



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

VOL. 3.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

NO. 34.

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

Office corner Main street and Levee, second story. Terms:— \$2.50 per annum.

Rates of Advertising: One square (space of ten lines) one insertion, \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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NEBRASKA AND ITS FUTURE.

The New York Tribune of the 6th, referring to the interior of the United States says: "In the west the child is born who will see Nebraska having a population of 5,000,000. The great American Desert is fading away. A magnificent country is being opened along either side of the Platte— Knowledge of a practical character has so increased in our generation that what were obstacles thirty years ago are not such to-day. In a collective sense, our national perceptions are so enlarged that men in common life quickly take into view small objects as well as remote ones having connection with each other, and, being possessed of ability to execute, they triumph where their forefathers despaired. Hitherto, wherever the red man and the buffalo lived, the white man has planted gardens and orchards, and bounded the horizon with fields of grain. The Plains have as many natural advantages as Judea, once a populous and favored land. With the fertile soil, and the unchanging climate of the interior, with the help of industry and mechanism, there is no reason why it should not present rural and village scenes as fair as any other the world can show. Long after the commencement of this century, the Grand Prairie of Illinois, now rich in farms, and unequalled by any beneath the sun, was supposed forever uninhabitable. The Tribune continues, "on all the maps this great interior is dwarfed." But from north to south, and from east to west, the distances are comparable to the distances from Paris to Moscow, and from the ruins of Carthage to the Pentland Firth. Of farmers to supply the myriads of miners and townsmen with food; of tradesmen and mechanics and operatives in factories run by coal or by water from the mountains, the population between the Big Blue and the Sierra Nevadas may be estimated to reach one hundred Millions. These are the things which our children shall see when our bodies are mouldering in the dust. For thousands of years our country has been reserved for the final triumph of civilization," and Nebraska will in the future bear an honorable part in the grand accomplishment which is predicted for the interior.

MARK TWAIN ON THE NEW STYLE WALKING DRESSES.

Mark Twain says: "Who shall describe the exquisite taste and beauty of the new style of ladies' walking dresses? Taken as a class, women can conceive more outlandish and ugly costumes than one would think possible without the gift of inspiration. But this time they have been felicitous in invention. The wretched waterfall still remains, of course, but in a modified form; every change it has undergone is for the better. First it represented a bladder of Scotch snuff; next, it hung down a woman's back like a canvass covered ham; afterwards it contracted and counterfeited a turban on the back of the head; now it sticks out straight behind, and looks like a wire muzzle on a greyhound. Nestling in the midst of this long stretch of head and hair reposes the little butter-cake of a bonnet. Like a jockey saddle on a race horse. You will readily perceive that this looks very unique and pretty and coquetish. But the glory of the costume is the robe—the dress. No furbelows, no flounces, no biases, no gores, no flutter-wheels, no hoops to speak of—nothing but a rich, plain, narrow black dress, terminating just below the knee in saw teeth (points downward) and under a flaming red skirt, enough to put your eyes out, that reaches down only to the ankle bone, and expose the wretched little feet. Charming, fascinating, seductive, bewitching. To see a lovely girl of seventeen, with her saddle on her head, and her muzzle behind, and her veil just tripping the end of her nose, come tripping along in her hopeless, red bottomed dress, like a churn on fire, is enough to set a man wild. I must drop this subject; I can't stand it."

FATALITY OF OVERWORK.

It is said that the financial crash of 1857 killed thirteen bank Presidents in the city of New York. They were not all crushed to death instantly.— Some were, and they were dug out of the ruins only to be buried. Others survived several months. They dragged their shattered frames about from place to place; some crossed the ocean and wandered in foreign lands, seeking rest and finding none. Some lived one year, two years, or more, wrecked indeed of what they had been, "dying at the top," as Dean Swift said he should die, and he did. Perhaps the number thirteen is an exaggeration.— Perhaps it should be stated at a dozen. But more than that number of business men, men of finance and standing, on whom great burdens of responsibility and anxiety rested, succumbed to that storm, and are now at rest in their graves. At this moment many men of high position in commercial and professional life, merchants, bankers, ministers, lawyers and some physicians are traveling in Europe in quest of repose of mind, relaxation from the cares of business, who have gone too late. A friend of ours recently returned has mentioned the names of some he met abroad, who are searching in vain for a new lease of life. They are dying at the top. One is from C—. He began trade in that city less than ten years ago. He was prospered from the start. As the grain was poured into his granaries the gold or greenbacks flowed into his coffers. Riches increased, and he set his heart upon them. The more he had, the greater his greed for more.— He gave his mind to his business all day and most of the night. He had small time to sleep, and none to pray. He is now sick and a wreck. In the prime of life, in the midst of his days he was threatened with softening of the brain. He is dying at the top. A New York merchant is over there with his family. They have a man servant and a courier to take care of him, and lead him from city to city and from land to land. They were in Paris in the early Summer, and at a German watering place later, and will winter in Italy or Egypt. He has no pain, and denies that he is out of health. But others have to do his thinking, and they lead him "whither he would not," for he is only a child in their hands. By and by paralysis will take him as he sits in his chair after dinner, and the family will bring him home as freight. He is not dead now, but is dying at the top. Fifty clergymen, perhaps more, have gone from the United States within the past six months because they were overworked—or overworked themselves. It comes to the same thing.— Their people got out of them all they could get, and asked for more. Perhaps as many lawyers, politicians, men in various departments of active life, have been compelled for the same reason to suspend their labors, and seek in a foreign land a respite from that intense application to business which has threatened them with a premature burial. There are more men thus driven to death in America than in any other country. The rush of mind in this country is unexampled abroad. In England and on the continent of Europe there is mental activity and competition, and rivalry and greed, and great industry and earnest devotion to useful labors, and men accomplish great things and aim at more; but they are not in such haste to be rich, nor so restless in their ambitions. You may see the difference in the street, as men walk to their several callings. Here they go with a rush, as if they were to be runned if not at the place of business in time. Four thousand merchants on the same floor in Hamburg present a widely different spectacle from the same number in New York. In no city but ours could an Exchange be opened for business in the evening. Our people are in such haste to do what is to be done, and are so fearful that others will get ahead of them in the race, that they sacrifice health and life in the pursuit of what is often of no use to them after they have got it for they are then hopeless invalids or dead men.

SECTARIANISM IN ENGLAND.

A London Journal says that the Bishops in the Pan Anglican Synod are about to prepare an encyclical letter recommending a greater union in the Protestant church. The writer goes on to show that this is a difficult matter, as the last return of the Registrar General contains the names of the following "sects" as worshipping in Great Britain: Apostolics, Armenian New Society, Baptists, Baptized Believers, Believers in Christ, Bible Christians, Bible Defense Association, Brethren, Calvinists, Calvinistic Baptists, Catholic and Apostolic Church, Christians, Christians who object to be otherwise designated, Christian Believers, Christian Brethren, Christian Eliasists, Christian Israelites, Christian Teetotalers, Christian Temperance men, Christian Unionists, Church of Scotland Church of Christ, Countess of Huntington's Connection, Disciples in Christ, Eastern Orthodox Greek Church, Ecliticians, Episcopalian Dissenters, Evangelical Unionists, Followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, Free Grace Gospel Christians, Free Gospel Church, Free Christians, Free Church, Free Church Episcopal, Free Church of England, Free Union Church, General Baptist, General Baptist New Connection, General Lutheran, Hallelujah Band Independents, Independent Religious Reformers, Independent Unionists, Inghamites, Jews, Latter Day Saints, Modern Methodists, Mormons, New Connection of Wesleyans, New Jerusalem Church, New Church, Old Baptists, Original Connection of Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, Peculiar People, Presbyterian Church in England, Primitive Methodists, Progressionists, Protestants adhering to the Articles of the Church of England, one to eighteen inclusive, but rejecting order and ritual, Providence, Quakers, Ranters, Reformers, Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters, Recreative Religionists, Refuge Methodists, Reform Free Church of Wesleyan Methodists, Revivalists, Salem Society, Sandemanians, Scotch Baptist, Second Advent Brethren, Separatists (Protestant), Seventh Day Baptists, Swedenborgians, Testimony Congregational Church, Trinitarians, Union Baptists, Unitarians, Unitarian Christian, United Christian Church, United Free Methodist Church, United Brethren or Moravians, United Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodist Associations, Wesleyan Reformers, and Wesleyan Reform Glory Band. The Pan Anglican Synod may save themselves the trouble of endeavoring to produce anything like visible unity out of the discordant elements which, under a thousand sectarian names, constitute what is called the "Professing Church."

TO THE FRONT, AGAIN, PHIL.

We find the following prose poem floating uncredited in our exchanges.— To the front again, Phil! they are threatening your lines! To the front, like the trumpet that levels the pines! To the front, as of old, when from Winchester town! To rally the route you come thundering! Ride fearless and fast! there are perils to brave— There are pledges to keep—there's a country to save. How the'll start when they catch the sharp ring of your tramp! Ride for life! ride for death! there are traitors in the camp! He springs to the saddle—spurs with disdain the treacherous counsel that seeks to detain—he will can discern 'twixt the false and the true, for the gray shovs too plainly 'neath the blue. He's off to the rescue outspreading the wind, and the Cabinet's crest he has left far behind. What rider comes galloping fast from afar, his charger's hoof ringing above the wild war! head eagerly forward—eyes fixed to the front—teeth set and lips parted. What means the wild hunt? They see him—they know him—they feel his strong might—the columns reform that were scattered in flight—then echo the shout from the legions of blue: "Phil, Sheridan's with us and victory, too!" The Memphis Post remarks pathily that about the doors of every corner grocery in the country towns in that region, may be found half a score of whitemen, smoking cob pipes, and demanding vehemently, "Where the devil shall we get labor to raise our cotton!"

BEAR AND BULL FIGHT.

The fellow who humbugged the people of Omaha recently, by failing to get up a fight between Bruin and the Texan Bull, has succeeded much better at St. Joe. The Union, of the 17th instant, gives the following account of the affair: "This novel exhibition took place yesterday afternoon, upon the Fair grounds, and was witnessed by about five hundred boys and giggots. There is no question but that the proprietor of this show filled his bill; the bull pithed the bear over and the bear returned the compliment by embracing the bull. The fight lasted about an hour. Much of this time was consumed however, in twisting the bull's tail, and dragging the bear towards the bull. The bull stood licking its nose when the bear was dragged from his cage. The bear came out tail foremost, and immediately began some extempore evolutions; rolling over and over, standing upon its head, howling furiously and snapping at the chain which bound him, savagely. It was a long time before they could be brought together for the first round; but, by perseverance, pulling, whipping, punching and much scrambling, the thing was done. The bull made a grand charge, lifting the bear from the ground by his horns, and tossing him about six feet. The bear howled—the audience cheered—the bull shook his head triumphantly. So it continued, the bull charging the bear, the bear clawing, embracing and biting the bull. A portion of the fight was fierce enough to satisfy the most morbid taste. The fight was clearly a drawn one, both laying down beside each other, the bull too tired to continue the encounter, and the bear quite willing to forget the past and be friends. The bull, however, was somewhat injured, having about two inches bitten off from the end of his tongue. The bear lost the whole of his available stock of wind. To encourage such exhibitions would be to encourage morbid tastes. Last year Spain wasted over two millions of dollars in bull fights, and the entire press of the civilized world united in condemning it. Our country, in its love of novel excitement, is drifting towards all classes of exhibitions which ought to be prohibited by law. H. S. Jacobs writes to the Idaho Statesman, under date of Silver City, October 4th, the following particulars of another bloody outrage committed by Indians in Flint District Owyhee: "A horrible murder was committed within a half a mile of our mill last night. A man named Joseph Caldwell, formerly of Chlicothe, Missouri, was engaged in hauling wood for us, and was camping in a tent. The Indians came up about the time he was eating supper and shot him with ball and also with arrows. He was scalped, stripped and then put on the fire. His body was not mutilated, but it was horrible burned. We traced the track of the dog for some distance by the blood. His cattle were driven off and all his things taken. There were about three Indians, judging from the number of moccasin tracks. A company is now forming to go after them. Buffalo has already handled sixty million bushels of grain in one year, and estimating the results of the future by the past, the time is not far distant when the grain trade of that city will be a hundred million bushels annually. A movement of sixty million bushels of grain by rail, according to the figuring of the Buffalo Commercial, would require 6,857 trains of 25 cars each, equal to seventeen trains daily by each of the two roads during the entire navigation season of two hundred days, and yet the grain trade is scarcely one-half the tonnage to be moved. IMPORTANT IS TRUE.—The Omaha Republican says: We are informed that the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad have decided to construct a temporary trestle work bridge across the river the present winter. Work will be commenced driving the piles for the bridge immediately, and by the time navigation closes have the bridge completed and trains crossing the river. Nonpareil.

The Indian Treaties—Ordered by General Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI. General Orders No. 10: 1. WHEELER, The peace commission organized by the act of Congress, approved July 20, 1867, has concluded a treaty of peace with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes of Indians, and also a separate treaty of peace with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and as treaties are yet incomplete, it is hereby made known that hostilities heretofore existing on the part of the troops as against these tribes will cease. 2. By the terms of the treaties these tribes will ultimately be located in the Indian country to the south of the State of Kansas; but as they are to be allowed to hunt game outside of settled limits of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, in the prairie country to the south of the South Platte, it is hereby ordered that this treaty right be respected on the part of these tribes, although the treaty limits the right to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes alone. 3. Commanding officers of posts and of troops en route are hereby required to treat all such hunting parties in a friendly spirit, but to neglect no precaution for safety, as troops should observe always, no matter where they are; and all troops are commanded to spare no proper effort to keep the peace with these Indians, because it is the earnest wish of the Government of the United States that war be avoided, and the civil agents of the government have a full and fair chance to reduce them to a state of comparative civilization. 4. The commanding officers of the departments of the Missouri and the Platte, charged with the police of the plains within the limits of their commands, may also use force, if necessary, to restrain citizens, either on the border, or who travel by established roads, from committing acts of violence against the Indians, trading with them without license, or doing anything calculated to disturb the pacific relations thus established with these tribes. By order of Lieut. Gen. W. T. Sherman. W. A. NICHOLS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

The La Crosse Democrat is an exponent of Democratic sentiment. Earnestly sympathizing with the rebellion, it is more tractable in its tone at this time than many of the worst Southern Journals. As a specimen of the kind of reading furnished by this paper, we give the following Democratic view of the rebellion: "Rebellion a crime? Liar in your throat, Phil. Sheridan. Every hour justifies the acts of those who from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of battle and blood, sacrifices and struggles, labored, suffered, fought died for the cause of civil freedom.— Every passing day proved the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence.— Every revolving year makes the "lost cause" more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall." PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON GRANT.— The Johnson Democratic organ at Washington thus speaks of General Grant: "We have some little measure of the milk of human kindness left, and dislike to see the name and fair fame of Gen. Grant destroyed at once, but we can assure him that one single moment spent in the company of Radicalism as its friend or one outspoken word in its support, will forever consign him to ignominy and in less than two years will strip him of every Military title and insignia he wears. The term of twenty-one United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March, 1869, of whom fourteen are Republicans and seven Democrats.— The Democrats have so far gained one in Ohio, and one in California, but have lost one in Tennessee, Governor Brownlow having been elected over Mr. Patterson. Near Sherman Texas, recently Mrs. Beatty, a widow lady, met her death in the most singular manner.— She was in the act of getting on a horse, when a common sewing needle, which stuck in her dress, caught in the saddle, and was driven into her body near the breast, slightly piercing her heart. She lived only half an hour. Gen. Grant, a few days since, issued a circular stating that a great deal of the property abandoned by the men of the Confederacy during the war has since been occupied by them without making the proper application to the Federal Government for its restoration, and that all such property will be taken possession of on the 1st of January next, and rented to freedmen and refugees. A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that the Congressional Committee to examine into the status of Kentucky politics and politicians have performed their work, and the general impression is they will report adversely to the loyalty of six of the Congressmen elect from that State. An American, who was sentenced to servitude in Van Dieman's Land for life, for complicity in the Canadian rebellion in 1837, has just been pardoned, and made his way into his old home in Saratoga, the other day, penniless. The Board of Health of New Orleans has declared the city free from yellow fever, and citizens and strangers are invited to return without apprehension. The total number of deaths from the epidemic this season has been 3000. Some friends of Judge Thurman have been canvassing the Ohio Legislature elect, and claim that he will have 56 votes in the Democratic caucus, to 19 for all others. That's tough on Vallandigham. Says the Albany Journal:—"The Democratic papers crow over the 'resurrection' of their party. Their joy will be short lived. The ghost has only been raised to judgment." The Boston Transcript authoritatively states that all the reports that Governor Andrew was offered a seat in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet are cheap fabrications.

THE INDIAN TREATIES—Ordered by General Sherman.

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