

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

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

disclosed any means by which civil wars only undissloved, but indissoluble .- acting in the face of a positive interlightened nation, however, with a wise the constitution to be ratified by the do whatever it does not affirmatively

ing all its proceedings in accordance If they were not States, or were States through the Constitution, we can rewith the fundamental law. When civil out of the Union, their consent to ceive it only by usurpation, and usurpawar has been brought to a close it is a change in the fundamental law of the uon is the most dangerous of political manifestly the first interest and duty of Union would have been nugatory, and crimes. By that crime the enemies of the State to repair the injuries which Congress in asking it committed a po- free government in all ages have war has inflicted, and to secure the ben- litical absurdity. The judiciary has worked out their designs against public time rather than degrade themselves by

and speedily as possible. This duty to the same view of the case. directly and immediately to the estab- they have been left without a choice .- scope of our constitutional authority, PLATTSMOUTH . - NEBRASKA. was, upon the termination of the rebel- Judges of the Supreme Court have in hishment of absolute rule for undelega lion, promptly accepted, not only by the cluded the Southern States in their Cir- ted power, and is always unlimited and Executive Department but by the insur- cuts, and they are constantly in Vir unrestrained

rectionary States themselves, and res- ginia, North Carolina, and elsewhere, The acts of Congress in question are toration in the first moment of peace exercising jurisdiction which does not not only objectionable for their assump- blacks in the Southare entitled to be hu- aud giving protection in all their rights was believed to be as easy and certain belong to them unless these States are tion of augmented power, but many of manely governed, and to have the pro- as freedmen. But transferring our as it was indispensable These expec- States of the Union.

tations, however, then so reasonably | If the Southern States are compo- rect prohibitions of the government .-and confidently entertained, were dis- nent parts of the Union, the constitution The Constitution commands that a Reappointed by legislation from which I is the supreme law for them as it is for publican form of government shall be feel constrained by my obligations to all the other states. They are bound guaranteed to all States; that no person their own way, it would become a grave children. The plan of putting the saw-is worse than lost, if it be not their own way, it would become a grave children. the constitution to withhold my assent. to obey it, and so are we. The right shall be deprived of life, liberty or question whether we ought to do so or Southern States wholly and the Feder-It is, therefore, a source of profound re- of the Federal Government, which is property, without due process of law; whether common humanity would not re- al Government partially into hands of gret that, in complying with the obli- clear and unquestionable, to enforce the arrested without a judicial warrant or quire us to save them from themselves. negroes is proposed at a time peculiargations imposed upon the President by constitution upon them implies the cor- punished without a fair trial before an But, under the circumstances, this is only by unpropitious. The foundations of the constitution to give Congress from relative obligation on our part to ob- impartial jury; that the privilege of a speculative point. It is not proposed tune to time information of the state of serve its limitations and execute its habeas corpus shall not be dented in 1-12 m6 the Union, I am unable to communicate guarantees. Without the constitution time of peace, and that no bill of make and administer the State laws, justice re-established, the public credit any definite adjustment satisfactory to we are nothing. By, through and attainder shall be passed even against the Presidents and members of Con-the American people of the question under the constitution we are what it a single citizen. Yet the system of gress, and shape, to a greater or less ex-confusion. To accomplish these ends which, since the close of the rebellion, makes us. We may doubt the wisdom measures established by these acts of tent, the future destiny of the whole would require all wisdom and vir-Tenders his professional services to the citizens of have agitated the mind of the country. of the law, we may not approve of its Congress does totally subvert and des-Case consty. The second of a construction of the great men who formed our second of a construction of the great men who formed our construction of a construction of a construction of the great men who formed our construction of a construction of a construction of a construction of the great men who formed our construction of a constr all this time there is no Union as our merely because it seems to confine our republican government in the ten States qualities which should characterize any

ernment, may diminish their frequen- of ratification as a necessary and law- by clear implication. If the authority

their provisions are in conflict with di-

fathers understood the term, and as they means within narrower limits than we to which they apply. It binds them management of public affairs for a great could wish. It is not a question of in hand and foot in absolute slavery and States the states of public affairs for a great could wish. Platte Valley House meant it to be understood by us The could wish. It is not a question of in band and foot in absolute slavery and Union which they established can ex dividual, or class, or sectional interest. ED. B. MURPHY, Proprietor. ist only when all the States are repre- much less of party predominance, but power more unlimited and more likely they have had these qualities in sufficient Gertainly we ought not to ask their as-Corner of Main and Fourth Streets, sented in both houses of Congress; of duty, of high and sacred outy, which to be abused than any other now known measure to build upon this continent a sistance until we despair of our own where one State is as free as another we are all sword to perform. If we among civilized men. It tramples great political fabric, and to preserve its competency The great difference bewhere one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns accord-to its own will, and when the laws of the control of those who love and to its own will, and when the laws of the control of those who love and the control of the co This House having been re fitted and newly fur nished offers first class accommodations. Board by the central government are strictly believe in it, we must give to it at least free government is most careful to pro-BUF2S confined to matters of national jurisdic- the fidelity of public servants, who act tect; it denies the habeas corpus and all reasoning upon evidence is not aban- them together in one homogeneous mass verse to it. The affection of this gention, and apply with equal force to all under solemn obligations and com- the trial by jury; personal freedom doned, it must be acknowledged that in If the inferior obtains ascendency over people of every station. * * mands, which they dare not disregard. property and life, if assailed by passion, the progress of nations the negro has the other, it will govern with reference And a general assortment of goods namely store. And a general assortment of goods namely store. To me the process of restoration the other, it will govern with reference the other, it will gover DRY GOODS, GROCERIES NED. consists merely in fauth'ul application there is another consideration which, of a bill of attainder or bill of pains been successful in their hands. On the create such a tyranny as this Continent of the constitution and laws. The ex- though of minor importance, is yet of and penalties, not upon a few individ- contrary, whenever they have been left has never yet witnessed. Already the unimpaired, to their own posterity, is ecution of the laws is not now obstruct- great weight. On the 22d day of uals, but upon whole masses, including to their own devices, they have shown a negroes are influenced by the promises S. MAXWELL, SAM. M. CHAPMAN 60 or opposed by physical force .- July, 1861, Congress declared, by an millions who inhabit subjected States, constant tendency to relapse into barba- of confiscation and plunder They are There is no military or other necessity, almost unanimous vote of both Houses, and even their unborn children .-- rianism. In the Southern States, how- tought to regard as an enemy every Maxwell & Chapman, real or pretended, which can prevent that the war should be conducted solely These wrongs being expressly forbid- ever, Congress has undetaken to confer obedience to the constitution either for the purpose of preserving the den, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon them the privilege of the ballot .--ATTORNEYS AT LAW, North or South. All rights and all ob- Union and maintaining the supremacy upon any portion of our people, no mat- doubted whether, as a class, they know des, it must become worse, until all ligations of States and individuals can of the Federal constitution and laws, ter how they may have come within our more than their ancesters how to organ order be subcerted, all industry cease, preserve, p Solicitors in Chancery. FLATTEMOUTH, - - - NEBRASKA be protected and enforced by means without impairing the dignity, equality jurisdiction, and no matter whether ize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it and the fertile fields of the South grow stitution requies him to go in opposing Office over Black, Buttery & Co's Drug Store. perfectly consistent with the funda- and rights of the States or individuals, they live in the States, Territories or is admitted that the blacks of the South up into a wilderness. Of all the dan an unconstitutional act of Congress, is mental law. Courts may be everywhere and that when this was done the war District. I have no desire to save from are not only regardless of the rights of gers which our nation has yet encounopened, and if opened their progress should cease. I do not say that this the proper and just consequences of property, but their voting can consist in tered, none are equal to these which CLARKE, PORTER & ERWIN, would be unimpeded. Crimes against declaration is personally binding on their great crime those who engaged nothing more than carrying a ballot to ATTORNEYS AT LAW, And Solicitors in Chancery, while unished by the proper judicial authormain sr, opposite the county in competition with constitution, by the supreme legislative debt created under a law for which unreasonable that could be invented. attribute in the American citizen, and justice and right, but the expenses inciand legal. GATLORD J. CLARKE, DE FOREST FORTER, WM. W. ERWIN. they voted; but it was a solemn public Many of these people are perfectly that when guided by virtue, intelligence, dent to reconstruction under the system resistance to it, especially in time of THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRES". There is therefore no reason why official pledge of national honor, and I innocent; many kept their fidelity to the patriotism and a proper appreciation of Jan24 wif the constitution should not be obeyed. can't imagine upon what grounds the Union to the last; many were incapable our free institutions, it constitutes the

could Congress, with or without the solve State Legislatures or prevent sinse of security to its subjects; for they kept free from the demoralizing influences obligations. The violation of such a Fellow Cilizens of the Senale and House consent of the Executive, do any thing them from assembling; to dismiss can never know what more they will be controlled through fraud and usurpation pledge we made on the 22d of July. which had the effect, directly or in- Judges and other civil functionaries of called to endure when its red right hand by designing anarchy and despotism must 1861, will assuredly diminish the mar-The continued disorganization of the directly, of separating the States from State and appoint others without regard is armed to plagae them again, nor is it inevitably fall. In the hands of the pa The continued disorganization of the directly, of separating the States from State and appoint others without regard possible to conjecture how or why power triotic and worthy, our government will union to which the President has so each other. To dissolve the Union is to State iaw; to reorganize and operate unrestrained by law may seek its next be preserved upon the principle of the often called the attention of Congress, to repeal the constitution which holds all the political machinery of the States; victims. States that are still free may be constitution inherited from our fathers. is yet a subject of profound and patri it together, and that is a power which to regulate the whole administration of enslaved at any moment; for if the con- It follows, therefore, that in admitting as tax payers were led to suppose, but otic concern. We may, however, find does not belong to any department of their domestic and local affairs accord. stitution does not protect all, it protects to the ballot box a new class of voters, to expel them from it and hand them some relief from that anxiety in the this governmeni, or to all of them uni- ing to the mere will of strange and ir- none. It is manifestly and avowedly the not qualified for the exercise of the elec over to be governed by negroes, the reflection that the painful political situ- ted. This is so plain that it has been responsible agents, sent among them object of these laws to confer upon ne- tive franchise, we weaken our system of moral duty to pay it would seem much ation, although before untried by our- acknowledged by all branches of the for that purpose; these are powers not groes the privilege of voting, and to disselves, is not new in the experience of Federal government. My predecessor granted to the Federal Government, or as will give the former a clear majority one in attachment to that rule of genernations. Political science, perhaps as as well as myself and the heads of all to any one of its branches. Not being at all elections in the Sauthern States, al suffrage which distinguished our poli highly perfected in our own time and departments, have uniformly acted up granted, we violate our trust by assum- This to the minds of some persons is so ey as a nation, but there is a limit, wisely country as in any other, has not yet on the principle that the Union is not ing them as palpably as we would by important that a violation of the consti. observed hitherto, which makes the bal- on some minds may well be appretution is justified as a means of bringing lot a priviledge and trust, and which hended. can be absolutely prevented. An en- Congress submitted an amendment of dict, for the Constitution forbids us to it about. That morality is always false requires of classes a time suitable for which excuses a wrong because it pro-poses to accomplish a desirable end. We indiscriminately to a new class, wholly and beneficent constitution of free gov. Southern States and accepted their acts authorize either by express words or are not permitted to do evil that good unprepared by previous habits and opmay come, but, in this case, the end is portunities to perform the trust which it cy and mitigate their severity by direct. ful exercise of their highest function. we desire to use does not come to us itself evil as the means. The demands, is to degrade it and finally desubjugation of States to negro domina- stroy its power; for it may be safely ture, and the distruction of it would be tion would be worse than the military assumed that no political truth is better followed by such unspeakable calemity. despotism under which they are now suf established than that such indiscriminate that every true patriot must desire to fering. It was believed beforehand that and all-embracing extension of popular avoid whatever might expose it to the the people would endure any amount of suffrage would end at last in its overmilitary oppression for any length of throw and distruction.

I repeat the expression of my will-ATTORNEY AT LAW, efit of the lessons it teaches, as fully also given some sanction of its authority liberty and private right. It leads subjection to the negro race; therefore ingness to join in any plan within the Negro suffrage was established by act of which promises to better the condition Congress, and military officers were comof the negroes in the South by encourmanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political aging them in industry, enlightenment and improvement of their morals, privileges to govern white men. The tection of just laws for all their rights of political inheritance to them would, in person and property. If it were practic- my optnion, be an abandonment of a able at this time to give them a governduty which we owe alike to the memothey might manage their own affairs in ry of our fathers and rights of our est in natural resources the world ever society have been broken up by civil merely that they shall govern themselves, war; industry must be recognized, but that they shall rule the white race,

acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold States in the Union, gument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence

NO. 36.

The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted and with a republican ferm of government, administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texslightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralysed by a sense of general insecurity, by terror of confiscation and dread of negro supremacy. Southern trade, from which the North would have derived such a great profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country-the richfree constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable

burden upon the rest of the naton. Another reason for retracing out steps will, doubtless, be seen by Congress in the late manifestation of public opinion on the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always forces obedience to itself sooner cr later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States eration cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of a free government in their own hands, and transmit it, undivided and too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before the love of liberty and law, for which the American people are distin-How far the duty of the President to a very serious and important question on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a propfort now making to A tricanize half our er conclusion. Where an act has been authority of the country, executive adopted by Congress aggravate what I high party excitement, would be likely regard as the intrinsic wrong of the to produce violent collision between the simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most careeven to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures or such as might lead to force as long as chances, which are peaceable, remain open to him or his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights and maintain them regardless of consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable canflict with the constitution, remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor act, even through all forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the of his office, and save the life of the The so called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not be-

white man who has any respect for the Just released from slavery, it may be rights of his own race. If this contin guished above all others in the world. must result from the success of the ef-

I need not remind you that the exercise country. I would not put considera. passed according to the forms of the the constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its power have determined that it shall be disre-thave determined that it shall be disre-have determined that it shall be disre-thave garded and violated. The mere naked faith with rebels, let it be remembered were forced into rebellion against their artificially created, not for its own sake, will add largely to the weight of taxawill of this government, or of some one that this promise was not made to reb. will, and of those who are guilty with but solely as a means of promoting the tion, already too oppressive to be borne or more of its branches, is the only ob- els only. Thousands of tried men in their own consent, the degrees of guilt general welfare. Its influence for good without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a of all the States. On this momenous question, and on some of it, I had the misfortune to differ from Congress and have ex. to differ from Congress, and have ex- made on the day after the first great Vengeance upon classes, sects and it well; for if conferred upon persons more than two hundred millins of dofpressed my conviction without reserve, battle of the war had been fought and parties, or upon whole communities, for who do not justly estimate its value, and lars per annum to maintain the supremo. u. HISH, CALHOUS & CROXTON, Pressed my conviction without reserve, battle of the war had been fought and parties, or open whole commuted by a portion of who are indifferent as to its results, it will acy of negro governments after they Late Sup't fullan Afairs. All particular Afairs. All particular affairs. All particular affairs affairs. All particular affairs affairs. All particular affairs affairs. All particular affairs affairs affairs affairs. All particular affairs affairs affairs affairs affairs. All particular affairs affairs affairs affairs affairs affairs. All particular affairs affair the bainess at Washington. Th with our true interests, and with our sworn duties to the constitution, is too a failure but a fraud. failure but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these distinction to the condition of slavery.— STATUS OF THE LATE REBEL STATES. views are correct. I would be unfaith- It deals separately with each individ- millions of persons were held in the con- vast private interests, which are com-It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the national Union. When did they cease to be so? The ordin-ances of secession adopted by a portion they are as well informed as to the na- dence can only be retained by care-If this does not satisfy all our desires ture of our government as an intellgent fully inculcating the principles of jus-

our feet the whole ground upon which myself to doubt that you will manedi nation at all hazards. SUB AGENT:] Any serious breach of organic law we justified the war. Were these at-ly strike them from the statute book. any present feeling. I am aware it is stitution are only conditions upon which persisted in for a considerable time ".A ITSMOUTH, - . NEBRASKA, assumed that this system of government he can be admitted to citizenship. He cannot but create fears for the stability States afterwards expelled from the To demonstrate the unconstitutional er epared to present and prosecule claims before o cress, Court of Claims and the Depa intents. Pa-ts its, Pensions, Bountes, and Bounty Lands se-e red. Configure moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. W. M. DORRINGTON, April 10, '65 Union by war? The direct contrary character of those acts I need do no for the Southern States is not to be per- must prove in addition a good moral of our institution. Habitual violation c parsed to present and proceeding claims before to contrary or resconding running to the claim and the Degrading and the Deg Final for the second seco * Real III A REPORT OF

stacle that can exist to a perfect Union the South were drawn to our standard are as various as the shades of their must necessarily depend upon the elevat-

If we admit now that they were valid referred to are not only a violation of with regard to Southern rebels, let us foreigner who makes our land his home. If we admit now that they were valid referred to are not only a violation of with regard to Southern rebels, let us foreigner who makes our land his home. and effectual for the purpose intended the national faith but in direct conflict console oarselves by reflecting that a free In the case of the latter neither a resi-by the most scrupulous fidely to all dent must take the high responsibility constitution, triumphant in war and un- dence of five years and the knowledge of by their authors, we sweep from under with the constitution. I dare not cormit brokes in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of attachment to the principles of the con- Any serious breach of orga F. M. DORRINGTON,

SCHLATER, WATCYMAKER and JEWELER,

MAIN STREET, PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA A good assortment of Watches Ulo us. Gold Pens, Jeweiry, Silver Ware, Fanes Goots Violins and Vi-olin Triumings always on hand. All work com mitted to his care will be warrauted. April 10, 1865.

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WASHINGTON D. C.

St. Joseph, Mo. ances of secession adopted by a portion caim reflection shail satisfy a majority inhunal. of their citizens were mere nullities of your honorable bodies that the acts National Claim Agency.