



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

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TENNESSEE.

A FREE TALK WITH FORREST.

He Thinks he Could Raise 40,000 Men in Five Days.

Half a Million Ku Klux in the South.

PROSPECT OF A CIVIL WAR.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 28, '68. To-day I have enjoyed "big talks" enough to have gratified any of the famous Indian chiefs who have been treating with General Sherman for the past two years.

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"No, it would be impolitic."

"Then I suppose that there can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?"

"Yes, sir; if the attempt to carry out Governor Brownlow's proclamation, by shooting down Ku Klux—for he calls all Southern men Ku Klux—if they go to hunting down and shooting these men, there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed."

"I cannot better personally describe him than by borrowing the language of one of his biographers. 'In person, he is six feet one inch and a half in height, with broad shoulders, a full chest and symmetrical, muscular limbs; erect in carriage, and weighs one hundred and eighty five pounds; dark gray eyes, dark hair, mustache, and beard worn upon the chin; a set of regular white teeth and clearly cut features;'"

"Previous to the war—in 1852—he left the business of planter, and came to this city and engaged in the business of 'negro trader,' in which traffic he seems to have been quite successful, for, by 1861, he had become the owner of two plantations a few miles below here, in Mississippi, on which he produced about a thousand bales of cotton each year, in the meantime carrying on the negro trading. In June, 1861, he was authorized by Gov. Harris to raise a regiment of cavalry for the war, which he did, and which was the nucleus around which he gathered the army which he commanded as a Lieutenant General at the close of the war."

"I said: 'Sir, I will publish only what you say, and then you cannot possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feelings toward the general government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage.'"

"Well, sir," said he, "when I surrendered my seven thousand men in 1865, I accepted a parole, honestly, and have observed it faithfully up to today. I have counseled peace in all the speeches I have made. I have advised my people to submit to the laws of the State, oppressive as they are, and un-constitutional as I believe them to be. I was paroled and not pardoned until the assurance of the last proclamation of general amnesty, and therefore did not think it prudent for me to take any active part, until the oppression of my people became so great that they could not endure it, and then I would be with them. My friends thought differently and sent me to New York, and I am glad I went there."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest any one I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage, upon the people, they and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of existence; not a Radical will be left alive. If the militia are called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. Brownlow has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Ku Klux wherever they find them, and he calls all Southern men Ku Klux."

"Why, General, we people up North have regarded the Ku Klux Klan as an organization which existed only in the frightened imagination of a few politicians."

"Well, sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated."

"What are its numbers, General?"

"In Tennessee there are over forty thousand; in all the Southern States they number about 560,000 men."

"What is the character of the organization, may I inquire?"

"Yes, sir. It is a protective, political, military organization. I am willing to show any man the constitution of the society. The members are sworn to recognize the government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the government of the State of Tennessee. Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic, but after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, giving its support, of course, to the Democratic party."

"But is the organization connected throughout the State?"

"There is a captain, who, in addition to his other duties, is required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the Radicals and all the Democrats who are positively known, and showing also the doubtful on both sides and of both colors. This list of names is forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State, who is thus enabled to know who are our friends and who are not."

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"No, it would be impolitic."

"Then I suppose that there can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?"

Tennessee is, that the Legislature which enacted the law had no constitutional existence, and the law, in itself, is a nullity. Still I would respect it until changed by law; but there is a limit beyond which men cannot be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must have an end, and it is now about time for that end to come."

"What do you think of Gen. Grant?" I asked.

"I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while Gen. Grant and lady were at Corinth, in 1862, they took and carried off furniture and other property. I there brand the author as a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they say that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to Gen. Grant in everything but I would do him justice."

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the General. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinion as to what Gen. Forrest means to do. I think that he has been so plain in his talk that it cannot be misunderstood."

A NEW DISEASE.—A western newspaper notices the prevalence of a new disease peculiar to the pipsnips, and thinks it called by that section. We do not know that the exact disease has made its appearance yet, but the remedy is in general use. The disease is described as follows:

A sudden depression of the collisps dixit, a caving in of the spinalty of the backbones, and a feeling of slumness in the immediate vicinity of the diaphragm, may be regarded as symptoms that the complaint is coming on. The following remedy will afford instant relief:

Spiritus vini Ovarii, z i; sugurum whitum q. s; icibus colous, q. r; shakite violenter; addas 'prigus mus duus, and sukite cum strawum. We have heard it said that it is worth while having the disease for the sake of the remedy. There are other prescriptions, however, which may be of use. Thus for the squimpus, which manifests by an alveolar extrusion of the flabelle, and a sudden explosion of the sciopalm among the minor deltoids of the gyastrupus, we should take:

Tine, Peruvii barki biters, 1 oz. Sugarialbi, vel sweeteningus, considerabilibus.

Spiritus frumenti, vel old reyeus, ad lib. Waterus pumpas, non multum. Natmegus, sprinkibus.

Governor Seymour During the War. A correspondent of the Meriden (Conn.) Republican says: "In December 1861, I was in New York stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At 10 o'clock p. m. I went into the dining room to get a cup of tea, and opposite me at the table sat two gentlemen. One of the gentlemen said to the other, 'What do you think of Grant's campaign?' (The General was then before Richmond.) The reply was, 'The most stupendous military failure in the world.' 'How long,' said the gentleman, 'do you think the war will last?' 'Four years longer,' was the reply, 'four years longer unless concessions are made to the South.' 'I whispered in my waiter's ear: 'Who is that gentleman?' indicating the one who had replied. He said, 'Governor Seymour.' It was the only time I ever saw the gentleman, but the incident made so strong an impression on my mind that I made a note of it, and here for the first time reproduce it. It was not much for a private individual, and would only at that time have marked him as a notorious Copperhead. But now, as we asked to make Gov. Seymour President, every incident becomes of consequence when it indicates his past character."

What can be more unfortunately invident, transcendently ridiculous, than for a party like the Ku Klux Klan, which got the country into such a frightful scrape in 1860, again to appeal to the intelligent people of the country for support in 1868? After perpetrating all the crimes in and out of the decalogue in 1860, they are begging and pleading for a chance to do the same thing and commit the same shocking crimes now. But they won't get the chance.—Ex.

Let every boy in blue who starved and suffered at Andersonville, who saw his comrades torn and mangled by Rebel hounds or shot down at the dead line by the Democratic sentry, or who saw the thirteen thousand graves of comrades who perished there by Rebel inhumanity, remember that those who perpetrated these barbarities will support Seymour and Blair to a man.

There is only one difference between Seymour and Blair; Seymour favored the last rebellion; while Blair favors the next rebellion.

OUR FUTURE.

An Eloquent Speech by General Sherman.

Contrast the following extract from Lieut. Gen. Sherman's speech, at the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at St. Louis, last November, with Frank Blair's revolutionary letter:

"How has this punishment been partitioned by the result of this war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, binding on us in fact, in law, and honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid."

"Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fairly punished. Mourning in every household; desolation written in hard characters across the whole face of their country; cities in ashes, and fields laid waste; their commerce gone; their system of labor annihilated and destroyed; ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the cap-sheaf to their stock of misery; her proud men begging for pardon; and appealing for permission to raise food for their children; her 4,000,000 of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever."

"How any Southern gentleman, with these facts plain and palpable every where staring him in the face and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his 'lost cause' or speak of it in language other than that of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding; and instead of being revived, I know that their lost cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of day."

"Now that slavery is gone, and gone forever, with its unhappy wrecks left behind, and all danger is passed of any set of men again appealing to war when they have courts to secure their rights and redress their wrongs, I would trust our national destiny again to those grand old natural laws which raised our country through the long, tedious vassalage of colonization; which carried us safely through the ordeal of our Revolutionary war, made our flag famous on the high seas in 1812, led our conquering army to the gates of Mexico in 1847, and has borne us as glorious through four years of as hard a war as ever tested the manhood of any people."

"Let us revive, as far as lies in our individual power, that system which Bancroft tells guided our father before the Revolution—the system which has been revealed in Jesus—the system which combines and perfects the symbolic wisdom of the Orient, and reflective genius of Greece—the system conforming to reason, yet kindling with enthusiasm; always hastening reform, yet always conservative; proclaiming absolute equality among men, yet not suddenly abolishing the unequal institutions of society; guaranteeing absolute freedom, yet involving the inexorable restrictions of duty; in the highest degree theoretical, yet in the highest degree practical; awakening the inner man to a consciousness of his destiny, and yet adapted with exact harmony to the outer world; at once divine and human. This system was professed in every part of our widely extended country and cradled our freedom."

"With such a spirit pervading all our country once more; with our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years; with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton fields of the South; with 40,000 miles of finished railroads and other thousands in rapid progress—can any one doubt our present strength or calculate our future destiny? If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future career, I for one would welcome them back our equals, but not our superiors [applause], and lend them a helping hand; but if like spoiled children, they will cling to the dead past, and shut their eyes to the coming future, I would only call their attention to that wave of emigration that has swept over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and must soon turn back and flow South. [Applause.] They may oppose, but their opposition will be as vain as it was for them to try to stop the Army of the Tennessee, which swept the length and breadth of their land. The next wave of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it."

Gen. Sherman declares for Grant as our next President, to secure the blessings he desires for the country.

Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice, "Young man, base all your actions upon a principle; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this, never reckon the cost."

Grant has revived his famous saying, and it now reads thus: I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Seymour.

The Democratic Platform is in favor of paying off the national obligations in greenbacks, when not otherwise stipulated.

There are something over two thousand million of these obligations.—When greenback to this amount, or half of it, are issued, what will they be worth? A paper dollar has a value in proportion to the capacity of the issuer to redeem it in coin. Where is the coin wherewith to redeem this greenback flood?

Old Rogers was visiting a friend, who had a fine little girl, about three years old, who was remarkable for smart sayings. As usual, she was shown off before our esteemed friend.

"What is papa?" said the parent, in order to draw out the precious reply.

"Papa is a humbug," said the juvenile.

"I declare," said old Rogers, "I never in my life saw so young a child with so mature a judgment."

Imprudently.—A paper at Des Moines says that the grasshoppers recently ate up a half acre of Tobacco for a man near that place and when the owner went to look at it, they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco juice in his eyes.

Precepts are poor stuff tew bring up young ones on, it is like sending them down cellar without any kandle tew learn them tew see in the dark.

Hypocrisy is one of the vices yu kant konvert; yu might az well undertake to git the wiggle out a snake, or the grease out ov fat pork.

THE TWO SOLDIERS. "Let 'th's President elect disperse the carpet-bag State Governments."—Gen. F. P. Blair.

"Let us have peace!"—Gen. U. S. Grant.

The copperheads here are wofuly depondent. Their faces are as long as they used to be after news of a union victory. Coming events cast their shadows before.

We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs, around his home, but do not like to see him use rails, poles and boards to pop a gate with.—O. F.

One of the complaints against the Reconstruction laws is, that they have established an equality in the political power of the white people of the North and South. New Hampshire has a population of 325,579, and South Carolina 261,380. South Carolina has a black population of 412,328. Under the rule of the Democratic party, the 291,000 whites of South Carolina may elect 6 representatives to Congress and have 6 votes for President, while the 325,000 white people of New Hampshire can only elect two members of congress, and have two votes for President. Each white man in South Carolina under that rule has three times the political power of the white man at the North. Reconstruction breaks up this inequality, and places the white men of both sections on the same footing. It provides that if the State wishes to count her blacks for one political purpose, she must do so in all political senses; that if the colored race is to be represented in Congress they shall have a voice in the choice of their representatives. Is that not fair and right?—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Seymour, the great statesman whose statesmanship would have destroyed the State, says that "our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax gatherer." True, and these demands were caused by a Rebellion of Southern Democrats, douled by the sympathetic aid of Northern Copperheads, and would be rendered twice as heavy and frequent as they need be by the policies of revolution introduced into the Democratic platform by Wade Hampton and Pendleton, adopted by the Convention with the same wild Rebel yell which used to salute the ears of our troops when they were pressed back on the battle-field, indorsed by Seymour and Blair in their letter of acceptance, and now put forward as the creed of the Democratic party.—N. Y. Tribune.

RETRENCHMENT. The expenses of the navy since 1862 show whether retrenchment has been going on or not. The figures are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1862: \$42,674,569; 1863: \$52,211,105; 1864: \$85,733,232; 1865: \$122,567,776; 1866: \$33,324,118; 1867: \$31,034,004; 1868: \$25,775,502; 1869 appropriated: \$17,300,000.

The New York Tribune says: "Thus, from the day in which the Republican party was formed, we have never lost this State (New York) on a full vote, never lost twice in succession, and never lost it twice in the same Presidential term. We are confident that this year will establish no exceptions to the above rules."

After a long march, during the late war, a captain ordered, as a sanitary precaution, that the men should change their undershirts. The O. S. suggested that half the men only had one shirt each. The captain hesitated a moment and then said: Military orders must be obeyed; let the men change with each other.

A Copperhead candidate for Congress in Missouri by the name of Oliver acknowledged that he has negro blood in his veins. Yet this is to be a white man's government!

How consistent the Democracy are getting to be.