



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

VOL. 3.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

NO. 13

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

BY H. D. HATHAWAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office corner Main street and Levee, second floor. Weekly, \$2.50 per annum; daily, \$1 per month.

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For each square of ten lines our insertion, \$1.00. For each additional insertion, 50 cents. For each additional insertion, 50 cents. For each additional insertion, 50 cents.

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RAILROAD TO LINCOLN CITY

We would call attention to what seems to us the most feasible and practical route to the new capital of Nebraska.

Looking over the map, we believe that the best course to pursue in this matter would be for Omaha and Plattsmouth to combine in the construction of a railroad starting from Mad creek, in sec. 27, town 14, range 13, in Sarpy county, where the Union Pacific crosses that creek, thence down to its mouth and across the Pappillon, down to the bend in sec. 23, town 13, range 13, and thence down the bottom in a southwesterly direction to some point on this side of the Platte river near the mouth of Four-Mile creek. From this point the B. & M. R. R. Co. have a line surveyed through the best country up the Platte and Salt Creek, which could be used. This would require the united efforts of Douglas, Sarpy, Cass and Saunders counties. It would require only about six and one-half miles of construction north of Plattsmouth. The bridge will have to be built wherever the Platte is crossed, and hold it for the best interests of all that it be on the true and main line of traffic north and south, near the mouth of Four-Mile. The Burlington R. R. would thus gain connection with the Union Pacific, and its western bound freight shipped through, while the eastern bound trade and travel could at Mad creek diverge to the Northwestern R. R. or the Burlington R. R.

The grants which could be obtained by parties moving in this interest, and the strong inducements of increased traffic, we have no doubt would lead to the Union Pacific and B. & M. roads readily entering upon the speedy construction of such a road.

We throw out these hints to our business men at Omaha and here. Let them look at the maps and the topography will bear us out in the assertion that the connections indicated will subserve the interests of all concerned, besides forming a link in the iron chain which will connect our river towns before many years elapse.

FORESIGHT AND "HIND-SIGHT"

The Republican asserts that our "foresight" is too limited to take part in discussing public matters. What ever our "foresight" may be now we know that it was extended enough to take position in favor of supporting Congress against Andy Johnson two months before the Republican dared to risk it and we know that we received about the same amount of abuse for that act that we are getting now for standing by the Republican members of the Legislature under similar circumstances. We do not boast of our ability to penetrate the future, and advise others to "stand back and look on" like the Republican does; but we are positive on one point, and that is that our "hind-sight" is perfectly clear. We can look back upon the course of the Herald with pleasure, and see a clear record so far as we have come. We do not see any assertion of ours that the party would "be buried by the taxpayers" and "justly, too" rising up to obstruct our "hind-sight". We do not arrogate to ourselves all the ability and knowledge in the State, and doubt not the Republican would be wise in imitating even the Herald in that particular.

Mr. Summer has published a long pamphlet concerning the Russian Possessions, the climate, soil, productions, inhabitants, early history, history of the purchase, &c. It appears that negotiations for the purchase of this country were begun during James Buchanan's administration. They came to nothing, and were brought to an end by the breaking out of the rebellion.

The population is fixed by Summer as follows: Russians and Creoles, 2,500; aborigines under the Government of the fur company, 8,000; Esquimaux, 15,000; Aleutians, 3,000; Kamchatskians, 25,000; Kalachians, 4,000; total 59,000. Trees are the principal vegetable production. Barley grows well; oats partially; wheat and rye and corn very slightly. Coal is chief of the mineral products; but gold and copper have been found in small quantities, and iron and silver and lead are reported. Mr. Summer proposes Alaska as the name for our new country.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

A letter from the Hon. H. M. Ross, dated at Big Sandy, Jefferson county, June 18, 1867, addressed to Governor Butler, gives the particulars of Indian depredations committed in that section of the State recently, and calling on the Executive head of the State to furnish the settlers there with arms to protect themselves if possible.

Mr. Ross states that on the 9th inst. a band of Sioux or Cheyennes came down the Little Blue river and took everything in the shape of horses and mules to within eight miles of Big Sandy, in all about forty head. They made a clean sweep, leaving not a single animal as far as they came. They seemed to be only intent on stealing, but if opposed in this do not hesitate to kill, and did kill one very old man named Haney.

As soon as the news of this was received at Big Sandy, about a dozen men volunteered and went up the Blue to get the families away. All the settlers have left the Blue, leaving Big Sandy the outpost now, and exposed to great danger. The situation of affairs on the Blue calls for every assistance which can be rendered by the Executive of the State, which, we believe, will be promptly rendered.

UP AND AT THEM.

The bill locating public buildings prescribes certain limits, and definite location anywhere within these limits cannot fail of being a great benefit to this city and surrounding country, if our people only labor to make it so. We cannot, and must not, stand idle; but must lay hold of the advantages placed within our reach. While no one is able to designate, at present, the exact section upon which the location will be made, yet there is not a reasonable doubt that it will be in the immediate vicinity of the line of the B. & M. R. R. extension from this city west. Such being admitted as a fact, then it is clearly our interest to secure the early completion of the road, and this we can do if we will. If the road cannot be built in any other manner Cass County is able to do it within herself. We have a treasury with more money in it than any other county in the State, we have the wealthiest farming community in the State, we have mounted men in our midst whose entire interests are those of this locality, and we have the best line upon which to build a road west of any city on the Missouri river. Our success depends entirely upon our own action, and now is the time to strike. We have laid idle while others were working, and have depended too much upon our natural advantages. There are various interests besides the building of the B. & M. R. R. extension that need looking after, and they demand the united and prompt action of every man. Will we attend to them? Cass county can well afford to invest two or three hundred thousand dollars in a successful Railroad enterprise, and we believe her citizens stand ready to say do it. There is not a farmer along the line of the road but is able and willing to take stock if they can only have the assurance that the work will be done and done, speedily.

THE COUNCIL BLUFFS FIRE.

We have received a Nonpareil Extra, issued from the Eagle office, in which we find the following estimate of losses by the recent fire:

R. P. Snow, Dry Goods, \$35,000—insured one-half; Brewster & Co., 40,000—partly insured; W. H. Pusey, \$10,000—on his part of the building insured \$5,000; G. A. Robinson, \$4,000—insured \$2,000; De Haven, \$1,000; Young Men's Library, \$2,000; Meyer, \$10,000, insured one third; Nonpareil Printing Establishment, \$6,000; E. I. Woodbury & Co., Dentists, \$2,000—no insurance; Dr. P. B. McKay, \$500—no insurance; balance on office, books, stock, and apparel, at least \$3,000. C. P. Smith's warehouse had in store over \$50,000 worth of corn and nearly as much other produce. Stewart & Hans had in goods stored in Empire Block nearly \$11,000. C. J. Fox lost his warehouses and over \$20,000 worth of machinery. The entire amount of buildings destroyed, damaged, and injured will not fall short of \$300,000—at least that amount will not make the sufferers good.

The Nonpareil office was a total loss, as will be seen above there was no insurance. One of the proprietors left for Chicago yesterday to purchase a new office, and they purpose having the paper running again in the course of a week or ten days.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY

Upon examination of the County Jail in Cass County, Nebraska, June 27th, 1867.

To Hon. Geo. B. Lake:

Judge—We, the Grand Jury, by and through our foreman, after making a minute investigation of the house now occupied as a Jail for this County would respectfully report, that so far as the food, and general comfort of the Prisoner, furnished by the Jailor has been, and now is good. From the examination made and the statement of the Prisoner we attach no blame to the Jailor.

Yet we would say that the building is unfit and insecure as a county Jail on account of its walls floors and other arrangements. We found it damp and unventilated, and a place fit only to promote diseases and per chance death.

We therefore recommend that the County build a new Jail building.

W. D. GAGE Foreman.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T.

Office of the District Deputy Right

Worthy Grand Templar, I. O. G. T.

PLATTSMOUTH Neb June 25, 1867.

To all Lodges in Good Standing in the State of Nebraska: Know ye that in compliance with your Prayer and Petition, the Right worthy Grand Lodge of North America has issued a Charter for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and has duly invested our worthy Brother, W. S. Peterson, of Iowa, with full power and authority to institute said Lodge you are therefore requested to elect Delegates (3 to each Lodge) to meet in convention at Plattsmouth City at 9 o'clock A. M. on the ninth day of July next, for the purpose of organizing said State Grand Lodge. Respectfully requested that each Lodge be fully represented.

T. W. SHAYOCK.

D. D. R. W. G. T.

All papers in the State friendly to the cause will please copy.

The steamer Lexington, says the Republican, came down from Fort Randall on Wednesday, and brings another report in regard to the Indians up the river. They are assembling along the river in large numbers, and manifest a decidedly hostile disposition, declaring positively that no more boats shall go up. If this report be correct, we may look for trouble above very soon.

Confidence in Future.

There is evidently much more confidence among business men at present in the future than has existed for many months before. In every part of the country the newspapers are filled with the reports of the excellence of the growing and in some cases of the already matured crops; and in every grade of the mercantile scale from Wall street to the retail country store the subjects discussed, with hope and anticipations almost as ardent as those with which a promising cloud is regarded in time of drought. The change of sentiment within a few months has been very remarkable. So short a time ago as the month of February, the gloomy, doubtful feeling was very marked—failure were predicted in every branch of trade, and many went so far as to predict a general "crash" rivaling that of 1857, while some still more extravagant were even influenced by a species of superstition and believed that the fact that this year of our Lord had the number seven in it, was sufficient in itself to secure disaster to our finances.

The feeling of doubt and depression has happily given way to one of greater confidence in the future. We say happily because there can be no greater impediment to a healthy business than the perpetual expectation of failures and the loss of all confidence in the stability of values.

The prospects of abundant harvest are certainly very cheering, and their realization cannot fail to have an immense effect upon the prosperity of the country, but we believe that there are other reasons almost equally as forcible for expecting a better business during the coming year.—N. Y. Bulletin.

New York, June 20.

It is intended by the Masonic Fraternity of this city to honor President Johnson on his visit to-morrow with an escort of Knight Templars. It is reported from Cuba that a Royal decree has been received from Spain freeing all colored children born of slave parents in the Island on and after July first.

GENERAL LAWS.

The following is a list of the General Acts passed at the 3d session of the State Legislature:

To amend an Act to incorporate Nebraska City.

To provide for the election of Road Supervisors.

To amend sec. 75 chap. 25, on Incorporation.—(Granting R. R. Co. exclusive right of way for five miles on the line.)

Relating to Pardons.

To regulate the prosecution of cases of original jurisdiction in the Supreme Court.—(The Supreme Court has only concurrent jurisdiction.)

To provide for the election of District Attorneys and to define their duties.

To provide for a special term of Court in Cass county.—(June 26.)

For the dismissal of certain actions in vacation.

To amend sec. 58 ch. 43, R. S., on Real Estate.—(Governor to appoint Commissioner of Deeds.)

To provide for the location of the seat of government and for the erection of public buildings thereat.

To define the boundaries of Judicial Districts.

To declare the cases in which offices shall be deemed vacant, and to provide for the filling of the vacancies therein.

To provide for procuring a Seal for the State of Nebraska.

To provide for the selection and entry of the public lands in the State of Nebraska.—(One agent in each Land District.)

To transfer suits at Law and in Chancery to the Courts of the Territory of Nebraska to the Courts of the State.

To appropriate a portion of the money refunded by the General Government to the payment of contingent expenses.

ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

When the Republican sought to control the party for local purposes and denounced the Governor and our representatives because they would not be controlled, predicted the total destruction of the party unless the members done as it said, the Herald immediately defended the party, and has continued so to do, without personal feeling in the matter other than that justice be done. The Press has come to our support, and we make the following extract from a lengthy editorial in that paper of the 25th:

If the measure is fraught with so much mischief, why not charge it to its individual authors, and not to the party you profess to sustain and that has nothing to do with it? And if you must charge it to the party why not hold the democracy responsible, for by a majority they supported it, advised assisted and voted for it to the end. We are at a loss to conceive why the Republican should have so persistently sought to make a party question of what was only one of a local character for the State, and why a measure that meets with approval of a large majority of the people of all parties and which was supported by the representatives of a majority of the people because they demanded and insisted upon it—why its supporters should be denounced in the terms we have quoted.

The Omaha Republican claims to be the organ of the State. Yet it is not the Governor nor the Legislative Assembly. We do not know that it has any right to control or usurp the powers and functions of either the Executive, Legislative or Judicial Departments of the State, Government and when either one or the other of these several branches of the Government, shall by the combined wisdom of the people represented in them by those whom they have elected to serve them there differs with the self styled State paper upon some questions, we do not understand that the Constitution of the State, the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, or the propriety of the case require that they should be deprived of all independence of action and with authority, according to the demands of the "State Paper" however ably it may be conducted, or great its pretensions.

"It is human to err," and is it not possible that upon a question of policy that the combined councils of the whole representatives of the people may not be right and the one man, notwithstanding his eminent ability, his great foresight and long experience, be in the wrong? At least may we not be charitable and conclude that the representatives of the people in the Executive and Legislative Departments are as honest and as free from corrupt motives as the organ of the State itself, and that we all know is above suspicion.

May we not conclude, without having our motives questioned, that the men selected by the people themselves with a view of representing them, and who came together from all parts of the State, and whose patriotism and ability has been recognized and approved by the people in similar positions for years past, have a right at least to an "honest difference of opinion" with the very able and astute editor and proprietor of the Omaha Republican.

This is no party question. No political triumph is involved. No party caucus or convention has decided that it should be maintained. The Omaha Republican is as free to oppose as we are to support it, and we are both still at liberty when general political questions are up for consideration to act and work together as heretofore.

Still if the Republican will make it a question for the party, will insist that we should be held responsible, so be it. Within the limited sphere of its influence it may weaken us, but through the State, as a whole, the Republican party will grow in numbers, in vitality and power, because what we do is right.—This we will maintain against open enemies or covert foes, and believe it notwithstanding the ill-timed prophecies of the Omaha Republican.

Registry of School Lands.

Memorial and joint resolution asking Congress for 5 per cent. on sales of Public lands.

The New York Herald states that the United States vessel which carried twenty tons of provisions for the benefit of the alleged sufferers from starvation in Mississippi could dispose of but of two tons, the people refusing to receive anything from the Government. This may relieve our associations in the North from the necessity of gathering in any more donations for that quarter. There are people who will rejoice in the spirit manifested by this general refusal to accept Government aid. So should we if it were the true spirit of the individual independence; but we fear it is the spirit of treasonable hatred to the Union, the continuation of which is fraught with disturbance and danger in the country.

Lawrence, Kansas, June 26.

The grading parties on the Pacific Railroad, 75 miles west of Bonker Hill, were attacked by the Kiowas on Saturday and three killed, a number wounded, and the remainder driven off. Work on the road is entirely suspended. The lives and property of the people on the border are wholly unprotected. Gov. Crawford is endeavoring to obtain arms from the military for the railroad laborers and citizens.

DEATH OF HON. ISAAC NEWTON.

The Hon Isaac Newton, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, died in Washington, recently. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 31st of March, 1800. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and at the time of his death was the owner of a fine farm in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In August, 1861, Mr. Newton was appointed chief clerk in the Bureau of Agriculture, then under the protection of the Patent Office. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, which he held at the time of his death. His remains were taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

A CURIOUS QUESTION OF LAW.

An action was recently brought in Charleston, South Carolina, Court of Common Pleas to recover rent for the Charleston Hotel from January, 1865 to February, 1866. During this time the hotel was within the range and under the fire of the Federal batteries from Morris Island. It was struck several times during the bombardment and the proprietor was compelled to abandon it. It was claimed that the bombardment to which the hotel was exposed was a dispossession or ejection of the tenant by the *vis major*; and for the time the bombardment lasted, it was a suspension of the rent. It was also contended that such disposition produced by the casualties of war, terminated the lease and discharged the tenant. These views were sustained by the court.

NOVEL CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

It is said that in Indiana "cold feet" are regarded as a good cause for divorce. If the petition of a dissatisfied wife for divorce, in one of the St. Louis courts, is allowed, we shall believe the Indiana story. This distressed complaint reports that the first chill her affections received was on her wedding tour when she caught cold and was not allowed to have a fire at the hotel, on account of the expense. Her next shock was from a tough beefsteak seasoned with lard. The dandy stab was the husband's refusal to furnish her with a feather bed. A killing blow was his unwillingness to her sisters; but the "unsatisfactory" part of the case was an assurance at the dinner table, he did not help her to mutton chops; failed to pass the potatoes, neglected to furnish her plate with vegetables, and left her to help herself. These unsufferable indignities preyed upon her health and wrecked her peace of mind, and she now appeals to the courts for redress.

GOLD IN THE PLATTE.

Within the last few days a citizen of Denver, J. C. Colvert, Esq., has been prospecting about two miles from the Platte river which has always been known to yield the finest quality of gold in the State, and has always commanded in the gold market two dollars per ounce more than any other of the Colorado mountains. From a work of thirty-six hours only, Mr. C. from the bed rock in the Platte river, on the old Bayard farm, two miles from town, has obtained a piece of bullion, which, assayed at the mint at Denver, yielded as follows:

Weight before melting 6 oz. 63 100

Weight after melting 6 oz. 93 102

Assaying:

Gold 196 100, or 96 1-2 per cent.

Silver 32 100

Value in greenbacks \$120 94

This is no myth—no sensation story—the facts are here, and all the parties close at hand. It is easy for any of our citizens to examine for himself the facts of the case.—Denver News.

Tribune's special says Gen. Wager Swaine commanding the district of Alabama issued an order suspending the law of the State imposing heavy stamp duties on official documents relative to the collection of pensions, bounties, back pay of Union soldiers. Also repealed the law imposing discriminating license on the sale of illustrated periodicals published outside of the limits of Alabama. This was intended to apply particularly to Harper's Weekly.

There is a young law student in Boston whose deceased father left him a fortune of \$60,000, and who, in order to save the expense of paying his board, waits on the guests at his employer's establishment from twelve to three p. m., each day, in consideration of his breakfast, dinner and supper.

The Old Southern political leaders die hard—nevertheless die they must, and politically. It is according to the testimony of many witnesses capable of speaking on the subject, that the Republican cause is making rapid progress in the South, and is certain to triumph there in the election of a majority of Republican Congressmen. This state of things is not likely to be changed before the election takes place.

The Secretary of War has been confined to his house by a three days illness but so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties.

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