Nebraska Herald.

"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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BY

H. D. HATHAWAY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock return thanks for the liberal support they have received, and shall by unremitting attention to their pupils endeavor to merit its continuance. There are only vacancies for a few more pupils. jan10 8m

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IS IT JUSTICE?

The main difference that presents itself at the present time between the so called supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy and the original and steadfast Union men of the land is in regard to the basis of representation upon which the States lately in rebellion shall assume their position in the Union. There is no desire on the part of the great Union party of the United States to keep these States out from representation in Congress longer than is absolutely necessary for the safety of the government; but we do say that they should not, as a reward for their perfidity, be given increased powers in the government over what they had previous to the rebellion, and increased powers over the States which were loyal to the general government in the hour of need. The great Union party says that a loyal laborer in the north should have an equal voice in this government with a disloyal aristocrat of the South. We claim this not only as a matter of justice, but as a measure of necessity for the preservation of the government. The Union party does not demand that strict justice according to law shall be meted out to the late rebels, but only demand that they shall not be rewarded for their treason by given them greater powers in the government than are allowed to those who who were faithful and loyal during the war. We are unable to see the injustice done the men of the South by this demand, unless it be because of giving them even an equal voice, and thus encouraging them in another attemp to overthrow the government by saying to them that they have done nothing deserving punishment. As we said before, this question of representation is the main one between the two parties, call it by what name you will; and we cannot conceive how it is possible for any man who believed the rebellion to be wrong to advocate giving the late rebels (and in fact most of them are as great rebels at heart yet, and only wait a favorable opportunity to put their belief in practice,) more power in the government than loyal men have. It is certainly no injustice to say that a million white voters in the north shall have the same representation in Congress that a million white voters in the south have—and that is exactly what the Union party demands. We hold that a northern loyalist is as good as a southern rebel, and we believe such will be the people's verdict this fall, A. Johnson and his bread-and-butter party to the contrary notwithstanding.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

We learn from parties just in from Salt Basins, says the Nebraska City *Press*, that Gregory & Co are making rapid progress in setting up their arrangements for the manufacture of Salt. They have a good steam saw mill in operation, cutting lumber with which to build houses and make vats for the evaporation of salt water.—They have already a number of vats composed of various kinds of material and are increasing the number as rapidly as possible. They expect to have in operation by the first of May next, four hundred vats. This company has considerable capital, and propose to drive the business from this date, and expect to manufacture salt at a net cost of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds This will enable them, to put a period to shipping salt to any point on the upper Missouri, at an early day. We are pleased to note this progress in developing the riches of Nebraska, and trust the investment will prove highly remunerative to the enterprising company.

☞ A dispatch to the New York *World*, from Saratoga, July 26th, says: "A telegram was received at the Union Hotel to night closing the sale of a colt of the bay mare Pocahontas, for $40,000. Robert Bonner was the purchaser, and J. Bardwell the seller. The figure is considered rather high by the horse fanciers here."

☞ It is supposed that the reason Fernando Wood and Vallandigham asked to stay out of the Philadelphia Convention is that they neglected to fight for the rebel cause as well as talk and write for it. Then they would have been admitted to seats with Randall, Ord, Dick Taylor, Doolittle, Albert Pike, and other Johnson Union men.

LOYAL MEN MUST RULE.

The issue made by the Democracy is plain, and admits no shadow of doubt. It is whether loyal or disloyal men shall govern the country. The Democracy, assisted by the influence and power of the President, demands that the government shall be placed in the hands of the rebels, while Congress and the loyal people demand that Union men shall be the main element in the government. There is no half-way ground, any more than there was during the war. "He that is not for us is against us." He that does not say that loyal men shall rule, must say that rebels shall rule. The Republican party say that they believe the government as safe in the hands of men whose loyalty is known as it would be in the hands of those whose *disloyalty* is beyond question. This is bound to be the issue in the coming campaign, and we call upon the true men in Cass county to come up boldly to the work. In the convention which assembles at Brownville on the 6th of September, let there be none who desire to assume an equivocal position. Let Cass county send delegates who are neither ashamed or afraid to come out on the side of the loyal people and the Union soldiers. Send men who are not ashamed to say, openly, that they have more confidence in the men who fought four years to maintain our government than they have in those who fought the same length of time to destroy it.

FROM THE WEST.

We have a private letter from John Allinson, Esq., a well known resident of this city, dated "Camp on Crazy Woman's Fork of Powder River, August 2d, 1866," from which we make the following extracts:

"On the 22d ult., M. Cheney and one of his men were killed by Indians, and others of the company wounded. The Indians attacked Tootle & Leache's train on the 25th, and killed the wagon master, Tom. Dillon, but did not succeed in capturing any of the stock.—On the 24th they attacked the train with which we afterwards traveled. One man from Missouri, by the name of Floyd, went to look for water, and did not come back. They were beginning to get uneasy about him, when the red rascals made a dash into the corral and run off some horses and mules. The herd was 1 1-2 miles from Brown's Springs. They killed three oxen, and badly wounded one man.—Everything, so far, has been done by surprise. A party of 12 men, armed with Henry and Spencer's rifles, and revolvers, went down to Dry Fork of Cheyenne, and when returning were surrounded and 7 of the number killed and 4 wounded—only one man escaping unhurt. The next day a party of us went out and picked up five bodies, and found the body of Floyd, the head cut off and body full of arrows. I found the head some distance down the hill from where the body was. The next day we buried the other two bodies; one of them was that of Mr. Barton, of Council Bluffs. On the North Fork of Wind Creek we found two bodies very much decomposed, the breasts full of arrows.

"From Fort Reno to the new Fort on the Piney, we have to travel in a vast train of 250 wagons, Reno is garrisoned with 70 men. The Indians dashed into the post and run off fifteen head of stock. We have been remarkably fortunate so far, as not a man out of the outfit that started from Plattsmouth has been hurt.

"The roads and grass are good, water very scarce. It is dig, dig, all the time. There are 150 wagons waiting at the new Fort for us. I think such a large body will not be disturbed. This road, I think, will be the main traveled one, but it is a bloody one.—Whoever comes this way had better come prepared to cut their way thro'."

☞ What are you thinking, my man?" said Lord Hill, as he approached a soldier who was leaning in a gloomy mood upon his firelock, while around him lay mangled thousands of French and English; it was a few hours after the battle of Salamanca had been won by the English. The soldier started, and after saluting his General, answered: "I was thinking my Lord how many widows and orphans I have this day made for one shilling." He had fired 200 rounds of ball that day.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY!!

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1861, CONSTRUCTED AT CHICAGO!

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both north and south.

2d—That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that *after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war*, during which, under the pretence of "military necessity" or "war power higher than the Constitution," *the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part and public liberty and private right alike trodden down* and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired.—justice, humanity, liberty and republican welfare demand *that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the federal Union of the States.

3d—That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control!

4th—That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States, unimpared, and they hereby declare that they consider this Administration a usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution. The arbitrary military arrest and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exist in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of *State Rights;* the employment of unusal test oaths; the interference with and denial of the rights of people to *bear arms* in their own defence, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

5th—That the long continued disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who, now and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

"THEN ON THIS."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1866, CONSTRUCTED AT PHILADELPHIA

The following is the Philadelphia Platform in full:

1st. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war, and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2d. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered and it has preserved the Union with equal rights and dignity, and the authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3d. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential in the exercise of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any, or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4th. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats their loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States subject to the Constitutional rights each have to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5th. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interefere with. No State or Convention of States has a right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through their action in Congress or otherwise any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual.

6th. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as may be deemed expedient, but only in the mode pointed out in its resolution proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and indefensible right to a choice and vote thereon.

7th. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is no desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should be ever re-established on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slave in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all other inhabitants, equal proportion in every right of person and property.

8th. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this as in performing all other national obligations to maintain the honor and the faith of the republic.

9th. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for their services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who survived, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10th In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who, in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and the interests of his country, unmoved by persecutions and undeserved reproach, having faith immeasurable in the people and principles of the Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender him our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

SHERMAN AND LOGAN.

As Gen. Sherman occupies a high place in the military department of the Government, and Gen. John A. Logan is now conspicuous as a civilian, we copy the following item from the South Carolina *Daily Columbian*. The article is headed "Sherman and Logan," and is good enough to be incorporated into the Platform or Address of the Philadelphia Convention:

"If there are two names in the calendar of iniquity which the citizens of Columbia have occasion to remember, they are those written above. If there are two names which we should select to typify all that is fiendish in human nature, as we have seen it illustrated in around our own homes, they are those of Sherman, the arch-incendiary who ordered the torch that destroyed Columbia, and of Logan, his tool, who subsequently declared that if he had to do the work over again, 'By God! I would do it twice as well.' * * * These are of the class to whom we are asked to bow the knee and cry 'All hail!' These are of the men whose insults the South must bear uncomplainingly, or to be told that she is rebellious, and be accordingly treated to a fresh installment of troops.'

News from the West—Indian Troubles.

FORT SEDGWICK, Col. Ter., August 11, 1866.

Editors Republican:—I see a short notice in your issue of the 6th inst. of the Indian affair at Diamond Springs, which resulted in the wounding of three white men. As I was called down to see the wounded men, I learned the facts in the case.

Standing Elk, chief of the Ogallalah Sioux Band, was encamped at the old Californian crossing, at Beauvais' ranche Twenty-five miles from there at Ash Hollow, on the North Fork of the Platte, Spotted Tail was in camp, with about one hundred and twenty lodges with the Brule Sioux. One of these last, a young brave, came down to the South Platte, where Standing Elk was encamped, and obtained some whiskey from a traveler, and while drunk mounted his pony and went down the road three miles, all alone, to where several trains were encamped, and having lost some articles which he had bought or begged, he imagined that the whites had stolen them, and shot these three men by way of revenge. It was merely the freak of a drunken savage. As soon as Standing Elk learned that he was drunk and making trouble, he, with two others, started after him, and ordered him back to Ash Hollow, and drove into and over the Platte. Two Indians were sent by the ranchman, Mr. Lee, to inform Spotted Tail of what the Indian had done, and when he (Spotted Tail) was informed of his conduct, he shot his pony under him, beat him severely, and when the young Indian's father (a chief) interfered in his behalf, Spotted Tail gave him a severe cut on the head with a sabre, and brought them both over to Beauvais' as prisoners.

In a talk with Col. Votter, commanding this post, who had promptly gone down to quiet the trouble, Spotted Tail said that he was sorry that his young men would get drunk and commit outrages—that he would punish them, taking blood for blood and life for life for any outrages which they committed in the future; and he offered to pay, in ponies, the damages already done. He said he wanted peace with the whites, and that he did not forget the late treaty only when he slept. Little Thunder, Standing Elk and Badwound all spoke to the same effect. I am satisfied that these chiefs and all the old warriors are in favor of peace, and that they made the late treaty in good faith. But whether they can control the young bucks and braves is another question.

I believe that the same rule holds true with them as with all other people, that the war party is sure to be the popular and strong party.

About the allegations concerning Col Maynadier's furnishing the Indians with from one-half to three tons of powder, no one who knows anything of ordinance matter would repeat such a foolish story. To a man of ordinary sense its telling is its refutation. Col. Maynadier is too well known to be injured by such absurb stories. No man in the service acts from purer motives than he, and no one stands better with his superior officers. We may, and probably will, have an Indian war, but it will not be Colonel Maynadier's fault. L.

FORT SEDGWICK, C T., August 15. 1866.

Editors Republican:—We have just received reliable news from the Indian fighting near Fort Reno. It seems that the first fight took place on the 17th of July, when the Indians drove off 78 head of Government mules from Col. Carrington's camp. They were followed by a mounted detail of 45 men. The Indians turned upon the pursuing party, and killed seven, wounded two, and escaped with all the stock. On the 21st of the same month a party of officers and recruits going to the 18th Reg't, U. S. Infantry, were attacked at Crazy Woman's Fork of Powder river, and Lieut. Daniels and two men were killed. In this attack the Indians did not succeed in stampeding the stock. They have attacked several trains since that time, and killed four men, including Wagon master Dillon, of St. Joseph, and seriously wounding many more. The writer says that at the time of writing (July 30th) "the red skins are all around the Fort (Reno) and the pickets keep firing during the whole night." He adds that the Indians hold the whole country, except the military camps.—Will give you further news as soon as received. H. L.

MANIFESTO FROM A FOOL.

A special to the Chicago *Times* has among other items from the Wigwam and its vicinity, the following:

MANIFESTO FROM A FOOL.

Geo. Francis Train publishes the following monifesto, this morning:

"Nebraska Delegation to the Convention. Morning—Parlor, No. 5, August 14, 1866.

"To the Executive Committee:

"My proxy is in your hands. I wanted harmony. We have got it. Some time since I proposed to withdraw if one or two others would. They kept their promise. I keep mine.

"The following dispatch to the President expresses my views, and I congratulate you all on the result:

"To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C:

"Your convention is already a gigantic success,—all harmonious—every body shaking hands. The national union party is a great fact. A conservative Congress is secured.

(Signed) Geo. Francis Train

"Nebraska delegation. 'The union must and shall be preserved,' said Mr. Jackson. 'The union must be restored' said Mr. Johnson. One million of Irish votes, representing 6,000,000 of the Irish race in America, instead of asking the convention to pass a resolution friendly to Irish nationality, respectfully offer the following platform for its consideration.

"'We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain the union, the constitution, and the laws of the national party.'

"Permit me to add a suggestion—On Tuesday organize; Wednesday pass resolutions; on Thursday adjourn. On Friday, and every day till the fall elections, all the delegates should make speeches for the national union party, thereby burying forever the two offensive words,—Democrat and Republican.

Sincerely,

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN."

☞ A French photographic artist from St. Louis was driven away recently from Luxahama, Miss., on the charge of being a "Yankee Dutchman who had served in the loyal army."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President has received many State delegations to the Philadelphia Convention, all of whom tender congratulatory addresses and come laden with recommendations of changes in office. To the New Hampshire delegation he said their would be a clean sweep of radical office holders. The Missouri delegation made a formal recommendation of Gen. Frank Blair for Secretary of War, and asked the President for some direct assurance that the loyal men in Missouri should be protected at the ballot-box against illegal measures adopted by the radical State Government.

The President said Gen. Hancock, commanding the Department of Missouri, would give every possible assistance within the legitimate sphere of his duties, and said, "I think you will find protection of Government, as far as compatible, afforded to you."

The air is again filled with rumors of pending changes in the War Department, and this much at least is certain, that the Philadelphia delegations have very generally demanded for Stanton to leave the Cabinet.

Frank Blair and General Steadman are most named for successor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Lieut. General Sherman announces his assumption of the command of the Military District of Missouri, and prescribes limits of the departments as follows:

Department of Arkansas—Gen. Ord, headquarters at Little Rock; comprising Arkansas and Indian Territory.

Department of the South—General Hancock, headquarters at Leavenworth; comprising the States of Missouri, and Kansas, and Territories of Colorado and New Mexico.

Department of the Platte—Gen. P. St. George Cooke, headquarters for the present at Omaha, but soon as possible to be removed to some Fort within the limits of his department; comprising the State of Iowa, and Territories of Nebraska and Utah, and so much of Dakotah as lies south of the 14th meredian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Laramie to Virginia City.

Department of Dakota—Gen. A H. Terry, headquarters at Fort Snelling or such military post as he may select; Comprising Minnesota and those portions of Dakota and Montana not embraced in Gen. Cooke's Department.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The Unconditional Union Party holding Congressional Convention to-day have renominated John L. Thomas in the 2d district and Francis Thomas in the 4th. J. J. Stewart now assessor of internal revenue, was nominated in the 3d district.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Appointments to office of those who support the President's policy are being made daily in increasing numbers, chiefly under the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Gen. John L. Swift, who was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, is appointed naval agent at Boston vice Gooch, who resigned his seat in Congress to take that position last year.

It is rumored that Geo. Lunt will be appointed postmaster at Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The nominations for Congress in Ohio embrace all the present Republican members, except Hubbell and Bundy, with the Republican nominations yet to be made in the 5th, 8th and 12th Districts. Le Blond and Fink, the only Democratic members from Ohio, have been thrown overboard for new candidates.

Woolbridge and Baxter, Vermont representative, have been renominated and Senator Poland for election to the House vice Morrill, who will be elected to the Senate.

All Representative from Maine are re-nominated except Rice, in whose place John A. Peters is Republican candidate.

All Illinois District Representatives, except Wentworth and Kuykendall, have been re-nominated; including Ross, Thornton and Marshall by the democrats. Jno. A. Logan is the Republican candidate for Congress at large, and Gen. Green B. Raum is the Republican vice Knykendall, in the Cairo district. The Chicago District has not nominated, and the nomination lies between Wentworth and Norman B. Judd, late Minister to Berlin.

☞ John Minor Botts makes the following statement:

"The Democratic politicians in the South would eat, drink and sleep with negroes if they could take them to the polls next day."

Botts has lived among them all his life and ought to know. The Democratic party were never much troubled about who voted, or how often they voted, as long as the aforesaid had sufficent discernment to vote the Democratic ticket.

☞ Soldiers' Leagues are being formed all over the United States. The "boys in blue" are not willing that the work which took them five years hard fighting to accomplish should be overthrown by a few place seekers and the combined rebel forces.