it is of no account or "importance" unless it is purely Democratic, and is run by, and for the benefit of, Democratic leaders. We would ask if there are any Republicans in Nebraska who are willing to be caught with chaff after having stood firmly to the work while the enemy came out in their true colors. Bear in mind that every Republican member of Congress, with one exception, has denounced this nameless, wool pulling Convention.

### A Johnsonized Rebel.

Jesse B. Ferguson, who, before he became agent and showman for the Davenport Brothers in their spiritualistic humbug, once contrived to prefix a "Rev." to his name, is now Secretary of the National Union Club (Banner and Butter Club). The Cincinnati Commercial has been looking up this juggler's record, and finds, that in May, 1861, when he stumped Kentucky in favor of the Confederacy, he made the following declaration in an address then published:

"Write it on the front of my brow, and let it form a sacred cross over my heart: I am a rebel to the government at Washington, and would thank Heaven for the hour that would sweep it and its occupants into the sea; for the peace, the hope, the existence of our people require it."

"The usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, in every civilized government upon earth, were our Constitution its organic law, would bring his head to the block, and it will do it here, if our people but remember the cost of life and treasure whereby they were born to be free."

"We will perish, our wives and our fathers with us, and not a man left to weep over the result, before one hostile foot shall rest securely upon our shore. By the green fields of promise around us, and the over-arching heaven above us, or by our homes, our wives, our children, and the graves of our fathers, we swear to hold this country sacred to human hopes, free from the breath of infectious fanaticism and tyrannous usurpation, or perish to a man."

### NO DOUBT.

Julius S. Morton says "we do hope A. Johnson will remove Gov. Saunders." No one doubts that, Morton. The people have refused to give you the position, however, and you would stand a poor show even with Andy. He said something about "Loyal" men governing Tennessee, and he would not certainly go back of that in regard to Nebraska.

## LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—J. STEALING MORTON.

During our recent great national struggle for the vindication of the laws of our land and a perpetuation of those Heaven given and Providence enshrined principles of liberty, freedom and union, which form so bright a spot in the galaxy of our nationality, there were a class of newspaper publishers in our country, who, confined in the narrow limits of their own benighted and sickly intellects—cavity—stood continually at the bellows of their own little, miserable, contemptible organs, blowing out what little brains they had in severe invectives, malicious abuses and villainous slanders against the beneficent Government, at whose paps they were then being nourished and protected; and our magnanimous Government being necessitated from the exigency of the case, and that the already marvelously wide-spread influences of treason should go no further with its withering and blighting effects, was compelled to stretch forth her strong and powerful arm and place a muzzle upon the little, filthy mouths of these contemptible little organ grinders and treason, bellows-blowers, and thus stop their infamous noise; and this caused them and their voracious stand abashed and horror-stricken over the thought that the liberty of the press had been abridged, in that they were not permitted to talk and act against their Government in its hour of peril and its imminent danger. Now, since peace and quiet, with the blessings accruing from a successful and triumphant victory over slavery and treason; and that other very recent, great victory over the copperheads of our own fair Nebraska, a *fac simile* of one of those little, miserable, insignificant organ-grinders, in the person of one J. Stealing Morton, has propped himself up behind one of those little top-horns of defunct treason, and because he finds that the war has not been a "failure," and that fighting against the Government has played out, and that a commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in and for Nebraska, cannot be made very effective or remunerative under the present state of things; this little embodiment of contumely has gone to blowing through this little copper top-horn his virus of slander and falsehood, and through this medium shows himself up in his true light—a defamer of personal and individual character, a vile slanderer, a dealer in low, cunning and a consummate liar. This is the freedom of press this little pigmy in intellect presumes to use. A freedom the skulking coward would not have the back-bone to use through any other medium. Listen at this lubberly, sound grown boy's bellowings after his round thrashing by Gov. Butler. He says:

"Burwell Spurlock did not stop at disfranchising the people of Rock Bluff, but sent up a false and fraudulent report on State."

Now, that is a lie, and Morton knows it; yet he gives it publicity with as much assurance as Judas showed when he betrayed his Lord and Master with a kiss. Hear him again:

"Burwell Spurlock knows that Cass county gave a majority against State of 325, or thereabouts."

This 325 statement staggered the gentleman, and probably for the first time, too, in his little inglorious career, upon the statement of what he knew to be false—thereabouts he says; and this is just as near the truth as he can get—thereabouts. Again he says:

"Burwell Spurlock should be prosecuted for his villainies in his office.—The next Grand Jury of Cass county should take his case under advisement."

After this grave advice to his wayward Cass county students, he gives one more blast on this little copper top-horn and says something about "hypocrite," "fool," and "knave" forming a "trinity." Well, I presume this is about as correct an idea of the trinity as he—Morton—will ever have. Now this J. Stealing Morton—more familiarly known to the citizens of Cass county in his connection, at early day, with the Morton Cass County College; an institution that Mr. Morton labored very ardently to establish, that the dear voters of Cass county might be educated to his liking. But, poor Morton's College is *non est*—hence, the cause of his frequent excursions up Salt river.

Every time Morton starts on a voyage, it makes no difference in what direction he may start, that old wreck of a tub in which he rides, in spite of the very efficient help he received in days of yore from L. Eau qui Court and Ft. Kearney, and more recently the helping hand he came so very nearly receiving in Falls City, in spite of all this and the untiring efforts of the crew that accompany him, that old tub unerringly steer straight up Salt river, to every disconsolate candidate's home, where rest and quiet are taken until all the little brass horns of the fraternity give one grand concerted blast to make ready for another voyage.

Is Morton a fool? I guess not, as there are but few more successful voyagers than he is.

Is Morton a hypocrite? I presume not, as he has a certificate which he carries to prove his loyalty.

Is Morton a knave? Well, I don't hardly know, but rather think not, as he and Vallandigham are intimate friends.

Is Morton deceitful? No; because he is notorious for his false statements, and never corrects them, by telling the truth.

Is Morton an idiot? No, no; what, the founder of a College an idiot? Preposterous!

Now the reason of this bellowing of Morton is quite obvious. He, like Billy Patterson, has been struck—but a little unlike Billy, too, as to the manner in which he was struck—he, Morton, having been struck all over. The query with him is, "who didn't strike me?"

No wonder this little ox stands to one side bellowing, for he has been gored and goned, and finds it of no use to kick against the pricks.

He has muddled in his own villainous and sickly style and character of politics until the scales are so thick on his eyes that he fails to see any honesty in politics; looting upon and judging, as he does every man that has anything to do with politics, from that same sable stand point he has ever occupied, and from which he is doomed to make his observations for all time to come.

### Too late for A. Johnson.

W. F. Lockwood, Wm. Kellogg, U. S. Marshal East and U. S. District Attorney East having acted with radicals and for radicals up to this time are now anxious to be considered Johnson supporters in Nebraska. They are too late. They have been among the defamers of Mr. Johnson and worked with them too long to be now taken in as adherents of the conservative church. They are, however, welcome on probation. We extend to them the commiserating hand of a reclamer. We invite them to come in and sin no more. At the same time it is our duty to inform them that they have arrived quite too late to take a front seat. They will have to stand back like a poor boy in a hack. We hope a due sense of their iniquities will pervade their trembling souls, and that before official life terminates they be fully prepared to meet A. Johnson.—Nebraska City News.

### Proverbs of Josh Bilings.

"Humankind is the same all over the world, 'cept in New England, and that it is according to circumstances."

"Rum is good in its place, and hell is the place for it."

"If I had a boy who didn't lie well I would sue me, I would sue him too. When a fellow gets a goin' down hill, it duns seems as tho' everything had bin greased for the okashun."

"I hav' finally kum to the konklusion that a good reliable set of bowels, iz worth more to a man than enny quantity of branes."

"The man who kan wate a shirt a hole week and keep it klean, ain't fit for enny thing else."

## THE TREATY OF VIENNA.

MAIN POINTS OF THE TREATY OF VIENNA AND THE HOLY ALLIANCE ARRANGEMENT.

As the treaty of Vienna may once more be made the stalking horse of Bonapartist ambition it may be interesting to the general reader who is more interested in present politics than in past history to be reminded what that famous treaty really was. In the first place, it was signed by a larger number of States than had ever before united in a settlement of European affairs, including Austria, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. Coming almost immediately after the widespread shattering of old landmarks consequent upon French conquests the arrangement of territories amounted almost to a reconstruction. This reconstruction was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations, the real welfare of the nations and the tendencies of what are now called "nationalities" being scarcely thought of. Every where nations, or fragments of nations, placed under foreign sovereignty.

England's gain, indeed, was fully equalled by her loss in the new plan. She kept Malta, which was essential to her position in the Mediterranean, and where her rule was not unwelcome; for the sake of Europe generally she undertook the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, now got rid of; and to satisfy royal prejudices she also preserved the kingdom of Hanover, now also got rid of.

In Italy, Milan and Venice were given to Austria, and Sardinia was confirmed to Piedmont; while the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Piacenza were recognized as shah independent sovereignties, governed by collateral branches of the Austrian Hapsburg. Austria still further obtained possession of the Tyrol, Illyria and Dalmatia.

Prussia's gains were enormous, and, unlike many of the Austrian, were acquisitions of real power. With half of Saxony, nearly all Westphalia, Swedish Pomerania, and almost all the Lower Rhine provinces, she started afresh as a rival of Austria, far more formidable than before.

In the north of Europe, Russia received Finland from Sweden; as a compensation for which Sweden received Norway, which was taken from Denmark; and Denmark, who was not represented at the Congress, got nothing in return.

As to Poland, the three great partitioners made some fresh re-division of boundaries. The innumerable small German States which had existed before the French revolution, and which had been by diplomatists called mediatised, or, as plain people call it, swamped, at the setting up of the Bonapartist Confederation of the Rhine—these remained swallowed up by their powerful neighbors.

Holland, having ceded her German possessions, was conserved with the Belgic provinces and became a kingdom, and Switzerland remains much as before.

In the same year, 1815, political phariseism accomplished its masterpiece, the "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to act for the future on Christian principles only, and immediately proceeded to enforce the absolute supremacy of kings as the one great principle of Christianity. All Europe acquiesced in the announcement, with three notable exceptions—the Sultan, whose opinion was not asked, and England and the Pope, who both declined to have anything to do with the imposture.

### The Prisoners of the Dry Tortugas.

A person named William White, of Henrico, Virginia, recently released by pardon from the Dry Tortugas, where he had been sent under conviction of being a rebel spy, during the war, has arrived in Memphis. The Memphis Appeal says:

Mr. White was for a time roommate of Mr. Mudd, who was sentenced to hard labor for life in the Dry Tortugas for alleged aiding in Wilkes Booth's escape after the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The Doctor's health is rapidly failing, and Mr. White believes he will not live through the summer. Spangler and Arnold are quite well, and even their confinement does not seem very seriously to affect their general physical or mental well-being.

The State prisoners are compelled to rise at 5 a. m.; after breakfast, at 7, go out to work, are employed in cutting and carrying stone to build the fort until 12 o'clock, when one hour's intermission is allowed, the work being resumed at 1 p. m., and continued until 5 o'clock. On rainy days no work is required. The same ration issued to the United States soldiers is distributed to the prisoners, and, though coarse, is abundant and wholesome in quality. He represents the Island as sterile and depressing in appearance, but as cooled by refreshing sea breezes, and the condensed water used is palatable and

healthy. He further says a marked improvement in the treatment of the officers of the Tenth United States regular infantry, who relieved the former garrison of negro soldiers.—When the news of the fall of Richmond arrived, an issue of whiskey to "all hands" was made in honor of the event, and the prisoners were liberally included, but, though many of them had been for a long time deprived of the luxury, five of the number, including Mr. W., refused to touch it, or enjoy the holiday also granted to all the Island, in celebration of such a signal triumph of the Union arms. The prisoners are occasionally so fortunate as to obtain Havana cigars and tropical fruits from the neighboring island of Cuba, and the Federal officers humanely permit the indulgence.

### Platform of Ye Reconstructed.

1. That the "poor darkeys" are completely lost in the world, not having "habits of self-reliance and self-help."

2. That Slavery is therefore the condition that "approximately agreed with their character and the measure of their development."

3. That there should be no Freedmen's Bureau—no law, no legislation—only the old plantation.

4. That the rebels are the "hereditary dominant white race of the South," and that to this hereditary domination, the "blacks can mainly look for security and justice."

5. A negro once being a slave can never be anything more than a slave.

6. That negroes can not have any rights, that a white man is bound to respect.

7. That Northern mud-sills are not capable of making laws for the government of Southern gentlemen.

8. That every rebel elected to Congress ought to be admitted without any questions.

9. That secession is no crime, but is a chartered privilege to be taken whenever the general Government will not submit to all the dictations of ye Southern chivalry.

10. That Jeff. Davis is the greatest statesman and patriot living, and that A. Johnson is next.

### THE TWO VOICES.

When Guttenberg, the first printer, was working in his cell in the monastery of St. Apsborg, he tells that he heard two voices address him. The one bade him desist; the other told him the power his invention would put in the hands of bad men to propagate their wickedness; told him how men would profane the art he had created, and how posterity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the world. So impressed was Guttenberg with what he heard, that he took a hammer, and broke to pieces the types he had so laboriously put together. His work of destruction was only staid by another voice, sweet and musical, that fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and to rejoice in his work; that all good might be made the cause of evil, but that God would bless the right to the end. So to all of us still come those voices that come to Guttenberg; the one call us to work, while it is called to-day—to try to leave this world better than we found it; and the other tempting us to give over and take our ease—to leave the plow in mid-furrow, and to rest our ears when we should be pulling against the stream.

Concerning the President's contemplated trip to the Northwest, the Chicago Tribune says: "We shall rejoice at the President's visit to us, and shall admire the propriety and dignity of the act as an appropriate expression, through its Chief Magistrate, of the Nation's respect for the memory of Douglas. But we beg the President not to mix with funeral honors to Douglas a purely political job for himself or for Doollittle. It has been generally stated that the Presidential party, after laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument, will continue on an entertaining tour to save Doollittle from the wrath of the Wisconsin, and to inaugurate in the West, the new Tyler party. This is like holding an Irish wake, or playing eucure on the way home from a funeral."

The Zanesville Courier relates this anecdote of Sherman: In conversation with a number of officers at his headquarters in the fall of 1864, the Presidential election was touched upon, when some of the number addressed Gen. Sherman with: "General, who will you vote for?" "I shall vote for neither."

"Not vote! That is very strange." "I'll tell you why," replied the General, "I never voted but once, and then I disfranchised myself."

Such looks of wonder and incredulity as this produced may be imagined, but the General, paying no attention, thereto, proceeded: "I never voted for a President but once in my life, and that was for Buchanan, and I am since satisfied that any person who was d-d fool enough to do that, has not sense enough to exercise the elective franchise. I disfranchised myself, and consequently shall not vote."

New York, July 15.—A great battle took place on the 3d near Sudon, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The battle lasted 12 hours.

The Austrians were commanded by General Benedek, and the Prussians by the King in person.

The Prussians met the Austrians between Horsaewitz and Koenigsgratz. Until 10 a. m. the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantage was with the Prussians. At 2 p. m., after obstinate defense, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the Austrians were quickly driven out of other positions, and by 7 p. m. were in full retreat to Koenigsgratz, pursued by Prussian cavalry. The Austrians were in complete rout. The road was strewn with baggage which they threw away.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the extent of the battle field has not yet been ascertained.

The Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon, and several flags.

Three Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lintchintstein and Prince Mudsucora were prisoners. Austrian Field Marshal Von Goblitz arrived at the Prussian headquarters on the evening of the 4th with a flag of truce.

The Paris Monitor of the 5th makes the following announcement: An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of the 14th, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to France, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace.

The Emperor hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice.

The London Times says the suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity is too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequences or destinies of the Austrian Empire.

The Daily News shows that Prussia has not only gained both strategic advantages of the highest importance, but they have concentrated eight corps of their army, and can pounce down on the enemy with overwhelming fury and cut off communication between the Austrian and Federal army in the west.

New York, July 17.—Prussia and Italy have refused the proposed armistice. The Italians have crossed the Po. The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy and retired across the Minio.

The Austrian journals declare that if the Austrian troops evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies.

They believe in the immediate resumption of the campaign, which will be continued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered.

La Presse, of the 7th, says: "The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria, except to withdraw all arms, guns and munitions of war to be found in fortified places, within forty-eight hours. The whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend upon the good will of France to keep or part with it. The Italian Government will therefore have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory. The French Commissioner is going at once to Venetia to assume its government in the name of the Empire."

Gen. Garibaldi's headquarters are at Lenata. He had about 50,000 men under his command. They are not completely equipped, but are armed and have plenty of munitions.

Owing to the appearance of Gen. Garibaldi, war is likely to assume a peculiar character.

WASHINGTON July 17.—The Senate passed a joint resolution relieving the China Mail Co. from the obligation to stop at Honolulu, but requiring them to make 13 instead of 12 trips yearly; and appropriating \$50,000 to establish a line of steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The Senate recommitted the Northern Pacific Railroad bill to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

House.—Mr. Bidwell from the committee of conference on the Senate bill to grant lands in California, made a report which was agreed to.