



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

VOL. 2

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

NO. 26

THE HERALD... PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY... H. D. HATHAWAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Rates of Advertising... One square (10 lines) one insertion, \$1.00... Daily, \$1 per month.

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Mr. Nasby at last gets his Post Office. CONFEDERATE X ROADS, which is in the State of Kentucky...

1. Do you have the most implicit faith in Andrew Johnson, in all that he has done, all that he is doing, and all that he may hereafter do?

2. Do you believe that the Philadelphia Convention will be a convocation or summit, all actuated by pure motives, and devoted to the salvation of our country?

3. Do you believe that next to A. Johnson, Seward, Douglas, Cowan and Randall are the four greatest, and purest, and best, and self-sacrificing, and honest, and rightest men this country has ever produced?

4. Do you believe that there is a particularly hot place reserved in the next world for Trumbull, a hotter for Wade, and the hottest for Sumner and I had, Stevens?

5. Do you approve of the canon of Grinnell by Ross?

6. Do you consider the keeping out of Congress eleven soviet states, a unconstitutional and unwarranted assumption of power by a venal Congress?

7. Do you believe the present Congress a rump, and that (eleven states being unrepresented) all their acts unconstitutional and illegal until they provide for paying salaries?

8. Do you believe that the Memphis and New Orleans unpleasantness was brought about by the unwholesome workings of them Radical agitators, acting in conjunction with ignorant and besotted negroes, to wreck their spite on the loyal citizens of these now reconstructed cities?

9. Are you not satisfied that the African citizens of America descend can be safely trusted to the operations of the universal law which governs labor and capital?

10. Are you willing to contribute a reasonable share of your salary to a fund to be used for the defeat of objectionable Congressmen in the disloyal States North?

To all of these inquiries I not only answered yes, but went before a Justice of the Peace and took an affidavit to me, forwarded it back, and my commission was forthwith sent to me.

There was a jumble the night it arrived. The news spread rapidly through the four groceries of the town, and such another spontaneous outbreak as I joy I never witnessed.

The bell rung and for an hour or two the Corners wuz in the wildest state of excitement. The citizens congratulated each other on the certainty of the Democracy, and to their enthusiasm five negro families were cleared out, two of em, one a male and one a female, wuz killed. Then a procession was organized as follows:

Two grocery keepers with bottles. Deekin Program. My commission pinned onto a banner and under it written: "In this sign we conquer."

Wagon with taboo onto it. A nigger on the bottom boards, Basco, the greasy keeper, with one foot on him, holding a banner inscribed: "The nigger where he ought to be."

HOW SHALL SOLDIERS VOTE? Soldiers of the Union army who have been "to the front" and faced the shot and shell of the rebels arrayed against you, the time has come when you may ratify by your ballots the principles and the honor which you have manifested by your bullets.

At a time when the Government was in need of men to maintain its supremacy, the Democratic Association at Lansing, Michigan, held a meeting, March, 1863, at which George W. Peck said:

"The Republican party have carried on the war for two years. They have sent their hell hounds and bull dogs down South, and what have they accomplished? Nothing. And we told them that in the beginning—that they could accomplish nothing; and the reason why is, because they are our brethren."

"The party whose orators could denounce the soldiers of the Union army as 'hell-hounds and bull dogs' could very consistently adopt the following demon resolution, as passed by the Democratic Convention of Madison County, Ohio, in the summer of 1863:

"Resolved, That we fear an immediate termination of the present war, and separation of the sections, because the North has failed, either by arms or argument, to sustain her right of conquest; and the South is decided to separate from the Union at all hazards, tendering us the freedom of the Mississippi river. Each border State should be left to decide her future alliance, whether in the North or South, by her own convention, and our armies in the field should be held in readiness to enforce the mode of settlement and for no other purpose."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Albany and Argus and other Democratic authorities, the Government consented to resort to a draft to fill the ranks of the army, upon which the Democratic Convention of Edgar county, Ill., assembled at Elbridge and passed the following resolution, among others, on the fourth of July, 1863:

"Resolved, That we hereby unconditionally pledge ourselves to another, that we will not render support to the present Administration in carrying on the Abolition crusade against the South; that we will resist to the death all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the Administration."

These resolutions are similar to those adopted by all the Democratic State and county conventions in the South States. They opposed the war for the Union, and sympathized with the plans of the traitors, and also declared that the Government had neither right nor power to defend itself, as in the following resolution of the peace Democracy at Cooper Institute, New York, June 3d, 1863:

"Resolved, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If the power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and true to its own time honored principles, can not sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to sustain these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly and independently and truthfully with them."

Not content with this, many of the orator denounced the soldiers as murderers, assassins and invaders. Take for instance, the words of one of its most active leaders, who was nominated for Governor of Ohio after he had used the following infamous language, and after he had introduced a scheme in Congress to divide the Union into four sections. [House of Representatives, July 6th, 1861] Mr. Vallandigham said:

"Then, sir I am not a Southern man either—although in this most unholy crusade against the South, in the midst of the invasion, arson, insurrection and murder to which she has been subjected, and with which she is still threatened—with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin suspended over her—my most cordial sympathies are with her."

At the National Convention of the Democracy, held at Chicago, in 1861, while the army was engaged in its efforts to sustain the Government, and the rebel forces had been pushed back to the Rapidan, and we were locked up in Richmond and Petersburg, Mr. J. A. Masters, of New York, said:

"A man who is in favor of this unjust war insults the holy name of Democracy, when he claims a place in its organization. He is a Judas and should be cast out as an enemy to humanity and to God. War and blood, and rapine and murder is the legitimate business of the Lincoln mission. We wash our hands clear of all participation in it."

At the same time and place Mr. C. C. Burr, a New Jersey Democrat, defined his position in these words: "The South could not honorably lay down her arms, for she was fighting for her honor. Two millions of men had been sent down to the South, and the army of Lincoln could not again be filled, neither by enlistment nor conscription. If he ever uttered a prayer it was that not one of the States of the Union should be conquered and subjugated. We were told that we would conquer the rebellious States. They would not be conquered, and he prayed God they never might be."

Such is the record of the Democratic party up to the last day of the war. The same men are now managing the same party, although they have nominated candidates from the army and from the Union party, in order to secure the votes of returned soldiers. It is only a masked battery, and no soldier should be deceived by it. The sentiments of the Army in regard to this party, uttered while they were "at the front," show the spirit that should animate the soldier now.

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, a Democrat of the strictest kind, when he heard of the action of the Illinois Legislature, wrote: "I feel them up north for me that we can whip the rebels, and are going to do it; and when we are done we are to return home. When we get there we will yet be strong enough to punish any and every rebel sympathizer or peace-preacher that we may be able to find in our way."

NOT A BIT SCARED. There is a great deal of human nature in this country, and in these anomalous political times, with the Randall Doublet party still in the gristle, and not even hazarded, except by nick-naming soldiers and mockers. We must admit that the atrocious nature and then crops out after an unexpected and retro-filing fashion. The same blow which at present occupies the mind of Mr. Johnson and his Postmaster General is, that to make a place holder the humble and obsequious henchman of the White House and the Departments, merely a threat to cut off his vitals is necessary. They know what agonies of emptiness would possess their own constitutions if cruel fate should bereave them of their salaries, and they take it for granted that similar apprehensions will sway the conduct of every human being of ordinary appetite and digestion. More over, there is not at their command such a variety of appliances for launching the bark of their political adventure, that they can afford to dispense with the screw—a mechanical power which ought not to fail, and which is failing in spite of all precedent, most lamentably. Mr. Randall writes to this or to that spirited Postmaster to come aboard or stand by the loss of his place. The spirited Postmaster immediately develops into a full-blown patriot, lord of himself though not of letters, and so far from feeling dejected, wails, as it were, joyously, at Mr. Randall's uprightness. Such reckless conduct, it must be allowed, indulged in persistently, in the very presence of death, rather than else pass Mr. Randall and his weapon in a ridiculous position. When your object is to scare a man, and be denunciatory, by laughing in your face, that he is not a whit scared, it is not the easiest thing in the world to retain your personal dignity. Especially if you have no greater stock of a than a Cabinet officer may at present be supposed to possess. We once saw a militia captain upon the green and not gory muster-field, put down in the same way. "If you do that," said his commander, "again I will place you under arrest."

"Pay me for them shoes, Captain, that I made for you three years ago," was the retort of the undaunted private, who was not put under arrest, at least while he remained among the spectators. It is said that threatened men live long; and perhaps some of Mr. Randall's predestinate victims may save themselves by the nonchalant independence of their defiance. At any rate they will have the delicious satisfaction of seeing their minds as Mr. Tower, U. S. Marshal of Michigan (Western District), has just done. (We have already hinted Mr. Tower's epistle to Mr. Randall. The pith of it is simply that Mr. Tower does not like the "cross between treason and loyalty," and is also sufficiently in funds to feed himself without resorting to the humble pie of the Administration. All of which may be very comfortable to Mr. Tower; but how does Mr. Randall feel about it?

The worst for the President and his squad, of all this, is that when they have exhausted bread and butter argument, the efficacy of which is fast growing so dubious, they are at the tail-end of their resources. When a man refuses to be converted to the reformed faith through his belly, it is unfortunate if his manipulators have nothing to offer to his brains. Those who drive the machine in Washington have forgotten, in the hurry of their speculation, that the Republican party throughout the land is usually made up of honest men. In fact, but for personal convenience, simultaneously using great masses of voters, there never would have been any Republican party at all; and now, although it has undoubtedly its proportion of self-seekers (growing daily smaller, however, as we are glad to say), it is likely less than any party that ever existed in this country to be affected, either numerically or morally, by the mean influences which the small mind of the President traces omnipotent. We record the prediction that those who think otherwise may want us with our folly, should future events show us to have been mistaken.

N. Y. Tribune. A writer in Harper's Weekly, in an article impressing upon parents the necessity of caution in their conversation in the presence of their children, states that a gentleman while making a round of visits to his neighbors, took his little daughter with him. On her return, the mother drew her daughter toward her, and printed a kiss upon her lips. "Ah," said the little one, "That's just what Pa done to Mrs. B."

Let the patriotic people of the United States, who have given of their blood and treasure to put down the slaveholders' rebellion, note the following from the Richmond Examiner. It is in the light of such sentiments as these, and the yet more popular at the South, that the Philadelphia Convention becomes a bitter mockery. The Examiner says: "We are conscious of no 'crime' and no 'error,' but of 'misfortune' only."

Important Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant. The following Washington Special to the N. Y. Tribune places the President in rather a bad predicament. NEW ORLEANS, La. Aug. 30, 1866. —I may yet appear officially that Gen. Sheridan's dispatches have been further tampered with at Washington. The following important telegram to Gen. Grant has been for some reason omitted in the pretended publications of all the correspondence. Investigation may prove the suppression of the dispatch:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, AUG. 13, 1866. Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C. The Military Board, called by Gen. Baird to investigate the occurrence in this city of July 13, is progressing as rapidly as possible. I see in the papers, by reports of an official character here, that an attempt was made to cast blame on the military for not being present except to prevent the police from perpetrating a revolting massacre. In absence, for this reason, I regret from accounts of my own scouts, who saw the affair, from first to last from my own office, from disinterested and impartial persons, I believe that nine tenths of the casualties were perpetrated by the police and citizens by stabbing and smashing in the heads of many who had been already wounded or killed by policemen.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding, THE GUILTY PARTY. The personal friends of Gen. Grant here indignantly deny the charge in the New York Times of today, that their Washington correspondent sent to the Times the garbled dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant just as he, the correspondent, received it from Gen. Grant. The aforesaid dispatch was not received from Gen. Grant by the Times correspondent. Gen. Grant, after receiving the dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, took it immediately to the President, and that is the last he saw of it. The Times correspondent got the dispatch from the President, he being the only correspondent here who is admitted into the ring of the White House. All here agree that the dispatch was garbled at the White House. When the dispatch in its garbled form first appeared in the Times, Gen. Grant was heard to say by persons here, that an important sentence had been left out in the dispatch as printed in the Times. This, together with the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, dated New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1866, and which was omitted by the President in the regular publication of the official correspondence, puts the President in a still worse predicament.

NEBRASKA.—The Republicans of Nebraska, having whipped the rebels in June, congratulated themselves that by the Fall election a very large number of new votes would come in, which would be almost unanimously Union, and that hereafter their work would be easy. But they did not calculate upon treason in the party. Mr. Algeron Sidney Paddock, (oh! his slystering Secretary of State, having been re-appointed by Johnson has now commenced the work required of him. He has called a mongrel Union, Republican, Democratic, Territorial Convention, designed to defeat the straight out Republicans in most if not all of the counties, who, in connection with Copperheads, are aiding him in his work of treachery. We hope to see the Republicans stand firm, and gain a more signal victory than ever before.

Kansas Chief. COPPER JOHNSONS AND THE PENIANS. —The Copper-Johnson party at Washington got up a meeting, a few days ago, at which Congressman Hogan, of St. Louis, was the principal speaker. Government officials and clerks comprised about two-thirds of the audience. Irishmen were scarce. Among the letters received was one from the rebel Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. One report says that while Hogan was proceeding to prove that the invasion of Canada did not meet the general wishes of the Penians, he was interrupted from the galleries by a sinner voice with, "Oh, you be d—d," and from another quarter was heard, "You've got an ax to grind."

GRASS HOPPERS.—The advance guard of the grass-hoppers, made their appearance in our city yesterday afternoon, says the Nebraska City News of the 3rd. Mr. Grouchi, of Wyoming informs us that all the late corn in that locality has been eaten up by the grass hoppers. They keep saying: "We are coming, proud Nebraskians, Ten thousand millions strong!"

A bashful young gent at Omaha, lately announced himself, as "on the make" —he meant to make love.

The daughter of John Bright, the great English Commoner, became Mrs. Clark.

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