Nebraska Herald.

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

VOL. 3. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868. NO. 47.

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED

WEEKLY,

BY

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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.

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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,

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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

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Will practice in any of the Courts of the State, and will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, pay Taxes, examine Titles, &c.

nov16 6ltf

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.

Although Andrew Johnson is in the habit of boasting of his plebeian origin, as evidence that he is a "man of the people," his composition is precisely that of which autocrats are made. His habits of thought and manners of action would indicate that he had been born and brought up in the midst of a despotism, where but one will prevails, and no man dare think for himself. In all his efforts to checkmate Congress, he appears to have acted upon the presumption that he had only to declare his pleasure, and his behests would be obeyed. Especially has this trait been manifested in his dealings with the army and army officers.

In despotic countries, soldiers are but machines, and the army an implement of tyranny No officer or soldier of the French army would for a moment think of disobeying the Emperor, even should he order them to arrest and shoot the members of the Legislative body. Andrew Johnson seems to think that his power over the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States is quite as absolute, and that any order he might issue would be implicitly obeyed. He has found, however, in so many instances, that military officers have a way of thinking for themselves, that they read and interpret the laws and Constitution of the country, and acknowledge allegiance not to Andrew Johnson, the individual, but to the representative of the authority conferred by the Constitution, that one would suppose he would by this time know better than order a soldier to do an unlawful act. There can be no question that his mind, at one time, conceived the idea darkly hinted in his memorable speech of Feb. 22d, of dispersing Congress by force, as an unlawful assemblage, and of constituting himself, by the aid of his confederate friends and the army, virtual Dictator of these States. That he did not attempt this, or some similar *coup*, is due not to his want of disposition, but to lack of courage. But the same idea then dimly floated through his mind, that the army was a mere machine, which he, as Commander-in-Chief, could use as suited his purpose. This notion was predominant when he assumed that Gen. Grant would disobey an order of Congress, in order to carry out the President's will, and also when he attempted to promote Gen. Sherman to an imaginary rank, created, doubtless, to enable him to court-martial and degrade the General-in-Chief of the army. But he discovered that in this Republic, army officers recognize the supremacy of law to even the orders of the President; and that it it is probably impossible for him to find, in the whole organization of the army, an officer so blindly rash that he could depend upon him to assist in his revolutionary plans.

He is now making large additions to the military force stationed in and around Washington. There is, of course, no necessity for any more soldiers in the District; but in view of Johnson's known proclivities, and the glimpses we have hitherto attained into the chaotic depths of his purposes, it is strongly probable that he still cherishes vague ideas of using the military in some way to further his designs and perpetuate his power. Should he try the experiment, he will soon learn the difference between the citizen-soldiers of a free Republic, and the uniformed puppets of an Imperial despot.—*Chicago Republican.*

A NEW PLOW.—A mechanic in San Francisco invented a plow, which is thus described. This is an adaptation of the screw propeller to the process of turning up the earth. Instead of a share, six iron blades are set in a frame and geared together after the fashion of a marine screw, and the motion of the machine is also similar. The blades dip into the ground as they revolve, and not only turn and pulverize the earth but also serve to aid in propelling the machine. The plow can be driven either by steam or horse power, and will trench a strip from six to eight feet wide. The working moddle of this machine has been found to perform capitally

☞It is rumored that a movement is on foot to erect an asylum for worth less young of Chicago. The only trouble which the committee fear will be insurmountable, is that of getting the building large enough.

Synopsis of the New Arkansas Constitution.

[From the Memphis Post 12th.]

The new Constitution was submitted to the Convention on Monday evening After about five hours debate, the Convention came to a vote at 1 o clock in the morning—45 for and 21 against—nine, who first favored organization, bolting, viz: Beasley, Bradley, Corbett, Hinkle, Mathews, Parks, Puntney, Van Hook and Wilson. It was voted on as a whole, without being debated.

It provides that the Senate shall be composed of twenty members, and the House of eighty; divides the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, so as to cause the voters of a county having a majority of negroes to vote in common with those of a county having a white majority for two Senators and six Representatives; Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other executive officers to be elected for four years. No incumbent of any office is eligible to any office during the period for which he was elected. It was charged on the floor that this was done to prevent the Radical nominee for Lientenant-Governor, J. M. Johnson, aspiring to the United States Senate.

The Constitution authorizes an election by the people of four Supreme Judges, and the appointment by the Governor of one Chief Justice for eight years, with pay at the rates of $4,000 per annum, instead of $3,000, the Supreme Judges' saleries the same as before. It provides for counties levying a poll-tax of $1 for educational purposes, and compels three months attendance in twelve at school, without distinction of color and sex. It enfranchises and provides for placing negroes on juries in common with white men, and disfranchises all who are enfranchised by the military bill, who shall vote against this Constitution, and appoints March 13th next, for the vote on ratification and election of officers under the Constitution; authorized Bowen, the President of the Convention, Brooks, of Phillips, and Hodges, of Pulaska, to appoint judges and ascertain the result of the vote, and when adopted to present the Constitution to the President of the United States for his ratification; their pay eight dollars per day. It provides for two elections to take place on that day; one election for or against the Constitution, at a ballot-box, under the supervision of the registrars, according to the act of Congress; the other election to be held at another box, under supervision of judges appointed by Bowen, Brooks and Hodges, at which voters will be required to swear that, "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and the laws of the State of Arkansas; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in section second of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of the State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other classes of men;" and to vote for or against the Constitution, and for the election of officers under it.

The object of the last named vote is that it be taken by Congress as the loyal vote.

Seventy-five thousand copies of the new Constitution has been ordered to be printed.

The Convention will adjourn on Thursday.

SUMMER IN JERUSALEM.—During the two months of March and April it (Jerusalem) is a dense mass of flowers of an incomparable freshness of color. The animals are small, but extremely gentle. Lively and graceful turtle-doves, blue birds so slight that they alight upon a blade of grass without bending it, crested larks that come almost to the feet of the traveler, little brook turtles with quick, soft eyes, storks of grave and modest air, putting off all timidity, allow themselves to be approached very closely by man, and seem to call him. In no place in the world do the mountains spread out with more harmony, or inspire loftier ideas.

From the Owensville Journal

NEBRASKA.

Comparative Cash Value of Produce per Acre of Various States of the Union.

Thinking the following extract in regard to the cas value of farm produce per acre wuld be interesting to many of your raders, I submit this, from the report of the stasistics of the Agricultural Deprtment, Washington, D. C. The following facts appear relative to the rank of the State of Nebraska:

In the productio of corn as the ninth State; being ahed of the States of Iowa, Indiana, Illnois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee &c.

In production of wheat as the twelfth State, excelling Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illnois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and all the southern States, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

In the producton of rye, as the fourth State, beingonly excelled by the States of Vermont Rhode Island, and Kansas.

In the producton of oats, the 7th State excelling Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, &c.

In the production of barley, the fifth State, excelling Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, &c.

In the productior of buckwheat the first State in the Union.

In the production of potatoes, the eighth State; excelling Iowa, Wisconsin Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, &c.

When we consider that the above comprise the main crops raised by the farmers, and which constitute by far the largest portion of his income, and that their estimate is based in the cash value thereof, the facts here presented speaks volumes in favor of this State as presenting favorable opportunities for settlement, and the successful prosecution of the producers occupation. In the first place the above establishes the fact that Nebraska ranks high, as to the capacity to produce all the farm crops, and in the next place posesses the facilities for making this productive; seldom equaled in the oldest and most favored States. The above facts are worthy the attention and thoughts of all those seeking locations in the west; and all that is necessary to convince any one of the truth of the above, is simply to come and see for themselves,

H. O. M.

THE IRON TRADE OF GERMANY.—The central office of the Zollverein issued a report on German trade in 1866. It appears from this document that the imports and exports of manufactured iron are now nearly equal, while a few years ago scarcely any iron goods at all were exported from Germany. This result is chiefly attributable to the enormous development in late years of the manufacture of iron in Prussia, which country now supplies nearly the whole of Germany with iron and steel goods. The following figures, which we take from the report, show the present flourishing condition of German trade in these goods. In 1866 the imports of iron ore amounted to nearly three million cwt., and the exports to two and a half millions; the imports of wrought iron bars to 202,000 cwt. and the exports to 209,000; the imports of rails to 447,000, and the exports to 335,000; the imports of steel to 72,000, and the exports to 86,000; the imports of iron and steel wire to 22,000, and the exports to 107,000; of polished iron and steel plates, which are very difficult to manufacture, 400 cwt. only were imported, while 3,000 were exported.—The imports of common iron and steel goods, such as stoves, etc., amounted to 136,000, and the exports to 397,000 cwt. Of the best kind of cast iron goods 8,000 cwt were imported, and 22,000 exported; and the exports and imports of needles, pins, and other small articles were equal.

JUST SO.—All innovations upon established customs are invariably and sturdily resisted, and men are known to fight for their prejudices who would never fight for their country.

☞"Excuse me, madam, but I would like to ask you why you look at me so very savage?" "Oh, beg your pardon, sir. I took you for my husband."

Removal of the Seat of Government.

The seventy-seven, votes given in favor of the removal of the Seat of Government upon Payne's resolution in the House of Representatives, on Monday, are significant, and denote that with the course of empire power is also moving. The introduction of the resolution was very likely permitted with indifference, but the decided opinion adduced in its passage awakens the people of the East to renewed reflections upon the real and prospective condition of the country. Had it not been for the erection of the very costly Government edifices at Washington the capitol would have long since been removed; and we hold that its consummation will be merely a question of time.

Ultimately it will be effected from motives of prudence, as well as to answer the necessities of a country whose boundaries of habitation are so fast extending. A more central location is absolutely necessary, apart from the considerations of safety and is demanded by the people of the far West, who recognize no right of the Eastern States to maintain it in dangerous exposure to subserve selfish interests.—Policy requires that it shall be removed also to secure greater unity of feeling among the sections into which we are naturally dividing, and the subject being now brought to public notice, we look for considerable stir in behalf of its relocation.—*Cincinnati Times*

☞There is an impression generally prevailing amounting almost to a firm belief, that National Banks are exempt from State, local and municipal taxes. It may startle people therefore, to say that National Banks pay more taxes, State, county and municipal, in proportion to their capital, than private bankers or private capital. Nevertheless, the Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that such is the fact. In evidence it publishes statistics from the books of the Co. Auditor showing the capital of the National Banks of that city, and local taxes paid by such. The private bankers, on an aggregate capital of $1,090,751, pay a tax of $26,042.33; the National Banks, on a capital $4,000,000, pay a tax of $126,816,67. Thus it appears that in Cincinnati the National Banks pay into the Country Treasury nearly 3 1 4 per cent. on their capital, and the private Bankers pay a fraction less than 2 1-2 per cent. By the law of Ohio the banks and share holders together pay on the capital and surplus earnings without deduction, while private bankers are allowed to deduct government securities; and under the decision of the Supreme Court they might also deduct greenbacks. The latter, if adopted, would almost entirely exempt the capital taxation.

☞The Supreme Court has already decided that "it rests with Congress to decide what government is the lawful one in a State. For, as the Union guarantees to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And its decision is binding on every other department of the government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal." Such is the language of the Supreme Court, concurred in by eight Judges out of nine, and solemnly recorded as the opinion of that tribunal.

☞The other day, by some telegraphic blunder, the speech of Mr. Wilson, Radical Republican, of Iowa, on the rights of American citizens abroad, reached the St. Paul *Pioneer*, a sheet with Copperhead proclivities, as the speech of Mr. Woodward, (Copperhead,) of Pennsylvania. Thereupon, it gave the speech a first rate notice—calling it masterly, and just the thing. Conceive its annoyance at learning it had been eulogizing a radical member of Congress!

—The Omaha *Herald* of January 25th has on one page a specia telegram with a flaming head. "Democratic victory at Cheyenne—an exciting Charter election—the Democracy sweep the field." On the third page, "Latest and worst from Cheyenne—a reign of terror—two more desperadoes shot, etc." It's very plainly to be seen who brought on the Democratic victory. —*Chicago Journal.*

☞It is said that the "census embraces seventeen million women."—Who wo'd'nt be a census?

HOW FARADAY CHOSE POVERTY.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution in London, Professor Tyndall gave some interesting facts respecting the late Professor Faraday. At one period of his life the question was brought before Faraday whether he should choose wealth or sience, and he determined to reject the seductions of riches, and to devote himself to science, with its comparative poverty. After the discovery of a magneto-electricity numerous offers were made to him by which he might have acquired a large fortune In 1832–33, he did gain, from the direction of his professional knowledge, commercially, upwards of £1,000 per annum; and Prof. Tyndall said that he might readily have made £5,000 a year, but Faraday afterwards confined his attention almost exclusively to scientific investigations, his income from commercial applications being limited to such small sums as £25 or £100 per annum. During the last ten years of his life he received nothiug from that source, and though he might have acquired a fortune of £150,000, he died a poor man.

In 1835 Sir Robert Peel proposed to grant him a pension, and the offer was renewed by Lord Melbourne, who sent for Faraday to speak to him about it, but not being accustomed to deal with so unsophisticated a person, who paid little regard to money, Lord Melbourne made some remark which gave offence to Faraday, who withdrew. A lady, who was a mutual friend of the minister and of the philosopher, endeavored to reconcile them, but Faraday told her that he would only consent to one condition, with which he could not expect him to comply, and that was, that he should make an apology. In a few days, however, the apology came.

Faraday entertaining the notion that there was Irish blood in his veins, and, as Prof. Tyndall observed, there was an enthusiasm about him which appeared to countenance such an opinion, but in other qualities he was not Irish. One of these was his love of order.—All the experiments he made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution were numbered, and they were often referred to in succeeding experiments; he also kept a private record of his experiments, the last one being numbered 16,541.

Prof. Tyndall concluded by giving an affecting account of Faraday during his illness, and read two letters which he had written, in one of which, dated in the autumn of 1865, he alluded to his loss of memory, and of not being able to recollect at the end of one line what he had written in the line before.

☞It happened during the war that a clergyman was posted to deliver a political address. Both parties admired the ability of the speaker, and the result was that many of both parties were present. Father Sabine chanced to be seated near a rank copperhead, who took the occasion to say to the old man at the close of the speech as follows:

Copperhead—Your preachers mix politics with their religion.

Sabine—What do you say? (The old man was a little deaf.)

C.—(Very loud.) Your preachers mix politics with their religion.

S.—Yes. Union politics. Your kind won't mix!

SNAKES IN A LADY'S STOMACH.—A few days ago, Mrs. Johnson, who resides near the corner of First and Lewis streets, felt a curious sensation in her stomach and throat and immediately afterward vomited forth a live snake about eight inches long and about an eighth of an inch in diameter. A physician was called, and after a careful examination of the patient, expressed the opinion that there were others still remaining in her stomach. The family formerly lived in the country, and during a period of several months used cistern water for cooking purposes, by which means it is believed the snakes were introduced into the lady's stomach when too small to be observable. This hypothesis is undoubtedly correct.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞Greeley says in a letter to Miles O'Reilly: "President Johnson, you, know, is a traitor to those who elected him. You know that the life of a President who should treat the Democratic as he treated the Republican party, would not be safe for an hour."

PRAYER IN COURT.

Judge R—— relates the following incident as occurring in the course of his practice,

He was trying a petty case, in which one of the party was not able to pay counsel fees, and undertook to plead his own cause; but he found in the course of the trial that the keen and adroit attorney, who managed the case for the other party, was too much for him in legal strategy, evidently making the worst appear the better cause.—The poor man, Mr. A——, was in a state of mind bordering upon desperation when the opposing counsel closed his plea, and the case was about to be submitted to the justice for his decision.

"May it please your honor," said the man, "may I pray?"

The Judge was taken somewhat by surprise, and could only say that he saw no objection. Whereupon Mr. A —— went down upon his knees, and made a fervent prayer, in which he laid the merits of the case before the Lord in a very clear and methodical statement of all the particulars, pleading that right and justice might prevail.

"O, Lord! Thou knowest that the lawyer has misrepresented the facts, and Thou knowest that it is so and so" to the end of the chapter.

Arguments which he could not present in logical array to the understanding of men, he had no difficulty in addressing to the Lord, being evidently better versed in praying than pettifogging.

When he arose from his knees. Esquire W——, the opposing counsel, very much exasperated by the turn the case had taken, said:

"Mr. Justice, does not the closing argument belong to me?"

To which the Judge replied:

"You can close with prayer if you please."

Esquire W—— was in the habit of praying at home, but not seeing the propriety of connecting his prayer with his practice, wisely forbore, leaving poor A—— to win the case, as he did, by this novel mode of presenting it.

WISDOM IN SMALL LOTS.

BY JOE BLAINE.

Sum men are great by chance, but I know a mighty site uv em that are mean from choice.

There aint no man that's wise; some aint as big fools as uthers, however.

A rale strictly konseenshus honest man wont bet—unless he's got a sure thing.

I hav alwuz thought that if the kollery could be managed with discreshun it might be used as a publick blessin.

A wise man don't want to go to kongress and mighty few uv um do it.

A man that's got the each can alluz cum up to the scratch.

About all the difference I can see in kourts iz that the biggest kourt has the last guess.

I know some of the best kind of men that never had an office.

I never will patronize a lottery as long as I can hire any body else to rob me at reasonable wages.

Young man, before you try to be a rascal, hadent you as well see if you wouldent make a better fool?

None but the brave deserve the fair, and none but the brave can live with some of them.

It's my opinion that a man oughtent to have nary confidant. People can come near enough finden out your biziness by pure guessin.

A LIVELY COON HUNT.—The Dayton Ohio, *Journal* mentions some of the incidents which enlivened a coon hunt at Phillipsburg, in that vicinity, on Sunday morning. A coon was treed, the tree felled, and a coach-dog belonging to a young man named Skyles seized the coon. The latter was getting the best of the fight, when Miner Walker, in attempting to make a diversion in favor of the dog with a stick, struck the latter accidentally and killed him. Skyles was enraged at tha death of his dog, and felled Walker with a club, knocking him senseless.—Jacob Milton, a friend of Walker, seixed the axe with which the tree was felled, and chopped into Skyle's shoulder. Whereupon Daniel Crow drew a revolver and shot Milton in the shoulder, wounding him severely. The party were subsequently arrested.