



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

VOL. 2

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REPUBLICAN UNION MASS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Convention met at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Plattsmouth.

Called to order by J. W. Marshall, and on motion, W. Pottinger was called to the Chair, and H. D. Hathaway chosen Secretary.

On motion of Maj. D. H. Wheeler, a committee of five was appointed to present names of suitable persons to act as delegates to the Brownville Convention.

The Chair appointed as said committee, Messrs. Wheeler, Allen, Austin, Livingston and Todd; who made the following report:

We, your committee, appointed to present the names of suitable persons to represent Cass county in the State and Territorial Republican Convention, to be held at Brownville, on the Sixth day of September next, would most respectfully submit the following names:

D. H. Wheeler, alternate N. G. Dugge, W. Pottinger, L. Sheldon, Benj. Austin, H. D. Hathaway, Eugene L. Reed, J. T. A. Hoover, R. R. Livingston, L. G. Todd, Sam. Maxwell, G. L. Seybolt.

We would further recommend that L. L. Holbrook be accredited as a delegate from the counties of Saunders and Butler, and that F. M. Dorrington be accredited as his alternate.

Most respectfully submitted, Benj. Austin, Howard Allen, Levi G. Todd, R. R. Livingston, D. H. Wheeler, Com.

On motion, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

On motion, the delegates and alternates from Cass county present at the Brownville Convention, are hereby empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in their delegation.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Delegation from Cass county in the State and Territorial Convention at Brownville, be instructed to vote as a unit, and to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. T. M. Marquette.

Resolved, That the Delegation from Cass county, in the Brownville Convention, be, and are hereby, instructed to vote for no man in said Convention who does not boldly and heartily support the reconstruction policy of the 39th Congress.

Resolved, That we, the Republican Union voters of Cass county, in mass convention assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to give a hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

J. W. Marshall tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Union County Central Committee, which was accepted.

On motion, H. D. Hathaway was instructed to act as Chairman of the Republican Union Central Committee, until otherwise ordered.

On motion, the Convention adjourned W. POTTENGER, Ch'n. H. D. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.

GOOD ENOUGH. We find the following in the Nebraska City News, of the 25th. We think Mason is sound on "Southern Relief." He knows exactly what they need down there. Knowledge and correct doctrines are far more valuable than money, is Mason's motto in regard to the South:

The Hon. O. P. Mason, and a gentleman of this city, got into a discussion last evening over the Southern Relief Society, lately formed in this city. Mason said "I would rather give money to send the New York Tribune down South than to give it to the Aid Society of this place." Mr. — replied "for that purpose, Mr. Mason, I will contribute as liberally as yourself." Mason immediately "planked" a \$50 greenback, which was immediately covered by one from Mr. — A draft for \$100 was immediately purchased at McCann & Co's. Bank, and sent to Horace Greely.

We find the following in Frank Moore's Anecdotes of the War: "Gen. Sherman's strategy in flanking the enemy out of their strong position puzzled the natives a good deal. A young woman said it was not fair to fight the Southern soldiers on end. She then went on to say that the day before Gen. Bragg had formed two streaks of fight in her door yard with 'walking soldiers,' and Gen. Wheeler formed 'one streak of fight with cruder soldiers,'—meaning cavalry—behind the house, but that Joe Hooker had come up and flanked Bragg and made him fall back, which he done in such a hurry that he 'upset dad's ash-hopper plant,' which cost two dollars and fifty cents in Atlanta, and dad was going to sue Bragg for waste."

Dr. Bell, an eminent London doctor says: "The cause of cholera acts alone at night and upon sleeping persons. No amount of exposure in the worst localities of the disease imperils the wretched, moving individual. I have seen hundred of instances of this fact, without one aberration from the statement of the proposition. I have myself spent many a night in these localities during the ravages of the epidemic, and never felt that I was in any peril while I kept awake, and the best security for that is to keep in motion."

Who are the Loyal Representatives from the South?

It is a favorite Copperhead question, "Why do you refuse to admit loyal representatives from the rebel States?" Johnson repeats it as often as parrot says "poily wants a cracker."

The Philadelphia Convention presented the same idea in about forty different shapes. It was the burden of their song. But it is a sufficient answer that the rebel States have not sent loyal men to Washington to take seats in Congress, with three or four accidental exceptions. There are not five men elected from the ten unrepresented States who can take the oath of office without committing perjury. It is time enough to think of admitting the rebel States to a participation in the Government when they send up loyal men to Washington to represent them. We advise our Republican friends, as often as the Copperheads ask them the question, "Why don't you admit good loyal representatives from the South?" to reply: We will wait until the rebels send good loyal men to represent them. They have not done so yet?

Look at the kind of "loyal men" the reconstructed rebels have elected to represent them in Congress. From ALABAMA.—Senators—George S. Houston, Lewis E. Parsons, both rebels; House—C. C. Langdon, Geo. C. Freeman, Cullen A. Battle, Joseph W. Taylor, H. T. Pope, T. J. Jackson, all rebels.

ARKANSAS.—Senators—E. Baxter, W. D. Snow, one a Copperhead; House—Geo. H. Kyle, J. M. Johnson, Wm Byers, all rebels.

FLORIDA.—Senators—W. Call, W. Marvin, one rebel; House—F. McLeod, rebel.

GEORGIA.—Senators—Alex. Stephens, H. C. Johnson, both rebel; House—S. Cohen, P. Cook, H. Buchanan, E. G. Cabiness, J. D. Matthews, J. H. Christy, W. T. Woodford, all rebels of the worst sort.

LOUISIANA.—Senators—Randall Hunt, and Henry Boyce, both rebels; House—Louis St. Martin, Jacob Barker, Rob't C. Wickliffe, John E. King, John S. Young, all rebels.

MISSISSIPPI.—Senators—W. L. Sharkey, J. L. Alcorn, one rebel; House—E. A. Reynolds, B. A. Peirson, Jas T. Harrison, A. W. West, E. G. Peyton, all rebels.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Senate—John Pool, W. A. Graham, both rebels; House—J. R. Stubbs, Charles C. Clark, C. C. Fuller, J. Turner, Jr., B. Brown, S. H. Wulph, A. H. Jones, all rebels.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Senate—John L. K. Kennedy, W. F. Perry, House—John D. Kennedy, William Arken, J. McGowan, Jas. Farrow, L. M. Ayer, all rebels.

TEXAS.—No Senators or Representatives have yet been elected in Texas. At the State election just held, the rebel ticket, with Throckmorton at its head, was elected by a four-fifths vote. The character of the Congressmen to be elected may be guessed.

VIRGINIA.—Senate—None yet elected. House—W. H. B. Custis, L. H. Chandler, B. J. Barbour, Robert Ridgway, B. A. Davis, A. H. H. Stuart, R. Y. Conrad, Daniel H. Hooge, all rebels, except Chandler, who is a very bad copperhead.

Reader, this is the batch of "loyal Union men" whom Johnson and the Copperheads and renegades are trying to "crowbar" in Congress! The country is threatened with a renewal of civil war unless the doors of the Capitol are opened for the admission of those whitewashed traitors and rebels, including the Vice-President of the late Confederacy. It was for the purpose of forcing this beautiful gang into the National Legislature that the Philadelphia Convention was convened.

The purpose of the Copperheads is very plainly to be seen. They want to combine with these rebels in Congress, and with the aid of a renegade President to rule the country in the interest of Southern traitors and their Northern sympathizers. It is for the people to declare at the ballot-box whether they will entrust the government of the Union to those who preserved it or to those who wickedly endeavored to destroy it.

A drunken lawyer, going into church, was observed by the minister, who said to him: "Sir, I will bear witness against you at the day of Judgment." The lawyer shaking his head with drunken gravity, replied: "I have preached twenty five years at the bar, and always found the great-est rascal the first to turn State's evidence."

Dr. Bell, an eminent London doctor says: "The cause of cholera acts alone at night and upon sleeping persons. No amount of exposure in the worst localities of the disease imperils the wretched, moving individual. I have seen hundred of instances of this fact, without one aberration from the statement of the proposition. I have myself spent many a night in these localities during the ravages of the epidemic, and never felt that I was in any peril while I kept awake, and the best security for that is to keep in motion."

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

In the heat of the contest now going on between the loyal men and the new party—another embodiment of treason and rebellion—men are liable to loose sight of first principles; indeed it is the object of the new party to force these first principles out of sight, and compel their opponents to employ themselves with refuting their policies and arguments. They have assumed a position without proving its correctness, and by their blatant assertions and zeal, try to draw us off from the main issue. This position as set forth by Andrew Johnson and the late so-called Doolittle Convention, is that traitors, as soon as they are compelled by force of arms to submit to laws they detest, and to obey a Government they have tried to destroy, are entitled to all the rights and privileges they had previous to their rebellion, and may again take part, as a matter of right, in the administration of the Government they have tried to destroy, and would yet destroy if they had the power.

Immediately after the collapse of the rebellion, the surrender of the Southern armies, and submission of the rebels, Andrew Johnson and all loyal men recognized the fact that we had a host of traitors in our land who had been defeated in this diabolical attempt to destroy the nation. They were in our power, and the law prescribed not only total disfranchisement, but death also as the punishment of their crime. Were we to enforce the law, or in mercy pardon them? was the question that presented itself. The rebel themselves did not expect us to enforce the law, they had confidence in the mercy of the nation, but were prepared to submit to any requirement that should be made of them. The nation did not desire to enforce the law, but felt that some requirement must be made that would ensure the good conduct of the rebels in the future. The rebels expected nothing less than disfranchisement for themselves, and enfranchisement of the negroes—the only loyal Southerners—and were prepared to submit peacefully to such requirements if confiscation and death could only be left out.

The question now most agitated is upon what department of the government does the duty of making the requirement devolve? Evidently not on the Executive, for the requirement, whatever it may be, must be in the form and of the nature of a law. Then it must devolve upon the law making department, which is Congress.

The President recognized this fact. He issued a proclamation pardoning all the rebels, except certain classes, and proceeded to the establishment of provisional governments in the rebellious States, but regarded, and stated, that his action was only provisional, and would never have been taken if Congress had been in session at the time to attend to it. This action of the President was regarded at the time, by himself as well as the American people, as an exercise of authority that did not belong to him, but as the nature of the case seemed to demand it, and he looked forward to the meeting of Congress for the enactment of laws that would sanction what was done, it was tolerated.

When Congress met it took into consideration the conduct of the South during the rebellion, and requirements of the President, and found that the requirements were not all that the nature of the case demanded, and exercising the authority reposed in it by law, and the nature of the government proceeded to make additional requirements to cover the whole ground. Here sprung the present contest. The President denied his first principles, and asserted that the authority he had exercised lawfully belonged to him, denied his first assertions that the rebels had lost their political privileges by reason of the rebellion, assumed that a whipped traitor had the same rights in the Government that a loyal man had, deemed that the right of legislation belonged to Congress, and vetoed their additional requirements. The legitimate effect of his policy would be to take the right of legislation out of the hands of Congress, and repose it in the hands of the Executive, and in future any President might forbid Congress to legislate upon any subject he pleased, and dictate the law himself. And a peculiar effect in the present instance would be to give the rebel States fifteen additional representatives in Congress, and throw the control of Government into their hands, or in other words it would be the destruction of the United States Government, and the legality of the principles of loyal men, and the installation of the Confederacy, with headquarters at Washington, and rebels in power. Such usurpation and such treason in any country less civilized and tolerant than ours would cost his life, and brand his name forever as it deserves to be, as a traitor and assassin.

The question now before the American people to decide, is whether they shall uphold Congress in the exercise of its rightful authority, or whether they will uphold the President in his usurpations. The ray nothing-Doolittle-Convention tries to conceal this issue by adopting a platform, in which nearly all the demands of Congress are embodied. But if they had adopted the constitutional amendment, and the civil rights bill as their platform, all loyal, liberty loving men would oppose their adoption on such a basis. Even that would establish the right of the President to dictate laws, and we could only expect Andrew Johnson or some equally unscrupulous successor, to avail himself of that right, and render Congress a nullity, and become himself a supreme and irresponsible dictator.

The most apparent question now before the people is: Do you want traitors to control the Government—the United States to cease to exist, and the Confederacy to take its place? If you do, the Johnson party is your place. But behind this is another question. Do you want the legislative department to cease to exist in the newly established Confederacy, or be made dependent upon the caprice of the Executive for its subjects of legislation? If you do not want these things, do you want loyal men who sacrificed so much blood and treasure to maintain the Government, to still control it? If you do, the Union party (so called Radical) is your place. Do you want the legislative department of the Government to remain intact, and the executive to be confined to the execution of the laws. If you do, the Union party is your place. Do you want the principles of freedom as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and incorporated in our Government, do you want the present liberty of Americans to continue and to descend to your children? If you do, the Union party is your place.

We solicit for these ideas and questions a careful examination, believing that the people, once they fully understand the nature and object of the new party, will rise in their might and hurl to eternal infamy, usurpers, traitors and their apologists.

TO THE TEACHERS OF NEBRASKA.

The undersigned respectfully solicits the full name, and address of every teacher now engaged in teaching in the Territory, either public, district or private schools, the period he or she has taught in the Territory, and how many scholars now in attendance.

The object of this notice is eventually for the benefit and promotion of the educational interests of Nebraska, and will be more fully made known as soon as all the addresses are received. Address H. W. Field, Omaha, Neb., Box 412, on or before the 15th of September next.

The papers throughout the Territory will oblige the undersigned by inserting this notice in their columns. H. W. FIELDS. OMAHA, AUG. 28, 1866.

JOHNSON AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The success of the Philadelphia Convention, which has, in all respects, answered the expectations and satisfied the wishes of President Johnson, separates him effectually from the Republican party, and arrays the whole influence of the Executive branch of the Government against its policy.

This is the kind of information which it is important to have distinctly impressed upon the public mind. The managers of the Philadelphia Convention deceived a few sincere men by denying that the movement was in the interest of the Democracy. It only requires that its real purpose should be understood to induce those who have thus been deceived not only to resume their places in the Union ranks but to render them ten-fold more zealous than ever to give success to the Union party.

The World, however, errs in asserting that this Convention "separated" President Johnson "from the Republican party." That had been done before the Convention met, and was in fact, the cause of its meeting. But for this "separation" we would never have heard of the Convention.

The World is doubtless correct in its remark that "the whole influence of the Executive branch of the Government is to be arrayed against" the Republican party. But this fact brings no "terror to the souls" of true men; they may regret it, but it will not intimidate them. Not a few of those who find an Executive whom they elected "arrayed" against his party, have twice before had a similar experience. Tyler and Fillmore did the same thing, and the memory and names of both are to-day "a stench in the nostrils" of the people. Even those who used them despised them. The same fate awaits Andrew Johnson. For those who are false either to their party or their country without cause, make a record for themselves which no good man covets.—Albany Evening Journal.

London, Aug. 27.—Consols closed at 89, 5-20s 72. Market firm. Breadstuff lively.

RADICALS.

A writer in the Omaha Republican, in speaking of the war cry of the copper-Johnson party, says their greatest "argument" will be the cry of Radical! to those who differ from them. He sums up the principles advocated by those termed radicals, and concludes as follows:

"Do you want to retain in power at the head of the nation the man who has deliberately betrayed the party which placed him in power, and who is striving by every means in his power to hand over the loyal people of the North bound hand and foot to their sworn enemies at the South? The men of whose protecting and fatherly care to the freedmen and loyal whites of the South, we have had recent examples at Memphis and New Orleans? Who 'makes treason odious' by the wholesale pardoning of the leading rebels, and whose settled policy is to 'admit no more new States' until those representatives from the Southern States are admitted in Congress, whose hands are yet red with the blood of our slaughtered fathers, sons and brothers? If you do not, you are a Radical.

Do you want to admit as the result of the war the increase of the South-ern power in the national councils, giving to the rebel voter in South Carolina a power equal to two loyal voters of Massachusetts or New York? If you do not, you are a Radical.

Do you want to be governed by that party, who, while shrieking for a 'white-man's government' claim from the disfranchised freedmen alone, a power equal to two of the most populous and powerful of the Northern States? If you do not, you are a Radical.

Do you want to pay the war debt of the defunct confederacy, whose rebellion cost us to put down \$3,500,000,000, and the lives of 400,000 men? If you do not, you are a Radical.

And finally, do you want to throw away the results of four years of war, forgetting all the losses of blood and treasure, the toils and tears and agony of a mourning nation, even before the gaping wounds of our veterans are healed or the graves of our heroes are a God forbid! and turn your heart to be a Radical.

GOT HIS PRICE.

Brigadier General Thomas Hart Benton Junior, has been graciously selected by Andrew Johnson as an important addition to his army of "satraps and dependants." Therefore he has been appointed Assessor for the sixth District of this State. There's the mess of potash for which Brigadier General Thomas Hart Benton Junior has sold himself to "A. J."

The price is certainly not a large one, but everybody acquainted with the distinguished Brigadier will agree that it is rather more than he is worth.—Andy is the man who is "sold" in this transaction.—Vulpereil.

A PLAGIARIST.—"Little Mac."

A Plagiarist—"Little Mac." of the Omaha Herald is afflicted with a cholera morbus of rhyming and inflicts a supply upon his readers every day or two. Sometimes we have had a suspicion that all that glittered was not gold—and that the gifted Fenian had mistaken some one else's compositions for his own. The suspicion was confirmed by finding in Monday evenings Herald a poem signed "Little Mac," and therefore purporting to be original, beginning "I lent my love a book one day," which was written by Richard Hayward, and first published in the Knickerbocker Magazine in the spring of 1855. When Little Mac, in drops of poetry he should consider the "probabilities of anybody else having read what he appropriates.—Statesman.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 27.—The City Council and Board of Trade having refused to take any part in the reception of the President a meeting was held at the Merchant's Exchange today to arrange for his reception by the merchants, mechanics and citizens generally.

The Corn Exchange passed a resolution refusing to join the merchants. The Journeyman Tailors Society have resolved to turn out en masse.

NEW YORK, AUG. 27.—Dean Richmond died at 10 minutes past 2 this morning, at the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, 15 Gramercy place. His disorder first manifested itself while at Brantford 3 weeks ago, but he attended Saratoga and the Philadelphia Convention and afterwards visited Washington, returning here on Saturday the 18th, much reduced in health and strength. He was at once taken to Tilden's residence and the most eminent physicians of the city were called to attend him, but from the first his case seemed hopeless. His wife and family were with him at the last and he died without a pang.

The World this morning says he was struck down by a combination of internal orders greatly aggravated by his unsparring labors to bring about the successful results recently attained at the Philadelphia Convention. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., March 31st, 1804.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A Washington special says that in consequence of the President's tour to the West, the gait-line is very brisk, and yesterday 400 postmasters were appointed.

Randall has the names of about 1,000 postmasters who answered adversely to his circular, and they will be dismissed as fast as the clerks can make out the commissions of their successors.

All of the Pennsylvania removals have been finished. The effort to get Clymer to withdraw has failed. He refuses under any consideration whatever to withdraw.

Senator Cowan has gone home to canvass the State for Clymer and the Democratic ticket.

The Washington hotels are crowded with office seekers. The dispatches of Sheridan in reference to the New Orleans riot are causing a great deal of comment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The full official correspondence concerning the New Orleans riots fill a page of the morning papers. The following are the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 1st, 1866. U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th ult. A political body styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for as it alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce a breach of the peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department; but I had no cause for action until they had committed an overt act.

In the meantime my official duties called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city during my absence, suppressed the Convention by the use of the police force, and in so doing attacked a number of the members of the Convention and a party of about 200 negroes, with fire arms, clubs and knives, in a manner so atrocious and unnecessary, as to compel me to say that it was murder.

About 40 whites and blacks were thus killed, and 100 hundred wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem best to maintain military supremacy until the affair is fully investigated.

I believe the general sentiment is of great regret at the unnecessary cruelty and that the police could have made any arrest they had seen fit, without sacrificing any lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2. To Gen. U. S. Grant: The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police perpetrated without a shadow of necessity; and furthermore I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removal of this bad men. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the people of this city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man which is now so much increased that safety of life and property does not rest with civil authority but the military.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The morning Post says that Napoleon has extended the time for the French evacuation of Mexico to January.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—The cemeteries report 72 cholera interments yesterday, showing a decrease of 13 from the day before.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The Board of Health yesterday, in view of the abatement of the cholera, resolved to meet but once a month.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The State Senate being in extra session for the trial of Judge Smith, of Utica, Mr. Lowe offered a resolution that the Senate, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, welcome the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut.

Senator Murphy moved to insert the name of Wm. H. Seward. Lost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury to day on account of the temporary loan, reached \$14,000,000.

A young friend of the editor of the Wisconsin Chief, who spent eight months in Andersonville, made the remark that he used to wonder as they sat in that den day after day, "whether they were still on earth or had they died and gone to hell."