Nebraska Herald.

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

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B. & M. R. RAILROAD.

The Nebraska City *News* and Omaha *Herald* are "straining a point" to try to work some injury to the above named road and why? The *News* thinks if the land grant of this Co. could be unsettled in some shape it might benefit Nebraska City; while the *Herald* dare not run contrary to Morton's desires. We ask the people of Cass, Lancaster, Saline, Seward, and other counties lying on the line of this road, to watch the course of these papers and they will see that they are, by opposing the interests of this road, striking directly at the prosperity of the western country, and at every individual settler therein. They attempt to blind people by stating that an immense amount of land is withheld from market for the use of the road. Of course there is a large amount of land reserved for the company to select from, and the agent of the company is now engaged in making the selections. Just as soon as the location of their lands is completed the balance of the portion now withheld will be restored and the road will be pushed forward—*and that's what's the matter* with those who are opposing the road and the development of the western counties.—They would cripple the people west of here because that which benefits that country does not happen to throw money directly into Nebraska City and Omaha. Will the people of these counties nourish the viper that stings them? They dare not openly attack the Company, because they know the completion of this road is of vast importance to the counties through which it will pass; but they do what is equivalent to it by trying to unsettle the land grant, and for no other reason than that they operate entirely upon the "rule or ruin" principle—that is, if they cannot rise they will keep everybody down to their level. If Nebraska City cannot get the road, Morton would prevent it from being built at all if he had the power—which, thank God and the people of Nebraska, he has not, and has but little influence over the question. The utter falsity of the position taken by these sheets, that it is retarding the progress of the country by having so much land withheld from market for the company to select from, is seen at a glance when it is known that the agent is now engaged in making the selections, and that the land will be restored to market as soon as this location is completed. They make the attempt to drag political feeling into the matter by attacking Secretary Harlan; hoping to thus secure that which they could not upon its merits They may blind some politicians by this course, but they cannot blind the people of the counties west, who are interested in the building of the road and the development of the country. Were there any certainty that the injuring of this road would benefit Nebraska City we might have some excuse for Morton; but when it is done only with the hope that it might, there is no paliation to his offence; and those interested will show none.

UNDER A CLOUD.

The *State* of Nebraska appears to be enveloped in a cloud somewhat larger than a man's hand just now, although its advocates and adherents are as calm and serene as a summer's morning. We of Nebraska can see the State in all her future glory; but if the dispatches are to be believed, the aforementioned cloud or something else—probably the dazzling "white" in our Constitution—prevents it being discovered at the distance of Washington; at least Senators Sumner, Edmund, Morgan, Grimes, Howe and Fessenden claim that they "can't see it." A Washington dispatch of the 18th says:

From the indications in the Senate to-day, it is most likely that the Nebraska and Colorado bills will be sent back to have the word white stricken out of their Constitution prior to being admitted.

Senators Sumner, Edmund, Morgan, Grimes, Brown, Howe and Fessenden are counted upon now as favoring that course, and as this prevents the two thirds vote to admit either over the anticipated veto, and they are virtually defeated.

THE BRIDGE.

A writer in the Plattsmouth *Herald*, of Monday, discusses the Platte bridge question in favor of the toll bridge plan. We do not believe the people will quarrel much about the way the bridge is built. They must have that, and any way to get it is infinitely better than no bridge.—*Republican.*

You are right. It is the bridge we want, and that the people everywhere want; not as a local arrangement, but as a public necessity. We want it on the best plan—toll or free—but the watchword is "build the bridge." Let the Legislature decide which way we will have it, but let every member bear in mind that the people demand a bridge, and that if the majority votes down his views, then he must go in with the majority.

ONE YEAR.

The first day of January, 1867, completes one year for the DAILY HERALD. We have endeavored to make it a fair and full exponent of local transactions, and to give such general and political news as our patronage would justify. We cannot give as much reading matter for the same money from each subscriber as they could obtain in an eastern journal, but we have endeavored to make up in quality what we lacked in quantity—that is, we have tried to say more about Nebraska than eastern journals do, and to condense the general news. If our friends are satisfied with our efforts in this direction, we are glad of it, and hope they will assist us to make greater efforts and be of greater usefulness in setting forth the advantages of Nebraska, by securing a few more subscribers. We promised our readers in the outset to expend the money they paid us on the paper, and we have fulfilled the promise so far Give us more subscribers, and thus enable us to increase the quantity of reading matter. Let us start on the new year with an increased subscription list, and we will guarantee to give every man his money's worth. If our friends will take a little interest in the matter the list might be nearly doubled between this time and the first day of January.

SEED WHEAT.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec 19, 1866.

ED. HERALD.—I noticed in your paper of last evening a communication from "J. F. B.," in reply to my article published in the Weekly of Dec 12. I think that Mr. B. and myself agree as to the necessity of frequent changes of seed wheat, and the only question is, whether seed shall be brought from the north or the south. It is a fact well established, that wheat requires a less number of days to mature, other things being equal, south of us than it does north, and the object in going south at least a hundred miles if possible, is to obtain seed wheat that for one or two years, will ripen from one to three days earlier than that produced here Mr. B.'s position would be correct if applied to corn, which, in Alabama, requires six months to mature, and in Minnesota requires but ninety days. I am glad to see this question discussed, and trust that in a calm and friendly manner through the medium of your paper, we may confer together and endeavor to aim at correct conclusions.

*

QUEER FAMILY.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* has the following concerning a somewhat remarkable family passing through that city:

Yesterday morning curious people were on the *qui vive* to catch a glimpse of a handsome gentlemen of the polygamic persuasion, who, with his five or six interesting wives, were passing through the city en route for the happy land of Mormondom. The gentleman strutted through the streets at the head of his flock much after the manner of a favored barn door fowl, in front of his Dame Pertolot, while the women followed after, more submissive and contented, apparently, than women have ever been seen before, outside of Salt Lake or Turkey. The happy family passed over the bridge, expecting to make the journey to Brigham's dominions on foot.

☞John Scott of the firm of Scott, Cutler & Co., one of the incendiaries under arrest for the firing of their store in Kansas City, on the 25th of November, has undergone a preliminary examination. It will be recollected that not only their own store, but the wholesale house of Chick & Co. was burned, and that two young men, Rickets and Quest perished in the flames. Scott made a full and detailed confession.—He charged his partner, Welburn, with the planning and execution of the deed. Scott says that he knew Welburn was a desperate man, and he did not dare to expose the plot.

NASBY ON SUFFRAGE.

In his last from 'Confedrit X Roads,' this Reverend apostle of simon-pure Democracy gives the following views on the Democratic negro-suffrage hobby:

The papers uv the country are very generally discussin the question: "Shall the Democratic party live or die," wich when we take into considerashen the fact that the corpse is afore us, seems to me holler mockery, and a heartless trifflin with the feelins uv the friends uv the deceast. Ther aint no yoose uv talkin uv its futcher, coz its in its futcher now, and a tume stone mite ez well be put up regard is of expense, commemoratin its virchoos.

The Chicago Times and var ous other papers are advocatin the ijee uv flopin over to nigger suffrage. I hev let my Websterian intellick lue onto this subjek at various times, and the more I hev considered it, the more I am satisfied that I won't do. A nabor uv mine wunst hed the stummick-ake, and applied to me for a remedy. In a spirit uv jocularity I told him that strickanine wood cure that ez well ez all other phisicians. The poor fellow not seein it was a joke, took an ounce or two and died I state the result? He sleeps in the valley. Nigger suffrage, wich is rank pizen, wood end the troubles uv the Demokrisy, but wouldent it end Demokrisy also? We mite disgracefully ez Demokrats, but wood our resurrection ez Ablishnists be certain? Wouldent the people when we are wunst entombed, forget to awaken us?

My objections are these:

1. We can't gobble Abolshen votes with nigger suffrage, for the reason that ef the people desire it they'd probably go to the inventors thereof, that they mite be ashoored uv getun the genooine article.

2. We can't get the nigger after he is a man and a brother The Times' ijee is, we'd ketch them on the score that the trash natterally gravitates to us. We are too late for this. The nigger just now is looking up—not down, and if the tax was taken off uv whiskey, so ez to bring that essen-hel to Demokratic success wunst more within our means, and we shood devote ourselves enthoosiastically to the work, we wouldent be able to get em down to our level in twenty years.

Afore that time I shel have goae into that other world where pollytix wont trouble me, and if the orthodox religus beleefs uv the day is correct, in the department uv the other world in wich I shel pull up, there will be a strong Demokratic majority. Ez I lift up my eyes from thence, it will do me no pertikeler good, ez I know uv, to be told that the Demokrisy have elected their President by nigger votes—that intelligence wouldent supply the place uv the water I shood be callin for.

It's instant releef we need, and if life is ever to be pumped into the carcass afore us, it must be done to wunst. I hev an ijee for the salvashun uv the party, wich, if acted on, will give us a lease of power for years—Mexico

Here is suthin feasible Let the South adopt the Consuttooshnel Amendment to wunst, providin Congress will knock out the third section, wich disfranchises the heft uv us who are fit for Congress, and also repeal the test oath, and immejidly let John-son annex Mexico. How will it stand then? We hev ten Staits now, wich we kin depend on. Kentucky, Deleware and Maryland make thirteen, and Mexico kin be cut up into twenty more, or thirty, for that matter, givin us a clean majority in the Sena, House and Electoral College. I hev let my intellek out onto this subjeck and ain't mistaken. In Mexico is the precise populashen we kin best work upon. "They can't understand our speekers," sez one objector. Very good. I admit it, and wat do we want uv voters who kin understand us? The downfall uv Demokrisy commenst the minit the people begun to understand us. So long ez they took things on trust, it was all right, but when they begun to question, the jig was up. Intelligence is a good thing in the abstract, but you must be modrit in its yoose

Enuff uv us wood hev to emigrate thither, uv course, to be sent back to Washington. Seward and I, for instance, wood go to the Senit from Chihuahua, Doolittle and Dr. Olds, uv Ohio, from San Juan, Henry Clay Dean and Cowan from Tamulipas, John Morrissey and Randall from Matamoras, Vallandigham and Slocum from Tehuantepec, Custar and Beecher—no, they've gone back on us—Jim Stedman and Jesse D. Brite from Puebla, et settry.

There wood be room for every one uv the Dimocrats North in these States Ther wood be sixty seets in the Senit and three hundred in the House, to fill, besides the State offises. The hundreds uv thousands uv Dimocrats now mournin for offises, and who can't be supplide, wood here find openins. Think uv it! Thirty States turned over to us, with a people wich coodent compeet with us for the offises. My sole expands with the thot. The feeld wood be a rich one for Androo Jaxon Rogers to stump, for the people, not understanding a word uv wat he wuz sayin, and havin a high opinion of Amerikins, wood think he was talkin sence. And His Eggselency the President, wat a chance it wood be for him! He cood hev Dug his dug up and re-buried at Monterey, so as he cood hav a excuse for makin a toor to his tomb; or, ef the friends of the statesman objected to that, he cood go to Chicago by the way of the City of Mexico, and rood make his speech at the way stations without fear. The Mexikans wood reseeve the constooshin and stars gladly, and as they don't understand the language they wooden't reseeve his speech with peels of laffter, as they did on his last memorable toor thro Noo York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, et settry, the remembrance of wich even at this day, sends a thrill of anguish thro' the President-hel breast wich even the triumph in Delaware and Maryland cannot and does not soothe.

SHERMAN.

Mr. Shanks, the war correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* has written a book made up of personal recollections of the varied scenes through which he passed. He gives pictures of the leading officers of the army, and thus paints the personal portrait of the "hero of the march to the sea:"

"He is by far our most brilliant general, but not by any means the most reliable; the most fascinating, but not the most elegant; the quickest, but not the satest; the first to resolve, but not the most resolute. As a man he is always generous, but not uniformly just; affectionate by nature but not at all times kind in demonstration; confiding, and yet suspicious; obstinate, yet vacillating; decided, but not tenacious.—A mass of contradictions so loosely and yet so happily thrown together as to produce the most interesting combination imaginable. * * General Sherman may be described as a bundle of nerves all strung to their highest tension. No woman was ever more painfully nervous; but there is nothing of the woman's weakness in Sherman's restlessness.

"The idea generally prevails that commanding generals are very didactic on the battle field, and give their orders in precise language and stentorian voice. A little familiarity with actual war will soon dispel this false impression, particularly if you meet Sherman on the battle field, for there is less dignity, display and grandiloquence in him than any other general whom I have met during the war. At the battle of Chattanooga he gave his orders for the advance of his troops against the enemy's strongly fortified position to the words uttered between two puffs of a bad cigar: 'I guess, Ewing, if you are ready, you may go ahead."

* * * "When the report of his lunacy was first circulated, Sherman was much chagrined at it, and often referred to it in bitter terms. Time and success have enabled him to frown it down, and justified him in laughing at it He once laughingly referred to this report about himself, and the rumor that simultaneously prevailed regarding Grant's drunkeness during the battle of Shiloh, as illustrative of the friendship existing between them. "You see,' he said to a gentleman, "Grant stood by me when I was crazy, and I stood by him when he was drunk."

One moment his legs are crossed, and the next both are on the floor. He sits a moment, then rises and paces the floor. He must talk quick, sharp, but not harshly, all the time making his odd gestures, which, no less than the intonation of his voice, serve to emphasize his language. He cannot bear a clog upon his thoughts, nor an interruption to his language. He admits of no opposition. He overrides everything. He never hesitates at interrupting any one, but cannot bear to be interrupted himself. He is very well aware, and candidly admits that his temper is uncommonly bad, and what is worse, he makes no attempt to control or correct it. In speaking of the late Gen. McPherson, of the Army of the Tennessee, he once remarked: "He is as good an officer as I am—is younger, and has a better temper." Grant, once speaking of Sherman's peevishness, said: "Sherman is impetuous and faulty, but he sees his faults as soon as any man." The fact is if Sherman's faults alone could be given to another, they would serve to distinguish that other from the common herd.'

FT. PHILLIP KEARNEY.

We find the following in relation to this new Fort in the *Press*, written by Hon. John F. Kinney:

Fort Phillip Kearney is situated 237 miles north-west from Fort Laramie, on the new road to Helena and Virginia City, Montana. This route posseses the advantage of being 450 miles nearer to Virginia City than the route hitherto traveled via Salt Lake City; the road probably the best natural road on the Continent—the country through which it passes affording rich pasturage for stock, good water, and timber sufficient for camping purposes. After leaving Fort Laramie, the traveller follows the old Salt Lake or Telegraph road to Bridger's ferry a distance of 55 miles, then crosses the North Platte, then follows up the Platte some 35 miles, thence pursues a north-westerly direction to Fort Reno, 174 miles from Laramie—thence to Fort Phillip Kearney, 65 miles—thence to Fort C. F. Smith, located on the Big Horn river, 95 miles—thence to the Yellow Stone, through the Gallatin valley, and thence to Virginia City.

Fort Phillip Kearney was located by Col. Carrington, of the 18th Infantay, in June last, and is situated between the streams Big and Little Piney, two beautiful mountain creeks that head about five miles above the confluence, and empty into Powder river. The Fort is erected upon a beautiful table land, four miles from the mountains, and is surrounded by as handsome a country as ever the eye rested upon. The valleys of the Piney and Tongue river are well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, and at no distant day, will rival in richness of production, the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Water timber, coal in the greatest abundance, while the rich grasses are the admiration of every one. So far as an opinion up to the 15th of November could be formed of the climate, it is in all respects desirable, free from those terrible winds that afflict the people of Nebraska.

VOLTAIRE ON MARRIAGE.

Voltaire said: "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders the man more virtuous and more wise. A man unmarried is but half able to make things right, and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the company, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the interest of his better half keeps him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore, the friend to marriage is the friend to society and his country."

☞It is announced that the Government will send Mr. Allen Pinkerton to Utah, to discover and arrest the murderers of Dr. Robinsen. Mr. Pinkerton is a native of Scotland, emigrated to Illinois in 1845, and at first followed the business of cooper. By accident, his talents for the detection of crime were discovered, and he was employed by the Government as a secret mail agent. In this employment he established his reputation by the great "MacDonald case" in Illinois, and the "Pittsburg and Fort Wayne case," in Indiana. As a single evidence of Mr. Pinkerton's remarkable skill and success, it may be mentioned that during the last ten years he has recovered for the Adams Express Company, upwards of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the war he rendered many important services to the country, having charge of the "Secret Service." It may interest some of the secessionists of Baltimore, to know that the "contraband" mail between that city and Richmond, by Washington, was regularly carried by one of his detectives.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞Ex-Gov. Holden in the Raleigh *Standard*, frankly and urgently says that the experiment of Provisional Governments has been a failure. Mr. Holden, though but lately an appointee of Mr. Johnson, is impelled to declare that the President was deceived, and so were his Provisional Governors. He even more emphatically says "that all hope that existing Southern organizations will concur in measures necessary to restore the Southern States to the Union is at an end." If Governor and Editor Holden has reasoned from the character of Southern opinion as expressed in his exchanges he has reached his conclusions logically. If he has read the messages of the handfull of ready made Governors who just now vie with each other in bilinously rejecting the bread of the Constitutional Amendment as a very unsatisfactory kind of stone, he might come to the same conclusion. As one of the most intelligent public men of the South, though not by nature a Radical, Mr. Holden probably utters the opinions of the mass of the Union men from the most compromising to the most inveterately loyal. His judgement is theirs in respect to the permanent reconstruction of that section.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞Napoleon has a kidney disease; Victor Emanuel a paralyzed arm; Bismark is sick, the Empress Carlotta crazy; the hair both of the Emperor of Austria and the Queen of Hanover has turned gray within a year; the Pope weeps day and night, and Victoria still hangs over the past with profound melancholy. Who wouldn't be a Kingist or Queenist?

BARNESLEY, Dec. 16.—Several explosions took place at Oakes' colliery yesterday and to-day, which shows that the fire is still raging in the pit, but there has been no further loss of life.

The most touching scenes of woe and despair are hourly witnessed both in the vicenity of the colliery and in town. Over eighty funerals have taken place. One hundred and sixty women have been left widows, and three hundred and thirty children have been made orphans. Many of these are mourning in the streets from morning to night.

HAULEY, Staffordshire, Dec. 16.—Eighty five of those who went into the mine at Talk's Hill, on the morning of the explosion are known to be dead, and there are more still remaining in the pit, of whose safety all hopes are lost. All the dead that have been recovered were buried to day at Talk's Hill. The ceremony was deeply impressive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

SENATE.—Sumner presented a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field without amendment. Also a bill to prevent and punish false and fraudulent representations to induce emigration to foreign countries

Pomeroy presented a bill to equalize the distribution of currency of the National banks in the Several States and Territories. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Johnson reported the credentials of John R Jones, Senator from Arkansas.

Trumbull presented petition of the Citizens of Louisiana praying for such action as will supercede the present political organizations of that State by such as will be loyal to the general Government and secure to the people of that State, the protection of their lives, liberty and property.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The new Bowery Theatre was destroyed by fire.

An affidavit from the Union Pacific Railroad, showing its completion of the ninth section of thirty five miles, to the three hundred and fifth mile station west from Omaha, was received by the Secretary of the Interior. Gen. Simpson, of the army, and other Commissioners leave here forthwith, to examine and report at Washington.

Trumbull presented a petition of Guy Wells and other Louisianians, asking for territorial government, and made a powerful speech in favor of the action of Congress for releif of Southern Unionists, severely condemning the President.

The Senate engaged in the Nebraska bill. Brown's amendment providing for fundamental condition of admission and the denial of the elective franchise or other rights by reason of color, was under discussion. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The committee on the Pacific Railroad bill reported adversely the Senate bill of last session, granting lands to aid in the construction of the railroad and telegraph to Placerville to intersect with the Pacific railroad of Nevada; also favorably with the amendment of the House bill, and line to Puget Sound or Admiralty Inlet to the Columbia river. Amendments agreed to and the bill postponed until, the second Tuesday in January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

SENATE—Wade gave notice that he would move to rescind the resolution providing for holiday recess. It was found that unless this was done, the suffrage bill would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would expire during the recess, and the bill fail.

Sumner said that the case referred to by Wade could be provided against by the Secretary withholding the bill until after the holidays, or until such time as would secure the expiration of the ten days after reassembling of Congress.

Some discussion took place on the motion to take up the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President, when the Senate voted to take it up.

Saulsbury offered an amendment to strike off all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that the act entitled an act to suppress insurrection and confiscate property of rebels, is hereby repealed.

Gen. Ashley introduced a resolution to-day in the House for the appointment of a special committee to see if any officers of the Government have been guilty of misdemeanor. This looked like impeachment. The Democrats resisted it, and a motion to suspend rules to get the question before the House was lost by 89 ayes to 49 nays, there not being two-thirds in favor of the motion.

HOW TO KEEP POOR.—The Detroit *Union* says there is no working man but would rejoice to have the way pointed out by which he might honestly attain riches. No one would thank us for a prescription to insure poverty, and yet there is many a man who keeps himself poor by indulging in the following: Two glasses of beer, at 10 cents, $73; three cigars, one after each meal, $109.50; board for a big dog, $30—all in one year, $212.50; sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, a frock for the baby, and half a dozen pair of shoes. If you don't believe it, workingmen, figure for yourselves.