

Nebraska Herald.

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

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
DAILY AND WEEKLY
—WEEKLY EVERY WEDNESDAY—
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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floor.
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Office with T. M. Marquet, at the Court-
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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of
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Real estate promptly attended to, and proceeds re-
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Real Estate Agents,
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Collectors promptly attended to, and proceeds re-
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CLARKE, PORTER & ERWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery.
MAIN ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Wm. Stadelmann & Co.,
One door west of Donelan's Drug-store,
Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
TRUNKS, VALISES,
and a general stock of
OUTFITTING GOODS
For the Plains; also, a large lot of
**RUBBER CLOTHING, REVOLV-
ERS AND NOTIONS.**

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ERS AND NOTIONS.**

IMMIGRATION.
Now that Nebraska has become a
State, we are still more confident of
seeing our prairies teeming with thou-
sands of new settlers during the com-
ing season. The notoriety we have
gained abroad as being the best grain
producing State in the west start a vast
tide in this direction, that will soon
make our broad acres "blossom as the
rose." From every part of the east
we hear of people who intend migrat-
ing to Nebraska in the spring. In some
localities twenty, thirty, and even fifty,
are preparing to leave one neighbor-
hood. Let them come. There is room
for all. Our railroad connections are
such that produce and stock can always
find a ready market, and at paying fig-
ures. The man who comes with capi-
tal cannot fail to increase it rapidly;
and the man who comes without it can
soon accumulate enough to make him
and his comfortable, if he only has the
will to do. As fine land as the sun
ever shone upon can be had for the
mere pittance of land office fees, which
amount to about \$10 for 160 acres.—
Who would not come to Nebraska?

AN ENIGMA.
We cannot understand how the cop-
y-right papers harmonize their asser-
tions with existing facts. They say
the present Congress is not a Congress.
If this be so, how do they make out
that his accendency, A. Johnson, is Pres-
ident, or that we had any Congress
during the war, or that we had any
government during the war? They say
Congress is not a legal body be-
cause ten of the States are not repre-
sented. If that doctrine is correct, then
the whole system of our government is
a farce, and we have had no legal
government since the South Carolina Sen-
ators and Representatives absented
themselves. If ten States withdrawing
their Senators and Representatives in-
validates the action of the rest, then one
State could break up the whole gov-
ernment by the same process.

THE FENCE QUESTION.
As this is a subject of deep interest
to the people of Nebraska just now,
and one which should be determined in
a manner that will accomplish the great-
est good, the following from the *Chicago
Republican* may not be uninteresting
to our readers:
The fact that the State Board of Agri-
culture, at its last session, resolved
that it is more economical for the peo-
ple of Illinois to restrain their stock by
fencing it, than to protect their crops
from stock by fencing their grain fields,
is one evidence that the people of the
State are feeling the burden of this
enormous tax upon their substance griev-
ously. And it is a matter which de-
mands legislation. It may be regarded
premature to urge legislation on this
subject now; but we believe the relief
from taxation from a law compelling
the owner of live stock to inclose and
restrain the same, would add more to
the productive wealth of the State than
almost any measure within the jurisdic-
tion of the Legislature.
We have 35,459,200 acres of land in
this State. In 1860, 13,096,374
acres were improved, and 7,815,615
acres were reported unimproved, in
farms. The total cash value of these
farms was computed to be \$408,944,-
000. The aggregate number of acres
improved and unimproved, in farms wa-
20,911,989. It is not unfair to assume
that every eighty acres of these farm
lands are fenced, or that the fencing in
this is equal in amount to that which
would be required to inclose every
eighty acres of land occupied as farms,
improved and unimproved. This would
give us nearly 261,400 eighties that
are not fenced.
It is not easy to make an estimate
of the average cost of fencing in all
sections of the State. A member of
the State Board asserted that during
the past season he had paid for the
lumber, alone, necessary to inclose
eighty acres of land \$1150. This
seems and is an extraordinary price;
but it is because the cost of fencing is
becoming so great that the burden is
getting grievous. But assuming that
the aggregate cost, including material
and labor, of fencing each eighty acres
of occupied farm lands in the State wa-
less than fifty per cent. of the cost of
material for fencing eighty acres as
purchased by Mr. Van Epps, for \$500,
we find the money and labor invested
in fences in this State, in 1860, to have
been the neat little sum of \$130,700,
000! Suppose we divide this amount
by two, and make the cost per eighty
acres \$250, we have the snug sum of
\$65,350,000. In 1860, the value of
the live stock in Illinois, as given in the
United States census was \$72,501,225.
Thus it will be seen that at the moder-
ate cost of \$250 per eighty acres, the

aggregate sum paid for inclosing the
farm lands of Illinois in eighty acres
fields is nearly equal to the whole val-
ue of the live stock in the State, against
which these fences are made for pro-
tection. The cost of repairing the
fences of the State annually cannot be
put at less than 5 per cent. of this val-
uation, or \$3,267,500—more than one-
third, and nearly one half of the State
Debt. Add to this sum 6 per cent. of
the money invested in these fences and,
the annual cost to the 153,646 farmers
in the State in 1860 of their fences is
\$7,188,500, or over \$45 per capita.
We do not hesitate to say that we
regard the figures given here as rep-
resenting the aggregate cost of fences in
this State at least 25 per cent. less
than the facts will warrant, and that
our statement of the annual cost of
their fences to the farmers of the State
is proportionately low. It is not an un-
safe proposition that by so changing
the law as to compel owners of stock to
take care of it, 66 2-3 per cent. of this
annual expenditure for fences may be
saved to the farmers of Illinois.

New York has already such a law;
and the saving to her industrial popu-
lation has forever swept away any op-
position to the measure which existed
among farmers in the outset. And
compared with Illinois, the cost of fence-
ing prairie in New York is much less.
Illinois legislators should not hesitate
to act in this matter. We see by our
dispatches, that such a bill is now
being pressed upon the attention of our
Legislature. We have no doubt that
four-fifths of the farmers of the State
would vote for such a law.

"My Boy Drunk!"
"Drunk!—my boy drunk!" and tears
started from the mother's eyes, and
she bent her head in unutterable sorrow.
In that moment, the visions of a useful
and honorable career were destroyed;
and one of worthlessness, if not abso-
lute dishonor, presented itself. Well
did she know that intemperance walks
hand in hand with poverty, shame and
death, and her mother's heart was pierced
as with a sharp pointed steel.
Ah, young man, if the holy feelings
of love for her who bore you, is not
dead within you, shun that which gives
her pain; adhere to that which gives
her joy.

If she is with you on earth, she does
not, cannot desire to see her son a
drunkard, if she is with her Father in
Heaven, shun that course of life which
shuts the gates of heaven against you
and debars you from her society forever.
The drunkard cannot inherit the King-
dom of God.

Many of the Revenue officers of
the country are in a dreadful
quandary, whether to class the article
manufactured as whiskey as such, or to
rate it for taxation as burning fluid.—
These officers, in some cases, have
made tests, which show that the liquor
called whiskey contains more poisonous
and deleterious qualities than is in
burning fluid. Nine-tenths of the
whisky now manufactured and sold is
rank poison.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

An army officer in the Indian
country writes in the following cheer-
ful strain to a friend:—"I would send
you a lock of my hair, but I fear it
would be a fraud upon the savages of
this vicinity. There is a fair prospect
that one of the noble red men will
be my barber before spring."

John Gray, the old Revolutionary
veteran of Noble county, Ohio, is
to receive a pension of \$500. Daniel
F. Bakeman, of New York, another
youngster of 107 years, has also had
the same amount awarded him.

To Raise Thick Fences.—Cut the
young plants partly off near the ground,
and lay them down flat in the rows and
cover them lightly, leaving out the tops.
The buds will grow into upright shoots,
making the hedge very thick. This is
the proper way to grow them. The
fall is the best time to do it.

Gen. Jubal Early is named for
Governor of Virginia. He would un-
doubtedly run well.

The microscope reveals the
fact that a little black speck of potato
leaf, the size of a pin head, contains
about two hundred ferocious animals of
the beetle form and shape, biting and
clawing each other savagely.

Among the Fenians lately ar-
rested in Dublin, is W. J. Smythe, for-
merly a Colonel in the United States
army.

An editor in France has been
sentenced to thirteen months imprison-
ment for selling a free pass given him
by a railroad company.

A California miner, in luck and
hungry for a spree, but wishing to have
company in his frolic, hired two other
miners at five dollars a day, to join him
in a drunk. They were too busy
and too poor to take the pastime on any
other terms.

Mrs. Major Williams, of
Washington, formerly Mrs. Stephen
A. Douglas, recently celebrated the
first anniversary of her last marriage
by giving birth to twins.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
AND THE LATE REBELLION.**
(From the N. Y. Tribune.)
The circumstance that a member of
Congress is branded a liar for stating
in his place that very many Democrats
are sympathizers with and virtual allies
of the late Rebellion, compels us to
ask attention to certain historical facts.
If any one can contradict them or break
their force, we beg them not to hide
his candle under a bushel.

I. Secession was first inaugurated in
South Carolina, directly after the popu-
lar choice of Presidential Electors
early in November, 1860, whereby the
accession of Mr. Lincoln was assured.
The men who inaugurated it were all
Democrats—that is, they had supported
for President, Van Buren, in 1860,
Polk, in 1844, Cass, in 1848, Pierce, in
1852, Buchanan, in 1856, and J. C.
Breckinridge in 1860. There may have
been one or two exceptions, but we
know of none. There is certainly no
Republican among them, whether in
that or any other State. And, what-
ever their impulse to Secession, their
pretext for it was the triumph of the
Republicans in the choice of Mr. Lin-
coln aforesaid.

II. Other States.—At least ten
of them—followed South Carolina
in her so-called Secession. Two or
three more pretended or were claimed
to have done so. In every instance,
this so-called Secession was substan-
tially the act of the Democratic party
in those States respectively. That is
to say, the great body of those who
had previously run the Democratic in-
dicator were early and ardent Secession-
ists, while the mass of the opposite
party was either adverse or lukewarm.
Thus, every Democratic Governor of a
State, those of Delaware and Kentucky
excepted, was at the head of the
movement; and, of the exceptions,
each openly condemned all forcible re-
sistance to the movement.

III. The Federal Government was
then wholly in the hands of the Demo-
cratic party, save that the House of
Representatives was held—Wm. Pen-
nington (moderate Republican) having
at length been chosen its Speaker by
a large majority. But in no single depart-
ment did the Government oppose any
course to the Secession. President
Buchanan, in his Message of Dec.
3, 1860, squarely proclaimed that Con-
gress had no right to use force to pre-
vent the withdrawal of a State from
the Union, nor to compel her to yield
obedience to its laws. To do this, he
argued would be to make war on a
State, which Congress had no constitu-
tional power to do. (See *American
Conflict* Vol. 1, p. 370.) This pro-
clamation of national anarchy was back-
ed by a formal opinion from his Dem-
ocratic Attorney General, J. R. S.
Black, who was afterward his Secre-
tary of State, who affirmed that the
use of armed men to enforce the laws, in
the existing state of things, would be
wholly illegal. He further urged
that State fulfill her Federal obliga-
tions—would be ipso facto an exhibition
of such State from the Union." (The
very sophistry which we hear every
day from the Democrats of 1867.)

IV. During that memorable winter
Democratic Conventions were held in
several States—that in this State (held
in Tweedie Hall, Albany, Jan. 31,
1861) being one of the ablest and
strongest that was ever convened. But
from none of these conventions, nor
from the Democrats in Congress, nor
from the thousand to fifteen hundred
Democratic Journals published in the
country, was a voice raised in depre-
cation of, or dissent from these dis-
graced doctrines. On the contrary,
they were generally re-echoed and al-
most universally acquiesced in.

V. Seven States having seceded be-
fore Mr. Buchanan's term expired,
their Democratic members vacated their
seats in Congress, with very rare ex-
ceptions. Of their few anti-Demo-
cratic members, nearly or quite every
one remained to the close.

VI. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on
the 4th of March, 1861; and his Inaugu-
ral Address was mainly devoted to
the incubation of doctrines regarding
Secession and Coercion, the exact op-
posites of those of Messrs. Buchanan and
Black. Mr. Lincoln was well known
to hold (as we did and do) the right of
the people to modify or change their
form of government as transcending
all written constitutions or charters; but
he with great clearness and energy,
went in perfect kindness, demonstrated
that a President must, to the utmost
limit of his ability, cause the laws of
the Union to be respected and obeyed
in every State and Territory—that
should a collision of forces result, his
position would be strictly defensive and
conservative—that the consequent war
would be made upon him, not by him.
Never was a manifesto more firm and
lucid; never was one less irritating.—
Either its doctrines were sound, or any
State might at any time dissolve the
Union. Yet, of the five hundred Demo-
cratic journals within our reach, we
believe no single one approved and
sustained the positions of Mr. Lincoln.

VII. Throughout that winter and
the ensuing spring, all of the organs of
Democratic opinion within our observa-
tion reprobated Mr. Lincoln and the

Republicans as disturbers and disunion-
ists, because of their intent to oppose
force by force, if that should become
necessary to maintain the integrity and
authority of the Union. We can re-
call no instance of Democratic rebuke
to those who were openly, ostentatiously
conspiring and aiming to resist the
Union, which they proclaimed already
dissolved.

VIII. A Confederacy of the seceded
States having been formed, leading
Northern and Western Democrats
openly advocated the secession of their
several States from the Union and
their accession to the Southern Confed-
eracy. "If the Union is to be dissolved,"
said Judge Geo. W. Woodruff,
(Democratic candidate for Governor
in 1863.) "I want the line to run north
of Pennsylvania." Ex-Gov. Rodman
(M. Price of New Jersey, wrote and
printed a letter elaborately arguing that
New Jersey should forthwith unite her
fortunes with those of the Slaveholding
Confederacy. (See it in *American Con-
flict*, Vol. 1, p. 439.) And ex-Gov.
Horatio Seymour of this State bravely
argued that New York should likewise
unite with that Confederacy whose
head was Jefferson Davis. It was
held by leading Democrats that the
Union might be thus reconstructed
without bloodshed or convulsion—only
New England, and perhaps two or
three of the more fanatical States of
the North-West being excluded there-
from, as unacceptable to our Southern
brethren.

IX. Actual hostilities were con-
ducted by the Rebels—not by firing
on Fort Sumter, as is often asserted,
and on Fort Mifflin, now pretends, but
months before, while Mr. Buchanan
was yet President. They seized and
appropriated the forts, arsenals, armo-
ries, ordnance, arms, munitions, custom-
houses, post offices, sub-treasuries, &c.,
throughout nearly half the Union, with-
out a shadow of resistance—his Dem-
ocratic Secretaries of War and the
Treasury being conspicuous, active dis-
senters, and he himself, with most of
his counselors playing into their hands
before Texas was out of the Union,
according to rebel computation, the bulk
of our little army had been betrayed
by its commander, Gen. Twiggs, and
surrendered to their rebel Communist
stronger—Feb. 15th, 1861—a fortnight
before Mr. Buchanan went out of office.
If ever a Government forbore until
smeared on both cheeks, and till tobacco
juice had been spit into its eyes, that
did the Federal Government before the
Slaveholder's Rebellion. And yet,
from first to last, the Democratic jour-
nals and canvassers represented the
war for the Union as waged by Mr.
Lincoln and the Republicans, and as-
sumed that the rebels were assailed
and standing on the defensive!

X. Democratic protests and remon-
strances, public and private, against the
War as cruel, fratricidal, wicked, re-
viling, abhorrent, &c., were abundant
throughout the struggle, on one of them
so far as we can recollect, addressed to
the rebel chiefs, but all assuming that
Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans were
waging hostilities needlessly if not
wantonly, and might have an honorable
peace whenever they would. Thomas
H. Seymour of Connecticut was the
author of one of the earliest of these
paralyzing missives; and he was nomi-
nated by acclamation by the Democrat-
ic Convention of Connecticut as their
candidate for Governor in 1863 and his
election enthusiastically supported by the
party.

XI. In this City, one of our Demo-
cratic journals, *The Daily News*, was
an open, unqualified contemner of the
War on our side and champion of the
Rebellion, from first to last. It did its
utmost to prevent enlistment in the
Union armies, eulogized the Rebel
chiefs, and proclaimed that they could
never be subdued; systematically mag-
nified their successes and denied or be-
littled their reverses; and was well
understood to be their stipendiary and
organ. In full view of these facts, its
editor was in 1862 made the regular
Democratic candidate for Congress in
one of our strong Democratic districts,
running on the same ticket with Gov-
ernor Seymour and receiving nearly
the full vote of his party; and he has
since been chosen by that party to a
seat in our State Senate.

XII. All the propositions, speeches,
acts and votes of Vallandigham, Jay-
ard, Bright, May, John Allen, Beck-
Rogers, and other Democrats in Con-
gress, including Benj. G. Harris' vaunt
that the Rebellion never could
ought to be put down, we leave
them to Mr. Ashley or whoever shall
see fit to answer Messrs. Winfield and
Hunter not according to their folly.—
Just a word, however, to the former of
these gentlemen. One of the very
foremost Democrats in his district is
(or was) Gen. Archibald C. Niven,
who, very early in the war, wrote a
letter to a neighbor who mediated ear-
lier to fight for the Union, urging
him not to do so, and representing the
War on our side as cruelly oppressive
and unjust. That letter was published;
and there-upon Gen Niven was made
the Democratic candidate for Senator
(in Mr. Winfield's precise district) and
received the full Democratic vote, by
which he was returned elected; but the
Senate, on a contest, gave the seat to
his Republican competitor, Judge Low.

We might multiply such facts to in-
finity; but need we? Suffice it that, as
the result of a most anxious, intent
conspiration of the history of our great
struggle, we do most undoubtingly be-
lieve that the Democrats, as a party,
were not at heart for the Union in its
terrible struggle with Secession—that
they did not rejoice at its triumphs nor
deplore its defeats. We do not say that
a majority of them wished the
Union permanently dissolved; we know,
and have often stated, that they did not;
but they believed that Union defeats
and disasters would discredit and de-
stroy the Republican ascendancy, and
that they would thereupon come into
power and coax the Rebels back into
the Union by all manner of concessions
and prostrations to the Slave Power.
They had no notion that the Union
could (or should) be saved otherwise
than by letting the slaveholders have
their way in it; and the road to this,
they realized, lay not through Union
victories but the contrary.

Firmly grounded in this conviction,
are we at liberty to proclaim it? Do
we deserve to be knocked down and
stamped on whenever we say what we
believe or only to be branded as liars?
What say you, Messrs. Winfield and
Hunter?

**"Nasby"—His New Volume—
Extracts.**

Nasby's new volume comprises all
his weekly papers that have been pub-
lished since November, 1865, when
the New Jersey election drove the peo-
ple to seek for a new home where the
abolitionists would cease to "pester"
him. It includes several chapters that
have been expressly prepared for this
volume.

The dedication is facetious. The
chapter on a "Change of Base," the
"Sonnet on a Soldier who was once a
Democrat," and the "Few last Words,"
are certainly new.

The following are passages from "A
Few Last Words":
"I bid my readers fare-
well in a period of gloom rarely eked-
out, and never surpass for the Demokra-
sey. Never in my recollection was
the party in such a state of coas-
tation. The northern States have slipped from
our grasp since November, 1865, when
we won our fondly called Union. The
Border States are lovin' their Demokra-
sy, and rally in under the black banner of
abolitionism; and the ten States which we
had control, unfortunately ain't got no
voice in the Government. From the
mountain tops of Maine, and the level
prairies of Illinois, the remnants of the
Demokraisy holler to us up the South,
"Be firm! we'll stand by you!" and from
the rich cotton-fields of the South, the
Demokraisy holler to them up the
North, "Keep up your spirits! we are
troo in you!" all of which is very cheer-
ing, when them of the North is in such
a hopeless minority ez to be unable to
elect a township constable, and them in
the South ain't got no vote at all!"

I appeal, however, with the rest, to
the leaders, to the Demokraisy to re-
turn firm. Such will come in time
—wait, I can't with any degree of cer-
tainty now state; but suthin will come.
The Abolitionists can't a-luz root. The
cuss of the old Whig party wuz, that
the respective individual members
ther-of could read and write, and had
a knack up dem their own thinkin, and
therefore it could not be brot into that
sunt up dissimile so necessary to suc-
cess ez a party. That same cuss is
heazin onto the Abolitionists. They
hung together from 1856 to 1860 coz
there was wat they called a principle
at stake; and on that principle they
elected Lincoln. They would have fallen
to pieces then, but our Southern breth-
eren decided to commence operations
for the new government it hed so long
desired; and the overwhelming pressure
of the war smothered all minor is-
sues and all individual feelin, and they
hung together long enough to see that
through. Now, still for the principle
which wedded 'em durin the war, they
are holdin together yet, and probably
will until they think this question
which they are dispois of is disposed of.—
Then they will split up and our opin-
ion is made. We hev a solid phalanx,
which they can't win over or detach
from us. We hev them old veterans
who voted for Jaxon, and who are still
votin for him. We hev them sturdy
old yeomanry who will swear that Blue
Lute Federalism ought to be put down,
and can't be tolerated in a Republicin
government, and who, bless their old
souls, don't know no more what Blue
Lute Federalism was than an unborn
baby does of Guy Fawkes. We hev
that solid army of voters whose knees
yawn hidjusly and whose coats is out
at the elbows, and whose children go
barefoot in winter while their dads is
a drinkin cheap whiskey and damn
the government for imposin a income
tax. We hev the patriotic citizens
whose noses blossom like the lobster,
and who live in mortal fear of nigger
ekality; and we hev John Morrissey's
constituents.

These classes argment won't move,
and reason won't faze. They like
to abuse the Government for levying
taxes, hopin to deeserve somebody into
the jeers that they pay taxes, and that
it bears heavy onto 'em; and they op-
pose nigger ekality bekoz it soothes em

like laudanum, to think that there is
somebody in the country lower down
than themselves. The Demokraisy
aluz hed these and aluz will.

Ez I remarked, the Abolitionists,
when relieved by the pressure row
bearin onto them, will grow fractious,
and split, and these classes will hev no
trouble to get into a majority, and then
our time comes.
The discouraged Demokrat may say
that preachers and nose-papers and
Sandy school-boys, and schair undermin-
in their party; in time they will, but not
yet. There is still whiskey in the land,
and the nigger is not yet ex-acted. Uv
sunt danger is preachers to these men,
when you couldn't get one to em in gun
shot or em? and wat harn is nose pa-
pers to em? and wat can't read? Be-
sides, we are not at the end of our
resources yet. When the wust comes to
the wust, there is the nigger left to us.
When he is no longer up use to us, he
is now—when the prejudis is so
far removed ez to invest him with the
suffrage—then we'll lead him up out of
Egypt, and we'll make him vote with
us. The Demokraisy never failed to
control all up the lower orders of soci-
ety. They hev the lowest grade uv
farmers; they hev Delaware and
Maryland; they hev New York city
and Southern Illinois; and ef the nigger
gets the ballot afore he dues the spell-
in-book, he's out beyond peradventure.
Let us hold onto our faith and con-
fidence to run, hopin eventually to be
defeated. Let us remember that the
majorities agin us don't change the
fact that Noah cut Ham, and that Ha-
zar wuz sent back to her mistress.—
Let us remember that Paul or some
one of them possels remarked "Ser-
vance obey your masters," and that
under Allah tool we are exposed to
the danger of martyr'n niggers. Let
us still cherish the faith that evenchoo-
sially, when reason returns, the Ameri-
can people will not throw away the boon
we offer em uv fillin the cuss of labor
imposed by the Almighty for disobed-
ience in the garden, ez the Demokraisy
served in the army, by substitoot, and
persevere even unto the perfect end.
When this good time is come, then will
the an-then Demokraisy, uv which I hev
the toughest a rottenated a gramant for
forty years, triumph, and the position
which I now hold, which is rather too
temporary to be agreeable, be contin-
ued to me for keeps, and layin off
the armor of actual warfare, I shiel
rest in that haven uv worn out patriots
—perpetual Post Office. May the day
de hastend! Farewell!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
which is Postmaster."

The "Dedication" runs thus:
DEDICATION OF THIS BOOK
To Andrew Johnson, the Fids and
Hope of Demokraisy, who hev bin Alder-
man of his native village, Guvner uv
his State, member uv the lower House
of Congress, and likewise uv the Senit,
Vice President and President, and
might hev bin Diktator, but who is,
nevertheless, a Humble Individual, who
has swung around the entire circle
of official honor without fawnin his Oats
much; the first public man who consid-
ered my services worth payin for; and
to Alex. W. Randall, Postmaster, whose
autograph adorns my Commission ez
Postmaster, this Volume is respectfully
dedicated.

**Loss by not taking a County
Paper.**

Generally speaking, but little impor-
tance is attached to the taking of a
county newspaper. This neglect and
indifference has its reward the other
day. Some time ago a gentleman in
this town was appointed an auditor to
distribute the funds in the hands of an
administrator among the creditors.—
Notice of the sitting of the auditor was
published in two of the county papers.
It so happened that a few creditors re-
siding in a certain portion of the county,
who had claims collectively to the
amount of seven or eight hundred dol-
lars, from the neglect of taking a county
paper, never heard of the audit until
the report of the auditor had been con-
firmed by the court. They then came
to town to inquire about the likelihood
of securing their claims, called upon an
attorney who examined into the matter,
and informed them that they had fore-
ver lost their money, and, we presume,
charged them five dollars for the infor-
mation. All this resulted from being
too generous or too careless to subscribe
for a county paper.

These gentlemen have learned a
lesson that will last them the balance
of their lives; and it is a warning to oth-
ers who, from the same motives, fail to
take their county paper. There is
scarcely a man in this community who
will not be caught up some day on a
legal notice, unless he clandestinely
reads his neighbor's, and every gentle-
man should be above pilfering like this.
—Exchange.

An English manufacturer, lectur-
ing to his neighbors on this country, on
his return from a tour said that one of
the first memoranda which he made in
his diary, after seeing the United States
was, that it was no use to send a fol-
low to America.