



"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

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Office opposite the Court House.

References:
Hon. S. H. Elder, Denver City, C. T.
Messrs. Knicker Box, Omaha, Neb.
Messrs. McKim & McCall, Nebraska City,
Neb.
Messrs. F. F. Miller, St. Louis, Missouri.
Dr. W. H. B. St. Louis, Missouri.
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And a general stock of

CUTTING GOODS

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and examine our stock before you buy anywhere else.
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Wm. STADLMAN & CO.

G and L 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 sup-
posed 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.

Now gives them notice that he is
not only going to warn them, but he
before he gets through he will make
them uncomfortably hot. Before it at-
tempts to read any one out of the Dem-
ocratic party, some one had better or-
ganize 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 favor-
ing kind. Can the editor of the Her-
ald say as much?

PROBATE JUDGE.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia,
publishes a three column letter
advising the acceptance of the military
reconstruction bill, and recommending
immediate steps to call a State Con-
vention on universal suffrage and the
ratification of the Constitutional amend-
ment. He concludes: "We shall never
get better terms, so let us comply with
them."

Senator Wilson authorizes a
statement that Gen. Grant expressed
the hope to him that the President
would sign the military reconstruction
bill as the best thing now possible.

The President approved the
bill abolishing the office of Superinten-
dent of Public Printing, and providing
for the election of a constitutional
Printer by the Senate. Defrees, who
was removed to give place to Wendall,
will undoubtedly be elected.

It is probable the Tennessee
Legislature will repeal that section of
the suffrage law lately passed which
excludes negroes from being eligible to
offices, juries, etc.

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 \$340 in
greenbacks which were taken from his
vest pocket last September by a pro-
vident 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 Clergy-
man', 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 excel-
lent 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 brush-
ing the tears from their eyes with their
fore-paws."

The following political argument
appears in a Parkersburg (Va.) paper:
"Vote for General Karna 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 felicita-
tion upon pure water from the lake tun-
nel within a month. The tunnel is
being cleaned out, and in about two
weeks its strength will be tested by
letting the water in.

THE CAT OUT.

Morton, in the News of the 24th ex-
poses himself as follows:

THE BALANCE OF POWER.—As
represented at present, with five Repre-
sentatives in the House and two in the
Senate, or Council, the county of Otoe
holds the balance of power in the Leg-
islature of Nebraska whenever the sec-
tionists make the local issue of North
Platte and South Platte.

Neither the people nor the represen-
tatives 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 accom-
plished regardless of the North Platte-
ites, 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 regard-
less of the South Platteites.

We hold the balance of power in
Otoe county, as between the two sec-
tions, 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 Univer-
sity," 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 possi-
bly 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 sup-
posed perhaps you thought you were
doing right in opposing a just appor-
tionment, 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 trod-
den 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 ru-
in all Nebraska, uphold mob violence,
sustain an unjust apportionment, tram-
ple under foot the rights of a large ma-
jority 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.

It seems that truth and the Cre-
tans, crushed to the earth, will rise
again. They meet the Turks with the
stern and gloomy resolve that means
liberty or death. Arkadi rivals Ther-
mopylae, if it does not surpass it—mod-
ern Greece has the heroic fire of the
heroic age. Six hundred persons, in-
cluding women and children, besieged
in a monastery by 16,000 armed men,
defend themselves until 3,000 of the
enemy fall dead before them; and then,
when the last ember of hope goes out,
they fire the magazine, and perish with
their foes and the ruins! No wonder
that the flames of Arkadi kindled the
patriotism of all Greece, and that now,
instead of submission to the tyranny of
the Porte, active preparations are going
on for a vigorous spring campaign—
Unless assisted from without, the Cre-
tan cause must share the fate of the
brave six hundred, but the hope is that,
in the new complication of European
affairs, Candia will be able to form
some powerful alliance. The Russian
bear is only waiting for a pretext to
pounce on the Constantinople invalid.

1866 saw a revolution accomplished in
Northwestern Europe; 1867 will, there
is reason to believe, witness the com-
pletion of one in Southeastern Europe.
The signs of the times are gradually
becoming more favorable.

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
muratic acid poured upon the wound
will destroy the poison of the saliva,
and relieve the patient from all present
and future danger.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A view of the House of Representatives
from the Gallery—a glad day for
Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 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 ran in ten minutes, bore
down 14th Street and Pennsylvania
Avenue to the foot of Capitol Hill,
where I alighted and walk through the
spacious grounds, up the gradual ascent,
up the steps, up the marble stairways
to the gallery of the House of Repre-
sentatives, which is in the south wing
of the Capitol.

This Hall is in the form of a paral-
lelogram, 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 contigu-
ous to and in front of this there are
ranged in proper and successive eleva-
tions 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 Representa-
tives 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 heaters,) ^{to}
which like the radii of a circle, tend to-
ward 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 car-
peted floor of the House are the gal-
leries, 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 mem-
bers, 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 Repub-
lic.

But while drawing these outlines, the
seats are rapidly filling. The large
unerring clock just opposite the Speak-
er'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 grand-
eur, 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 gov-
ernment 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 medi-
tating 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 Speak-
er's stand, between Washington and
Lafayette; Schuyler Colfax, may be ev-
er so worthy of such companionship—
one stroke of the gavel; order prevails,
and the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Boynton,
lifts up his voice in appropriate supplica-
tion. The prayer is soon ended, the
journal is read, the tardy or business-
burdened members take their seats,
meanwhile, a dozen members spring-
ing to their feet, shout, "Mr. Speaker!
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 in-
stant a message from the Senate is
announced, and the Senate clerk reports

from that body. "A bill for the admis-
sion of Nebraska" over the President's
veto. "Good for this indisposed Ne-
braskan 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 ob-
ject! I object!" was heard from all
parts of the House. Unanimous con-
sent being required and objection being
made Mr. Kasson took his seat, and
the Speaker announced the regular or-
der of business, viz: the consideration
of the reconstruction bill. The gentle-
man from Massachusetts, Mr. Banks,
being entitled to the floor—a little to
the left of the Speaker and in the sec-
ond range of desks, rises a man of me-
dium size and height, with a slightly sil-
ver-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 gal-
leries; 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 Cap-
itol 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 Republi-
can was of course considered as a
"very well taken," and the Speaker
very gently suggested that the mem-
bers resume their seats—which few, if
any did. But Mr. Banks preceded
until his hour expired, when the Speak-
er's gavel fell, and many voices shout-
ed, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" when
an old man with a heavy wig and a
club foot, Thaddeus Stevens, is recog-
nized 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 hon-
or 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 ques-
tion of privilege, and he asks the pres-
ent consideration of the bill for the ad-
mission of Nebraska, notwithstanding
the President's veto. The veto mes-
sage was read amidst noise, confusion,
and universal nonattention. Such is
the power of Andrew Johnson over the
American Congress. Its reading fin-
ished, Mr. Ashley moved the previous
question, which was ordered; and the
main question: "Shall the Bill pass,
notwithstanding the President's objec-
tions?" was taken and carried by a vote
of 120 to 44, whereupon the Speaker
declared Nebraska admitted into the
Union on compliance with the condi-
tions stated in the bill, whereupon to-
kens 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 Lan-
caster 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 out-
going faithful public servant, and the
incoming members, Marquet, Taffe
and Thayer, surrounded and congrat-
ulated, not only by Representatives, but
by Senators who had taken great inter-
est in the admission of Nebraska, fore-
most among whom were "Old Ben
Wade," Howe, Grimes, Yates, Kirk-
wood, Sherman, Lane, and Ramsey.—
Nebraska now must come in, if at all,

as a free State, not only free from slav-
ery, 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 triune motto be, now and forever,
"Liberty, Equality and Union."
Yours for universal right,
D. M. KELSEY.

The Situation.

Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, in a
speech on the Reconstruction bill, por-
trayed the attitude of the rebellion in
the following eloquent and forcible
manner:

Mr. Speaker, two years now in the
coming month of April have elapsed
since the great rebellion formally laid
down its arms. What have you then
been doing for the three hundred and
fifty thousand of your first-born who
sleep in bloody shrouds in these cold
blasts of the coming spring? What for
the \$4,000,000,000 of debt, for the pay-
ment of which you are compelled to rob
the earth, the air, and the sea? What
one traitor has been punished for his
crime of crimes? Where upon this
cold continent has treason been made
odious? What protection is there to
day to loyalty, black or white, from the
Potomac to the RioGrande? What in-
demnity have you for the past? What
guarantee even for the future? What
guarantee against a new rebellion?

A new rebellion! Why, Mr. Speak-
er, the old rebellion has not yet been
suppressed; it still lives; it dominates in
every one of these reconstructed States;
it has made loyalty odious and treason
respectable by forcing traitors into the
gubernatorial chairs of ten of the eleven
of these revolted communities; in ten
of eleven it has sent traitors
who audaciously demand seats upon
this floor; it has clothed treason with
the crime on the bench of the ten re-
volted States; it has filled their halls of
local legislation; it has armed treason
with the sword of the law in ten of the
States; it holds to-day the pen of the
press, that weapon mightier than the
sword; it desecrates the word of the
Most High from all their pulpits; it
hisses against the Union from the sibilant
tongues of its women and the prating
lip of its babes; it proscribes and
hunts to their deaths that noble army of
martyrs, the Union men of the South;
and it scours and throws back in your
teeth the mild and merciful terms of
reconstruction offered in the constitu-
tional amendments of last session. It no
longer creeps upon the ground as in
the hundred days which followed Sher-
man's marvellous march to the sea, or
the thundering of Grant's cannon in
front of Richmond; but it stands erect,
defiant and audacious, demanding as a
right to accomplish by legislation what
it failed to achieve by the sword; and
countenanced by a weak, if not a wicked
Executive, and sustained by its cop-
per supports at the North, it erects its
brazen brow to the sunlight and beats
at the doors of the Capitol—

What motto, primo, non esse abest in auribus,
Interdumque solo, et capite inter audiam condidit.
Mr. Speaker, something must be
done. We must do it. The Ameri-
can people demand that we shall do
something and quickly. Already fif-
teen hundred Union men have been
massacred in cold blood—more than the
entire population of some of the towns
in my district—whose only crime has
been loyalty to your flag, and in the
single State of Texas alone; in all the
revolted States, upon the testimony of
your ablest generals, there is no safety
to the lives or property of loyal men.
Is this what the loyal North has been
fighting for? Thousands of loyal white
men driven like partridges over the
mountain, homeless, houseless, penit-
less to-day through this capital. They
fill the hotels, they crowd the avenues,
they gather in these tessellated and
marble corridors, they look down from
these galleries and with supplicating
eyes they ask protection from the flag
which floats above the Speaker's chair;
a flag which to them has thus far un-
furled its stripes, but concealed the
promise of its stars.

Does not Deny.
The News is disposed to ridicule the
statement in our last issue from a prom-
inent citizen. But he does not deny the
truth of any one of the facts stated.
If the facts shall turn out as indicated
by our correspondent, the News will
not be able to divert the attention of
our people from the charge made,
"THAT THE ENTIRE DELIGATION FROM
OTOE WERE RECREANT TO THE TRUST
COMMITTED TO THEM," and they will
hold them and those who counselled
their action responsible.—Pres.

The Muscatine Journal is re-
sponsible for the following: "A young
man crossing the Mississippi river re-
cently fell into an air hole opposite
New Boston, and came nigh drowning.
He was in the water about half an
hour. After attempting in vain to get
out, he let his coat tail freeze to the
ice and by its aid landed on the solid
ice.

JOHNSONIANISM.

One of the proposed amendments to
the Constitution of the United States,
submitted to Congress by the President,
recently, as a basis of compromise be-
tween the Conservatives and Radicals,
was in the words following. They
were evidently written by Andrew him-
self. They bear his rotary mark of
composition:

Sec. 1. No State, under the Consti-
tution, 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 rep-
resentation in the House of Representa-
tives. The Union under the Consti-
tution, 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 charac-
teristic style:

No State, under 'er'e Cons'tu-shen, or—
over'e Cons'tu-shen, or—anywhar, or
er right, uv his own will, er uv—my
will, er uv—anybody's will, er uv—
gouster, nor to fuse to stay in'er Un'n;
nor has enybody's trait'rs an'n' on'e
verge of Gov'm't, callin' iss'f'f'f'f'f'f'f'
"er right ter eject, or ter—injey, uv
his own will, or—anybody's will, er
State outer or inter'e Un'n, 'e Un'n sh'll
be perpet—perpet—per—per—petab
(hie) of is own will, er enybody's will
en I tell you misser Senators—en I tell
you misser Chase, en you misser Lyell-
misser Chase, en you misser mus—
misser mus—musser musser (hie) en I tell
ev'body, all power comes from 'e pep-
p'l, if 'es with two hund'rd un fifty
doll's, en can write 'e name; en I'm a
pleb'n, and I own niggers, en who's
suff'r for Un'n like me? un Tennessee
nev'r never was outer Un'n, 'e Un'n ain't
goin' outer Un'n of er own will, er
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 res-
olution from the Legislature of Tennes-
see, 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 in-
structions.

Wade called up the bill for the gov-
ernment of Montana, and after some
amendments it passed. It defines the
day of the Legislature to abolish dis-
tinctions 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 propo-
sition 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 green-
backs 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 discre-
tionary power to issue no more green-
backs than he may deem necessary,
instead of \$100,000,000, as provided
for by the last bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The propo-
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