

Nebraska Herald.



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

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CAPITAL AND PARTY.

The Omaha Republican opposes the removal of the Capital principally on the ground that it will work an injury to the Republican party. It says they do not care anything about the capital as a local benefit, but warns Republicans of the impending danger to the party in consequence of a removal.— We would ask the Republican, in all candor, what benefit to the party has it been in years past to have the seat of government at Omaha? How many Republicans have been sent to the legislature from Douglas county in consequence of the capital being in Omaha? Cass county has remained true to the principles of the Republican party without any capital building, and has worked in season and out of season to bolster and build up Omaha politicians, while she has had nothing to reward her for her fidelity except the empty honor of having a Congressman for three days; at the expiration of which time he had to take his hat and start home to make room for an Omaha man. We are not finding any fault about this; but if the Republican thinks the fidelity of the north Platte adherents to our party has been based solely upon having the capital at Omaha, it is high time they were put to the test. The party south of Platte is composed of different men—men who are Republicans from principle, and not for plunder. If the Republicanism of north Platte is dependent upon the location of the capital, it is time our leaders were selected from some other locality.

But we do not believe all this we hear about the removal of the capital endangering the Republican party; we think the Republican has spoken hastily and said things which were not well considered. We have great faith in many Republicans whom we could name in the north Platte country, and believe they act from principle. We believe the editor of the Republican will see wherein he is wrong after the excitement attending this question is over, and that he will comprehend that his own language has done more harm to the Republican cause than the removal of half a dozen capitals would. Omaha has had the "loaves and fishes" ever since the organization of the Territory; and for the Republican to come out and demand that she still have it all or offer disruption of the party as the alternative, is a little to steep. We think that paper has slandered the party, and especially those of our party friends who reside north of Platte; and we know it has vilified those living south of Platte by the wholesale manner in which it denounces our representatives as "cormorants" "party incendiaries," etc., and accuses them of "less consideration than is usually accorded the dignitaries of the chess board," and a host of vituperation of this kind.

THE BITTERNESS OF HATE.
Our Omaha friends are particularly severe—or attempt to be—upon the people's representatives because they are carrying out the desire of their constituents in the location of the State buildings. We believe this is the first time the legislature of Nebraska has ever thoroughly asserted that it was a body independent of the corporation of Omaha, hence the bitter feeling engendered in the breasts of those who have heretofore supposed they owned the legislature, and in fact the whole State. We extract the following from the Republican as a fair sample of the manner in which they speak of a measure endorsed by a large majority of the people of the State.

Before this general location bill becomes a law we hope the offensive proposition to have a mock auction at Omaha, will be stricken out. We are confident we speak the sentiment of this people when we say that they do not desire even a semblance of discretion left in the Commissioners to unfold the plot of this gift enterprise within our corporate limits—particularly without license. If we wish a Peter Funk entertainment for the benefit of the un-sophisticated "commissioner," and with his saddle-bags full of brass watches, he might give a better and cheaper exhibition than this promises to be.

OUR CROPS.

From the April report of the Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, compile the following statistics in regard to the principal crops raised in Nebraska during the year 1867.

INDIAN CORN.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value of crop.
2,095,090	71,503	1,424,620.	
WHEAT	257,839	9,917	317,142.
RYE	2,225	86	2,047.
OATS	450,138	9,537	207,063.
BARLEY	8,184	232	6,875
BUCKWHEAT	6,453	248	11,908.
POTATOES	120,319	2,455	210,568.

READ IT—REMEMBER IT.

"The Republican party will be held, and justly too, for the legislation of the present session, and all its results; and if many of the wild schemes which are now before the legislature shall become laws, there will be a 'discredit' attached to its legislation, the tax payers will bury the Republican party beneath a mountain of indignation from which it will not be resurrected in Nebraska for ten years to come. Let the Republican majority in the Legislature beware. A sharp opponent is watching it, and will make its mistake the lever with which to hurl it from power.—Omaha Republican.

With a file of the Republican during the session of the legislature before you, it is not hard to tell who the "sharp opponent" is that is endeavoring to use a "lever to hurl it (the Republican party) from power." The "lever" is too weak, and the "opponent" is not nearly so "sharp" as he might be. The Republican party, even in Nebraska, has withstood the attacks of more than one traitor, as well as the National party; and yet we fail to see the "mountain of indignation" which is to "bury" it. We say to the Republican, in confidence, remember Andrew Johnson, Wm. H. Seward, Algernon Sidney Paddock and Judge Lockwood! "The Mills of the Gods grind slowly, but exceedingly small." The Republican party of Nebraska is not slow to turn the tables upon those who would "bury it beneath a mountain of indignation."

BOORS AND GENTLEMEN

The Omaha Herald is so habituated to vilifying everybody except George Francis Train, Durant and Dr. Miller, that it forgets what common decency is, and comes out in an article calling Vice President Wade, Hon. Cresswell, Gov. Butler and others who attended the banquet recently given to the Senatorial party at Omaha, "boors," "coarse-grained Senators," and says "it is doubtful whether such persons are capable of offering indignities to gentlemen." We look upon this as extremely funny, coming from the source it does—Dr. Miller. "Did it emanate from some person who was accredited with some sense, we should say that he did not have a sufficient amount of the gentleman about him to know how to speak of persons who are so far above him in intellectual and gentlemanly attributes, and that he was especially ignorant of what was due toward those who were the invited guests of the banquet."

THE ISSUE.

The Republican has forced an issue upon the Republican press and party of Nebraska—not as to whether the party is to be ruptured by the location of the State buildings, as he would have it, but as between itself and the party. It has openly attacked the Republican members of the Legislature, calling them "cormorants" and charging them with all manner of villainous proceedings, and the issue for the party to decide is whether they will defend their chosen representatives, or whether they will denounce them and uphold the Republican in its mad ravings against everything and everybody that does not subservient the interests of Omaha and St. A. D. Balcombe. You cannot uphold both. Which do you stand by?

"A 'tin' wedding was observed after an unusual manner in Vermont the other day. The wife eloped with a young fellow, taking with her all the 'tin' her husband had saved in ten years. The discovery of her absence of course closed the festival."

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA.

Having been appointed by the Commissioners of the General Land office to take charge of the geological survey of Nebraska, in accordance with a law passed by Congress, dated March 24, 1867, I take this opportunity to ask the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the citizens of the State. The appropriation is very limited—only \$5,000—and the time restricted to one year. It is my wish however, to secure as much information as possible in that length of time, with the hope that further appropriations will be made in the coming year for full completion of the survey.

To show the importance which the commissioner attaches to results of the survey, and the range of topics which he wishes to have investigated, I have quoted the following paragraphs from his letter of instructions to me. It will be seen by a glance how broad and comprehensive are his plans, and all that is needed is a sufficient sum of money to carry them out.

"It will be your duty to proceed, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made, to the sphere of your operations in the geological survey of Nebraska, with the view to ascertain the order of succession, arrangement, relative position, depth and comparative thickness of the several strata, and geological formations in the State; to search for and examine all the beds, veins and other deposits of ores, coals, clays, marls, peats, and such other mineral substances, as well as the fossil remains of the various formations; and to obtain chemical analyses of such of these substances and of the different varieties of soil, as it may be deemed desirable to ascertain the elementary constituents thereof. You will also determine, by careful barometric observation, the relative elevation and depressions of the different parts of the State of Nebraska."

It shall likewise be your duty to procure and prepare in the field of your explorations, ample collections in Geology, Mineralogy and Palaeontology, to illustrate the notes taken in the field, and transmit them to this office to be embodied in its next annual report of Surveying Operations.

In order to enable this office to present to Congress the results of the Geological Survey, you are required to make a preliminary report of the progress of your labors, accompanied by such maps, sections and drawings as you may consider requisite to illustrate the said report, so that it may reach here on or before the first of October next. Your final report, which you will render under the appropriation, shall embody the results of the entire survey and shall be accompanied by a Geological map of Nebraska, with carefully prepared sections, diagrams, etc., showing, by different colors and other markings and characters, the principal locations and geological range of the various geological formations, to the extent explored, and by drawings and descriptions of the characteristic fossil remains of the different groups of strata.

It is desirable that the portion of Nebraska south of the Platte be examined first, owing to the fact of its being occupied by the limestone of the true coal measures. You will institute a careful search for the localities, depth and extent of that most valuable mineral.

It will also be important to extend the explorations and examinations along the Missouri river to Sioux City, as there is reported to be a bed of coal outcropping from rocks of the chalk formation near the Omaha Reserve now being surveyed into legal subdivisions for the accommodation of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians.

As the more settled portions of the State are upon the surveyed lands, it is desirable that your explorations be directed to such regions of the country, looking to the determination of location, as well as the extent of natural resources in coal, metallic ores, hydraulic and common limestones, fire clays, free stone, flagstone, marbles, &c., that properly belong to the various formations, and which may be of immediate use to the people of Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska being chiefly a farming country, your attention is invited to the examination of its soils and subsoils, and description of their adaptability to particular crops, and the best methods of preserving and increasing their fertility, should engage your consideration; and as so large a portion of Nebraska is deficient in timber, the introduction of suitable forest trees should be the subject of your examination; and such suggestions as from the nature of the native soil will be found best calculated to promote the growth of timber."

THE INDIAN WAR.

F. V. HAYDEN,
Director of Geological Survey of Neb.
Omaha City, June 8, 1867.

We find the following letter giving a detailed account of recent Indian troubles, in the Omaha Herald. It was written by Mr. James E. Boyd, and dated the 7th inst.

I have just returned from the scene of the late Indian troubles, where I have been for the last four or five weeks and give you below a statement of the facts, some of which I learned from personal observation, and which you can give your readers if you think them worth the trouble.

On Friday, the 24th of last month, at a point on the side of the Platte River opposite Beauvais, a party of eight or ten Indians ran off 36 head of mules belonging to Seth Ward, Jr. Next morning, about eight o'clock A. M. five miles east of Beauvais, a band of twenty-five or thirty Indians were seen on the bluffs by men in the employ of Boyd & Co. while they were at work on the grade of the U. P. R. R. Five of them came down on bottom, and overtook a deserter belonging to Capt. McArthur's Co. of infantry stationed at Beauvais. They fired at him a number of times, several balls striking him in the body. They then stripped him of everything but his shirt and socks, but did not scalp or mutilate him. After the Indians left him, he walked half a mile, when Boyd's men, who saw the shooting, went out and brought him into the camp, where he was kindly cared for by Dr. Reed, but died on the Monday following. The Indians then went down on the grade and cut loose four head of horses, and shooting a man by the name of Hogan, indicating a flesh wound, but did not get the horses, as they ran for camp instead of the bluffs.

About 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, a party of freighters, about two miles west of Gen. Casement's construction train, lost twenty-seven head of horses and mules, but the Indians did not kill or wound any one. Three days afterward, about daylight, they attacked a party of freighters camped three miles west of the end of the track, and saw away with nine mules—about same time they drove off five of Timber Wood's mules that were grazing about six hundred yards from the construction train.

They seemed to keep quiet then for a few days; but on Sunday, the 2d inst., about five o'clock A. M., four Indians came into Joseph Boyd's camp on Pole Creek, twenty miles from Ft. Sedgewick, stampeding his mules and all he had employed. Mr. Boyd killed one Indian while they were surrounding his stock and got his pony; but one of the Indians picked up the dead body and made his escape with it. Mr. Boyd got on the pony he got of the Indian and rode up to Myers & Huges' camp, two miles west, got fifteen men, pursued the Indians twenty miles, when he came up with them, recapturing all the stock he lost and three head from the Indians. About half an hour later, Messrs Turner & Paxton lost twenty-five head of mules. They followed the Indians a number of miles, pursuing them so closely that they threw away their robes, blankets, bows, &c., and among the articles thrown away, was a white woman's scalp, supposed to be only a few days since it was taken.

On Monday last a small party of Indians went into Toujojn's (pronounced Top Jojn) Rancho, at O'Fallon's Bluffs and killed the clerk and herder. There were four men at the Rancho at the time, one of them a son of Toujojn, who understood enough of their language to know they intended killing him, upon learning which he slipped out of a side door, jumped on a pony and made his escape. Young Toujojn says they belonged to Spotted Tail's band, and that he knows every one of them.

There are two Pawnee scouts, under command of Major North, camped at the end of track. They have been up to Fort Sedgewick exchanging their old arms for Spencer carbines, and as soon as they get their animals rested I think will be of great service in protecting the road.

The Major took a small squad of his men out in the Bluffs, between the North and South Platte on Friday last, and came on a small party of Sioux, killing one of their number. Another company, under command of Capt. Jas. Marie, started out on a scout on the night of the 3d inst., but had not returned when I left. Their intention was to cross the North Platte, separate into small parties and watch for any Sioux that might be coming to the road.

It is my opinion that there are not over one hundred Indians engaged in all the depredations being committed between Pole Creek and North Platte, and that the majority of them belong to Spotted Tail's band. One thing is certain, they are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and they are becoming so much civilized now that they even carry 'hard tack' on their raids—a quantity, I understand, being found

THE INDIAN WAR.

Intelligence has been received that L. L. Hills, civil Engineer of the U. P. R. R., was killed and scalped by the Indians on the 12th inst., about forty miles from Laporte, Colorado. Mr. Hills was a resident of Omaha, and brother-in-law to Byron Regd. A Mr. Archer was also wounded. The following speaks for itself:

FORT KEARNEY June 12th.
Ed. REPUBLICAN:—The Indians have commenced operations in this vicinity in good earnest. They are commencing to lay in their supply of horses, mules and cattle for the coming campaign.

Seventeen head of horses and some cattle were driven off from McLain's Rancho, 12 miles west of Fort Kearney, a few days ago, a band of Indians coming up to his house in daylight and driving them off. McLain's men were away, and he had no one to check them. They were too powerful, however to withstand.

Thomas Mullally has had all of his stock driven off, also. Mullally's rancho is 12 miles west of Fort Kearney.

Yesterday an emigrant train on the Little Blue was attacked, and nine head of horses driven off.

Lieut. Fourth, commanding at Ft. Kearney, has received from one of the emigrants a broken lance and several other accoutrements lost by the Indians in the melees. We are expecting to be attacked at any time now. Indian spies have been lurking in the vicinity of the fort, and have been seen by the people here. There are only ten soldiers left here now to garrison the place. It is not right for this section of country to be so exposed. People are leaving the settlements on the Little Blue and every one feels insecure.

It was reported that a company was coming here to garrison the post, but nothing more has been heard thereof. The Indians are commencing about as they did in 1864, only so much earlier. You will hear of exciting times in this vicinity within a few weeks.

Yours truly,
P. M.

OMAHA, JUNE 2, 1867.

To Governor Hunt, Denver:—
Your despatch of yesterday is received. The fact reported by you indicates great carelessness on the part of the Stage Company. There is no doubt but there are bands of Indians at mischief everywhere; but when and against what Indians do you propose a campaign.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lt. Gen.

DENVER, JUNE 4, 1866.

Gen. W. T. Sherman: Omaha:—
I have three hundred carbines only to form an armament. I have no money or credit with which to equip the five hundred men standing ready to go on a campaign. I would move down the Platte and Smoky in separate columns, and carry the war to the villages of the Indians, which would soon develop the whereabouts of the warriors. An Indian war now exists over a country two thousand by one thousand and in extent, and I know you have not troops to guard half so much territory. We have no fears of the safety of our city or its immediate surroundings. It is only our remote settlements that are menaced, and many lives will be sacrificed if this state of affairs continues. Have no fears of our making war on Indians now peaceable.

A. C. HUNT,

BUSINESS OF ST. JOSEPH.

—One of the natural consequences of good weather is a brightening up in business circles, and it is now a pleasant matter to take a stroll around among our merchants and witness the animated movements of our clerks and proprietors. Our wholesale houses are doing even a larger business than that of last season—a state of affairs hardly to be expected, judging from appearances early in the spring.

Yesterday we noticed that all the hands in the Wholesale Drug & Book House of Messrs. Penick & Loving, No. 3, Second street, were extremely busy. This is the oldest Drug and Book concern in the city, and its proprietors have so increased their facilities from time to time, that today their house ranks among the first in the West. Many dealers who have heretofore laid in their stocks in Chicago, St. Louis, and the Eastern markets are this season purchasing from Messrs. Penick & Loving, thus saving time and freight. The stock in this house is now very full and complete in all articles appertaining to either branch of their business, and we are satisfied that buyers will find it to their interest to call on Messrs. Penick & Loving.—Herald, June 6.

A farmer in New York killed his daughter four thousand dollars on condition that she would marry a Catholic clergyman. As Catholic clergymen do not marry, the daughter endeavored to break the will. The defensor of the old man didn't mean she should have any of the property, and took this way of saying so.

The Cincinnati Volksblatt says that seven thousand emigrants are on their way from Germany, many of them intending to come west.

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P. M.

BLOOD.

An express messenger on the U. P. R. R., who arrived in this city last evening informed us that many of the mail sacks from Denver, Colorado, that arrived at the Omaha Depot on Sunday evening, were pretty well covered with blood, the result of a little contention between the "pale face," and "lo the poor Indians," as to who were entitled to the right and lawful ownership of them. Send out another Indian Commissioner.—Nonpareil.

Some weeks since the wife of a respectable citizen of Troy (N. Y.) died after a brief illness—leaving her husband something like \$5,000, which she had carefully saved from money which came into her possession, and of the existence of which the husband was entirely ignorant.

The Richmond Enquirer has discovered what is wrong with Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith. It says: "The demon of fanaticism which has reigned with them has been sated by indulgence, and they are now as gentle as a full fed beast of prey."

Mr. John Branch, of Clermont Co., Ohio, who raises large quantities of sorghum, does not strip the leaves when grinding, unless they are rotten. He does not thin out his cane: leavens from eight to fifteen stalks in each hill. He thinks 300 gallon of syrup to the acre may be raised.

A drunken fellow had wandered into a Sunday School, and taken a seat among the primary scholars, when the teacher accosted him with: "Why, Jim, do you know what condition you are in?" "Yes, m'm, 'n the gal bin'ness, 'n the bonds 'n 'niquity. Ask me some hard ques'n's."

Halifax papers advertise "Pick-me-up-Bitters." The "Knock-me-down" sort are most in use.

There is not a public gaming house in the city of Denver.

New Orleans, June 10.
Mexican advices to the 22d ult. are received.

Miramón is dangerously ill from a wound and is expected to die.

When Maximilian gave up his sword he said: I surrender my sword, owing to infamous treason, without which tomorrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands.

Escobedo ordered a court martial on the 29th for the trial of the Emperor. Maxy has sent a telegram to the Prussian Court for protection. Three hundred and forty seven officers were captured.

Maximilian issued a proclamation denouncing Napoleon and calling upon the monarchs of Europe to bring him to an account for the German and French blood shed in Mexico. He boldly asserts that Napoleon deserted him in a cowardly and ignominious manner. He concludes with an appeal to the Mexicans to act with prudence and truthfulness.