Nebraska Herald.

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

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THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
WEEKLY,
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞Office corner Main street and Levee, second story.

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☞ We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work on short notice, and in a style that will give satisfaction.

WILLITT POTTENGER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PLATTSMOUTH - - NEBRASKA.

T. M MARQUETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA

C H. KING
Carpenter and Joiner
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
Will do work in his line with promptness on dispatch, upon short notice.

Dr. J. S. McADOW,
HAVING RETURNED TO ROCK BLUFFS TO practice Physic, offers his professional services to his old patrons and public generally. Particular attention paid to diseases of the EYE. A cure guaranteed in all curable cases. Charges moderate—same as one year ago. jel2 m6

R. R LIVINGSTON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county.
☞Residence in Frank White's house, corner of Oak and Sixth streets; Office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Platte Valley House
ED. B. MURPHY, Proprietor.
Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
Plattsmouth, Neb.
This House having been refitted and newly furnished offers first-class accommodations. Board by the day or week. aug28

BURNS & CO.
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
And a general assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class country store.
AVOCA, Cass Co., - - NEB.
aug1

S. MAXWELL, SAM. M. CHAPMAN
Maxwell & Chapman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitors in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - - NEBRASKA.
Office over Black, Buttery & Co's Drug Store.
apr1

CLARKE, PORTER & ERWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
MAIN ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
SAYLORD J. CLARKE, DE FOREST PORTER, WM. W. ERWIN.
☞ *REAL ESTATE AGENCY.* ☜
Jan24 wtf

JOSEPH SCHLATER,
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA
A good assortment of Watches Clocks, Gold Pens, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Violins and Violin Trimmings always on hand. All work committed to his care will be warranted.
April 10, 1865.

O. H. IRISH, Late Sup't Indian Affairs. CALHOUN & CROXTON, Attorneys at Law
IRISH, CALHOUN & CROXTON.
The above named gentlemen have associated themselves in business for the purpose of prosecuting and collecting all claims against the General Government, or against any tribe of Indians, and are prepared to prosecute such claims, either before Congress, or any of the Departments of Government or before the Court of Claims.
Mr. Irish will devote his personal attention to the business at Washington.
☞ Office at Nebraska City, corner of Main and Fifth streets.

S. ADLER, D. A. FRINEMAN.
S. ADLER & CO.,
RECTIFIERS
AND DISTILLERS,
Dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
NO. 14, EAST SIDE MARKET SQUARE,
St. Joseph, Mo.
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National Claim Agency.
WASHINGTON D. C.
F. M. DORRINGTON,
SUB AGENT:
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA,
Is prepared to present and prosecute claims before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments. Patents, Pensions, Bounties, and Bounty Lands secured. ☞ Charges moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON.
April 10, '65

G. R. McCALLUM,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, wholesale and retail, No. 130½ Main street, between 5th and 6th streets, Nebraska City. jel3

☞Place to get cheap Lamps and Lamp Chimneys is at BLACK, BUTTERY & CO.'S

Wholesome Truth for Irishmen.

The *Irish Republic*, printed at Chicago, is one of the ablest newspapers published in the West. It is earnest in its support of the principles which underlie the Fenian organization, and battles manly for the disenthrallment of Ireland from British domination and tyranny. In a recent article, under the head of "A Declaration of Principles," the editor of the *Republic* administers some wholesome advice to his Irish brethren throughout the United States, which cannot be too carefully read and thoughtfully pondered by every friend of Irish freedom. We make the following extract from the leader referred to, and commend it to the attention of those who are blindly following the lead of the enemies of Human Progress and Human Freedom in this country, and throughout the world:

"Who knows not that the giant hand of the American Republic could, at a single blow, smash to atoms the blood stained fabric of English tyranny, and leave Ireland free from her deep degredation, and take her place of power and prosperity among the free nations of the earth? Why has not that hand been lifted up to strike in the name of justice? Why has it hitherto been hung paralyzed while such murderous wrong has been perpetrated in the face of earth and heaven? Let the questions be fearlessly answered, according to the demands of truth, and we will make at least one step in advance of the deplorable condition which, until now, we have been compelled to occupy. We will, at all events, discover the dreadful disease which has sapped our strength and endangered our very existence. Whether or not it will be in our power to apply an effectual remedy, and so to establish a complete cure, remains hereafter to be seen.—The sovereign people of America have stood by and suffered the sacrifice of Ireland, without either earnest remonstrance or anything like effectual interference. To this course of conduct there were, in our judgment, two grand causes contributing. The first was *the curse of American slavery*. This was a hereditary complaint. The virus was derived, as a fatal inheritance, from that destroying tyranny against which the people of America had to fight for their national existence. It grew and spread like a consuming cancer, until it or the Republic had to be exterminated. For fully three-quarters of a century it polluted and poisoned the fountains of national thought and feeling, and compelled even the most earnest advocates of American freedom to think and act more for the preservation of liberty, and the consequent necessary extinction of slavery, in their own land, than the righting of the wrongs, or the restoring of the rights of the oppressed of other lands. And, alas, it is a sad and sorrowful confession, which truth compels us to make, that, with noble exceptions, the Irish race took sides with those who would have continued the curse of human slavery in this country, and who still lament its extinction. So long as the majority of the American people and their Government supported slavery on one side of Atlantic, it could hardly be expected that they would become the champions of liberty on the other. Nor were they. And so long as the Irish people exerted themselves to rivet the chains of an oppressed race in America, it was scarcely reasonable for them to complain of the oppression of their own race in Europe. But they did; and we must do the world the justice of admitting that it did not believe either in their consistency or sincerity.

"Another leading cause of the indifference and action with which the people of America have treated the question of Irish national independence has been the spirit of intolerance which Irishmen have, in too many instances, displayed towards each other. We have, then, to do one thing before the free people of America will either believe or aid us, and that is, to proclaim ourselves the enemies of human slavery in its every form, whether among blacks or whites; whether in Ireland or America, in Italy or England, in Africa or Europe—its enemies in life, and to death—to proclaim ourselves the friends of freedom, equal rights to every man, of every creed, of every country, and color, and clime. We have to proclaim and prove that nothing, not even religion, will save tyrants from our vengeance—that nothing, not even difference of creed or color of skin, will prevent us from doing full and equal justice to all our fellow-men. Satisfy your American brothers of this, satisfy the intelligent world of it, and the tyrant injustice of England will fall before you like grass before the scythe of the mower, and the liberty of Ireland will be founded on the rock of everlasting justice and truth. We are prepared, through weal and woe, to work for our country's independence, with honest men, whether they agree with our principles or differ from them. But we again lift up, most earnestly, a warning, that if you intend to build successfully, you must build upon the rock of eternal justice and universal liberty."

Cheap Telegraphing.

The recently published announcement of the government of Prussia, that it will extend the telegraphing system to every town of 1,500 inhabitants, is an earnest of what every government should do for its people, and might be more easily and profitably accomplished in the United States than elsewhere. The grand results produced by the reduction of postage to such rates as even now are charged, can scarcely be estimated by the human mind. Probably, on no defensible theory, has the government any exclusive right to monopolize the postal business of the nation, and that any individual or company of men have as good right to carry on the business as the United States. This has been a mooted question, strongly argued by Lysander, Spooner and other able New England theorists, but so far, has resulted in confirming the assumed powers of the government. But why should not the United States, if they are justified in controlling the mail service, assume the telegraphic system of the country, buy in every line, and extend the same in all directions to every town of sufficient population to pay the expenses of an office? By so doing, and reducing the tariff to prices adequate to meet the bare cost of the system, we should straightway be in possession of the noblest and most philanthropic work in the land. To what multifarious uses would the telegraph then be put where now the click of the key is unheard! What incalculable benefits to the poor would accrue therefrom!—Statistics last year at Washington, show that the cost of telegraphing, if reduced to the actual expense of maintaining the system, would fall below present prices more than 75 per cent If the government can afford us a cheap postal system, it can also give us cheap telegraphy, and that is one of the duties which the people will exact of Congress, sooner or later.—*Conservative.*

☞ Loyal Germans, do you know that one of the Editors of the *Independent!* Council Bluffs *Press*—Mr, Warden—asserted not long since that *nine tenths* of his German brethren, the men of his own blood and nationality who entered the federal army, had gone into the service for the purpose of making money? and that in the same conversation he stated he had served the late slave holders rebellion in Wheeler's rebel cavalry? Such is the case and the fact can be established by giving the testimony of some of the best and most responsible men in this city, some of whom are Germans.

One of his German brethren on the occasion gave him the *lie* and he swallowed it. Do you want such a man to stand at the head of the organ which goes forth to the world as your representative? or are you still true to those principles which you have heretofore espoused and for which so many of you recently fought? We leave it to you to answer, and we believe you will speak in the negative. We cannot believe for one moment that the loyal Germans of this city and Western Iowa will support a paper under the editorial management of one of Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry—Are we right?—*Nonpareil.*

The Progress of the Conspiracy

It is but a few days more than one month since Congress adjourned. One of the most exciting and interesting debates of the July session was on the question of adjournment; and already the country sees that it was one of the most important questions considered at that session. There were those in Congress who had the sagacity to see and the courage to say, that Congress ought not to adjourn while Andrew Johnson still possessed power. But they were in the minority in both branches of the national legislature. They were squarely outvoted by a majority who believed, or affected to believe, that Mr. Johnson could do no harm. Some of them asserted the opinion that he did not desire to do harm. Already this majority can see its mistake. Mr. Johnson has shown that they have asserted what they did not know, or he has grown to be a worse man than they were willing to believe he could be.—Which is it? Let those who trusted him answer. But let us see what a month has brought forth.

1st. The President invited the Secretary of War to resign.

2d. Mr. Stanton declined, believing it to be his duty, and the will of the loyal people of the nation that he should hold on.

3d. The President requests General Grant to accept the War Office temporarily.

4th. Gen. Grant does accept, and so informs Mr. Stanton, who, of course, retires. There was no alternative.—Here was his successor, in the person of General of the Army, bearing the order of the President come to relieve him. The civil and the military united. Did the loyal people desire this done? Did one man loyal to the law ask to have it done? Have things progressed better since it was done? Let the people answer.

5th. The President issues an order for the removal of Gen. Sheridan.

6th. Gen. Grant protests in manly terms and with cogent reasons. But the President will not relent. Therefore, Grant issues the order, and the will of the nation is defied, and one of its most faithful and trusted agents is dishonored, so far as it is in the power of Mr. Johnson to dishonor him. Did any loyal man want this done? Not one. Only rebels and their co-workers wanted Sheridan removed.

7th. General Sickles is ordered to surrender his department to General Canby. Did any loyal citizens ask for the removal of Sickles? Did any such citizen ask for the appointment of Canby? Why, then, were these changes made?

8th. The President orders General Thomas to Louisiana. He cannot go. Therefore, he orders General Hancock to be withdrawn from his command and sent to Louisiana.

9th. General Grant declines to order Hancock to Louisiana for the all-sufficient reason that Hancock is opposed to the law he will be required to execute. But finally Grant submits, but directs that none of the orders issued by Sheridan shall be abrogated without the assent of the General of the Army. The President objects, and in a subsequent order virtually annuls the saving clause of Grant's order.

10th. The President directs that Sheridan at once assume command in the west, without reporting at Washington, as ordered by Grant.

These are the things accomplished. Those promised are—

1st. The removal General Howard from the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau.

2d. The removal of General Pope.

3d. A reformation of the Cabinet so as completely Johnsonise it.

4th. War upon the loyal press by withholding information from papers which do not support the Johnson non-reconstruction policy.

5th. Filling the South with emissaries to prevent the registration of loyal men, and to thus enable the rebels to vote down conventions, and prevent reconstruction.

☞A correspondent wants to know why an old maid is like a sucked orange, and then has the assurance to answer his own question by giving the reply: Because neither one is worth squeezing!

Grant's Indictment of the President.

The Detroit *Post* regards the letter of General Grant as the grand indictment on which Andrew Johnson "will be tried and convicted, and removed from office." In the language of Grant, he is charged with an "effort to defeat the laws of Congress;" for granting a "triumph" to the "unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order," for "emboldening them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they had the Executive with them," for removing General Sheridan, though "he had performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently," for disregarding General Thomas' services in battling for the Union, and assigning him to relieve General Sheridan against his earnest protest; for removing General Hancock when the public interests demanded his services in a "complicated department;" for disregarding "military interests and pecuniary interests;" for defying "the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed," and the earnest remonstrance of the General of the Army, who protested, in vain against it, in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country.

☞ Thurlow Weed says in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"We are not likely to forget or undervalue the services rendered by Mr. Stanton to our Government in 1860. He discovered in Buchanan's Cabinet a conspiracy to seize the archives, prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln and usurp the Government. Thus far Jake Thompson, Cobb, Slidell, Mason, Benjamin, &c., &c., proceeded with the co-operation of Toucey, when Mr. Stanton with Governor Seward, wisely determined to arrest the calamity. Judge Holt was loyal. General Dix was brought into the Cabinet. The intended *coup d' etat* was prevented. We saw on that occasion while Mr. Lincoln was being sworn, Generals Scott and Wool standing by their guns, pointed in the vicinity of the capitol, with less than a thousand regular troops for its defense. Floyd, the secession Secretary of the Navy, had all the troops and ships of the Government sent out on distant service. We believed then, as we firmly believe now that but for Edwin M. Stanton, traitors would usurped the Government on the 4th of March 1861."

☞The below named gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. We give the names and residences:

Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit Michigan,
Hon Willis Phelps and N. Thayer, of Boston, Mass.
Hon. James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.
Thos. E. Tootle, Esq., do
Abram Nave, Esq., do
P. L. McLaughlin, Esq., do

It is the understanding as we are informed, that the President of the new road is to be chosen from those of the Directory residing in this city.—*St. Joe Herald.*

☞ A Western paper states that in a passenger train to Chicago from the East, a young father and mother were traveling with a sick and weary child. There were also in the same car half a dozen coarse fellows, who, with their noise, kept the child awake and crying. At last one became tired of the little one's wailing, and exclaimed: "Seems to me that young one is making too much noise; won't somebody nurse it?" The color flushed over the pale face of the mother, as she cuttingly replied: "If nursing will stop that man's noise, somebody had better nurse him." The man sank into his coat collar, and that was the last of him. His companions, who greeted the retort of the mother with a cheer, were also silenced for the remainder of the journey.

☞ An afflicted editor who is troubled with hand organs under his window, longs for the "evil days" mentioned in Ecclesiastes, when the "grinders shall cease because they are few," and the "sound of grinding, shall be "low."

☞The following extract in regard to delinquent subscribers, we take from an exchange. It speaks the sentiments of the press generally, when it says:

"Except the cash system is exclusively and rigidly observed, we know of no business whose bills are so difficult to collect. This is not because the subscribers are unwilling to pay, but it is principly owing to neglect. Each one imagines that because his year's indebtedness amounts to a small sum the printer cannot be much in want of it, without for a moment thinking that the fruits of his entire business are made up of exactly such little sums, and that the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable amount of money, and without which the publisher could not for a single month continue to issue his paper."

☞N. A. Gray, formerly a staunch Democrat, and connected with the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has experienced a change of heart:

"I am in favor of giving a vote to four classes of colored men: First—I would give it to all who had borne arms in putting down the accursed rebellion. Second—To all who read and write. Third—To all who had the thrift and energy to accumulate sufficient to take care of himself and friends. Fourth and last—To the balance.

☞ As an indication of the increasing tendency of the public mind to favor the proposed impeachment of the President, it is mentioned that among the newspapers which now favor it is *The Chicago Republican*, a paper that has previously been quite earnest in denouncing it. *The Republican*, it is believed, reflects the sentiments of the Hon. James F. Wilson, and if this is true it gives a majority of the Congressional Committee in favor of the impeachment.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* very justly observes that the recent 'charge' of Judge Underwood to the grand jury of Richmond "is a disgrace to the bench." After quoting a passage of the Judge's foolery, the *Tribune* asks: "Is this a judicial charge or is it a cavalry charge?" It is neither. It is "a charge to keep I have," that is, a judgeship for life, in spite of his unfitness for the office.

☞A gentleman called on a rich miser, and found him at the table endeavoring to catch a fly. Presently he succeeded in entrapping one, which he immediately put into the sugar bowl and shut down the cover. The gentleman asked for an explanation of this singular sport. "I'll tell you," replied the miser, with a triumphant grin overspreading his countenance as he spoke. "I want to ascertain if the servants steal the sugar."

☞The velocity with which sound travels depends to a great extent upon the temperature and condition of the atmosphere. When at the freezing point it passes at the rate of 303 yards per second, but when the thermometer attains to 62 deg. Fahrenheit, sound runs at the rate of 765 miles an hour, which is about three fourths of the diurnal velocity of the earth's equator.

FAITH.—Dr. Mountain, chaplain to Charles II, was asked one day, by that monarch, to whom he should present a certain bishopric just then vacant. "If you have but faith, sire," replied he, "I could tell who," "How so," said Charles, "if I had but faith?" "Why, yes," said the witty cleric, "your Majesty might say *to this* Mountain, *be thou removed into that Sea.*" The chaplain succeeded.

☞ The great railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, which was begun in December last, is being pushed ahead, and it is expected that it will be completed by September, 1868. It is to be the longest of its kind in the United States, measuring one mile and four rods from shore to shore, with a main draw 360 feet in length—both worked by steam. The estimated cost is $1,250,000.

☞ One of the boys in a New Orleans school was asked, after various definitions had been given by others, mostly quite correct, what was meant by the verb to tantalize. He replied: "It was to ask a great man questions, and then to criticise the answers."

☞ Bayard Taylor says that men of all parties in Europe speak of Andy Johnson in terms of contempt—the "governing classes," because he has disgraced the highest office of the Republic, and the masses because he has done so much to hinder the progress of freedom. This opinion of disinterested persons entirely coincides with the general opinion of Andy in this country.

☞ A Missourian informed a traveler who had inquired about corn, that 'each stalk had nine ears on it and was fifteen feet high."

"That's nothing to our corn," replied the traveler. "Up in Illinois where I came from we always had nine ears to each stalk and a peck of shelled corn hanging to each tassel; but never could raise any field beans with it."

"Why?" asked the other.

"Because the corn grew so it always pulled the beans up."

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The editor of the Foxtown *Fusileer* is a generous fellow. In his last number he says:

"Postscript—We stop the press with pleasure to announce the decease of our contemporary, Mr. Snaggs, editor of the Foxtown *Flash*. He is now gone to another and better world.—Persons who have taken the *Flash* will find the *Fusileer* a good paper.

☞(Jones has been telling Robinson one of his splitting stories.) Robinson—"Ya-as it's very funny!" Jones—"Then, why the deuce don't you laugh!" Robinson—"My dear fellah I would with pleasure, but I daren't display any emotion—these trousers are so tremendeous tight!"

☞ "Why don't you wheel that barrow of coals, Ned?" said a learned miner to one of his sons. "It is not a very hard job; there is an inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "The plane may be inclined but hang me if I am."

☞ A Gipsy woman once promised for a dollar to show two young ladies the faces of their future husbands in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed: "Why we see nothing but our faces!" "Well," said the Gipsy, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

☞ "Jennie," said a venerable Cameronian to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar, "Jennie, its a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it," replied Jennie, "but its a deal more solemner not to."

☞ The New York gamblers have organized a protective union with Heenan for President, to fight "The Society for the Suppression of Gambling." At one of their meetings, a speaker claimed that the business was as legitimate as stock speculating. It would be hard to dispute the proposition.

☞As the steamboat Oregon was passing a few days since, a newly arrived Irishman belonging to the celebrated O'Regan family, was heard to exclaim—"O-r-e-g-o-n-O'Regan: oh, be jabers! only four weeks in the country yet, and a steamboat christened after me!"

☞ "Where was John Rogers burned to death?" said the teacher to me in a commanding voice. I couldn't tell; to the next, no answer. "Joshua knows" said a little girl at the foot of the class. "Well," said the teacher, "if Joshua knows he may tell." "In the fire," said Joshua, looking very wise.

☞ A boy who asked a Boston police officer for shelter in the station-house, said:

"See, Cap'n, first my father died, and my mother married again, and then my mother died, and my father married again, and somehow or other I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor no nothing."

☞ A countryman going to market with a load of pork, was met by a young girl who very genteely made him a low courtesy, when he exclaimed:

"What! do you make a courtesy to dead hogs?"

"No, sir," answered the girl, "to a live one."