



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

VOL. 2.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

NO. 48

THE HERALD
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
Office in the Court-house.

SAMUEL MAXWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Solicitor in Chancery.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county.
Office in the Court-house, opposite the Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH - NEBRASKA.

J. N. WISE,
General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Transit
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CLARKE, PORTER & ERWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Wm. Stadelman & 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, REVOLVERS AND NOTIONS.
We bought low and will sell cheap for cash. Call and examine our stock before you buy anywhere else.
191 1/2 W. STADLMAN & CO.
G and Lubricators.

AFTER THEM.
The Probate Judge of Douglas county, Mr. Hascall, comes down on the supposed Democracy of Nebraska as follows:
The Herald of this city, purchased by the plunder of a camp follower in the late war, gets considerably excited over the Probate Judge of Douglas county. It speaks of the abuse of the party that warmed him into life. So when it refers to the party, it is supposed to mean the Joint Stock Company of "Slysters" that infest the counties of Douglas and Otoe. The Judge has always been an enthusiastic Democrat, and has done full as much for the party as the party has done for him. He denies that the "Slysters" aforesaid have given him any warmth, but on the contrary have fought him from his first entrance into the Territory.
He now gives them notice that he is not only going to warn them, but before he gets through he will make them uncomfortably hot. Before it attempts to read any one out of the Democratic party, some one had better organize such a party in Nebraska. The party now in existence was hatched in Philadelphia. The antecedents of the Judge have never been denied, and never will be. He expects no favors of the radicals, and is not of the favoring kind. Can the editor of the Herald say as much?
PROBATE JUDGE.

THE CAT OUT.
Morton, in the News of the 24th exposes himself as follows:
THE BALANCE OF POWER.—As represented at present, with five Representatives in the House and two in the Senate, or Council, the county of Otoe holds the balance of power in the Legislature of Nebraska whenever the sectionalists make the local issue of North Platte and South Platte.
Neither the people nor the representatives of this county demand more than justice to our locality. We do demand here the location of the State University. And if the South Platteites will unite with us to make the aforesaid location, it can be accomplished regardless of the North Platteites, and on the other hand, if the North Platteites will unite with Otoe to locate the institution aforesaid at Nebraska City, the same can be effected regardless of the South Platteites.
We hold the balance of power in Otoe county, as between the two sections, and we must use it only for the promotion of our commercial prosperity and to the ends of just and equal law-making.
"That's what's the matter," is it? You are troubled with "State University," and could "sell out" either the North or South Platte to secure it. A very candid admission, certainly; and tells exactly the price for which the Otoe county delegation can be had.—
We have no earthly objection to Otoe county wanting the University, but it seems to us that it is not in accordance with Morton's usual shrewdness to state the exact price of this delegation so soon. His Omaha friends may possibly distrust his honesty, should they conclude to close with the offer, and think that South Platte would possibly offer him the University, the Capitol, and the Penitentiary too. Don't be too fast, down there in Otoe; give the South Platte men a little time to consider this thing. Many of them in this locality—especially Democrats—had supposed perhaps you thought you were doing right in opposing a just apportionment, and playing into the hands of North Platte to the detriment of the balance of the State. But this thing presents it to them in a different light, and they would probably like a short time to consider. There is no man in this locality, Democrat or Republican, but knows and publicly proclaims that the rights of the great majority of the voters of Nebraska have been trodden under foot by the members from Otoe county, in their refusal to vote for an apportionment based on population. They know that the same is chargeable to North Platte members, but they did not expect them to be over nice about the matter. Democrats, what think you of your great light, who would ruin in all Nebraska, uphold mob violence, sustain an unjust apportionment, trample under foot the rights of a large majority of the people, and all for a State University. Don't you rather wish you had elected him Member of Congress last fall. We may be mistaken in this matter, however; and will wait till we hear more definitely from the News.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
A view of the House of Representatives from the Gallery—a glad day for Nebraska.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th, 1867.
DEAR HERALD:—Being somewhat indisposed to day, especially toward the discharge of official duties, I concluded to take my eye glass and a "sight-seeing stroll" to the Capitol. So entering a street car, I am in ten minutes, borne down 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue to the foot of Capitol Hill, where I alight and walk through the spacious grounds, up the gradual ascent, up the steps, up the marble stairways to the gallery of the House of Representatives, which is in the south wing of the Capitol.
This Hall is in the form of a parallelogram, 80 feet wide and 160 long. In the middle of the south side stands the Speaker's desk, reaching perhaps ten feet above the floor; while contiguous to and in front of this there are ranged in proper and successive elevations above the floor, two desks for the clerks and reporters of the House; yet still, in front of these is a semi circular space about ten feet wide, beyond which the desks and seats of the Representatives extend in parallel semi-circles, eight in number, increasing in height and length as they recede; and these are intersected at regular intervals by twelve aisles, (dotted with hedges,) which like the radii of a circle, tend toward the Speaker's desk. In the rear of all these, on three sides of the Hall, are sofas and private rooms for the members of Congress and their friends. About twenty feet above the richly carpeted floor of the House are the galleries, with five ranges of seats, gradually rising one above the other, extending back about eighteen feet, and running all around the Hall. These galleries are divided for four classes. 1st, Back of the Speaker and in front of the members, for correspondents or reporters for the public press. 2d, To the left of these for the Diplomatic and Foreign Corps. 3d, On the west and north sides for the male sex above. 4th, On the east and south east ends for the ladies and their male companions. Over all and directly above the heads of the members, are apple arrangements for sunlight and gaslight.
Such is faintly yet hastily drawn picture of the great Hall where the Representatives of the millions meet to consider and enact laws for the Republic.
But while drawing these outlines, the seats are rapidly filling. The large unerring clock just opposite the Speaker's desk, in the gallery points to 11 o'clock and 55 minutes, five minutes more, then, well, we shall see! I turn again toward the Speaker's desk and what clear, beautiful, lifelike figures are those upon the wall? To the right stands Washington alone in his grandeur, and peerless in his glory, with the immortal records of his country around him. That benignant countenance, those calm expressive eyes and those historic surroundings should operate like a divine spell upon those who mould and direct the affairs of the government which he labored to establish. To the left of the Speaker's desk stands Lafayette, the friend and compatriot of Washington, with his cane and hat in his right hand, while, upon the banks of a quiet river, and in the silence and beauty of nature, he is fondly meditating upon the glory and destiny of the American Republic.
But it is noon, and a man of medium size, middle age, fair complexion and genial countenance ascends the Speaker's stand, between Washington and Lafayette; Schuyler Colfax, may be ever so worthy of such companionship—one stroke of the gavel; order prevails, and the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Boynton, lifts up his voice in appropriate supplication. The prayer is soon ended, the journal is read, the tardy or business-burdened members take their seats, meanwhile, a dozen members springing to their feet, shout, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" with an avalanche of voices in strong contrast with the quiet that just preceded.—
The Speaker recognizes the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Kasson; but at this instant a message from the Senate is announced, and the Senate clerk reports

from that body. "A bill for the admission of Nebraska" over the President's veto. "Good for this indisposed Nebraskan to be here," thought I. The floor being assigned to Mr. Kasson, he moved the present consideration of the civil appropriation bill, "I object! I object! I object!" was heard from all parts of the House. Unanimous consent being required and objection being made Mr. Kasson took his seat, and the Speaker announced the regular order of business, viz: the consideration of the reconstruction bill. The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Banks, being entitled to the floor—a little to the left of the Speaker and in the second range of desks, rises a man of medium size and height, with a slightly silver-grey head, calm, tranquil, firm, self-possessed, with carefully selected words and closely connected arguments uttered distinctly and impressively. As he proceeds, silence and rapt attention prevail throughout the Hall and galleries; members leave their distant seats, even from the democratic side, to see and hear the man of marked ability, until all the seats and space around him are crowded, even John A. Bingham, the able and would-be leader of the House, crosses the Hall and occupies the seat of Mr. Banks; even Senators come from the other wing of the Capitol to listen to the eloquent orator; among whom I see Wilson, Grimes, Dixon, Freelinghuysen, Chandler and Poland. This is the golden hour for Banks.

But hark! a copperhead from Indiana rises to a point of order. He is, of course, recognized by the Speaker, and requested to "state his point." He charges that the rules of the House are violated by the members leaving their seats and standing upon the floor! This copperhead fling at a Radical Republican was of course considered as a "very well taken," and the Speaker very gently suggested that the members resume their seats—which few, if any did. But Mr. Banks preceded until his hour expired, when the Speaker's gavel fell, and many voices shouted, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" when an old man with a heavy wig and a club foot, Thaddeus Stevens, is recognized by the Chair. Order is restored—all is silent, and the great Leader in the House of Representatives asks unanimous consent that Mr. Banks may proceed and finish his speech. In honor to the orator it is granted. Another half hour passes, characterized on the one hand by the profoundest eloquence, and on the other by the deepest silence and interest, when the orator resumes his seat, conscious of a great work well done.
Amidst a score of voices addressing the Speaker, a large, bushy headed, smiling-faced gentleman—Mr. Ashley of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Territories—is recognized on a question of privilege, and he asks the present consideration of the bill for the admission of Nebraska, notwithstanding the President's veto. The veto message was read amidst noise, confusion, and universal nonattention. Such is the power of Andrew Johnson over the American Congress. Its reading finished, Mr. Ashley moved the previous question, which was ordered; and the main question: "Shall the Bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" was taken and carried by a vote of 120 to 44, whereupon the Speaker declared Nebraska admitted into the Union on compliance with the conditions stated in the bill, whereupon tokens of gratitude and applause were heard on the floor and in the galleries.

Then methought I had a right to look around and unite with those who rejoice; when, to my delight, I discovered to my left Mr. Taylor, of the Omaha Republican; Mr. Shultz, of Lancaster county, and a few others who were as happy as somebody else. We looked down, in our joy, upon the floor, and there we saw Hitchcock, the outgoing faithful public servant, and the incoming members, Marquett, Taffe and Thayer, surrounded and congratulated, not only by Representatives, but by Senators who had taken great interest in the admission of Nebraska, foremost among whom were "Old Ben Wade," Howe, Grimes, Yates, Kirkwood, Sherman, Lane, and Ramsey.—
Nebraska now must come in, if at all,

as a free State, not only free from slavery, but from serfdom, and from all caste and class legislation. I assured your readers, dear Herald, more than one year ago, that she must enter the great sisterhood of States only by the "straight and narrow," yet shining way of "liberty and equality." Let her triumphant motto be, now and forever, "Liberty, Equality and Union."
Yours for universal right,
D. M. KELSEY.

JOHNSONIANISM.
One of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, recently submitted to Congress by the President, is in the words following. They were evidently written by Andrew himself. They bear his rotary mark of composition:
Sec. 1. No State, under the Constitution, has a right, of its own will, to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from, the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.
The Cincinnati Gazette thinks if this proposed amendment could have been delivered by the President in person, it would have been in the following characteristic style:
No State, under 'er Constitution, or—over 'er Constitution, or—anywhar, or—er right, or by its own will, or by—my will, or by—anybody's will, or by—my goouter, nor to 'use to stay in'er Un'n; nor has anybody's traitor's argin on 'er verge of Gov'mt, callin' issolv' a Cong's, 'e right to eject, or to—inject, or by its own will, or—anybody's will, or by State outer or inter 'er Un'n, 'e Un'n sh'll be perpet—perpet—per—per—petab (hic) of its own will, or anybody's will, or I tell you misser Senators—en I tell you misser Chase, en you misser Lyons, en you misser Mus—miser Mus—miser M—m—Musyer (hic) en I tell ev'body, all power comes from 'e peop'l, if 'e's with two hund'rd un fifty dol's, an can write 'e name; an 'I'm a pleb'n, and I own niggers, an who's soll'd for Un'n like me? an Tennessee nev'r never was outer Un'n, an nev'r goin' outer Un'n of er own will, or anybody's will.
The Gazette seems to think this form would have made it more Johnsonian, and we guess it would.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.
SENATE—Patterson presented a resolution from the Legislature of Tennessee, requesting him to resign for having identified himself with the Democratic party. At some future day he should vindicate himself with the Legislature, but all that time he would not obey instructions.
Wade called up the bill for the government of Montana, and after some amendments it passed. It defines the duties of the Legislature to abolish distinctions on account of color, defines the duties of Judges of the Probate Court, increase of salaries, etc. Among the amendments is one increasing the salary of the Judge of Idaho.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The proposition to redeem the compound interest notes by the issue of greenbacks will not be compromised in the committee of conference. The redemption of compound interest notes with greenbacks will nevertheless be opposed in the Senate on the ground that the Treasury Department will be abundantly able to pay the compound interest notes when they are due without resort to a fresh issue of greenbacks.
McCulloch fully agrees with the House bill which gives him the discretionary power to issue no more greenbacks than he may deem necessary, instead of \$100,000,000, as provided for by the last bill.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House—Wentworth's report of the special committee of which he is chairman, had ascertained that the story of corrupt bargains between the President and members of Congress was without foundation in truth. There was not the least knowledge obtained by the committee about the reported proposition of reconciliation between the President and members.
The resolution was rejected removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis to New London.
SENATE—The Foreign Affairs committee to-day acted on the nomination of Gen. Dix as Minister to France. The vote stood 3 for and 3 against. The chances are that he will be rejected.
The vote stood the same on Erving's nomination as Minister to Hague.
Senator Chandler appealed to the Senate to-day to pass the Niagara Ship Canal bill. Motion was tabled by a vote of 24 to 18—which kills it for this session.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—Union State Convention held here with 86 counties represented. Meeting enthusiastic. Series of Union resolutions adopted. Sidney Burns was nominated for Governor.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Resignation of Gov. Swann, and inauguration of Lieut. Gov. Cox, which was fixed for to-day has been postponed.
[Note.—Not understood here, previous item having come through the regular channels, but probably Swann don't expect to get a seat in the Senate.—OPERATOR.]
Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation announcing a determination to call out militia to enforce the laws.

THE MISSOURI SENATE, by 19 to 7, has passed a bill submitting to the people the amendment to strike the word white from the Constitution.
At the Georgetown municipal election, on the 25th inst., Charles D. Welch was elected by 96 majority over Henry Addison, the present Mayor.—
The registry contained 971 negroes and 1,350 whites.
Chas. Prescott, of Cortland, New York, has just recovered \$840 in greenbacks which were taken from his vest pocket last September by a provident mouse who lined her nest in a closet with them. The money was well preserved.
A New York paper says: "Half of the manuscript of Henry Ward Beecher's story is to be in the hands of his publishers this week. The title is reported to be, 'The Call of Clergyman,' and will contain much of his life and many of his experiences in the early days of the West, when he was poor and fighting his way through the world. He receives half of the sum named (\$25,000) for his book on the completion of the manuscript, which will be ready before the end of March."
It is not generally known that the leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.
An exchange in speaking of the magical strains of a hand-organ, says: "When he played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven purps sitting in front of the machine on their haunches brushing the tears from their eyes with their fore-paws."
The following political argument appears in a Parker-burg (Va.) paper: "Vote for General Karns for Mayor, who was ten years old before he wore either pants or shoes."
There is good authority for the statement that Chicago will be deluged upon pure water from the lake tunnel within a month. The tunnel is being cleaned out, and in about two weeks its strength will be tested by letting the water in.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Never forget this, but preserve it in your scrap-book: The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present and future danger.

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Sec. 1. No State, under the Constitution, has a right, of its own will, to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from, the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.
The Cincinnati Gazette thinks if this proposed amendment could have been delivered by the President in person, it would have been in the following characteristic style:
No State, under 'er Constitution, or—over 'er Constitution, or—anywhar, or—er right, or by its own will, or by—my will, or by—anybody's will, or by—my goouter, nor to 'use to stay in'er Un'n; nor has anybody's traitor's argin on 'er verge of Gov'mt, callin' issolv' a Cong's, 'e right to eject, or to—inject, or by its own will, or—anybody's will, or by State outer or inter 'er Un'n, 'e Un'n sh'll be perpet—perpet—per—per—petab (hic) of its own will, or anybody's will, or I tell you misser Senators—en I tell you misser Chase, en you misser Lyons, en you misser Mus—miser Mus—miser M—m—Musyer (hic) en I tell ev'body, all power comes from 'e peop'l, if 'e's with two hund'rd un fifty dol's, an can write 'e name; an 'I'm a pleb'n, and I own niggers, an who's soll'd for Un'n like me? an Tennessee nev'r never was outer Un'n, an nev'r goin' outer Un'n of er own will, or anybody's will.
The Gazette seems to think this form would have made it more Johnsonian, and we guess it would.