

Nebraska Herald.



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

VOL. 2.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

NO. 50

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED
DAILY AND WEEKLY
- WEEKLY EVERY WEDNESDAY -
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office: Corner Main street and Levee, second floor.
Terms: - Weekly, \$2.50 per annum;
Daily, \$1 per month.

Rates of Advertising.

One square (space of ten lines) one insertion, 50 cts.
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
Five lines and over, 1.50
One-half column or less, per annum, 20.00
Three months, 7.00
Six months, 12.00
One-half column, twelve months, 35.00
Three months, 12.00
Six months, 20.00
One column, twelve months, 50.00
Three months, 15.00
Six months, 25.00
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work on short notice, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

Sam. M. Chapman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
Office in the Court House.

Samuel Maxwell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
Solicitor in Chancery.

R. B. Livingston, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tends his professional services to the citizens of this county.
Office: Residence in Frank White's house, corner of 5th and 6th streets, Office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsburgh, Nebraska.

Willitt Pottenger,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

J. N. Wise,
General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Marine Insurance Agent.

F. M. Dorrington,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

D. H. Wheeler & Co.,
Real Estate Agents,
Commissioners of Deeds
AND
Fire and Life Ins. Ag'ts.,
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

CLARKE, PORTER & ERWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
MAY ST. OPPOSITE THE COURTHOUSE,
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 Platte, 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.
Wm. STADELMANN & CO.
121-122

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Some twenty full blood negroes were in readiness to vote at the election in Omaha a day or two since, but were induced to forego that pleasure by a little coaxing from the Germans and Irish in that city. The colored gentlemen thought it wouldn't be healthy in that latitude—*Nebraska City News.*

That is in accordance with the principles of modern Democracy. The party enters upon a course of mob law, attempts to carry by force of arms what they fear cannot be done according to law, and then, when their actions are condemned by all who respect common decency and pretend to be peaceable law-abiding citizens, they attempt to shift the whole responsibility upon the "Germans and Irish." How do the "Germans and Irish" like it? Are they willing to be made scape-goats for all the mean, rascally acts of the Democratic party? The Omaha Herald, even, is compelled to come out and say it does not endorse the mob, yet it and the News is perfectly willing that the "Germans and Irish" should bear the odium which the party dare not defend. It is a convenient thing no doubt, to have somebody to shift the responsibility upon whenever the party, steeped in infamy though it be, is afraid to defend an act of mob violence and disobedience to law, their leading organs say "the Germans and Irish" done it. While we have no doubt that there were "Germans and Irishmen" who took a part in the disgraceful proceedings at Omaha, yet we do not believe they were the only ones who did, and we know that there were many "Germans and Irish" who did not assist, and who detested and denounced the action of the mob. Where is the justice, then, in saying that the "Germans and Irish" done this thing; thus making all who are of these nationalities responsible for an act that the low-down Democratic party is ashamed of.

"Blotted from Existence."

In the United States Senate, on the 7th inst., Saulsbury, the leader of the Democracy, "raised the point of order that as the Constitution of the United States was being blotted from existence, it could not be amended."—This is in keeping with Democratic tactics since the commencement of the war. The leaders of the party have done all they could to "blot the Constitution from existence," but have used every means in their power to place the government in the hands of the men who glory in having waged a four years war against the Constitution and government of the United States. They are anxious to secure through strategy what they failed to secure by force of arms—the "blotting out of the Constitution." We apprehend, however, that Mr. Saulsbury and all others who declare that we "have no government," and that the "Constitution is being blotted from existence," will find that the late war was not a "failure," and that there is power in the voice of the people that will not be crushed by covert enemies, any more than our armies were crushed by open ones. Andy Johnson has discovered this fact, and it is about time that such men as followed in his wake should discover it.

The Royal Buck, by direction of Orasmus the Oily, has been made Deputy Assessor of United States tax by Dr. Von Renner. He is universally considered to be a great assessor.

We clip the above from that exceedingly high-toned justifier of mobs, the Nebraska City News. What's the trouble, Sterling? Do you, with your immense influence, allow such men as Mr. Irish to upset all your plans, have all your friends kicked out and his appointed in their stead? It is rough, undoubtedly; but you must bow before the inevitable. We congratulate Mr. Royal Buck.

General Grant on Reconstruction.

Our readers cannot have failed to notice in our Washington dispatches of Monday, the following positive statement of the views of General Grant, in regard to the new Reconstruction Bill of Congress:

"General Grant does not hesitate to say, very frankly and pointedly, that it would be advisable for the President to give it his signature. At an interview with Secretary McCulloch this morning, he asked the Secretary what the President would do with it—would he sign it? The Secretary evasively answered that he did not know. The President had not said what course he would pursue. The General, remarking with much earnestness, 'I hope he will sign it; I think it will be well for him to do so.' The Secretary again said he couldn't tell what the President's purpose was, adding, 'He takes time to look into the whole question before acting.' General Grant thereupon responded, 'Do you think he is open to conviction; would my opinion have any weight with him? I don't want to bore him if he has reached his decision, but I very much hope he will sign the bill. Some further conversation was had, showing General Grant's strong desire for harmonious action between the President and Congress. Whether he took occasion to see the President on the subject is not known.'"

General Grant has been very violently assailed by Wendell Phillips and others, as false to the cause of freedom and loyalty, and the rebels and copperheads have persistently claimed him as a supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy.—In the interview above described, he answered both classes of his slanderers at once. He is not the man to speak hastily, or without a full appreciation of the meaning of his words; and when he expressed to Mr. McCulloch his unqualified approbation of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, he did so with a perfect understanding of the principles to which that approval committed him. If any one questions the fidelity of General Grant to the loyal party of the nation, let him see what the features of this bill are, and then judge.

In the first place, it declares all that President Johnson and the Southern rebels have done in the way of reconstruction during the last two years, to be illegal and void. It overthrows "my policy" at a blow, and sweeps away the sandy foundations on which it stood, by the assertion that no legal governments exist in the South.

2. It practically annihilates these governments by dividing the Southern country into five military districts, each to be commanded by an army officer; and while it permits these governments to exercise authority in certain cases, it yet makes them subordinate to the military commander, who can suspend or overrule them in his own discretion.

3. It declares that whatever governments may exist in the Southern States previous to the admission of their representatives in Congress shall be provisional only, and at all times subject to the control of Congress, which may modify, suspend or abolish them at pleasure; thus making Congress supreme not only in its power to admit or reject these governments, but to take them absolutely under its control and management, at any time, and at all times until it sees fit to admit the States into the Union.

4. It disqualifies for holding office under these Provisional Governments, all who would be disqualified by the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, thus immediately putting in force that portion of the proposed Amendment that excludes leading traitors from office.

5. It does not permit any one elected to office under these Provisional Governments to hold such office unless he shall be elected by the votes of the male citizens of proper age irrespective of color.

6. It does not permit the rebel States to move in the organization of a permanent government, unless it gives free suffrage to the negroes; for it requires the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, whenever they shall be elected, to be chosen by the male citizens, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

7. It requires such Convention to frame a Constitution that shall embody universal suffrage, and permits it to disfranchise no male citizen except for participation in rebellion, or felony at common law.
8. After such Constitution shall have been framed, it requires its submission to and ratification by the whole people of the State irrespective of color.
9. The Government organized on such a basis, is required to ratify the pending Constitutional Amendment.
When Governments are so formed, and when the proposed amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, then Congress pledges itself to admit the Senators and Representatives of such States.
Such are the distinguishing features of the measure to which General Grant gave his unqualified approval. We do not think that after this his po-

Meeting of Congress.

The following is the Act changing the time of the meeting of Congress—and which the telegraph lately announced had become a law.

Be it enacted, That the regular times of meeting of the XLth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter shall be at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, and on the first Monday in January next thereafter and on the second Monday in the November next preceding the end of the term for which the Congress is elected.

Sec. 2.—And be it further enacted, That Section 17 of the Act approved July 23, 1866, entitled, "An Act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress, who may be a member of an immediately preceding Congress, shall receive any allowance for mileage for traveling to the place of meeting to attend the first session of such preceding Congress.

The Spirit that prompts his Veto.

The following extract from President Johnson's St. Louis speech is worth preserving:—"I believe that one set of men have enjoyed the emoluments of office long enough; they should let another portion of the people have a chance. [Cheers] How are these men to be got out. [A voice—'kick 'em out'—cheers and laughter.] unless your Executive can put them out, and unless you can reach them through the President? Congress says he shall not turn them out, and they are trying to pass laws to prevent it being done. Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in this action, if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, both soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God being willing, I will kick them out just as fast as I can. [Great cheering.] Let me say to you in concluding what I have said—and I intended to say but little, but was provoked into this—I care not for their taunts and jeers. I care not for their threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies, nor awed by my friends. [Cheers.] But God willing, with your help, I will veto their measures whenever they come to me."

THE DUNDERBERG.

It seems from the tests to which this formidable vessel was subjected on her recent trial trip, to be fully demonstrated that she is the largest, staunchest and most easily managed engine of naval warfare which has yet been built in this or any other country. Her motive power is ample, her sea-going qualities admirable, and her speed such that she can be managed with equal facility in an ordinary harbor and upon the ocean. More than this—by actual trial it was proved that the tremendous fifteen inch Dahlgren guns, which never before have been mounted afloat in casemates, can, by an ingenious method invented by Mr. Ericsson, be fought as easily on board of her as the eleven inch guns, of less than half their weight were fought by the gallant Dupont on the New Ironsides, at Charleston, in April, 1863.

As one of the competent ordnance officers, appointed by the Navy Department to witness the trial, observed, "These guns can be fought as long as the ports can be opened, or until their muzzles are rolled under in a seaway"—a contingency altogether remote.

It is understood that the Naval Board of examiners, who accompanied the ship, will report favorably on the vessel in every particular, as surpassing everything in their experience of iron clad effectiveness. The firing of this massive ordnance on the "between decks of the Dunderberg, owing to the solidity of the ship, produced no more concussion than would the firing of a thirty two pounder on the deck of a wooden frigate. Mr. Webb, who has long stood at the head of ship builders in this country, and perhaps in the world, may justly feel proud of his triumph in designing and constructing the most powerful war vessel afloat.

An artist in Fincastle painted a dog so natural, that the animal had the hydrophobia during the hot weather. He is the same man, says the Herald, who painted a copy of a beer bottle with such skill, that the cork flew out just as he was finishing it; and after he was married he painted a picture of his first baby so life-like that it cried, and his wife spanked it before she discovered her mistake.

A Northern spiritualist says the living power of man is a spirit which is "prodigiously prolific in power, utterly absorbent and profound combinations of matter into weird, fantastic and heterogeneous shapes of materialistic evaporation." We presume so.

MR. PEABODY'S DONATIONS.

Estimating the Mississippi bonds at half a million of dollars, a temporary balance of the following list of Mr. Peabody's donations approaches correctness:

The poor of London	\$2,250,000
Town of Danvers	60,000
City of New York	10,000
City of Baltimore	1,000,000
Phillips Academy	25,000
Massachusetts Historical Society	50,000
Harvard College	150,000
Yale College	150,000
To the South	1,500,000
Total	\$5,175,000

There have been, however, various other donations mentioned, among them \$25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio and \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society. Various gratuities to individuals and family connections are understood to have emanated from Mr. Peabody which, of course, are specifically known to the public.

The people of Des Moines refused at the late election, to vote money for the purchase of a fire engine. The local of the Register gives the following inventory of the persons who voted "no":—"Those who can't read and still vote for Jackson, who feared that an engine would scare their children to death and their wives into fits, who dread taxes as a pestilence and the Devil as a tax collector, who keep their children from school to save their shoes, who go to church in the evening because the hat is passed around in the morning, who whip their wives for contributing at Mine societies, who torture the Goddess of Liberty on five cent pieces, who bury their specie, who think school houses and churches useless and expensive, school teachers and preachers robbers and extortioners, who call public improvements and benevolent societies swindles, who want to live forever in order to save funeral expenses, and who beg their tobacco and borrow their neighbor's tooth brushes."

THE BILLIARDS.—The match game between Sloan and McCleery last Saturday evening drew a large number of spectators to the International Billiard Saloon. McCleery beat his opponent very easily in twenty-four runs, making on the twenty-second one 331 runs. He beat Sloan 256 points. His average was 20. Sloan made 24 runs, his highest being the twenty-third, 62 points. His total was 259 points—average 10.7-10. The following is a statement of the runs: McCleery—0, 4, 0, 10, 27, 7, 35, 0, 11, 2, 6, 17, 8, 0, 6, 2, 0, 2, 13, 0, 0, 331, 6, 2.—total 502. Sloan—7, 6, 11, 8, 0, 5, 14, 0, 2, 6, 0, 37, 0, 0, 4, 35, 0, 23, 4, 0, 5, 52, 30—total 249.—Republican.

During the prevalence of a recent cold snap, the weather furnished a theme of conversation to a group of loafers who gathered around a stove in one of our stores. One of them, David L., after listening to the talk awhile, burst forth as follows: "If you call this cold, I should like to know how you would like to live in Minnesota. Why, I was there, a few winters ago, and the man with whom I was boarding went out to feed the poultry, and he carried a tea-kettle full of boiling water to thaw them, and in pouring the water out it froze before it reached the ground, so that before all was emptied, there was a stream of ice half way up to the nose of the tea-kettle." The deathly silence which followed, was broken by a bystander asking, "Did he feed the hens?"

At Denver there has been great excitement for some days, because of the arrest of three well known citizens, James McFarrar, Hugh T. Munson and K. D. Darlington, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Jefferson county, for complicity in the killing of Michael Leyden, of said county, last spring. It was generally understood at the time of his death that Leyden was charged with wrongfully appropriating other people's cattle, and that his "taking off" was by a vigilance committee. The three prisoners were admitted to bail.

A celebrated wholesale merchant in London, England, has presented the proprietors of the newspaper called the Telegraph, with a printing press which cost \$25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift by a letter, which said: "In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first laid the foundation of a fortune—and in your paper, by judicious advertising, I have amassed the fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and good will."

The largest anchor in the world has been completed for the Great Eastern, at Wolverhampton, England. Its weight is eight tons, exclusive of the stock; length of the shank, twenty feet six inches; tread of arms, seventeen feet four inches. The anchor has been proved, and found to stand the strain of one hundred tons.

A Connecticut Yankee has cleared his house of rats by catching one and dipping him in red paint. He then let him loose and the other rats left immediately.

The effect of free trade is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, the world over, as Ireland, where it has operated for sixty years in all its virulence, can testify. Her English landlords are rolling in luxury, and her people are starving from destitution. Her mines are unworked, her manufacturers dried up, and her laborers are driven to seek employment in other countries.

The sin of England against Ireland, after all, is that she has forced her free trade policy upon her, and thus destroyed her prosperity, and is now surely sucking out her life's blood. And a similar fate will sooner or later befall every people which supplies England with raw materials and depends upon her for manufactured articles of all kinds. Jamaica, Portugal and India, as well as Ireland, are already among the list of her victims; and our own country would have been long ago, but for the sagacity and patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers, and such statesmen as Clay and Webster and their compeers of a later day.

We learn that Capt Munson the indefatigable Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is now hard at work building a dock and fitting up the ferry boats of the company for the purpose of ferrying cars across the Mississippi without breaking bulk, and we shall probably see "C. B. & Q." cars in the depot yard within a week. This will be a great advantage to the shippers of this country, saving much vexatious delay and bringing goods through in better order. The "C. B. & Q." is emphatically a live institution and determined to spare no exertion to secure its share of public patronage.—St. Joe Union.

Mrs. Siegle, who served for over two years as a cavalry-man in the 12th Missouri Horse Regiment, and who was in eighteen engagements, and was wounded at Shiloh and Stone River, visited Des Moines seeking for help to pay the expenses of herself and invalid husband to Fairfield, where they expect to reside. She says she liked soldiering, and even now expresses a preference to fight—and raised her reasons for why she possibly pointing to her crumpled skirts and saying that if it were pants she could roll them up and keep them out of the mud. She has the appearance of a sensible woman, and we have no hesitation in asserting that she will always be able to "hoe her own row." She had her credentials with her, could go through the manual of arms like a regular "sawyer," and we guess she is a woman soldier, "sure certain."

NEBRASKA SENATORS.—We clip from the Washington correspondence of March 5th. Thayer presented a memorial from the Nebraska Legislature for the erection of a bridge across the Platte river, in continuation of the military road across the Platte river to Kansas; also, a joint resolution and memorial for a mail route &c. All appropriately referred. Mr. Sumner called up resolution of thanks to Geo. Peabody for his munificent liberality in giving \$2,000,000 for educational purposes in the South, and directing the President to cause a gold medal to be struck and presented to Mr. Peabody in the name of the American people. Adopted—yeas 35, nays 2, viz: Grimes and Tipton.

"Caldwell Block!" Quod erat dicitur a strandum.—Herald.
Republican Block! E pluribus unum, passimquamquod. Nix cum rous, sic tramsu gloria last Monday morning. If you will sling Latin, take that.—Republican.

Three of the Railroad Packets will run between St. Joseph and Sioux City this summer, while the other two that were employed on this route last summer will be used on the line between St. Joseph and Leavenworth.

A young woman in Wheeling, having to be locked up to keep her away from her lover, managed to let herself down from a three story window, evade the vigilance of her guardians, and join him for whom she was pining, only to have the ungrateful fellow refuse to elope with her.

Petroleum V. Nasby, Mr. D. R. Locke, is one of the many present in Washington. His presence on the floor of the House, says the Washington Chronicle, created as much excitement as that of a triumphant general, and as he sat surrounded by visitors, and bored for his autograph, he suggested to every observer that one man's brain devoted to a good cause can work incredible results.

The solid men of New York who are taxed upon one hundred thousand dollars or more of personal property, exclusive of bank stocks and real estate, are William B. Astor, who returns \$2,250,000; A. T. Stewart, \$2,000,000; James Lenox, \$1,500,000; James Brown, 1,000,000; and about one hundred and fifty others, ranging between \$100,000 and \$500,000.

Chicago, March 13.—A large Fenian meeting was held here last night. President Roberts was present and addressed the meeting. He stated that the object of the meeting was to assist their friends in Ireland. There was perfect harmony established among all parties, and a large number of men volunteered.

DETROIT, March 12.—Fenianism is again on the rampage here, leaders of the order talk loudly of another movement on Canada. One of Ridgeway's warriors was appointed Captain in a Detroit Brigade. Detachments are drilling. Money is also being raised. The Head-Centre of this State, and Fenians who opposed Ridgeway's movement are now fierce for instant invasion of Canada.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—House—Stevens introduced a joint resolution providing for the expense of carrying into full effect the act of March 2d, for a more efficient government for the rebel States, and supplementary acts. He moved to limit the amount to \$5,000,000, which was agreed to and the bill as amended passed.

The Senate joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of destitute persons in the south and southwest was referred to committee of the whole.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President's friends assert that he will sign the supplement of the reconstruction bill, which passed both Houses yesterday; if so, Congress will adjourn within a week.

A committee of the Virginia Legislature arrived here to-day, and had a conference with the Senate Military committee, and urged the passage of the bill with slight amendments. The Judiciary committee to-day examined several witnesses from the rebel States in regard to the impeachment. The evidence relates to property turned over to rebels by order of the President.

DETROIT, March 14th.—Democratic State Convention yesterday adopted resolutions denouncing the Reconstruction bill, and declaring that the enfranchisement of the negroes and the disfranchisement of the whites, as provided by Congressional action, is unconstitutional, arbitrary, and revolutionary.

A Nashville special reports that the sufferings at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee, is appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th, the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep on the street. Many tents toppling over, and others are floating away.

The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers was foraging among loaded cars, for food. Agents of the road protested, but the Mayor said that the people were starving. 25 dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Alabama, on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. Gen. Curtis at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

RICHMOND, March 13.—Schofield issued an order assuming command of the District of Virginia under the Reconstruction bill. He says all officers existing from the provisional government will continue to perform their duties till successors are named. He says it is desirable that military power be exercised only for the accomplishment of the objects for which it was conferred, and appeals to the people, especially to the civil officers to render the necessary force to exercise as slight as possible, by impartial administration of justice.

DUBLIN, March 13.—Ireland quiet, and no new Fenian demonstration.—Great fall of snow in Ireland. Picards are posted in the streets of Clonmell, from emissaries of the I. R. B., forbidding the people to pay taxes.

BOSTON, March 14.—Lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 21 to 20.

The State Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., has been converted into a National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, without circulation. Total number of banks established to date, 1,667, seventeen of which have been and are being liquidated.

Dr. Irving, of Oshkosh, whilst crossing skunk river on the ice last week, broke in and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. It is understood that Sheridan's order prohibiting the election at New Orleans was issued under instructions from the President, who gave Sheridan authority to depose Gov. Wells and Mayor Monroe if necessary.

Why was Sampson the greatest actor that ever appeared on the stage? Because he brought down the house when the audience was composed entirely of his enemies.