Nebraska Herald.

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

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SEES IT.

The *Press*, of Nebraska City, evidently understands the situation, and some of our Omaha friends should understand it as well. The people of Nebraska are not composed of such material as will be plastic in the hands of a self constituted "Regency," neither will they tamely submit to having their rights trampled upon and then being laughed at for allowing it to be done. Let Otoe do justice to others and she need not fear that justice will not be done her. We copy from the *Press:*

THE BALANCE OF POWER.—Under this head we are advised by the *News* of the plan formed by which we are to secure the State University. We are to unite with Omaha in promoting their schemes and they are to unite with us in promoting ours—and this combination of Otoe and Douglas with 14 representatives in both Houses is to control the rest of Nebraska with its 38 members. Of course it must succeed. The 38 will yield to the 14.

Still notwithstanding the powerful arrangement we adhere to our opinion that we are more likely to succeed by doing justice to Omaha and other sections on local questions because it is right to do so, and making and maintaining our claims to the University in the same spirit

Let our citizens seriously consider this important question. Whether the course of the *News* is not really calculated to array against us such a combination of interests as will sacrifice every hope of our success.

THE "ADVERTISER,"

In speaking of the Legislative riot and the reasons adduced by Omaha men for opposing with mob violence the passage of a just apportionment bill, to wit: "That South Platte desired to secure power in order to remove the capital,' says:

If the capitol is in the right place, why such jealous dread of its removal? If it is not, the surest way to bring it about, is to bring it into the council as it was last Saturday. When Otoe County attempted its removal we opposed it; yet, if it is to interfere with our rights, we shall favor its removal at the first opportunity.

NOT RECREANT.

The *News* says: "The worthy delegation from this county is not recreant." The mere statement of the *News* to that effect does not make it so, neither will it convince the people. It is a well known fact, and is not denied by the *News*, that the Otoe delegation voted against an apportionment bill that gave one more member, at least, to the South Platte country than we now have, and that they did vote *for* another bill which diminished the representation of Otoe one member. We do not wish to be understood as finding any fault with their vote to diminish their own representation, because it still left the South Platte representation as before, and if these Otoes were conscience stricken and thought their county had more members than she was entitled to, they were right to strike off one member and give it to such counties as were entitled to it. But when they voted against a bill to apportion representation according to voters, merely because the "Regency" at Omaha said they should, and promised them a State University for thus betraying the people's interests, we are inclined to think it will take something more substantial than the bare assertion of the *News* to convince the 5,556 voters of South Platte that they are not "recreant."—It is the prevailing opinion that the Otoe members, in voting against the apportionment, voted against the interests of their own county, as well as the interests of the whole South Platte country. If this is not the case, in the opinion of the *News*, will that journal do the Otoe members and the public the justice to correct this impression by the publication of facts; and not attempt it by mere assertions.

RECONSTRUCTION.

We give, to-day, the Reconstruction bill in full. This bill may now be considered the plan of reconstruction adopted by the loyal people, through their representatives, and the one which the States lately in revolt must adopt if they expect to ever be admitted to full fellowship. They rejected the easy terms of the Constitutional Amendment, as they were advised to do by their northern allies. Will they accept this, or have they need of being taught another lesson in human rights.

'69-----'71.

The dispatches announce that Hon. T. W. Tipton has drawn the short term in the U. S. Senate to expire in 1869, and that Hon. J. M. Thayer has drawn the long term, to expire in 1871.

OMAHA ELECTION.

The city election which came off in Omaha on the 4th inst., resulted in a complete copperhead victory. The *Republican* says frauds, riot and anarchy were the order of the day. We make the following extracts:

The frauds perpetrated at the election yesterday by illegal voting were of the most stupendous magnitude. Of this there is the most positive proof.—Men voted in one ward and then went by the wagon load and by the platoon to the other wards and voted again. * * * Some Democratic voters rode from one ward to another for the purpose of driving from the polls legal voters, in carriages provided for them by the money of the Democratic candidates, firing off their revolvers and flourishing their bludgeons as they rode along. * * The spectacle was a burning disgrace to Omaha, and so felt to be by every respectable citizen. All such feel deeply humiliated at the work of yesterday.

The *Republican* goes on with numerous instances and incidents, all of which are in perfect keeping with the spirit which actuated the mob on the night of the 16th of February, when the lives of members of the Legislature were threatened. Could anything else be expected, when the disgraceful proceedings of the 16th were treated lightly or not mentioned at all by the press of the city? We shall give further details of this transaction on the 4th.

DOUBTFUL HONORS.

The Omaha *Herald* and Nebraska City *News* are jubilant over the success of the Democracy in Omaha, and virtually endorse the action of the mob that flourished Bowie knives, fired revolvers, and drove the negro voters from the polls. This is the style of proceeding urged on by these papers and the desperate leaders of the party in Nebraska. They do not confine their actions to mobbing negroes, but carry it into our Legislative halls. Is this the party and are these the principles that honest, peaceable citizens desire to uphold? Let men consider these things seriously, and ask themselves if they wish to support and build up a party that endorses mob law where they cannot secure their ends otherwise.—We can see no honor in obtaining a political victory through lawlessness and mob violence. No man who is able to read has any excuse for being ignorant of the fact that negroes are as much entitled to vote in Nebraska as are white men; and the party that drives them from the polls has the same right to drive every white man from the polls. Not three days before the election in Omaha, the *News* admitted the right of negroes to vote, but has not one word of condemnation now for the Democratic mob that, by force of arms, drove them from the polls at Omaha.

THE REASON.

We see a diversity of opinion expressed in different papers as to why our Senators did not take their seats in the closing hours of the 39th Congress. Some say it was because the two years of the 39th Congress would be deducted from their term of service, and others that they could not take their seats from the fact that Senator Tipton was not there in time, and that it was necessary for both to be present in order that the question of the long and short term might be decided upon at the time of their taking seats. The latter is likely the correct reason.

GEMS.

Our neighbor of the *Democrat* has at last gone into National Politics. His first effort gives evidence of a superior mind, one capable of grasping with and throttling all the dogmas of a Republican form of government. He utterly annihilates this farce of a Republican government in the following beautiful and touching style:

"The Right of Life, Liberty, and Property, guaranteed by the Constitution, to the people is destroyed.

"This Government is no longer a Republic, and like Rome of old, she has passed into the things that were.

"The *Rise* and *Fall* of the American Republic.' will be the title of our history up to the third of March, A. D. 1867; from this period onward, the Historian must record the commencement of the inglorious deeds of a Monarchy, or Despotic Government."

"President Johnson knowing these things, as he does; to be true to his oath of office, to be just to his Government and himself, should immediately call on the military forces of the country, of which he is Constitutional Commander-in Chief—Depose the present disloyal Rump, styling itself 'a Congress of the UNITED (?) STATES, and reorganize the country upon a Constitutional basis."

We transfer these evidences of a brilliant and perceptive mind to our columns in order that we may, in our old age, look over them and wonder how it happened that such a great mind—able to comprehend the whole genius of government—failed to go to the U. S. Senate—especially after offering a certain individual the enormous sum of $300 to support him for that position.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

How are you, fragrance; how are you, blush.

Seed Wheat.

ED. HERALD:—As we are about to sow our wheat, it may be appropriate to discuss questions relative to the *best* and earliest varieties. I stated in a former communication that wheat ripened earlier when the seed was brought from the South, and to corroborate that statement, I refer your readers to 499, 500, 501 and 502 pages of the U. S. Agricultural Report for 1863; where will be found a valuable article on "The Wheat Plant, its Range, etc." but lest some of your readers should not have the report, I will make a few extracts: "The experience of a Kentucky farmer shows that seed wheat obtained from a northern locality failed with him, owing to late ripening and [illegible] from [illegible] experiment was tried with three varieties of northern grown seed and with the same result in each case. When wheat from a southern locality was sown by the same experimenter, his crop ripened early and was free from rust and disease, and improved in sample over the original, while the main crop in the same district was ruined by rust and other diseases. This result was corroborated by the result of four seasons of growth; and the southern grown seed, because of its early ripening, is rapidly superceeding all the later wheats in the district referred to. The kind of wheat introduced from the more southern region of Tennessee, or perhaps northern Alabama, is the Early May." * * *

"The controversy that was originated by the introduction of the Tennessee Early May wheat into northern localities appears to have settled into the belief that the selection of southern grown early-ripening varieties is judicious where it is necessary that the grain should attain early maturity." And now, Mr. Editor, let me repeat my inquiry as to the best variety of wheat, all things considered. There are perhaps not less than a dozen varieties sown in this county, and there is quite a difference in the quality and perhaps in the yield. *

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Cleveland *Herald* has received a private letter from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, dated January 25th, which says the force of United States troops which left Fort Morgan on the 11th ult., arrived at Fort Laramie on the 25th, making the march of 290 miles, through very deep snow in 14 days, stopping over at Fort Sedgewick two days. The majority of the men were frost bitten, some quite severely. The greatest precaution had to be taken against surprise, as the Indians were murdering and plundering all along the road, both in front and rear of the troops. The letter says:

"Our destination is Powder River, where Captain Fetterman was murdered, and the object, of course is to clear them out, which I hope we will succeed in doing. All the different hostile tribes are concentrated near that place, under Red Cloud, a Sioux Chief, and their numbers are variously estimated at from 30,000 to 70,000 warriors; but 30,000 is considered a low estimate. Troops are arriving at Omaha with every train, and being forwarded to this Territory as fast as possible; and when the move is made it is expected that at least 20,000 men will start at one time. The third battallion of the 18th regiment is now the 36th United States Infantry, the 2d battallion, the 27th Infantry and the 1st battallion the 18th Infantry.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the Reconstruction measure, as finally passed by Congress over the veto of the President:

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas, the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas, the fifth district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end, he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of [illegible] tions for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisons of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old or upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition who have been a resident in said State one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by the majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceeding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State; *provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be elligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supercede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all such persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be elligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

Another Death from Trichinæ Spiralis.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

In dissecting the corpse of a pauper at the Twenty-third Street Medical College recently, the students unexpectedly found evidence that another human being had been devoured by the infinitessimal worm which the faculty call trichinæ spiralis. The intestines, when subjected to microscopic examination, proved to be literally alive with these minute destroyers, and they were found in abundance everywhere in the muscular tissue. The body was that of a woman of whom the hospital authorities knew nothing, beyond the fact that she was a pauper, and died soon after her admission to Bellevue Hospital, and, as a subject that had perished of an unknown malady, had been surrendered to the surgeons for dissection. Trichinæ in enormous numbers having been discovered in the body, the surgeons strove to ascertain something of the history of the woman's case, hoping thus to add to their stock of information concerning the origin of these destructive worms, and of the symptoms of a sufferer afflicted by them; but their inquiries were fruitless, and all that is left them is a carcass which worms converted into food for the dreaded Worm.

Trichinæ spiralis were first discovered in the human system in 1832, and since that time medical men have diligently sought their origin, and some medicine which may expel them from the body; but thus far the faculty have reached no definite conclusions, or if they have, the results of their researches have not been committed to print.—All medical writers, however, agree in conveying to their readers the idea that the hog, the scavenger of creation, is the quadruped through which trichinæ enters the human stomach. In the emphatic language of Dr. Gauss, of Berlin, "the swine is the ante-room where the worm waits to be received into the human temple, there to work its destructive changes." Says Dr. Flora of Chicago, "Reports are coming to us daily from different parts of the country of the discovery of trichinous pork, and at Detroit the death of a [illegible] was reported in whose body [illegible] *amination and thorough* [illegible] been insisted upon in this article as preventatives of trichinæ disease; but the only *infallible* one is to obey the Jewish law, and "*eat no pork*" Another writer says: "Some call trichinæ a new disease; some deny its existence altogether; but the disease is not new, simply the knowledge of its true character It was once quite common in Berlin to speak of *ham poison*, a substance which has never been isolated. The disease was observed and ascribed to this unknown agent; but all attempts to isolate the poison failed." There is an instance on record where a number of gentlemen breakfasted together, one of whom being engaged with some business, did not seat himself at the table, but simply drank a glass of wine, the rest eating raw ham with their claret. The latter all fell sick and some died, while the former remained well. At Hettstadt, near the Hartz Mountains in Germany, about three years ago, 103 persons sat to a dinner consisting of sausage and vegetables. No less than eighty-three of the above mentioned number died within a few weeks. A case came to light in this city in 1864, in which a whole family was poisoned by eating trichinous pork.

It seems to be conceded that if man does not take all trichinæ from pork, it is true that the hog is a trichinous quadruped, a single ounce of whose flesh, if infected, may introduce to the human stomach hundreds of these worms, which may reproduce their species to the extent of millions, and gnaw their way into the vitals.

A Gross Outrage.

[From the Omaha Republican, 5th.]

One of the greatest outrages ever known in either a civilized or uncivilized community was perpetrated at the second ward poll, just at its close yesterday. It is a foul blot upon the good name of Omaha, the memory of which it will take years to efface.

It had been understood that the colored voters of the city would, for the first time in their lives, offer to exercise their rights as electors conferred on them by the organic law of the Territory, by the Statutes of the Territory and by the act admitting Nebraska into the Union as a State. When people awoke this morning, there were found posted up in innumerable places slips of manuscript, so miserably written as to be nearly illegible, threatening the colored men with death and all manner of violence if they attempted to exercise this lawful right. We have a number of these now in our possession.

Notice to the Negros of Omaha City

the first black Man that takes his Stand at the Polles to Vote he will get his head Skined to the Bone from his Enemy Watch out you god damd black pupy for that pate of yours.

Many thought these threats were not seriously intended, and that the Democracy would not attempt to put them in execution. It was not thought possible that in this community, so great an outrage upon the rights of citizens could be. But about quarter past three o'clock, the crowd of the Democracy from all parts of the city began to gather at the poll of the second ward, and in perhaps less than fifteen minutes there were four hundred of them gathered in the court house yard and on the sidewalk in front. This crowd of rioters was led by two of the most notorious bullies of the Democracy in the city. Their followers were armed with revolvers, clubs and all sorts of weapons They declared that no colored man should vote in the ward.

Soon a body of twenty or more colored men came up to the court house, intending to offer their votes at the poll, they came up with the utmost quietness, conducting themselves with propriety in every way. They simply asked to exercise peaceably their rights under the law. They were stopped at the gate by the rioters and utterly denied even access to the ballot box, the Democracy flourishing their weapons furiously around. Perhaps a dozen Republicans and law-abiding citizens were present and saw the whole affair with shame and chagrin. But they were powerless to prevent the outrage and protect the men whose rights were thus furiously trampled under foot.

The officers of the law were called upon by these few to protect the rights of citizens, but every word they said only added to the frenzy of the Democracy. They were intended to. Mayor Miller declared that the negroes had no right to vote. Sheriff Deane said the same thing. Mr Roberts, a well known policeman, stood upon the steps of the court house and saying the same, declared that they *should not vote* Pretty conservators of the law, these officers are.

The negroes remained perfectly quiet not offering violence to obtain their rights, until the polls were declared closed, when they quietly departed and dispersed to their several homes.

Thus ended the most disgraceful scene that was ever enacted at an election in Nebraska. A mob of Democratic rioters by armed violence took possession of the polls and prevented citizens [illegible] their rights as electors. The laws of Congress, of the Territory or State, whichever it may be, were [illegible] by an armed mob in the broad light of day, the officers of the law looking on and not lifting a finger to enforce the law and protect peaceable citizens.

A greater shame was never put upon Omaha. Its fair name is stained for years to come. By this, and similar outrages upon the purity of the ballot-box the Democrats have carried the city election. The honest vote of the city has been overawed by mob violence and overwhelmed by illegal voting. Of the fact that an immense illegal vote was cast by the Democrats, there is not a shadow of a doubt. The proofs are positive, and will be made public at the proper time.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate was called to order at 12:20 by Wade.

After prayer the business was the qualification of new Senators, including Thayer and Tipton, of Nebraska.—Thayer drew the term ending in '71, Tipton ending in '69.

HOUSE.—After much confusion the House subsided.

McPherson, clerk, called the roll.

Wilson, of Iowa, moved to proceed to the election of Speaker.

Brooks arose, and after a speech in which he denounced the organization of the House in the absence of seventeen States as a revolutionary proceeding, presented a written protest on the part of the minority. The protest was not received and the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. Colfax was elected.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Considerable feeling exists in Alexandria, Va., relative to colored people voting to day for municipal officers. The Gazette says the idea that the negroes have a right to vote grows out of a passage in the Reconstruction bill.

The Washington Chronicle says this is the first election held in the South since the passage of the Reconstruction bill, and as threats have been made by the rebel element, loyal men fear they may execute them on negroes, and it will be well for all parties to understand the law will be enforced against every offender, and if election officers refuse negro votes they will have to take the consequences.

☞Senator Wilson has introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed, declaring that as the municipal officers of Alexandria have refused to obey and execute the laws of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the municipal offices of that city are hereby declared vacant. Persons exercising the authority of said offices shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than one year, or pay a fine of not less than $1,000.

☞The Governor of Virginia sent his message to the Legislature on the 4th, urging it to call a convention under the military bill.