



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

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THE HERALD

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REFUSED

The City Council of Pittsburgh, where the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention is to be held, refused by a vote of 18 to 6, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the President. The city of Baltimore also refused to receive Mr. Johnson, on the ground that he was an electioneering tramp against what they believed to be the best interests of the Nation.

MORE PROOF.

We have still further evidence that the Democracy of the country—the regular old rule-or-ruin fellows—are determined to stand square upon their past record in the fact that, in New York, they have refused, unqualifiedly, to coalesce with the Johnsonites. Do these Johnson men still have faith in the professions of the men who were traitors to the country? Do they believe our murdered boys at Andersonville, could they speak, would advise them to place implicit confidence in the words of red handed rebels?

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

By the old apportionment, there are 242 Representatives in Congress, 53 of whom would come from the eleven unrepresented States and 189 from the loyal States, including Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. The President, however, seeks to make treason odious by rewarding the efforts of defeated rebels and giving them 14 additional members, increasing their representation to 67 out of 242, which cuts down the representation of loyal States from 189 to 175. This is the Johnson Policy shorn of its trashy stump oratory, and we defy successful denial.

Congress seeks to equalize the representation by basing it upon the actual voting population, and should this "policy" succeed, then the Rebellious States would have only 46 members out of the 242, so long as they remained with their present numbers and refused to grant suffrage to the now freed negroes—who form a part of their population. If, however, they grant the suffrage to the freedmen then they will have 67 members out of the 242 composing Congress.

Congress does not force suffrage upon these States, it simply proposes to let all the States settle the question of voting as each one may see fit, and the loyal States will be equally bound with the eleven "wayward sisters" should the Constitutional Amendment be adopted.

From the above it is plain that it will only take 76,131 votes in the unrepresented States to claim one representative, while it would take 129,185 loyal votes in the Northern States for the same purpose; or that 76,131 late rebels with 53,064 non-voting negroes would equal the same number of loyal white voters.

Who is it that is trying to make the negro the equal of the white man now? Read, you infatuated worshippers of defunct fogysim. Read and hide your faces for very shame! Let us bring these figures down a little closer, and see how many loyal whites it will take to equal a disloyal white in the event that the "Johnson folly" prevails: 66 reconstructed rebels will be equal to just 100 Union voters, so that it will take 20 Union soldiers to balance the political power of one late guerrilla.

Let those conservative chaps read this and ponder over it. They claim justice for the "eleven," just let them tell us if this is the justice they really offer. Be not deceived, honest men of the North. The Union party asks nothing from the revolted States but what it is willing to submit to itself. It claims equal justice and equal rights for the human race, North as well as South, and, therefore, is it that Vermont, Maine and California endorse its course.

OMAHA, Sept. 18, 1866.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 18th inst., I have to say that arrangements for a joint discussion between the Hon. J. Sterling Morton and myself have already been made, and the times and places of meeting fixed.—Being the challenged party, and of course at Mr. Morton's service, I can only state that if he will agree to such further satisfactory arrangements as will render it agreeable for you to take part in the proposed discussion, I am perfectly willing.

T. M. MARQUETT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 14, 1866.

Hon. T. M. MARQUETT, Sir:—As the candidate for Delegate to Congress, from the Territory of Nebraska, nominated by the Democratic and Conservative Republican Conventions which were in session at Plattsmouth, your place of residence, on the 11th and 12th of this month, it becomes my duty—having awaited an invitation from you until this evening—to ask you to accompany me in making a canvass before the people.

Therefore, I have the honor to solicit that you will hold debates with me upon the National issues of the day, at such times and places as may be agreed upon by us, beginning north of the Platte river on Monday or Tuesday next. An answer addressed me at Omaha will meet with due consideration.

Respectfully yours, J. STERLING MORTON.

OMAHA CITY, Sept. 17, 1866.

Hon. J. STERLING MORTON, Sir:—I have received yours of the 14th inst., and have to say in reply, that I accept the proposition therein made by you. "To debate with me upon the NATIONAL issues of the day, at such times and places as may be agreed upon."

Yours truly, T. M. MARQUETT.

MAINE.

The State of MAINE is so belted by custom-houses along its thousand miles of frontier, and so permeated by revenue officers, open and secret, of every sort and fashion, that we supposed the dispensers of Executive manna could not fail to gain on us in this week's election. Of their five candidates for Congress, four had been Republicans; the Republican office-holders voted with hatters round their necks, while the Copperheads were stimulated by the prospect of earning a custom-house berth each and another for their children. Never before had a minority so fair a chance to make sweeping gains as had the Johnsonites of Maine in their late contest. And (not reflecting that Montgomery Blair had been helping us there by making Johnson speeches) we did believe that they would reduce our majority of last year by several thousands.

Yet they are beaten as never before—not merely beaten, but routed. It is a regular Apollonius. The Governor, by nearly 30,000 majority—all five Representatives in Congress by majorities of 2,500 and upwards—all thirty Senators—seven-eighths of the House and a moral certainty that Hannibal Hamlin will be returned to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next—such are the trophies of a victory rarely exceeded in completeness or in importance.

The vote is heavier than that cast for President in 1864, and the majority at least ten thousand larger than Lincoln's over McClellan. What more could be asked?

Maine has settled the Boundary Question between Liberty and Despotism," said Judah Hammond, announcing the result of her election twenty-six years ago. She has now settled, by an overwhelming majority, the drift of the popular current, and rendered it morally certain that Johnsonism will find no ark of refuge in any of the loyal States.

Let it not be forgotten that the Republican triumph in Maine has been achieved by work. Rarely, if ever before, was the State so well canvassed as this year; never were the efforts of the true Unionists more systematic, persistent and effective. By publications and speeches, the people have been thoroughly enlightened; by organization and effort, the laggard have been brought to the polls. Our friends in Maine have triumphed nobly, because they have nobly sought and deserved success. Let the lesson be everywhere noted and heeded.—N. Y. Tribune.

Montgomery Blair, in his speech at Boston, unintentionally obtained the entire approval of his Republican audience by an apt historical parallel, not wholly after the manner of Plutarch, but good enough and true enough for all that. He spoke of the different methods adopted by Jackson and by Buchanan towards the Southern Secessionists. Jackson threw a thousand men into Fort Moutrie; he issued a warning proclamation; he declared that he would lead Federal troops against them in person; he threatened to hang every traitor whom he caught in arms. "But how different now—how different now," exclaimed Blair. A roar of laughter showed that the Republicans appreciated the ejaculation. The unfortunate speaker then tried to change his phraseology; but his corrections failed to make as strong an impression as his original remark.

The National Republican Committee propose circulating the late excursion as a campaign document. They contain the most remarkable and startling declarations of policy ever uttered by a President.

STANDS ON HIS RECORD.

Morton appears to be very obstinate, and will pay no attention to the advice of his "conservative" friends. He comes out "flat-footed" and "square-toed" upon his record—(a beautiful record it is, too)—and tells the people at Omaha, in a public speech, that he has not moderated his views. He still adheres to the doctrine of the Chicago platform, which declares "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." He still adheres to his assertion in this city that if Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln were hung upon the same tree, "Lincoln would hang the same relation to Davis that the thieves did to Christ." He still advocates the doctrine of having Price's disbanded ragamuffins "come up to the polls and vote down the blue-coated and brass buttoned abolitionists." He still believes that volunteer soldiers in the Union Army should not be allowed to vote. He still believes that "morally, socially and politically, Jeff Davis is the superior of Abraham Lincoln." A pretty bird, indeed! to stand upon his "record" and ask the people of Nebraska to endorse him.

PRECINCT MEETING.

PLATTSMOUTH, Sept. 20th, '66. Pursuant to call, the Republican Union voters of Plattsmouth precinct met in mass convention at the Court House.

The meeting was called to order and G. H. Hatch chosen Chairman, and H. D. Hathaway, Secretary. On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Pottinger, Wiles, Holtbrook, Spurlock and Fairfield were appointed a committee to report the names of suitable men to act as delegates from this precinct in the County Convention; to be held on the 22d inst.

The committee appointed to report names made the following report, which was received and adopted: We, your committee, have selected the following names as delegates to the County Convention: Sam'l Maxwell, G. H. Black, J. G. Hays, A. L. Sprague, James E. Doan, H. D. Hathaway, Isaac Wiles, Wm. Suttleman, W. D. Gage, G. W. Courtright, Moses Dodge, W. B. Porter, M. L. White.

W. POTTINGER, Ch'n. On motion, the delegates present at the County Convention, are hereby instructed to fill any vacancy that may occur.

On motion Geo. Fairfield was nominated for assessor for Plattsmouth precinct. On motion, M. Dodge, J. G. Hays and Jas. O'Neil were nominated for Judges of Election.

On motion, Wm. Wells and Marshall McElwain were nominated for Clerks of Election. On motion, convention adjourned. G. H. BLACK, Ch'n. H. D. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Cabinet meeting to-day continued for several hours, and was attended by all the members except Seward. The Irish executive committee, headed by Dr. A. M. Lizzell, John Hogan, of Mo., Col. O'Berne and others of prominence, had an interview with the President this afternoon. Commodore Melancthon Smith has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting, vice Commander A. N. Smith, recently deceased.

The condition of Secretary Seward continues to improve. He set up for a short time this morning, and his recovery is hopefully anticipated. The Omaha Herald calls the convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia "an assemblage of traitors." Yes; they are probably traitors to the cause espoused by the Herald, or at least they are not loyal to it.—Probably this immaculate sheet thinks the convention of Soldiers' and Sailors to be held at Pittsburgh is a disloyal concern.

The Brownville Advertiser pays the following just compliment to Mr. Marquett: "Hon. T. M. Marquett, the nominee for Delegate, is a noble lawyer and a Republican of the Puritan mold, inflexible and unyielding in principle. The most argumentative speech we have ever listened to in Nebraska came from the lips of Hon. T. M. Marquett."

Andrew Johnson may be troubled with a deficiency of knows but he has I's enough for a dozen men.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PROPORTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We have already given our readers figures showing the reward offered by Mr. Johnson and his supporters to the eleven unrepresented States for their treason, and we now give, in an article from the Chicago Tribune, the figures upon all the former slave States. Let the true, liberty-loving men of Nebraska, who do not believe that these Southern States should be given a bonus on treason in the shape of political power at the sacrifice of justice, cut these figures out and use them to convince honest minded Democrats that they are sacrificing their own manhood that treason may be made respectable, by supporting the policy—suicidal to the liberties of the north—of Andrew Johnson:

MR. SEWARD.

A correspondent at Auburn writes as follows of the opinion entertained of Mr. Seward by his neighbors: "If any changes against the great Union party might be expected in this State through the unaccountable course of Mr. Seward, they might certainly be looked for among his neighbors and old-time friends at his home in old Cayuga. But we can say, with an absolute assurance of truth, that if the changes are of a similar character in other portions of the State, the great Republican Union party will carry the election by 50,000 majority and then we will comply with Mr. Seward's wish, expressed at Niagara Falls, by counting him out. Seward's friends in this county lament his course with unfeigned sorrow and are bowed in the deepest mortification, but not a soul of them proposes to follow his lead by deserting the party he did so much to uphold and the principles he labored so long to inculcate. The man he planted has become the towering tree, its wide-spreading branches and deep-piercing roots defying all storms and adverse winds."

The work of his life-time, to which he devoted the vigor of his early manhood and the mature judgment of his riper days cannot be overcome and annihilated by the agency of old age.

GEN. GRANT ON "MY POLICY." It has been a question of no little interest to the American people to know where our gallant commander of the armies of the Union stood upon the political issues of the day. That question appears pretty well settled by the following, dated at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 13th, which we find in the New York Tribune: "In conversation with Gen. Cox, last evening, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut declared their approval of the President's policy and commended that of Congress. Both gentlemen said substantially that they were participants in the President's campaign tour by express instructions, and not from any inclination on their part. The conversations were not strictly private, for several parties were present."

ITS PITIFUL. "These conditions, as embodied in constitutional amendment which has passed both Houses by such overwhelming majorities, are the mildest ever exacted of defeated enemies by a victorious nation. There is not a distinctly 'radical' idea in the whole amendment—nothing that President Johnson has not himself, within a comparatively recent period, stamped with his high approval. Does it ordain universal suffrage? No. Does it ordain impartial suffrage? No. Does it proscribe, disfranchise, or expatriate the recent armed enemies of the country, or confiscate their property? No. It simply ordains that the national debt shall be paid and the rebel debt repudiated; that the civil rights of all persons shall be maintained; that rebels who have added perjury to treason shall be disqualified for office; and that the rebel States shall not have their political power in the Union increased by the presence of their sell of persons to whom they deny political rights, but that representation shall be based throughout the Republic on voters, and not on population. The pith of the whole amendment is in the last clause; and is there anything in that which reasonable objection can be made?—Would it not be a curious result of the war against rebellion, that it should end in conferring on a rebel voter in South Carolina a power equal, in national affairs, to that of two loyal voters in New York? Can any Democrat have the face to assert that the South should have, through its disfranchised negro freemen alone, a power in the Electoral College and in the national House of Representatives equal to that of Ohio and Indiana combined?"

A Western paper strikes the name of two subscribers from his list because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to do so, because he did not know their present address.

Mr. Seward compl in that the Republican party has no leader.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PROPORTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEVENTY-SIX ELECTORAL VOTES AT STAKE. A few months ago the President, in an interview with Senator Dixon of Connecticut, freely stated that in case amendments were made changing the basis of representation, he favored making "the number of qualified voters the basis," and urged in its support "that it would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the race; would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon whom they confer the right of suffrage."

The amendment proposed by Congress makes enfranchised population the basis of representation, which is the voting basis to all intents and purposes, and leaves to the States to determine who shall be voters. Having thus complied with Johnson's wishes, he now turns around and opposes the very proposition he recently advanced!

He pursued the same course in regard to the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills; first cordially approving of them, and when they were passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature, then treacherously rejecting them. His present opposition to the enfranchised population basis of representation is in consequence of his determination to strengthen the ex-rebels by forty-six votes in Congress and for President at the expense of the loyal North.

It is commonly stated (and the Tribune has fallen into the same error) that the adoption of the voter basis of representation as compared with the total population basis, will make a relative difference of thirty-two seats in Congress and in the Electoral College in favor of the North. This is founded on the calculation that the old slave States have had nineteen seats on account of their slaves, who were counted as equal to three-fifths of free persons; and as slavery is now abolished, the late slaves will hereafter be reckoned at two fifths more, or five fifths which would add thirteen more members to the Southern delegation. But this mode of calculation is erroneous as we shall proceed to show. The whole number of seats in the House of Representatives is limited by law to 241 for the thirty-six organized States. They are apportioned between the North and South, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State, Seats. Free States have 156 seats. Late Slave States have 85 seats. Total 241 seats.

This division is based on the status of slavery, which made five slaves count as three free persons. But slavery being abolished, the freedmen will count the same as free white persons, notwithstanding they are all disfranchised, unless the Constitutional amendment is adopted.

The enfranchised population in the United States, according to the census of 1860, in round numbers, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Population. In the Northern States 13,800,000. In the late Slave States 8,000,000. Total 21,800,000.

Divide this number by the 241 seats and it produces as the ratio of representation 111,200 persons per seat.—On this basis the Northern States would be entitled to 169 seats in the House of Representatives, and the South 72 seats. But if the Copperhead scheme of representation should be adopted, the North will lose twenty-three seats and the South gain as many, making a relative loss of political power of forty-six votes in Congress and in the Electoral College in choosing a President, as the following figures show:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Population. Whole population 21,840,000. Of which the North has 13,800,000. Enfranchised population 18,800,000. Disfranchised negroes 3,000,000. Population of Northern States 19,000,000. South, enfranchised population 6,000,000. Disfranchised negroes 2,400,000. Total Southern population 12,240,000. Divide the whole population by 241 seats and the ratio for a representative is 130,000 persons.

On this basis the North will get 146 seats and the South 95 seats. Let us recapitulate: North, on voter basis 169 seats. On whole population 146 seats. Being a loss of 23 seats.