Nebraska Herald.

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

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TIMBER RAISING.

WAHOO, Saunders County, April 14, 1867.

EDITOR HERALD:—A great deal has been said about timber raising; still the thought strikes me that not enough has yet been said on this important subject. Thus far, I have not heard of any earnest movement having been made towards giving inducements to raise timber on the fertile soil of Nebraska. I thought, therefore, that it would not be amiss to give a few ideas on the subject; first, then we want and must have timber if we wish to prosper as a State, or as individuals; we are all interested, we wish to see these thousands of acres of rich prairies settled and cultivated; but our wishes will not be fulfilled if we do not make an earnest effort to raise this indispeneible article. I would *therefore suggest that* the State take the first step towards holding out inducements for securing timber, in something like the following, to me plausible plan: The State has a donation of some thousands of acres of land from which it, of course, expects to realize a pecuniary benefit. To do this, let them hold out inducements to settlers of the country to raise timber: From every section of State lands, set apart one quarter section free of cost to persons who will plant eighty acres of timber, such as will be useful for building and mechanical purposes, and a man who will plant forty acres shall receive one half-quarter section, provided, that every man must have at the expiration of five years, four trees to every square rod of ground, in growing condition. If a man should make known to the proper authorities his intentions to plant forty or eighty acres of trees, he should, five years from that date, prove that he had fulfilled the contract, and should he have failed to set out as much as forty acres of timber, the whole would again *fall to the State with the improvements*. This would induce contractors to fill the bill, and if they failed to do so, the State would be recompensed by the improvements made on the same.

The following seems to me to be some of the advantages to the settler: The first season after entering, if he wished to plant eighty acres, he would break twenty or more acres of sod, which he would plant with corn and if it is any thing like a good season, the crops would more than pay the expenses. The second year, he would fill the broken ground with trees, and break sod for the coming season, and so on until the expiration of the five years, when he would have a forest of one, two, three and four years growth, and have all or more than his expenses paid by the crops raised while preparing the ground, and at the end of from five to ten years he would realize good interest for the labor bestowed. Besides this, he would have eighty acres of land to use in any way he saw fit These are some of the advantages on the one side; the State has as much on the other. By giving only one quarter section from every whole one, there would be enough timber raised on this, to supply the other three quarters; this would certainly be a great inducement to buyers, as they will see at least some show of getting timber at some price. Where is the man who would not willingly pay the difference of the present and the then necessarily increased cost of land, when he saw a chance of buying five or ten acres of woodland adjoining his own, besides this it would induce settlers to come by thousands, and the revenue from that source alone should be an inducement to hold out some such offer, and this prospect, seems to me, is not only advantageous to the State, but would be the same to the General Government and the Railroad Company or companies.

* *

C. B. & St. JOE. R. R.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* gives the following statement of freight carried over the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph road during the month of March:

679 cords of wood	670 tons
64 000 feet of lumber	148 "
205,000 shingles	38 "
14.184 bushels of corn	312 "
225,251 general merchandise	115 "
14.622 expressed freights	7 "
Total	1 263

Since the road was opened on the 15th of January last, there has been transported over the road, exclusive of the Company's freight. 1,668 tons.—Taking into account the fact that the Company are operating only twenty-six miles of road, and that, until very recently they have had but five freight cars, we consider the foregoing as showing an extraordinary business.

☞ A Yankee lawyer, who was pleading the cause of a little boy, took him up in his arms, and held him up to the jury suffused in tears. This had a great effect, until the opposite lawyer asked the boy. "What makes you cry?" "He's pinching me," said the boy.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In a speech in the Missouri House of Representatives, on the 16th inst., Hon C. B. Wilkinson, of St. Joseph, said:

But, Mr Speaker, we are told, by some, that suffrage is not a right but a *privilege*. If it is a right, we should deprive no man of it, except he has forfeited his claim to it, by the commission of crime. If it is a privilege we will bestow it on none who have not earned it. In all instances where we have acted on this question, where the white man was concerned, the suffrage has been bestowed without requiring evidence of services rendered. That fact negatives the proposition that it is a privilege to be earned. But I will, for the sake of the argument, admit that a man shall be admitted to a voice in this government only after rendering it signal service. Then, how stands the colored man? In the war of the Revolution he fought for American Independence. In the war of 1812 he fought for "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." In our recent struggle he fought under the banner of the stars and won his freedom. At Forts Wagner and Pillow, and Port Hudson, he nobly exemplified his patriotism and bravery by shedding his blood freely in defense of the imperiled nation. In all the history of this bloody strife we shall look in vain for the record that a Federal captive in the South ever failed to find a true friend in the slave, that the chattel ever betrayed a Federal scout, or ever refused to succor or assist a Federal soldier fleeing from that charnel house, a Southern prison. To weaken the power of the rebellion, it was found necessary to free the slave To overcome treason and preserve the Republic, it was found necessary to arm him. To perpetuate a Republic founded in justice and humanity, it will be found necessary to endow him with the suffrage, even though that boon be conferred on the score of services rendered. When the negro fearlessly faced the storm of rebel bullets, the nation said he had earned freedom and manhood. If that be true, place in his hand the only weapon by which freedom and manhood can be retained in a Republic. If he has not with the sword, cut his way up to the ballot box, then truly, republics are ungrateful. If he has not the ballot by the effectiveness of his bullet, then no Union soldier has. He followed a flag which he never knew to be the flag of freedom for all, except as it was told him in the Federal promises of the future. We told him that the issue was, for him slavery and eternal night, or freedom and the sunlight of liberty. When he learned that he was made a man and a citizen if he followed the banner of the cross, he offered his life a sacrifice on the altar of his country. Good faith now requires that we place him in a position to defend himself in the more exalted sphere we have called him to. In this nation the weapon of defense, "more firmly set than sabre, gun or bayonet," is the ballot. If it is a privilege, he has nobly earned it. If it is a right, we must not longer withhold it. As a privilege he is entitled to it because of his services in aid of the government when assailed on all sides by armed enemies. In common with white patriots, he was animated with that spirit which elicited more of female devotion and heroism than have been evoked since the days when woman wept at the cross and waited at the sepulchre—a spirit which has caused more deeds of manly courage and heroic daring than have been recorded since the memorable days of the crusades.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

The most foolish objection urged against impartial suffrage is, that it places the negro on an equality with the white man. In this country all men are equal at the ballot-box. In other words, all men are believed to be "endowed with certain inalienable rights;" and, to carry out that theory, each man is placed on an equality with his neighbor in the matter of political self defence, or self-protection in the enjoyment of those rights. Each man's ballot contains as much as the vote of his neighbor—rightfully, too, for each man's life, liberty and property is equally dear, and each can only protect himself in their enjoyment, by the use of the ballot. Every citizen who confides his all to the protection of our laws ought to be my equal at the polls. It has never followed, it does not necessarily follow, it never will follow, that he is thereby rendered my equal, socially, morally, mentally or physically. It is an insult to the white race to say that, with all their centuries of civilization, their splendid back-ground of history, their progress in science and their advancement in arts, literature and religion, the negroes who have been their slaves for nearly three centuries, will be their equals if we but allow them to say who they prefer shall rule over them. If that is all they lack of being our equals now, but for slavery, they would have been our lords and masters a hundred years ago. And the men who fear that this step will make the negro the equal of the white man, are very generally the men who talk loudest of the vast superiority of the Caucassian race, who quote scripture to prove that slavery is a divine institution, and who are thoroughly posted in all works of natural history, especially those portions which treat of "connecting links" between man and animals—of Africans and baboons. But it is said, the ballot is the step by which the negro will rise to a seat at our tables, and a marital union with our sisters and our daughters. The ballot never did elevate a white man into our dining-rooms without a special invitation; why this fear of a different effect upon the negro? Because a white man could vote, he was never thought more eligible to marry a white woman; why should we dread such a consequence in the case of a black man? To allay the fears of all such gentlemen, I am willing to assist in enacting a law prohibiting these seductive Africans from winning or accepting the hands of their daughters, sisters, or female relatives. I have never believed a prohibitory law necessary, for I have confidence in the intelligence of the white race, which has thus far, without the aid of legislation, enabled them to perceive that "eternal fitness of things" which prevents such consummations.

But, we are told, he will hold office if he votes, and therefore, it is unsafe to endow the negro with suffrage.—We are even pointed to the fact, that in Massachusetts two negroes were recently elected to the Legislature. I answer that, in Missouri, no negro can hold office except by the votes of the white men, and if we are, really, the superior race, it is but right to risk us, even in that contingency. If the white voters of any county in Massachusetts desire to avail themselves, in matters of legislation, of the intellect of their neighbors, they have a right to do so, and it is their business—and not ours—whether they select the intellect which is enveloped in a black or a white case. In availing ourselves of the labor of a man, we take that which is most serviceable, without regard to the color of the hand that ploughs, or the foot that follows in the furrow. When the Massachusetts soldier was in the swamps of the Carolinas, an escaped prisoner, hunted by rebel blood hounds, he availed himself of the fidelity, sagacity and patriotism of the negro, and was saved. If, on his return home, he chooses to be piloted through the intricacies and swamps of doubtful legislation, by the same skilful guide, I shall not complain. While Missourians have the record of the proceedings of Claib. Jackson's white Legislature before them, they need have no fears of making matters worse than they have been, by selecting now and then, a loyal black man, to sit in the place so unworthily occupied by a white traitor. But no member of this House has the remotest fear of such a contingency. The alarm is a false one, originating in the prejudices which so long clustered around the old defunct institution of slavery. It is born of the same foolish prejudice which feared for the safety of the white race when the God-daring, Heaven-defying institution of slavery tumbled with a crash which aroused the sleeping, enslaved people of the old world.

OHIO RECANTS.

The Legislature of Ohio, after taking the second sober thought, has finally decided to extend the right of suffrage to all male citizens, except rebel deserters and skedaddlers. Connecticut last year refused to deal justly by her negro population, and is to-day, in consequence thereof, smarting under the disgrace of a copperhead victory. Ohio is not anxious to learn lessons of wisdom at so dear a school, and hence we find her, at last flinging out the banner of equal and exact justice to all. Impartial suffrage throughout the limits of the great Republic of America, is only a question of time.—*Nonpareil.*

HIGH WATER.—We learn from our obliging Post Master that the Big Nemaha is so swollen by back-water from the Missouri that it covers the bottoms, and the stage can no longer cross it. The last one that made the attempt got stuck in the mud, and the passengers had to get out and ride the stage-horses to the hills. The mail contractor is now proposing to contract with the Packets for the conveying of the mails from St Joseph to this upper country. —*Press.*

Mississippi vs. United States.

Messrs. Sharkey and Robert J. Walker, assuming to represent the State of Mississippi, undertook on the 5th inst., to file in the Supreme Court of the United States their petition for an injunction against the execution of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States. The substance of this petition is on the ground that the act is unconstitutional, and that the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi is invaded—an allegation not now heard for the first time. The Attorney-General appeared to oppose the motion for leave to file the bill.

It is intimated that the Supreme Court will dismiss the application on the ground of want of original jurisdiction. The principle precedent for this decision is the Dorr case in Rhode Island during the rebellion.

FRUIT IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA CITY, April, 15, 1867.

DEAR NEWS:—I have lived in Otoe county and farmed twelve years. In that time I have put out a good peach orchard of between two and three thousand trees, that are now living.

I have had three crops of peaches, as follows: In 1860, fifty bushels; in 1861, two hundred and fifty bushels; in 1862, between five and six hundred bushels; and I have had a few every year since, and am happy to state that the prospect for a crop in 1867 is most excellent, the buds being up to this date, uninjured.

APPLES.

My apple orchard contains between two and three hundred trees, from three to twelve years of age. In 1866, I raised fifty bushels of apples, and have had apples every year since 1861. The prospect for this year is very fine, and if nothing unforseen occurs, I will have between one and two hundred bushels.

The best varieties of apples for Nebraska are the New York Pippin, the Northern Spy, the Wine Sap, the Genatin, the White Winter Pearmain; that is for winter use. For summer and fall the Fall Red, Cooper's early white and red June, are probably the best.

Orchards in Nebraska soil should not be cultivated more than two years, and then they should be seeded down with Blue grass.

Yours truly,

WM. H. LOWE.

INDIAN PLANS.

The Montana *Post*, of the 14th inst., has important information of the plans of the Indians for the coming season.

About thirty-five miles from Fort Smith, on Big Horn river, there is a camp of eighteen hundred lodges of Sioux, averaging three warriors to the lodge. They are under the command of Red Cloud, and the subordinate chiefs are Iron Plate and White Young Bull. Near Fort Smith the Crows are camped. They the Sioux, Bloods, Penguins and Grosventres have smoked the "peace pipe" among themselves after a long feud and hostility, and joined in a league against the whites. The three tribes last named are yet north of the Missouri, but will cross over and camp near the Muscle Shell river, as soon as spring opens. They are eight hundred lodges strong. After thus concentrating their forces, the confederation "will wage a war of extermination against the whites, and will not make peace until they conquer."—The *Post* says:

"They say the whites have now occupied their only hunting grounds.—Death is inevitable, and they prefer it in battle rather than by starvation. The principal Blackfoot chief says that he has lived in the mining camps for years, that he has killed numbers of whites; that they are 'old squaws,' and will not fight. The Arrapahoes talk for peace. 'Naive,' whom many of the emigrants will remember as talking English and Spanish very well has returned from the direction of Laramie, where the troops fired on him and his band, and still manifests friendship.

Lone Horn, who, with fifteen hundred Sioux warriors, made peace at Ft. Sully, last summer, is in trouble. It is believed they have not warred against the whites, but have held aloof from the league. Lone Horn said to the whites recently: "When we made peace last summer, the Great Father said we would be brothers, and my people have not broken their pledge. when we meet the red man they hate us because we do not fight, and when the whites see my people, they fire on them and kill them. This is not right. The Great Father said whoever should fire first should die. If he does not keep the treaty, we will have to go with the other tribes and fight the whites."

The commandant of Fort Smith does not expect to be able to hold his position, and it is thought if reinforcements do not soon arrive, the command will come to Clark's Fort on the Yellowstone. When the troops destined for the route arrive, posts will be established at all these points.

☞ The famous tune, known in the United States by the name of Yankee Doodle, and a great favorite, has been discovered recently in a fossil state, in a remote part of Spain. The announcement that our countryman, William Cullen Bryant, editor, poet and gentleman, has heard the tune in those exterior regions, has taken many Americans by surprise. They feel as though the Republic itself had suffered detriment by being cut out of the paternity or invention of the national tune. They have been accustomed to regard it as a purely Yankee invention, or perhaps as a spontaneous production of New England soil, that grew up in the neighborhood of Boston, some time in the spring of 1775. And it strikes them not only with surprise, but with repugnance to learn that, after whistling it, singing it, and hearing it ever since they whistled, sung or heard anything, it turns out to be, instead of a pure Yankee production, only the echo or progeny of an old Spanish air of unknown antiquity.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

From an intereresing article in *Harper's Magazine* we extract the following:

In England, from which country we derive so many of our social habits and customs, Easter is considered a very important occasion, and the holiday season which is attached to it is held second only in interest to that of Christmas At Easter all the Universities and schools in the realm close, and every boy who has a home turns his look thitherward with a bright face and a glad heart At Easter all work that can stop pauses; the Courts adjourn, the Circumlocution Office reposes, and Parliament rises. Indeed Parliament never goes to work until after Easter. At Easter there is a universal determination on the part of all England to have a second edition of the Christmas holidays.

As long as Anglo-Saxon has been spoken; or rather, since that language began to be spoken, for the two streams of Norman and Anglo Saxon after the Conquest combined to form the *Engleis* or English, the anniversary of the resurrection of our Saviour has been known as Easter. The appellation probably came from the Saxon *oster*—"to rise."

In early days Easter was counted the "Queen of Festivals," and was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity. Primitive Christians upon this day always, when they met first in the morning, instead of the usual form of salutation, exclaimed, "Christ is risen!" The person saluted invariably responded, "Christ is risen indeed!" or, "And has appeared unto Peter." It was poetical and Oriental The Russian and Greek Churches have both preserved this old custom; at every recurring Easter the salutation can be heard. Bishop Coxe mentions, in his "Travels,' having met with an instance of this greeting in a rural parish in England.

Easter being a distinguished festival was preceded in primitive times by a *vigil*, which was peculiarly solemn, as it was associated with the lying of Christ in the tomb. The usage coincided with the manners of those days, but finds no place among Protestant Churches.

In Paris it was an old custom to stone Jews upon Easter-day through the streets, and finally to catch some unfortunate son of Abraham and take him to the church, and there punish him for the deeds of his ancestors. There is an instance on record of one miserable wretch having been actually beaten to death by the pious Parisians in their zeal.

In some places where the Mohammedan religion prevails they slay rams and sheep upon Easter, and let the blood run through the streets. Men and women imbrue themselves in it, and there is a general orgie. A writer mentions having witnessed such a scene in Tangier.

At Rome the Easter season is celebrated with great magnificence. On this day the Pope is placed in a lofty seat and borne to St Peter's amidst a great concourse of the faithful, who receive his liberal benedictions, which are dispensed with a flourish of three fingers, as the representative of St. Peter is carried along. At Easter the Pope wears the tiara or triple-crown—the emblem of pontifical, imperial and royal authority united. The *jubilate*, too, is chanted at this season, and there is a universal exultation, which is the more striking as it is contrasted with the gloomy period of Lent just drawn to a close, especially with the sad solemnities of Holy week.

In early days the Roman Church introduced theatrical representations to amuse the votaries. The scene of the Passion and Resurrection of Christ was exhibited in the Cathedral at Durham with great detail, including the arising from the sepulchre, and the conversations related in the New Testament. Curious records have been preserved at the expenses of these shows, where churches were theatres and priests and monks were actors.

In England many old and curious customs were long connected with the annual return of the Easter festival. "Lifting" or "heaving" was so much in vogue that Mr. Lysons says that Edward I. was lifted upon Easter. Hone gives us an account of the ceremony as described by Mr. Loggan thus: "I was sitting at breakfast in the Talbot, at Shrewsbury, when I was surprised by the entrance of all the female servants of the house handing in an armchair, lined with white and decorated with ribbons and favors of different colors. I asked them what they wanted. Their answer was they came to *heave* me; it was the custom on that morning and they hoped I would take a seat in their chair. It was impossible not to comply with a request very modestly made, and to a set of nymphs in their best apparel, and several of them under twenty. I wished to see all the ceremony, and seated myself accordingly. The group then lifted me up from the ground, and turned the chair about, and I had the felicity of a salute from each. I told them I supposed there was a fee due upon the occassion, and was answered in the affirmative; and having satisfied the damsels in this respect they withdrew to heave others. At this time I had never heard of the custom; but on inquiry I found that on Easter Monday, between 9 and 12, the men heave the women, and on Tuesday, at the same hours, the women heave the men.

Pasch eggs are a feature upon Easter quite as much as hot cross-buns are upon Good-Friday. It is usual to boil the eggs quite hard and dye the exterior in various styles. Many of our readers are familiar with the Paus, or Pasch eggs, for the children of New York have dyed and broken thousands of them, and they can be seen now at Easter, in all parts of the State.—Though not quite as general as New Year's calls, the custom of dying and cracking eggs upon Easter has been carried by New Yorkers wherever they have gone. Not a few can recall when Gotham was below Canal street, how the chimney-sweeps used to rollick and chatter away upon the stoops and sidewalks upon Easter cracking eggs. It was a pretty custom for children, and gave rise to much innocent amusement.

The observance of Easter, which has ever been so universal in Europe, from a small beginning has grown to be a pretty general custom in this country. Many of the Colleges have Easter vacations, and legislative bodies often adjourn temporarily to enable those who are so disposed to keep Easter.—The religious services are always of a marked character upon Easter. Especially worthy of notice is the music upon that day; the Easter carols will compare with the Christmas carols in beauty. These holiday observances and amusements should be cultivated. Our people are a working people, and give too little time to relaxation. All recreation and amusement of a healthy kind serves to maintain the tone and vigor of mind and body. People of every degree are better for laying aside their cares and trials and troubles and labors, and giving a loose rein to their feelings, enjoy themselves to the full as their circumstances and opportunities admit. What better period can there be for this than the season of Easter, when everything betokens the new birth of vegetation—the re-birth-day of Christ, the great Sunday of which every other is but the weekly continuance, the day which the Psalmist says "the Lord hath made?"

Thought it vos de Old Man.

A Dutchman, who, in a fit of passion, was swearing terribly, was reproved by a church deacon, who chanced to overhear him.

"Why do you swear so, Hans?" said the deacon; "don't you know it is very wicked?"

"Yaw, I knows it pese wicked."

"Do you know," said the Deacon, anxious to sound the depth of his religious teachings, "who died to save sinners?"

"Yaw," said Hans; "Cot died to save 'em."

"Not God, exactly, Hans, but the Son of God."

"So!" exclaimed Hans, a new light breaking in upon him; "was it one of the poys? I tinks all de vile it vos de old man."

☞ The increase of celibacy in France, and especially in Paris, says the New York *Post's* Paris correspondent, is still a subject of discussion. The government which wants soldiers, the manufacturers who want hands, the farmer who wants laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want husbands, ask everybody ask each other, ask in perplexity and consternation. "Why don't the men marry?" Pere Hyacinth preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame, the newspapers preach against it at the Street corners, yet, as one of them despairingly remarks in an hour's walk from the Madeleine to the Bastile, one may now meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

KISSING.—Josh Billings says there is one cold, blue, lean kiss, that always makes him shiver to see. Two persons (ov the femail persuasion) who have witnessed a grate menny more younger and more pulpy daze, meet in some public place, and not having saw each other for twenty-four hours, tha kiss immegiately—then tha tork about the weather and the young man that preached yesterday, and then tha kiss immegiately, and then tha blush and larf at what tha say to each other, and kiss again immegiately. This kind ov kissing always puts me in mind ov tew old flints trying to strike fire.

☞ A worthy man, when told that he was about to die, said he was "glad of it; he was tired of putting his shoes and stockings on and off." And this is about what life gets reduced to at seventy.

☞ A new way of bidding for election and bribing magnanimously has been patented in California. A County Treasurer pledges himself in case of election, to pay $1,000 in coin for the benefit of the School fund.

☞ The price asked for the Grand Cross one of the horses belonging to Lord Exeter's estate is $30,000.