Nebraska Herald.

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

VOL. 3. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868. NO. 42.

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,	$1.50
Each subsequent insertion - -	1.00
Professional cards not exceeding six lines	10.00
One-quarter column or less, per annum	35.00
" " six months	20.00
" " three months	15.00
One half column twelve months	60.00
" " six months	35.00
" " three months	25.00
One column twelve months - - -	100.00
" six months - - -	60.00
" three months - - -	35.00

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at 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 neatness as 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. jc12 m6

R. R LIVINGSTON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county.

☞Residence south-east 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 re fitted and newly furnished offers first class accommodations. Board by the day or week. may23

A. 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.

GAYLORD 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.

National Claim Agency.

WASHINGTON D. C.

F. M. DORRINGTON,

SUB AGENT:

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA,

Prepared to present and prosecute claims before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments. Pensions, Bounties, and Bounty Lands secured. ☞Charges moderate, and in proportion to the amount of the claim. F. M. DORRINGTON.

April 10, '65

J. N. WISE,

General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Transit

INSURANCE AGENT

Will take risks at reasonable rates in the most reliable companies in the United States.

☞Office at the book store, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. may21dtf

Millinery & Dressmaking,

BY MISS A. M. DESPAIN & MRS. R. P. KENNEDY

Opposite the City Bakery.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plattsmouth and vicinity, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of Winter Goods, consisting of Flowers, Ribbons, velvets, dress trimmings, &c., &c. We will sell the cheapest goods ever sold in this city. We can accommodate all our old customers and as many new ones as will favor us with a call. All kinds of work in our line done to order. Perfect satisfaction given or no charges. my8tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books, School Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, and all kinds of Stationery, at

MURPHY'S BOOK-STORE,

Post-office Building, Main street. o24

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, '68.

MR. EDITOR:—The wheels of national legislation have again begun to revolve, as the members have returned after the holidays. Yet there are so many "huge questions" touching the currency, finance, taxes, &c., the session must be long, laborious and very important in its vast results. Senator Tipton returned from his "rapid flight home" in due season; and no sooner had he reached the Capital, than he was *impressed* into the service of the "Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia" on the 8th, when he delivered a speech which for ability, earnestness and eloquence would do honor, not to a *conscript*, but to a valiant volunteer. His plea for the homeless, vagrant and destitute children was strong and impressive. He was followed by Dr. Sunderland, a former Chaplain, and by Dr. Boynton, the present Chaplain of the House of Representatives, in behalf of the interests of an Industrial and Educational enterprise at the Capital, which is so much needed to protect and reform homeless wanderers and other children, who do not attend the Public Schools.

I have only space and time to add that our Nebraska Senators are exerting much influence in the National Legislature; and that their constituents may well claim them "as their own."

In haste yours, D. M. K.

AN EARNEST ENQUIRER.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

GA January 16st. 1868

to the Editer of any abalishen paper in Newbraskay, i rite you fur to no, if thar is sich a man as J Sterlin Mourton in Yore State, and if so, is he a tru dimocrat, was he for Yankees or the Sutherners in our war which we was firin for our rites. I dress my letter to you, for if you are a black abalishenist, You will not deseeve us, we had intendid to go to brayzeel, as it is to much niger votin here for us, but we have Jist got a big lot of big printed papers sayin com to newbraskay as we can do bittur thar than we kin in brayzeel. he saize we kin vot in newbraskay, a thing we cant do heer, and saize many things which if trew, wil no dout bee to our intrust to cum, the paper is sinde J. Sterlin Mourton cheerman of the Southern emigrashen Sosiety, and dated at Newbraskay Sittey.

Now Mr Ekiter I will be frank and acnolige You Yankees got the best of us and have rooined the Suthern Staits and maid sich laws that we cant live under um. but i hope you will tell if Mr. Mourton is sound—can we voat if we com, is Newbraskay a gould plais to raze Shooger and cotin and sore sourth, duz nigers voat, is thar a maJorrite of Sutherners dimicrats in New braskay, we have bin foo'd So much bi men in the Yankee Staits sayin tha war tru dimicrats, that we ar Gitten tired uf them, and depend on our enemys for—I wont say truith

A Cuzen of mine who was with Gineral Quantrell at the burnin of lawrence Canzas, and afterwords went to Newbraskay Sitty saize this Gitin of us up thar, is a skeem of J Sterlin Mourton's to git our voats, for him to go to Congriss, do you think it is so, or do you think he is in urnest, in our case i hope you wil rite me a leter, but dont senc me your paper fur ef i was seen with a abalishen paper, mi frends wood suspect mi fauth to the party derict Your ancer to

shooger tree Grove Post Offis
State of Georgy
Joseph Williams.

LAND WITHDRAWN.—All the land north of the line running on the north side of Otoe county and west through this land district has been withdrawn for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad. This will greatly retard the settlement of that section of Nebraska, and thus inflict a serious injury upon the State. We hope that our delegation in Congress will look after the matter and have it restored to market at the earliest possible day. All the land in this vast section is now out of market. Not one foot can be obtained by the actual settler under any law of Congress, and thus one of the richest sections of Nebraska is condemned, to all practical purposes, and turned over to railroads.—*Press.*

AN ARMY STORY.

[From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.]

"Lem" Wiley the well known cornet player of this city, tells the following capital army story:

The 77th Illinois to which he belonged lay at one time opposite Mobile, and, times being dull, the boys in the fleet used to go out and gather oysters. They would get a skiff, take off their shoes and stockings, paddle out to the flats, and after filling their boats return home. One day two boys were out, when a gale sprang up. Row as hard as they could, they could make no headway, and were driven on shore among the rebels, captured, marched through the streets of Mobile, and sent to Andersonville. Here one of them died, but the other fellow, from Kickapoo, in this county, managed to escape one night, but was shot in the foot, and recaptured. Though lamed for life, he managed to escape a second time, and successfully made his way to the coast. He wandered on until he came to a fort guarded by gun boats, and tearing his shirt in two, he mounted half of it on a stick and commenced waving it. He waved in from seven o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, when the sailors on the gunboats saw him, and putting out a boat took him on board. From there they hailed the first passing ship, which proved to be northward bound, and sent him to New York. Here the authorities, pitying his emaciated condition and wounded foot, offered him a sixty days furlough, but he refused it declaring that he wanted to go right back to his regiment. Finally they acceeded to his request and sent him to New Orleans where his regiment was. When he reached that place he found the 77th just on the point of departure for Mobile, and though he was in no condition for service, he insisted so strongly on going that they took him with them. He was with them during the final attack and capture of the city. He wanted to go in the night of the surrender, and was deeply chagrined to find the order given to halt two miles away, spend the night, and prepare for a grand entree on the next day. Early in the morning he got up with his "chum" and two other boys and hurried off to the city as soon as it was day. Those whom he went with declared that he led them all over the place, up one street and down another. Dinner time came and passed, still he showed no signs of giving up, all of the time acting as though he was looking for something. Finally at one o'clock his comrades told him they were tired and hungry and were going back to camp. He responded, "come across the street a minute and we'll go to camp." They hurried across the street when the boy went up to a well-dressed man standing on the side walk, and fronting him struck him a full blow in the face, knocking him flat, and then jumping on him with his feet, mashed his nose, broke his teeth, ruined one eye, and would have killed him if the others hadn't pulled him off. The by-standers picked up the fallen man, washed the blood off, while his assailant stood by perfectly unmoved. When the man came to, he asked the soldier why he struck him? "Look at me carefully" was the answer "and see." The man looked. "Did you never see me before?" said the soldier. "Never" "Look again," said he. "I don't think I ever saw you before," was the reply. "Don't you remember about eight months ago, how two fellows braefooted and prisoners, were led through these streets, and how you came up to one of them, spit in his face and tramped on his toes. I was the fellow and watched you and studied your face and turned around and looked at you as long as I could see you, so that I could remember how you looked, and I swore then that I would come back to this city, hunt you up, and pay you back for it, and I've done it." This is the kind of "grit" that Illinois soldiers showed in the war. The story is a true one, and the soldier is now living in this county. He belonged to Company K.

☞A letter was received a few days ago at the Centerville Post office from "way out west" on the back of which was penciled this inscription:—"There is a ten dollar bill folded in this letter, and if you want it worse than my mother does, take it."

Nobody took it.

GEN. MEADE.

There is something unusually significant in the action of Gen. Meade. He is sent into the South as a Conservative to carry out what the National *Intelligencer* calls President Johnson's great work of constitutional freedom. Pope, according to the President, was only the agent of the Radical party, and laboring for the success of the Republican organization. Meade is a Gen of Conservative instincts, and popularly supposed to be a Democrat. Yet, before he is fully warm in his command, he removes the Governor of Georgia, the State Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Court, besides giving the support of the military power to an act of the Convention.

This does not surprise us. General Meade is an honest, straightforward man, and knows his duty. He finds certain laws, and he executes them, not as President Johnson desires, but in accordance with the will of Congress. He might imitate Hancock—the President's second edition of Washington—and give us a Tammany Hall administration. He might remand the whole region under his command to the control of Rebel Courts and treasonable executive officers. He might very speedily induce anarchy in his command, and secure a Democratic nomination for some office, by reducing the South to a condition of ruin. He could hope for little from Congress.—He saw Sickles degraded because he stood by reconstruction. He saw Stanton Driven from the Cabinet. He saw promotions attend the Rousseaus and Grangers—promotions that the Senate were willing to confirm; so that his professional interests, as well as the tendencies of his mind, led us to expect a conservative, retrogressive administration.

Gen. Meade has certainly no such purpose. He will do his duty, whether it pleases the President or not. And the country will honor him for his boldness.—*Tribune*

☞The Connecticut Emigration company, who purchased the Cherokee neutral lands, comprising eight hundred thousand acres, the sale being set aside by Secretary Browning and resold to the Chicago Burlington & Quincy railroad, are contesting the validity of the latter sale, and maintaining their ownership of the lands. The Connecticut company have sent circulars, which are being distributed among the settlers throughout the district, saying that they will allow the settlers on the lands to have their homes, and will give long time and low rates of interest; that they only wish to make six per cent. on their investment, and desire to settle up the country. As the contest involves the title to 800,000 acres of the choicest lands of this continent, the suit will be one of the most important ever brought before the courts of this country.

☞In the course of a trial at Westminster, England, the other day, a witness was asked whether he had not assisted at a funeral where there was no body to bury. On cross-examination he admitted that he had helped a friend in the funeral trade, who, being anxious to impress his neighborhood—a suburban one—with the ability with which he could conduct funerals, and also to convey the idea that he had received a good order, had a hearse and mourning coaches, with twenty men, leave his shop, and after an absence of some hours return as if from the cemetery.

☞The La Crosse *Democrat* states the following: "It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that in 1864 the same pen that wrote the Chicago platform on which McClellan refused to stand, also wrote McClellan's letter accepting the nomination and kicking the platform to pieces, in order to catch the war and anti war Democrats."

CHEAP LAND.—There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Nebraska that will raise twenty-five bushels of wheat, or seventy bushels of corn or three hundred bushels of potatoes, that can be had at from one to two dollars per acre; why will not industrious renters of high priced farms at the east, come out to settle upon these lands and get farms of their own?—*Press*

The Name of Andrew Jackson Dishonored.

The battle of New Orleans was fought on the 8th of January 1815. It was a great event at the time, and for some years later. There have been greater battles since, however, and even more important ones. There are, however a few politicians who apparently remember nothing since the 8th of January, 1815, to celebrate which anniversary some of these fossils dined together in Washington yesterday. "Among the distinguished men present," we read was Mr. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General to James Buchanan; and letters were read from Franklin Pierce, George H. Pendleton, Thomas H. Seymour, William Bigler and James Buchanan. We say these persons apparently remembered nothing since the battle of New Orleans. Jackson was a man of impetuous temper; if he had been President of the United States from 1861 to 1864, instead of the mild Lincoln, we fear some of the persons who took part in this 8th of January dinner would have attained, by his command a very uncomfortable eminence some years ago. We should not omit to record that Mr. Thomas B. Florence wrote no letter. On the contrary, he came for his dinner. It seems hard that the President of the United States should have to dine with such a person; and it is one of the inconveniences of dying, that it subjects the deceased to the laudations of persons whom, were he alive, he would not tolerate within the same house with himself. That the person who edited the Washington *Constitutionalist* during the late war should presume to offer a public toast to Gen. Jackson is sufficient evidence that the old General is dead.—*Post.*

"HANGMAN" HANCOCK.

The State *Register* says: "There seems to be a grave doubt whether Johnson's special message to Congress instituting a comparison between Gen. W. S. Hancock and Gen. George Washington was quite the friendly thing that it professed to be. There is a suspicion that it was intended to kill off this military hero before he should arise to the importance of a leading candidate for the Copperhead. Rebel nomination for President. If this was really Presidential strategy, it is proving successful, for the Copperhead press is pouncing on him without mercy. Here is what the New York *Day Book* says of him:

"Hancock was the hangman of Mrs. Surratt. He was one of Holt's bright and shining tools in that illegal and murderous business. If he were fairly and justly tried by the law, he would be hanged for that deed. It was a revengeful, malicious murder. Nor did the form of military trial render it less a murder, according to law. Gen. Hancock cannot execute the order of a band of assassins, and then excuse himself by saying that he, individually, had no malice. The law knows no such excuse as that."

THE REASON.

A well informed writer says that the most of the destitution which prevails in the South has been caused by the wholesale discharging of workmen and cheating them out of their wages by the planters, as a punishment for their having voted the Republican ticket.—So far then as these planters are suffering from the destitution they can claim but little sympathy for this result of their own act. But the same writer says that the majority of the sufferers are the workmen whom the planters discharged. Then these rebels have added one of the worst of crimes to the already long list which was scored against them.

And we may inquire if it is any wonder that there should be disorder manifested by those who, having worked hard, find themselves at the end of a year without a dollar in money or a grain? Whatever of trouble the rebel planters experience from this source they can also charge to their own account.

☞Dan Webster likened the word "*would*" in Rufus Choate's handwriting to a small gridiron struck by lightning.

☞The town of Sardis, Miss. was destroyed by fire on Sunday. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Loss, $80,000: Insurance, $26,000.

WHAT NEBRASKA OFFERS.

There is probably no State in the West that holds out such large and favorable inducements to the farmers as the State of Nebraska. Its soil is of a rich loam reaching a depth that will retain for ages its wealth of productive power and prolific growth. The climate is the finest in the world, for agricultural purposes, and its people are industrious, intelligent and enterprising.

The choicest lands of this State may yet be entered under the Homestead Law, whilst many partially improved farms can be bought at very low figures. Throughout the Valley of the Missouri and the Valley of the Platte in the State of Nebraska, the farm lands for depth of soil, supply of water, and easy culture are not equaled by any other State either East or West; and these facts now becoming more extensively known in the East are great incentives for the imminese emmigration that will direct its course to our section in the approaching spring.

Another very important feature in our farming interests and one that is seldom discussed, is the fact that all farm productions in Nebraska find a western market at the highest figures throughout the entire season. The mining districts west of us always creating a demand at the highest prices equal to our greatest supply, and these facts alone make the vocation of farming one of the most prolific sources of wealth of any other now followed in the State.—*Omaha Herald.*

☞A dispatch from Galveston states that a Union meeting at Marshall, Texas, a few days ago, was broken up by a Democratic mob, and that the perpetrators of the outrage, having been arrested by the military authorities, were immediately turned over to the civil power by order of Gen. Hancock. The civil power, of course, set them free, and Hancock knew perfectly well they would do so; indeed, he knows if he knows anything of his district, that there is scarcely a county in Texas where the civil authorities would not instantly acquit any ruffian who had killed a negro or a Union man, even though he had done the act without provocation, and in sheer wantonness, as did the villain Lusk, whom the Johnsonites are now trying to get into the hands of the civil power, so that he may escape the doom pronounced upon him by the military court.

☞The relations between Prussia and France appear to be at present of an entirely pacific nature. The official declaration of the French Government on the German question have for some months been uniformly amicable.—Though the usual equivocation which characterizes the diplomatic utterances of the French Government was not entirely wanting, it was evident that for the present an understanding with Prussia had been arrived at, and that all causes of quarrel would be studiously avoided This opinion has been greatly strengthened by the recent speech of Bismarck, who in the most positive manner assured the Prussians that this year they need not fear any war with France. The good understanding between the two rival Powers probably rests on a positive assurance from France that she definitely and forever abandons her opposition to the consummation of German unity.

☞An Illinois volunteer, whom Quantrell captured and tied to a tree, pouring into his body the contents of eighteen muskets, is an applicant for admission to the Asylum, at Dayton, Ohio. Every one of the shots told, and he had both thighs broken above the knees, both hip bones broken, his head pierced by two balls, one of which extinguished the right eye, the other lodging in his throat. One ball struck under the right arm, and passed out under the left.

☞A young girl who attempted to cross the Thames river at London, C. W., broke through the ice where the water was about four or five feet deep, and was unable to extricate herself.—She remained in this position, with head and shoulders out of water, calling for help for three hours, in plain view of a number of citizens and soldiers and yet was allowed to perish, becoming chilled and dying.

GREATNESS.

There is no greatness that is impervious, and no character that has not its blemish. Peter and Paul fell to upbraiding, and Paul and Barnabas parted with not the most heavenly dispositions. It seldom happens but the weakest find some sort of comfort in the follies or the faults of the wisest, and readily become their imitators.—Philip, of Macedon, was stoop shouldered. The followers of the Court soon were attacked with a like infirmity. Lord Byron drank gin and wrote Don Juan. There has been a host who drank the gin, but none to write Don Juan. Dr. Johnson wrote the Rambler in a Style full of rolling and well balanced periods. For the next half century all writers were Johnsonian. Queen Elizabeth put a patch on her face to cover a pimple. Soon every lady of the Court had her cheeks dotted with court plaster. Sir Wm. Johnson wore a red coat. Red Jacket, the savage, put on the same. It were to be wished that the contagion of virtue were as great as the contaminations of vice, but the world is so constituted that sin in State makes sots in the multitude; and the infirmities of excellence make fools of flatterers, while virtue is a thing of such exalted merit and such superior qualifications, that, like the sun, though it shines on all, yet it shines from borrowed effulgence.

☞The Knoxville *Herald* gives a good account of the freedmen. It says: "We are gratified to be able to state that the cause of education among the freedmen of Tennessee is prospering apace. New schools are being established almost daily, and the increase of pupils during the past week or two has been wonderful. Teachers are enlisting heart and soul in the great work and the signs now are that the cause of colored education will take a long stride during the present school year.

☞The New York beggars must "move on." Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to his subordinates commanding them to arrest all persons soliciting alms in the public thoroughfares and on ferry boats. The practice, he says, is come to be a positive nuisance, and he is determined to abate it. The order includes little girls who sweep the crossings on rainy days.

☞Speaking of the great pictures on the walls of the rotunda at the Capitol, a correspondent says: "Washington looks as if he were just about to join in a promenade of 'all hands round' with the genius of Fame, whose face and figure are said to be a very good likeness of one of the most stylish and fashionable of the *demi monde* of Washington."

☞They have a queer way of doing things at Cheyenne. Last week the vigilance committee went in the night and took three men from their houses, tied their hands behind their backs, put placards upon their persons and left them to wander in the city until morning, when they were released from their uncomfortable position by the citizens.

☞The new ocean steamship Chicago, which has been making regular trips between New York and Liverpool for several months past, ran ashore near Queenstown, Ireland, on Sunday, and will probably be a total loss. All the passengers were got off in safety, and a portion of the cargo will perhaps be saved.

☞Denver puts in a claim, through its board of trade, to a possession of a water power in the Platte river, of six thousand three hundred and twelve horse power—ample to make that city, when it is fully improved, the rival of the great manufacturing cities of the East.

☞Pencil writing may be fixed almost indelibly as ink by passing the moistened tongue over it. Even breathing slowly over the lines after writing, renders them much less liable to erasure than when not subjected to that process.

☞A Washington paper states that the Postmaster General has under consideration the propriety of adopting a new postage stamp which will dispense with the vignettes of the present ones and substitute therefor the value of the stamp in heavy figures, thus, 2, 3, 10, 15, 90 cents.