



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

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

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NEBRASKA WHEAT.

The wheat crop of Nebraska the present season is doing more to advertise our country than all the freight she has ever done. It is what a country produces that is a benefit to it, not what passes through it. We have shown to the world that we can produce as good crops and in as great abundance as any part of the States. In fact Nebraska wheat is now sought for in St. Louis in preference to any other, and the attention of capitalists is being turned in this direction, because of our ability to produce a superior article. Our wheat commands the highest price given in the St. Louis market. Cass County alone has at least 50,000 bushels of surplus wheat, and the counties west of us probably 20,000 more. This wheat will bring not less than \$2.20 per bushel in St. Louis; and need not pass through the hands of Commission merchants, as we are told that to great is its merit in St. Louis that millers are on the watch for every steamboat from the Missouri and take the wheat from the boat immediately upon its arrival. Our farmers should make a note of this, and govern themselves accordingly.

We take the following from a recent number of the Missouri Democrat: Nebraska is sending forward her superior spring wheat in liberal quantities, and, as quotations show, the market prices advanced as the supplies increase. Since the first lot came to hand the advance has been two or three cents per bushel; the first sample commanded \$1.80 per bushel, and yesterday's sale were at \$2.20. This is something that young Territory to boast of in an agricultural way, and the fact will stimulate immigration in the direction of her prolific fields. The flouring mills of St. Louis require a large amount of the best grain daily—some 25,000 or 30,000 bushels—and this new area which has proved its capacity to produce such qualities accessible by rail-road, is an interesting addition to the former resources.

READ AND REFLECT!

The New York Herald, a paper opposed to radicalism, after giving the figures in relation to population, representation, etc., says: It will thus be perceived that the ten excluded States, in accepting the new alternative of universal suffrage, will secure sixty-one members in the House of Representatives, and that by adopting the other alternative of limiting the suffrage to the white population they will only get forty members—a deficit of twenty-one. This, among the Southern politicians, may seem a hard common-sense way, but as it is evident that the North will not consent to a representation of the Southern blacks in Congress without suffrage, the Southern States must make their election upon this amendment, one way or the other. Nor can we understand why there should be any hesitation, under the present state of things, in the choice of the alternative. There is a prejudice of two hundred years' growth in the South against the admission of the blacks among the Southern whites, to a footing of political equality. This prejudice cannot be removed by Congressional legislation nor even by a Constitutional Amendment. It must be left to the changing influences of time. Very well. Even so this Amendment proposes to leave it. Every State concerned has the choice of admitting to or excluding from the suffrage the black population; and this prejudice against the blacks is the predominant idea among the ruling Southern whites their only course is to accept the Amendment with the distinct understanding among them, that they will exclude the blacks from the ballot box in toto for the present, submitting to the loss of their representation in Congress.

We recommend this course to the Southern States with the adoption of the Amendment. They will not in reality lose much in the House in losing twenty members, considering the overwhelming Northern majority against them in that body. By coming in with even forty members they will certainly put an end to the power of the radicals to carry their measures by a two-thirds vote, and we doubt not that upon the extreme issue the radicals will be left in a minority, with the union of the Northern democrats and moderate republicans with the Southern members.

On the other hand, in the Senate these Southern States remain by this amendment untouched. It is in the Senate, too, that the South in an event must henceforth look for its balance of power in Congress; and if the Senate can at once gain this balance of power by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, the struggle between the President and Congress upon this question of reconstruction should have ended on the part of

the President with the passage of this amendment by a two-thirds vote in each House, inasmuch as this is the vote which makes a bill a law of the land over the veto of the President. His operation now in behalf of the speediest possible ratification of the amendment is his only true course. It offers him the same advantages over the radicals which it offers the excluded States, and his object and then object now paramount to all others ought to be the full representation of all the States in Congress on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment during the approaching election.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Again we urge every man to read the Constitutional Amendment for himself. The great hobby of the Democratic leaders is that it carries Negro Suffrage with it. Instead of this being true, exactly the reverse is true. IT SETTLES THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION BY LEAVING IT WITH THE STATES THEMSELVES. Are you, Democrats, not in favor of this? If you are afraid of the "radicals" forcing negro suffrage upon the South, why in the name of common sense, don't you vote for the Amendment, which puts it *lego* the power of any party to interfere with it. That the Amendment does do this, is beyond dispute. If you do not believe it, read it for yourself, and be convinced.

THE RECORD

In his speech at Omaha, as well as at this place, Mr. Marquett nailed the Democracy upon their record, showing that Reverdy Johnson introduced the report in relation to admitting loyal representatives from Louisiana which advocated the same doctrines that are contended for by Congress now. Here is what the Republican says of his speech in Omaha: Mr. Marquett opened the discussion in a calm, impassioned, but clear and thoughtful statement of the status of the States recently in rebellion, and a most lucid explanation of the Constitutional Amendment, its purposes, and the results which are to be accomplished by its adoption. He said that the States in rebellion were not out of the Union, but rebels had seized the machinery of their State Governments and subverted it to the uses of the rebellion, thus disorganizing the States. This disorganization compels a reorganization of those State governments to restore them to their practical relations to the National Government. And this was the actual condition in which the National Government recognized them to be; and President Lincoln first proclaimed in relation to them that it was for the purpose of reorganizing their State governments. And Mr. Johnson also dealt with those States upon the same proposition of disorganization and reorganization on all the hour when he determined to break with his friends and join hands with traitors and disorganizers. The first act of Mr. Johnson, after his accession to the Presidency, was to re-pledge the terms of Johnson's surrender to Sherman, because they recognized the original status of those States and proposed to let them put the machinery of their State governments into operation with all their rebel Governors, rebel Legislatures and rebel officials in power to run them.

This condition of things was also recognized by the other branches of the National Government, a no less distinguished Democrat than Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is now the Senatorial leader of the Johnson host, presenting a report to the Senate when the first loyal Senators from Louisiana first organized the State Government applied for their seats in the Senate (which he said to have been the author of.) declaring that no Senator should be admitted from a rebel State until Congress as a Congress, had recognized the establishment of a loyal government in the State.

A vote for Paddock and Morton is a vote for the equal rights of all the States of the Union—Statesman. Does "Ajax" have any definite idea of what constitutes "equal rights"? Does he call it "equal rights" for 50 white men in the South to have an equal voice in National affairs with 100 white men in the North? Paddock and Morton advocate that doctrine. Northerners should have the same voice in the government that 50 ex-rebel Southerners have. Which proposition is the nearest "equal rights."

A ballot for Morton and Paddock is a ballot for liberty in its fullest sense.—Statesman.

Yes; liberty to ex-rebels, but tyranny towards loyal men; tyranny of the South over the North, by making one Southern's vote equal to that of two Northern men. How are you? Copperhead liberty.

The Postmaster at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y., whose three sons, son in law and brother-in-law fought in the Union army during the whole rebellion, has been removed from office and an unconditional Breckinridge Democrat appointed. In Portsmouth two men have been dismissed from the Navy Yard for attending the Southern Loyalist's Convention. So Mr. Johnson swings round his circle, rewards loyalty and makes treason odious.—N. Y. Tribune.

A recent official return shows that since the year 1852 there have been ten commissions appointed to enquire into alleged corrupt practices at elections in England. The cost of the commissions was £21,466, and the prosecutions 4455.

Mr. Johnson, during his late tour, frequently expounded of puzzled crowd, why Chief Justice Chase did not try Jeff. Davis? As the President is apparently ignorant of the affairs of the Government, we refer him to our special dispatches from Washington which explain that the postponement of the trial is a legal necessity, and that Judge Chase is ready to call a special session and proceed with it as soon as possible.—N. Y. Tribune.

REMEMBER.

That J. Sterling Morton did not announce, in his speech in this city, which Congress he was running for, although we called upon him to do so through the columns of the Herald. It is a natural inference, then, that he holds himself in readiness to affiliate with the men whom Mr. Johnson has virtually said he would recognize—the Southern ex-rebels and such Northern Copperheads as would join them?

Go to Home.—The Austin Reville indulges in the sentiment, in a Calumny of some emigrants from California being about to visit their old home in the following pathetic style: "This morning, nine o'clock, from California, passed through town, on their way to 'God's country,' famous old Missouri. Amongst the sturdy old men of thirty summers and ninety waters, we asked him what he would have for dinner, if he were at home to day? 'Poke greens and side meat,' he replied; and the tobacco juice trickled down his chin, at the pleasant thought of the family dish. And turning to the old woman, who sat upon the wagon seat, whip in hand, we remarked: 'Madam, you'll be glad when you reach your old home?' 'You bet, my dear! Gee up, Jenny!' she said, cracking the whip over the flanks of a comfortable looking favor mare. Poor old people, who wish them all the good luck they may desire.

That Dix Letter at Plattsmouth.—Some of the Delegates boldly lined at Plattsmouth, if that Dix letter proved to be a swindle, the Central Democratic Committee would ask Morton to retire. What does Morton say? Will Woolworth explain? We have fretted it down between Robertson, the Chairman of the Convention, and the Delegation. Somebody's honor is in question. Will the party look to it?—Republican

What's the difference between Mr. Jones and his little dog's tail? Answer—Jones keeps a horse, and his dog's tail keeps a waggon!

Moses.—We always admired the character of Moses, and felt a kind of pride when one of our head men said, 'I will be your Moses.' A laudable ambition prompted the saying. What was Moses? 1. He was not a fluent speaker, but a fine writer. He talked sensibly when he did speak, and always wrote well. 2. He was well educated in the learning of the Egyptians, but was not like the late Mr. Benjamin, of Richmond, an Israelite with Egyptian principles. 3. He knew his native tongue. 4. He was a sober man. 5. He was a truthful man. 6. He was chaste. 7. He was not fond of his meekness. 8. He was a just ruler, and made treason odious. 9. He was an honest worshipper of the true God, and did not worship himself.

We lately saw a paragraph in a paper proposing to show that the words, Melchizedek and Moses were from the same root. This is the manner of derivation: strike out from Moses—ees, and add dechizedek, and you have it in like manner we might make a Moses of any poor stuff by striking out all of the former and adding all of the latter—strike out Moses and add Johnson—Central Christian Advocate.

Gen Miles has been relieved from command at Fortress Monroe, and the heart of Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner is gladdened. Hear his jubilation: 'We bid Miles an affectionate farewell! Go and never return—coward, inquisitor, torturer, executioner! Maledictions upon you! and may you feel in your own person all the pain you have inflicted upon the defenceless! When you die, may your carrion be thrown to the dogs, and may they, loathing your vile flesh, leave it to the unfastidious buzzard. You have polluted our air and soil too long. God! Release us of your un-official presence. Release us of an offensive object that provokes us to blasphemy. As we revere and love Jefferson Davis, so do we detest and condemn thee, hateful kite—obscurest of birds. Go!

The President's plan for reconstructing the South is to give Mayor Monroe, the murderer of New Orleans, two votes to Gen. Grant's one. The immediate restoration policy would give Gen. Forrest, the Fort Pillow butcher, two votes to Gen. Sheridan's one. The Democratic plan is to give Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, two votes to Gov. Crapo's one.

My Policy? I would give each of the rebel guards at Andersonville and Salisbury two votes to each Michigan soldier's one.

Why is Andrew Johnson the most singular man in the world? Because he never opens his mouth without putting his eye (I) into it.

The famine in India is increasing, and starving wretches have begun to flock from the country to the city. 'Hundreds of men,' says a Bengal circular, 'are daily coming down to Calcutta from the famine-stricken districts, of whom some get their food once in a day, and some do not. Many pass their days eating skins of mangoes, packed up in the streets; many sell their children for an anna or two, or devote themselves to pocket picking and murder.'

One of the first acts of Mr. Tanner, the newly appointed Assessor at Buffalo, was to dismiss three officers from his department, who had honorably served in the war. Two of them had each lost a limb in the service, and the other had been a captain in the 15th New York Cavalry.

The following dispatch was received at Philadelphia, September 5th, from Washington, from one of the warmest friends and supporters of the President: 'The common subject of conversation here to-day has been the disgraceful exhibitions at Cleveland, on the occasion of the reception of our President. Mr. Johnson's warmest personal and political friends have nothing to say in extenuation of his lack of personal and official dignity, and they admit that the injury which it is calculated to cause the political interests which he represents as an American citizen, is immense. They feel the shame of such exhibitions of want of decorum and propriety on the part of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.'

It is stated that the President and his party have been urgently solicited to continue their trip to the West and South. By all means let the West be extended after the President has recovered his voice, for if he will only continue to talk, it will be a great saying of time to Republican orators. The President is doing good work, and if it is a possible thing to give him a little more rope by extending the route, let it be done.

The Government of Peru has offered a prize of \$20,000 for the best history of that country. 'Dear me, how fluidly he talks!' said Mrs. Partridge, recently, at a temperance meeting. 'I am always rejoiced when he mounts the rostrum, for his eloquence warns every cart-ridge of my body.'

Why is Andrew Johnson like the Chicago Skating Park? Because he is a big thing on ice. (I's.)

Both's President has been going about the country, 'turning over' the Constitution to the people. He is in a fair way to 'over-turn' it.—Sol. Miller.

The President and Congress.

Who are most bitterly opposed to the present Radical Congress? Jeff. Davis is against it. Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Kirby Smith, and all the whipped Generals, Colonels and Captains in the late rebel army are against it. Alexander H. Stevens and all ex-rebel Congressmen are against it. Andrew Johnson and all his rebel Democratic supporters are against it. The men in the South, who conspired Union men, who burned down Union dwellings, robbed the Union families of all they had, and made war hideous along our borders, are against it. The sneaking, hissing, Northern Copperheads, who creep at the Southern Rebels, for the sake of social position, or pecuniary reward, are against it. The Northern and Southern Democracy, who are all bent upon the overthrow of the Government, and the restoration of slavery are against it. Every Guerrilla Chief, highway robber, and whiskey-blot of the rebel army is against it. Every traitor who edited a rebel paper during the war, and at its breaking out, is against it.

Who are in favor of the Radical course, and its bold and patriotic course? Every radical lover of his country, North and South, are in favor of it. Every unconditional Union man, who stands by his country in opposition to another war, is in favor of it. Every man who prefers the loss of the negro to that of the Union, is in favor of it. Every mother that has lost a son; every wife that has given her husband; every one who visits the sacred graves that lie all over the land and on every line of march; and every one who in tears and sorrow think and speak of their losses, and are with us in love and patriotic Congress, and will not be turned against that body, as it is now the hope of the country. Every clear man and every good man in the churches, who believes we have had strife enough, and wishes no more demoralization, and by Congress and pay for its success and preservation. Every man in and out of the church who thinks more of law and order and of our Government, than he does of office and spoils, is for Congress. Every man not in the Johnson-Rebel conspiracy to bring on another rebellion, is for Congress, and will stand by that body to the last.

What is the difference between the soldier, who during a battle, deserted the Union ranks and went over to the rebels, and the man who now deserts the Union ranks to support the sap-hungry Paddock, and the rebel Morton? The first may have deserted for principle or spite, the latter does it for "bread and butter," and will be branded with the contempt of all even copperheads, whose tools they are—and never again be trusted!

Andrew Johnson, we are told by a dispatch in the Republican, is suffering from heart disease, owing to frequent and loud speaking. His reputation is suffering, however, more than his voice. 'Frequent and loud speaking' is very bad for him, and the political doctors who sit in him would stop it if they were not quacks.

We have often heard of affectionate husbands, but here is one that surpasses all: While Gen. Curtis' command was marching along the southern slope of the Bos on range of mountains, in Arkansas, the advance met a man driving a cart with one ox to drag the same. The man seemed the remains of his better half which lay in the cart dead. One of the men accosted him thus: 'My good man, what are you crying about?' 'Oh! she's dead, she's dead, and she was such a good woman.' Was the sobbing reply.

'Well what was she good for?' asked the hard-hearted soldier. 'O! for scolding, swearing, fighting and baking slap-jacks, she can't be beat in Arkansas.'

The World and Times of New York, since the fall of Henry Ward Beecher, have commented publishing his sermons as campaign documents, while the News is urging his nomination as a Copperhead candidate for Congress. The pastor of Plymouth Church evidently now has "the World the flesh and the devil" on his side.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—Successful as the Loyal Convention at Philadelphia was, it was a tame affair compared with the Soldier's Convention at Pittsburgh. The latter eclipsed anything ever before held in America, and showed conclusively that the Soldiers are still on the side on which they fought—that the proportion of Copperhead soldiers is just about the same as that of the deserters during the war. Pittsburgh was jammed. Hotels, public buildings, private houses and steamboats, were crammed to accommodate the people. Pittsburgh appeared to be unanimously Republican, judging from the number of houses decorated, and the enthusiasm was beyond description, some of the good fruits will be visible, about next Tuesday night.—White Cloud Chief.

A lady hired a Western girl for help, and was surprised to see her poke her head in the parlor, one afternoon, when visitors were present, and ask: 'Mamma, did you call, just now? I thought I heard a yell!'

President Johnson is fond of talking of his sacrifices. Having sacrificed everything of his own, including his character, he is now intent upon sacrificing the country.—Sol. Miller.

Gives it up.—The Richmond Examiner, which was suppressed by Gen. Grant and restored by President Johnson, under a written pledge by its editor to support "My policy," keeps a correspondent at Washington, who is in the secrets, more or less, of the Administration. Since the President's return from his big "swing around the circle," this correspondent gives up the contest. Probably he feels the disheartened feeling of the President and Secretary Seward. If so, these worthies are feeling decidedly gloomy over the returns from Maine, and the prospects of other States through which they passed.

The correspondent says, "there are very few of the President's friends who have not abandoned all hope of a favorable result from the popular verdict," "the feeling being general that the fates have decided their decision against the President." He adds: "So certain is it felt here, that the President and his policy have undergone shipwreck, that the question most considered is, what will the radicals do with their victory? Will they impeach the President? Be assured we are now to feel the lava of revolution; heretofore it has been only the smoke."

TEXAS RECONSTRUCTED.—A private letter from Texas contains the following significant statement: 'We have nothing new here. Politics run high. Our Provisional Government ended on the 9th of August, and the first act of the Legislature was to return thanks to Almighty God, that the Provisional Government was ended; the next was to appropriate \$20,000 to the rebel soldiers who lost limbs in defence of reason. Farewell to all hopes of the true loyal men of Texas. Hamilton, Pease, Caldwell, Bell, Paschal and Baldwin are the delegates to the Loyal Convention at Philadelphia; an array of talent that cannot be surpassed in any State of the Union.'

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