Nebraska Herald.

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

VOL. 3. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867. NO. 5

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED

DAILY AND WEEKLY

—WEEKLY EVERY WEDNESDAY—

BY

H. D. HATHAWAY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞Office corner Main street and Levee, second story.

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Solicitors in Chancery.

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Office over Black, Buttery & Co's Drug Store.

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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of this county.

☞ Residence in Frank White's house, corner of Oak and Sixth streets; Office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.,

Prompt attention paid to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and payment of Taxes, and all business pertaining to a general Land Agency. Titles investigated.

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G. WHEELER, E. C. LEWIS

D. H. Wheeler & Co.,

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AND

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" McCann & Metcalf, Nebraska City.
" G. F. Filley, St. Louis, Missouri.
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Carter, Hussey & Curl, Des Moines, Iowa.
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MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,

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☞ *REAL ESTATE AGENCY.* ☜ jan24 wtf

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 Plains; also, a large lot of

RUBBER CLOTHING, REVOLVERS AND NOTIONS.

We bought low and will sell cheap for cash. Call and examine our stock before you buy any where else. jy1'66 Wm. STADELMANN & CO.

If you want Patent Medicines at old prices go to BLACK, BUTTERY & CO'S

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council met May 2d, 1867, in regular session.

Roll called, present Mayor Pottenger, Aldermen Black, Duke, Parmlee, and Lazenby and Recorder Dorrington. Absent, Winterstein.

Minutes read and approved.

Finance Committee asked for further time upon report of ex-Treasurers Marshall and Ruffner, and upon motion was granted time until next meeting.

Bond and petition of C. G Herold as Liquor dealer, read and approved, and license granted upon the payment of $50 into the City Treasury for use of school-fund.

Bond and petition of Jno. Hess read and upon motion of Mr. Black that he be granted a license as a saloon keeper upon the payment of two hundred dollars into the City Treasury,—tie vote—His Honor, the Mayor, voting nay, the motion was lost and laid over until next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Black, that no license be granted for a less period than one year—carried.

Petition of citizens asking for change of course of stream in the west part of town, read and upon motion, was referred to committee on Highways and Bridges with instructions to report.

G. H. Black presented an ordinance fixing the time of holding regular meetings—read 1st time

G. H. Black presented an Ordinance restraining swine from running at large—read 1st time.

Upon motion, the rules were suspended and Ordinance fixing time of regular meetings of this body was read 2d and 3d time and put upon its final passage. Passed and made an ordinance of Plattsmouth and numbered sixty-four.

Ordinance restraining swine from running at large read 2d and 3d time and put upon its final passage. Passed and made an ordinance of Plattsmouth, and numbered sixty-five.

Acct. of R. L. Reeves read and referred to Finance Committee.

Acct. of Jacob Vallery read and referred to Finance Committee,

Upon motion the City Treasurer be instructed to deliver City tax-books to the County Collector—carried.

Jacob Vallery, member of the retired Council presented orders as collected by ex-Treasurers Marshall and Ruffner and upon motion they were delivered to the Mayor until next meeting of the Council.

Upon motion, Council adjourned until Tuesday evening, the 9th inst.

W. POTTENGER. Mayor.

Attest, F. M. DORRINGTON.

ORDINANCE. 53.

Believing that many of the inhabitants of this city are ignorant of the stringent law in force relative to the peace and quiet of the city, we herewith publish sections two and three of Ordinance No. fifty-three. (We presume it to be 53, although it is given as No. 3. in the printed pamphlet):

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons cheer, huzza, or halloh for, or drink to the health of Jefferson Davis, the Southern Confederacy, or any of the generals or leaders of the rebellion now existing in the United States, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of disturbing the peace of said city of Plattsmouth, and shall upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any justice of the peace in the said city, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars, and suffer imprisonment until said fine be paid.

Sec. 3 That if any person shall be guilty of disturbing the peace of the said city of Plattsmouth, by the use of loud, obscene language, or by loud profane swearing or hallobing in the streets, or any house of public resort in said city, or breaking up any saloon, or any of the furniture thereof, or by breaking the windows, or in any otherwise injuring any building in the said city, or by discharging any fire arms inside the corporation of said city, or by fast riding or driving in the said city, or being drunk on the streets, or at any public place in said city, or by any other way disturbing the peace and quiet of said city, shall, upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor, or any justice of the peace in said city, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars, and to suffer imprisonment until the fine be paid.

☞ Charles B., youngest son of Frederick Douglass, has been appointed a clerk of the Freedman's Bureau.

ANOTHER LETTER.

We are pleased to see another letter from Plattsmouth in the Cincinnati *Times*, and understand they are to be continued regularly. We know of no method by which the facts relative to Nebraska can be placed before the reading people of the east to better advantage than through a series of correspondence to leading journals throughout the east, and we must congratulate our correspondent of the *Times* upon his excellent judgment in selecting that sterling and widely circulated paper as a medium through which to reach a large portion of the intelligent people of Ohio and other States. We are pleased with the style of this correspondent, also. He deals in facts relative to Nebraska, and his letters can be relied upon by all who desire to obtain correct information in regard to this country. We make the following extracts from the one before us:

"Nature, in providing us with such magnificent navigable streams, as the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio, indicates with unerring certainty, the natural channel of trade. A vessel can load at Pittsburgh, or other Points on the Ohio, and proceed a distance of near three thousand miles upon the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri. Of the immense value of this trade, your readers can form some idea, when they learn, that the Missouri river drains an area of 520,000 square miles, the greater portion, if not all of which, is capable of sustaining a large population."

"In the fall of 1859, in company with a friend, I visited the Salt Basins of Lancaster county; for forty miles no sign of human habitation, the monotony only broken by the whirring of the prairie hens, or the startling of a cayote, or prairie wolf at the basins. The rank vegetation had only been disturbed by the wolf and the equally stealthy Indian, whose tracks were plainly to be seen in the soft mud.

Last fall I travelled on the same road and was not out of sight of a house and other evidences of civilization.—Arrived at the Basins (for there are many in a few miles), I found a thriving village, a seminary building of stone, two stories, at least 40 by 70, completed except a few rooms inside, steam mills, stores, &c. The streams which I had such difficulty in crossing before, I found spanned by good bridges. A traveler will find the same progress everywhere."

"Our great want here is capital.—Our people are generally poor; that is, our means are invested in lands, stock, &c. As fast as we make money it is laid out in improving our land, purchase of stock, &c.

We have no surplus capital. There are many opportunities for good investment here. Money commands 10 to 40 per cent. per annum; 10 per cent. is our legal rate of interest, and a large amount of money could be used at that rate, for which the best security could be obtained. A friend of mine borrowed, last fall, $1,000 at 10 per cent., to invest in cattle. A few days since we were counting his gains, and he had cleared $950. I feel assured that if some of your Cincinnati capitalists were here, they would be able to do well; but I would suggest that they should reside here."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We learn with sadness, that just at sunset yesterday, when the Mountain steamer Gallatin, having on board, Col. J. M. Chivington, and the family of the late Thos Chivington, was opposite the lower landing, a mile from our levee—Little Lulu, aged two years and eight months—only daughter of Mrs. Chivington, accidentally fell overboard and was swept away The steamer was standing still at the time. Lulu, under the protection of her brother Walter, had started from the state room to empty a basin of water, but unfortunately attempting to empty the contents over the side of the vessel, lost her balance and there being no guards to the steamer, fell over. Walter immediately informed his mother and in a moment all on board were alarmed with the cry, "My little girl is overboard." The sweet little girl had by her winning manner, endeared herself to every one on board. Almost superhuman efforts were made by the Captain to recover her. The steamer falling back two or three miles but to no avail, a skiff also plied over the spot. But she was never seen again.

This is a severe affliction to the bereaved mother, more so, as her husband lost his life in like manner less than a year ago, and every humane heart will deeply sympathize with her.

Col Chivington to-day at the head of a party, is making vigorous search for the body.—*Press of the 2d.*

☞ The sun is always shining, the flowers are always blooming, the birds are always singing, the golden grain is always waving somewhere in this wicked world.

THE CASHMERE GOAT.

The Omaha *Republican* says, we have referred in our local column to the Cashmere Goat in connection with the advertisement of Col. Furnas which appeared in our columns. Eastern papers annnounce another large importation into this country of this valuable wool growing animal. One of our agricultural exchanges says that importations have been regularly made for a number of years, and have been increasing in favor and price, until they are selling for from three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per head for pure and imported stock, and their breeding and successful raising in this country is quite a success, both in point of numbers, quality, fineness and quantity of wool, shearing from three to seven pounds of fine fleece per head, which is selling for high prices for family articles, in the form of tassels, trimming, fringing, &c., for ladies cloaks, opera cloaks, opera capes, dresses, etc.

It is really almost as fine, fleecy and glossy as any silk, and can be readily applied to the various articles of manufacture and fancy demands. It is being manufactured into a variety of fine articles in the New England States, in Scotland, England, France and Asia.

These goats cross and breed readily with the common goat, producing a very fine though short fleece the first year, and steadily increasing each year with each cross, until the third, fourth and fifth crosses are very nearly equal to the imported and fine-bred stock, producing an acclimated, hardier, softer, better goat than the original, thus literally turning the common goat into a fine, valuable wool-bearing one.

The Cure of Mormonism.

The "peculiar institution" of Mormonism, and the best and most feasible way of getting rid of this disgrace, are discussed in a particularly spicy manner in a recent issue of Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*. The following is the proposed remedy:

Open Utah to Gentile daylight and the heathenish religion will fade away. Let good looking and robust young men go there sparking, and no woman worth shucks will be content with the vulgar fraction of an old dried up saint. We verily believe, from all that we can learn, that an uglier or more hateful set of women than the spiritual wives of the Mormon elders cannot be found. Unless travelers lie—and we know they never do—the ladies select their husbands on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread.—They cannot get in old States, a husband apiece, so they go to Utah and take a fraction Let in the Gentile lovers and they will solve the polygamy question in a jiffey. Old Brigham's house would be a Mecca for sparkers, and every nook and corner would be full of amorous cassinet, looking for congenial calico. Build the Pacific Railroad and let the Gentiles in—this is the only solution for the Utah question.

The Earthquake.

The *Press* of the 30th ult. notices the shock of a second earthquake as follows:

On yesterday morning shortly after three o'clock, another earthquake was experienced in this vicinity. In the former case, (Wednesday last.) the motion appeared to be that of a heaving, and was accompanied by a hoarse rumbling noise and a sharp trembling of the earth, such as travelers have experienced in the vicinity of a herd of stampeded buffaloes. In yesterday's quake the vibrations lasted about ten seconds, and the growling or thunder from eight to ten seconds before until five or six seconds after.

☞ Robert Toombs, who is called the Danton of the late rebellion, is now in quiet at his home in Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. He writes in a private letter that he prefers the political advantages of America to living anywhere else in the world; and that no true patriot of the South will forsake his native land. "Let us remain here," he says, "and endeavor by the favor of God to build up our waste places, made so by our own indiscretion, and continued so by a heartless and unchristian majority in the North." The smouldering meekness of this observation will surprise Mr. Toombs' fireier sort of acquaintance.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENT.—Among the list of confirmations by the Senate on the 20th inst., we find that of Judge C. H. Whaley, of Columbus, as Agent of the Pawnee Indians. This is an excellent appointment. The Judge is one of the leading citizens of the Platte Valley, and is well known throughout Nebraska. He is a prominent Republican, and was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the State Senate. There is no doubt but that on a strictly legal poll he was elected by a large majority; but illegal votes overwhelmed him, and his competitor took the seat. We, as does every loyal citizen of Nebraska, congratulate the Judge on his appointment and confirmation.—*Republican.*

SHARP PRACTICE IN CALIFORNIA.

News came to San Francisco of the failure of a large banking and commission house in the Sandwich Islands, having extensive relations in California. Two rival parties were eager instantly to get to Honlulu to save the pieces and reconstruct on the ruins.—The only regular modes of conveyance were slow and uncertain sailing vessels. But the United States steamer Vanderbilt was going in a day or two to carry Queen Emma home, and a representative of one of the parties had contrived to secure permission to go out in her. But the other side made such representations of the impropriety of a United States Steamer taking mercantile passengers as induced the Admiral to recall the permission, and forbid anybody going in the Vanderbilt. So far, good, but now the lawyer of the second party, representing the creditors, wanted to go farther and get carried on the steamer himself; it was a delicate matter, but diplomacy succeeded, and he shipped finally as captain's clerk, got promptly to Honolulu, and was gobbling up the remains of the fallen house on shore, when the agent of the other parties having taken a fast sailing vessel, appeared on the arena. Baffled on shore, the latter went aboard the Vanderbilt, and revealed the whole story. The old admiral was irate at the way he and his ship had been used, and peremtorially ordered his captain's clerk aboard the vessel, and served notice on him that he could not resign his place, but must accompany the vessel back to Aspinwall and Valparasio, whither she would speedily sail. The story breaks off here; but the lawyer may be safely trusted, having cared for his clients, to take care of himself.—*Springfield Republican.*

ANOTHER SWING.

"A. J. proposes to swing around the southern segment of the magic circle of the Union during the flowerful month of May. Whether Seward and Grant and Custar and Nasby are again to swing with the Presidential pendulum, is not announced. Mr. Johnson has not, we believe, visited the South since he dropped the *role* of Moses to appear in the *role* of Vice President at Washington. When like Norval, he shall stand upon his native hills once more, will the prejudices of the past overcome his conservatism and tempt him to renew his offer to lead the millions of blacks, who lifted imploring hands to the Military Governor of Tennessee, out of the land of bondage into the light and freedom of the promised land?—Will the sight of those who persecuted him in the house of his fathers inflame the old hatred of rebels and rebellion. Will he denounce traitors with the ancient vigor, and insist that they shall occupy back seats and have no voice in the reconstruction of civil government? This progress of the President through the South will be curiously watched.—Those who are apprehensive that the spirit of the Tennessee patriot willcome upon him and set him to prophesying after the manner of the man three years ago, should see to it that a committee of safety accompanies him on his journeyings.—*Cin. Commercial*

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson publishes the following letter in a Southern paper:

SENATE CHAMBER,
March 22, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I *knew* that if defeated, or not carried out by the South, other measures ruinous to them in every way, would follow.

I wished by my vote (hoping the South would not doubt my desire to serve them and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectually to acceptance than I would if I had voted against it.

My advice therefore is, and I give it *most anxiously*, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and in good faith. Very respectfully your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

B. T. Castellaw, Esq.

Lands for the State of Nebraska.

Our Land Officers are in receipt of letters from the U. S. General Land Office containing the following information and instructions giving to the State of Nebraska five hundred thousand acres of land more than was provided for in the act of admission:

The Secretary of the Interior under date of the 1st inst., decided that the lands granted to the State of Nebraska in virtue of the enabling act of the 19th of April, 1864, are not to be deducted from the Internal improvement, granted by the act of the 4th of Sept. 1841, which applied to said State.

Therefore you will allow selections to be made under the one grant without reference to what may have been or may be selected under the other.—*Press.*

☞ No man who loves his family fails to take a newspaper; and no man who loves his character fails to pay for it.

☞ The war has spared us two very dirty specimens of Democracy; Brick Pomeroy, whose politics are as dirty as H. Clay Dean's shirt collar. Pomeroy is in the South, and Dean's face is in the same direction. If the Southern people will consent to take them off our hands and keep them, we should be inclined to advocate reconciliation upon any terms the Southern people might demand. As specimens of political depravity and perverse human nature, the South cannot match them, though raked with a fine tooth comb from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.—*Cin. Commercial.*

☞ The Charles City Intelligencer says that Mr. Josephus Welch, of Floyd county has recently lost four cows by "horn disease." The nature of the disease is: the cattle are affected with a lameness, rendering them unable to stand, then with a festering in the head, which, in some instances, has produced nearly a pailfull of matter.—The disease seems to be spreading.

☞ A purse of $20 has been made up in Clinton, for the best essay on the subject: "Why should a person abandon the use of tobacco?" A committee consisting of five has been selected, consisting of Adjutant General Baker, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Dr. Farnsworth, Col. Milo Smith and F. Sutton, who are to decide on the merits of the essays presented. The essay is not to be less than "fifteen minutes long, nor over twenty five minutes."

☞ Wisconsin is a reading State It supports one hundred and thirty-three newspapers. In politics, eighty-five of these are Republican and forty-five Democratic. There is not a county in the State which has not at least one local paper.

☞ Cincinnati had a free drink of whiskey the other day. The vast amount of that article liberated by the burning of a large distilery, a few days ago, ran down and mingled with the pure waters of Deer Creek, and from there found its way to the water-works, and thence to the pipes that supply the city. It was, of course sucked in by the Cincinnatians with their usual beverage, to the infinite disgust of the temperate portion of the citizens, and a general consternation was the result. Measures were soon taken to turn John Barleycorn out, and put the pipes on their good behavior.

☞ Mark Twain, the California humorist, gets off the following:

'I once knew a great, tall, gawky country editor, near Sacremento, to whom I sent an ode on the sea, starting it with 'The long green swell of the Pacific.' The country editor sent back a letter and stated, I couldn't fool him, and he didn't want any base insinuations from me. He knew who I meant when I wrote the 'long green swell of the Pacific.'"

☞ Twenty years ago Alfred Wild was a clerk for the Harmony company, at Cohoes. New York, at sixty dollars per month. He recently sold his interest in the company for $950,000, and is worth about $2,000,000. Go thou and do likewise—if thou canst come it.

☞ The Iowa City *Republican*, in speaking of the recent sale of the Cedar Falls *Gazette*, says: "A man who knows no better than to attempt to run a paper and advertise at one fourth the usual rates, as the late publisher of that sheet has done, will of course be obliged to sell.'

☞ A writer in the New England Farmer says that when tomatoes are growing near an apple tree the borers will not trouble the tree. He plants tomatoes by the trees to prevent them.

☞ "I have lost flesh," said a toper to his companion. "No great loss," said the other "since you have made it up in spirits."

☞ John H. Surratt is promised as speedy a trial as possible by the Judicial authorities at Washington, and his case will probably come up about the 27th of next month.

☞ Mr. Nasby writes that the news of the Ohio Legislature's refusing to strike the word "white" out of the State constitution filled the Kentucky Democracy in his section with the greatest delight. He says:

"Our thrill uv joy at this trooly unexpected triumph uv the proud Caucashun uv Ohio over the inferior sons uv Ham, went jest ez fur in the direckshun uv ekstasy ez did our pangs uv woe on hearin uv Vaallandigham's defeat in 1863 in the direckshen uv utter misery. In short, we thrill now precisely as much as we panged then."

☞ At a spiritual meeting a short time ago, in this vicinity, the prophet Balaam was called up and asked if there were any jackasses in his sphere. "No," he replied, indignantly, "they are all on earth."

AN EDITOR'S ADVICE.—An Indiana paper gets off the following: "A lovesick Sucker sends us some doggerel to print. Respectfully declined. Go and tell the gal that you are a fool, without letting everybody else know it."

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Times' special says that every District Commander has applied to Grant to interpret the construction on the disfranchising clause, they judging that it meant to disfranchise all Sheriffs, Constables and Justices of the Peace. The opinion of the Attorney General will be given on the subject to-morrow.

Two negroes were taken from the jail at Nicholasville, Ky., by a mob and hung. They were murderers.

Sickles has ordered the election to be suspended, and has appointed John Washington, Mayor. The colored voters of South Carolina are sixty thousand.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A Washington special to the World says that the Supreme Court will only grant Friday for the argument of the Georgia and Mississippi cases.

Preparations are being made for Surratt's trial.

A Candia letter dated March 24th, to the Tribune, says that the Turks utterly refused to allow the Commander of the frigate Canandagua to do anything for the suffering Cretans.

Tribune special says that the President yesterday stated that he should do his duty relative to Davis, and referred to his proclamation of two years ago, regarding pardons

CHICAGO, May 1.—The working men's demonstrations, to-day, in honor of the commencement of operations under the eight hour law, was the largest display ever witnessed in Chicago. The number in the procession was estimated at twenty or thirty thousand, representing nearly every department of labor. A great many workmen hold aloof, apprehensive that the working of the law will not be advantageous to the laboring classes More than half the shops of all kinds in the city are closed, the employers refusing to accede to the demands of the workmen. Whatever ultimate result seems probable, the immediate effect of the law will be mischievous and cause trouble to the employers and laborers.

Similar demonstrations have occurred in most of the principal cities throughout the State—workmen marching with banners and devices expressing a determination that the law be observed.

LONDON, April 29.—It is understood that the following is agreed upon as a basis of the deliberations of the conference of the great powers on the Luxemburg question: France not to enlarge her present boundaries; the fortifications of Luxemburg to be dismantled; the future status of Luxemburg to be determined by a conference; a decision of the conference guaranteed by all the powers participating.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Great excitement has prevailed in this city to day on account of a mob of five hundred eight hour men endeavoring to use violence to prevent the workmen of the lumber yards and Railroad shops and other manufacturing establishments from going to work under the ten hour system.

The mob paraded throughout the west division of the city early this morning, summarily closing the shops of Wells & Co., and ejecting the men about going to work. The police encountered the mob but were too weak to disperse them; but finally prevented the demolition of the Fort Wayne Railroad freight house, and the mob went elsewhere. The police concentrated in force in various parts of the city to-night, ready for action in a moment in case of an emergency. It is not probable that any violent demonstration will be attempted to-night, although the rioters went off threatening further violence.

It is reported that there is great destitution among the settlers of south west Minnesota on account of the failure of the crops and the severity of the winter.

☞ A number of mills in the town of Neenah, Wis., one day last week, were stopped by the fish in countless numbers filling the races. Says a local paper: "All the races in Neenah and Menasha, and both branches of the Fox River were literally filled with fish, to the exclusion of the water, which was forced back by the great fish dams, till the banks were in danger of overflowing. As soon as the news spread thousands of people flocked in from the villages and country to see the strange sight."

☞ Lee and Beauregard are in favor or Reconstruction on the Congressional plan—when Jeff. Davis also gives in his adhesion to the measure, the Copperheads will cease their opposition. They like Lee, they admire Beauregard, but, when looking for political counsel and leadership, Jeff. Davis is the man they "tie to."

The Southern press have at last discovered that President Johnson and the Copperheads have been their worst advisers, and their worst enemies in the policy adopted and urged upon the South. A Macon paper says so, in so many words, and many others intimate it too broadly to leave any room for misconception.