



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1866

OUR ADMISSION

Seems to be definitely determined upon, and will probably be consummated before Christmas. A Washington telegram says a special caucus of Republican Senators was held to consult upon the admission of Nebraska and Colorado, and it was determined to pass bills of admission the present week.

THE TEST OATH.

The supreme court of the United States has decided, by a vote of five against four, that the Test Oath is unconstitutional—at least so says a Washington dispatch. We need to see something more in regard to it, however, before we give the report full credence. Should it prove to be the case, we may look for another decision to the effect that rebellion is constitutional.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is understood that Stevens will introduce a bill into the House at an early day providing that all States lately in rebellion that accept the proposed Constitutional Amendment previous to the 4th of March, 1867, shall be restored to full rights of representation, and that those not accepting it by that date shall be considered as having destroyed their sovereignty and rights as States, and shall be treated as Territories; and admitted when they present constitutions recognizing the full equality of all men, both in civil and political affairs. It is said the fact of such an act being in contemplation causes no small amount of fluttering among the Southerners and Conservatives about Washington.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

An article in the Press calls loudly for the people of Nebraska City to do something to secure a western railroad. They could not secure one easier, cheaper, quicker, or with more certainty, than to assist in any way they can to hasten the completion of the western extension of the B. & M. R. Road from this city, and then join with it at Salt Creek. If the people of Nebraska City would labor in this direction, we believe they might have a western connection at an early day, and as good an one as they can expect or reasonably desire.

THE MESSAGE.

It will be observed that the President has but little to say, although he takes considerable space to say it in. In the whole of his Reconstruction arguments he says nothing more than that he sees no reason to change his former opinions. He appears very much in favor of giving rights to rebels, but says nothing about rights for loyal blacks who fought to maintain the government. In fact, when he says that he has not changed in regard to his theories of Reconstruction, the whole story is told. He says no fears need be entertained of disloyal men being clothed with power, but apparently forgets the case of Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans. He virtually acknowledges the right of Congress to control the whole matter, but in terms attempts to deny it. He fears centralization of power, but forgets that he arrogates to himself the power which belongs to the representatives of the people.

ADVANCING.

It appears that those rebels who entered into secession with the greatest will are foremost in coming to light. A bill has been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to provide an amendment to the State constitution on the suffrage question. It is proposed to submit an amendment conferring right of suffrage upon all colored citizens of the State who can read and write, and who own three hundred dollars worth of real estate.

PLATTE BRIDGE.

A correspondent in the Press, upon this subject, says: Having paid some attention to the question I have arrived at the following conclusions: 1. A bridge across the Platte at a proper point is a necessity. 2. That convenient point will be at or near the point occupied by the present or late ferry. 3. It ought, as a public necessity, to belong to Nebraska, and not to a county or company, and should be free. 4. The cost will not probably exceed the amount named (\$50,000), including piers of stone, substantially constructed, so as to resist the pressure of ice in breaking up. I earnestly hope the Legislature soon to assemble will distinguish itself by making this its first great work.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives. After a brief interval, the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An All-Wise and Merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of the country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people by their voluntary action are maintaining their Government in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influence of our free institutions and the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart, and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people. In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in their relations to the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts have been opened for the enforcement of the laws, long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, Custom houses re-established, and the Internal Revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high functions of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our intestine struggle. Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, was left to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution are made the Judges of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the meantime the Executive Department, no other plan having been proposed by Congress, continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the Federal Government extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States, and on the 15th day of December 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession, repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for revolutionary purposes of the insurrection, and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not till the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives. I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to their seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the Rebellion. Ten States, more than one fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fifty members of the House and twenty of the Senate are yet vacant, not by their own consent, but by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the people of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one Representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. These propositions were designed to secure to every

State the right of representation in each House of Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Senate, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution, can any State without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the national legislature. It is true it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants; that the insurrection having been suppressed they were thereafter to be considered merely as conquered Territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system, and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of these States whose people were in insurrection as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of \$20,000,000 annually, laid upon the United States by the act approved the 5th of August 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union, and they, for judicial purposes, have been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principle is of course applicable to those States, which like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union. The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of Sept. 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter as heretofore the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." The recognition of the States by the judicial department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts. In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of station, for this could not happen when the constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the Judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and may "with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it may be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, or that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member, for want of due allegiance to the Government and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectually exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our present form of Government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right, if in the exact condition of these States at the present time it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger and the right of exclusion will be no weaker. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice than the admission of loyal

members from the unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to re-new the confidence of the people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and reciprocal power of a government founded upon the will of the people and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of Republican Government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opening for investment, into the channel of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of these States, and by inducing emigration, and settlement of the fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those States which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen. In our efforts to preserve the unity of government which constitutes us one people, by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious lest, having rescued our nation from perils of disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolutism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. The Constitution which at any time exists, and which is the only legitimate and authentic act of the whole people is, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for this is the custom by which free governments are destroyed. Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from public life. To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endure in his countrymen the true principles of their Constitution and promote a union of sentiment and action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. Jackson held that the acts of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justify and fortify the right of our Government is not to be maintained, nor our Union preserved, by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In this attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its control, but in its protection; not in its binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to more unmolested in its proper constitutional orbit. These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws. After the Reconstruction part of the Message, which we have given in full, the President refers to the reports of heads of the different departments, and then proceeds as follows: It is a subject for congratulation that no foreign combinations against our peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations. The entire success of the Atlantic telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that success will attend, and even greater results follow the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific ocean, by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschka and the Russian possessions in America. The resolution by Congress, protecting persons convicted of infamous offenses on condition of emigrating to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed. The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation. The Executive, warned of an attempt

by Spanish American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States; to a foreign country, protested against the object as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage, even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has just been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated. In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments; the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past; the second in March next, and the last in November 1867. Immediately upon the evacuation, the French government was to assume the same attitude in regard to non-intervention in regard to Mexico as is held by the government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor or since that arrangement that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned or even sooner. It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was, therefore, sent forward on the 9th day of November last to assume his functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico, by the Lieut. Gen. of the United States Army, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and Republican form of government. Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had sometime before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November last, according to the engagement, but that this decision was made for the purpose of withdrawing the whole of these forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation, and so soon as information was received by this Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France. It cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as possible with the existing engagement, and meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before Congress. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored. A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoils committed on the high seas by the French authorities in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent war on this continent shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by the citizens of the United States, arising out of their late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time. It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made toward an adjustment of the difference between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations on our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of Ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new Ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will be considered as becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations. On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise, against the British North American colonies, was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligations imposed upon the Executive

by the Constitution, "to see that the laws are faithfully executed," all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens, who it is alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial for a capital offence in the Province of Canada. Judgement and sentences of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of Government that "severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts, which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise," such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will it is hoped, induce, in their cases, an exercise of clemency and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada, and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed. I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its cause, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which it was assumed the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States, under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engaged the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation now prevails in Ireland, that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws are upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed. If they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modification or repeal. The political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlike to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representative in Greece. This Government claims for all persons not convicted, accused or suspected of crime an absolute political right of self expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have disented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have emigrated to and been naturalized in the United States and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claims in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not for some years past practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise which, although evincing increased liberality has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principles so long maintained by the Executive department, that naturalization by one State, fully exempts the native born subject of any other State from the performance of military duty who does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits. In performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the United States and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the rival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. ANDREW JOHNSON, Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1866.

UNION, N. T., Dec. 7, 1866. Ed. HERALD.—Dear Sir: Permit me through your columns to reply to an accusation brought against me, among others, by the editor of the Plattsburgh Democrat. He says: "Our subscribers in Three Mile Grove, Union, Mt. Pleasant and Weeping Water Precincts, at each of which places there is a Postoffice, inform us they receive the Democrat but very seldom, and when they do, it is frequently two or three and four weeks old." and he (the editor) asks whose fault is it? The question is one I shall not stop to answer, but suffice it to say that I exonerate him from any blame, while at the same time, I can say for myself (allowing others to do the same) that it is not my fault. The papers come as regularly as they are published, and as often as the subscribers call for them they are handed over; and I may say, gladly, for we are glad to get rid of such nuisances. We thank you for that locality (?) you bring against us of accuracy. We are loyal, and are proud to claim the honor (pay the editor of the Democrat wasn't troubled with the same complaint). Yes, subscribers, come to the office and take them away as soon as they come; for we don't want the air polluted with their presence. We don't pretend to deny that sometimes the paper is two, three and four weeks old, for they are not always called for. Sometimes we take the trouble to send them to the subscribers, to save them the embarrassment of calling for them; for it seems such a task. You ought to see the flash of shame on their countenances, as they timidly enquire for the Democrat. But however, thou champion of the press; a few more weeks or months, at the most, and "My Policy" in this part of the Broad and Butler domain will have become defunct, and all because the subscribers to the Democrat didn't get their papers regularly. Now, my dear Copperhead friend, whenever you want the name of this P. M., just let me know, and you shall have it; but don't send it to Washington, it would make me feel too big to have my name placed under the all-searching eye of the Great-Modern Moses Broad and Butler President. Go on with your slang, it is so well adapted to your position in life. But don't let your strict sense of duty (?) run away with your policy, you'd be in a critical situation if such a thing should happen. And now, in conclusion, let me ask as a favor, that when you have anything to say about the P. M. at Union, you will please be a little manly about it; don't pitch in too sharp at first, go slow until you get your hand in, and above all things, adhere closely to the truth, for you know your faulting; and if your little insignificant sheet don't save the Union it is no use for Jeff. Davis, Stephens and others such as J. S. Moton & Co., to try. Wishing you great success in your profession, I am very truly yours, P. M. at Union, Cass Co., N. T.

THE MESSAGE IN THE SOUTH. The Richmond press comments on the President's Message in terms of approval. The Examiner considers its spirit conservative and patriotic but utters regrets his test oath and foreign policy. The Times says "the force and clearness of its logic is one of the most crushing exposures of Radical inconsistency that has appeared." The Whig refers to the moderation of the Message. The Dispatch says that "no new arguments are used on the Reconstruction question, and the South has no hope from such representations as the President favors." The Enquirer says "the Message is very judicious, well conceived, well expressed, firm, without being aggressive, and modest, without timidity."

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA.—We learn that the Director of the Bureau of Statistics called upon the Assessor of Internal Revenue for an estimate of the population of Nebraska, and that in response the estimate made by the Assistant Secretary had been officially reported at \$8,530.—St. Louis Democrat.

Posse county, Indiana, went against the Copperheads in the last election, the first time such a thing has happened in forty years.

A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant millionaire, it is now stated, will not only erect houses, but also purchase lands on which to build them, to provide homes for the worthy poor of New York city.

New Advertisements.

Entry Notice

Taken by the subscriber, at his residence in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d day of November, 1866, one mare Colt, supposed to be one year old, dark bay, with white spots in forehead. No male or female perceptible. W. L. JONES.

FLOUR.

We have put into our mill lately several important improvements, and are now prepared to make the BEST QUALITY OF FLOUR. The highest market price paid for "Wheat and Corn" Flour, at the mill. ROYAL & SONS. Plattsburgh, Dec. 10th, 1866. 4w

The place to get cheap Lard and Lamp Oil is at BLACK, FLETCHER & CO.'S.