



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

VOL. 4.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

NO. 31.

THE HERALD

Published weekly by W.E. Kelly, Editor and Proprietor. Office at corner Main street and Leaven, second door.

Subscription rates: Single copy 5 cents; 3 months \$1.50; 6 months \$3.00; 12 months \$6.00.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Delivered at a Special Session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, Commenced at Omaha, October 27, 1868.

Senators and Representative Members of the General Assembly: In the exercise of the power vested in the Governor by the Constitution, and impelled by what I conceive to be the will of the entire people of the State, I have called you together at this time for a single and a specific purpose.

An intelligent and free people will always prize most highly the exercise of their political sovereignty at the ballot-box in the election of their representatives. They will never fail to see that it is the only safeguard of their civil and religious rights. For this reason it is that our own people attach great value to it in the choice who shall represent them in the administration of their ordinary and local concerns.

They give to it increasing importance as the influence of its exercise extends to County, State and National affairs, and their interest reaches its highest limits, as they exercise their sovereignty in the election of the Chief Executive officer of the American people. Hence, once in every four years, we witness the active political canvass in which so many of our citizens engage—hence the gathering of those vast assemblages for the discussion of questions involved—hence the increasing enthusiasm of the people at those times until the entire population of the country seems swayed with intense interest.

The approaching election, to be held on the 31st of November will be the first occasion on which our people, as citizens of the State of Nebraska, will have the opportunity of exercising this high privilege. They have looked forward to that day with patriotic concern. They have been animated in the discussion of the issues involved, and their interest deepens as the day of final decision approaches. No considerations of trivial significance should be allowed to jeopardize their right at that time to express their will in appointing the electors for this State.

It is important and none know better than American citizens how necessary to the public welfare it is; that these acts of sovereignty on the part of the law. When so exercised all good citizens, whether found in the majority or minority, practically accept the decision as their own, and abide the result with the utmost cheerfulness. But when exercised in disregard of the law, dissensions and animosities are engendered, which will ever prove detrimental to the peace and welfare of the State. Hence it is, that the necessity of convening the General Assembly at this time, has arisen.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress."

In consequence of the recent admission of Nebraska into the Union, the time prescribed by the Constitution for the regular session of the Legislature has not yet arrived. Since the admission, we have had a session convened by the call of the Executive. At that time your attention was directed to the many important questions growing out of the change in our domestic government, which were pressing upon us for immediate action. An emergency that would arise nearly two years in the future, and under circumstances wholly new to the State, escaped the attention of all. It is now upon us and demands immediate action. You have, therefore, been called together, at this time, to make such provision for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, as you in your wisdom may deem best.

The framers of the Constitution and the people of the whole country, in ratifying that Constitution, have wisely entrusted to the Legislature of the several States the direction of the manner in which the electors shall be appointed. To you it is entrusted for the State of Nebraska. It became my official duty, under the constitution of the State, to call you together and to announce to you the purpose for which you were convened. Without transcending that duty I might advance suggestions and make recommendations, but, having full confidence in your wisdom, and knowing that you come directly from the midst of the people, it is with pleasure that I leave the whole matter where the Constitution of the United States and the people have left it—in your hands.

THANKSGIVING

A Day of Thanksgiving for the Whole Country, Appointed by the President

By the President of the United States of America.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill, and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouses in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional discussions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic.

Many foreign States enter into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which, heretofore, have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so much blessing, is, by universal consent, a congenial and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion. I, therefore, recommend that Tuesday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day of public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone, States and Nations, no less than families and individuals, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Young man, did you ever think how terrible that word sounds? Do you ever think what misery and woe you bring upon your friends when you degrade your manhood by getting drunk? Oh, it is a fearful thing that to trample under foot the high claims that God and man have upon you!

Drunk! How it rings in the ears of a loving wife! How it makes the heart of a fond mother bleed! How it crushes out the hopes of a doting father, and brings reproach and shame upon loving sisters!

Drunk! See him as he leans against some friendly house, he is ready to fall into the clinging jaws of hell, unconscious of his approaching fate. The wife, with tearful eyes and aching heart at the window to hear her husband's footsteps, but, alas! they come not!

Drunk! The husband and parent is drunk! He is spending his time and money when he should be at home enjoying the comforts and joys of his own family circle. He is spending for liquor the means of support, while his family is starving for food and suffering for clothing. His reputation is gone. His friends, one by one, are reluctantly leaving him to his miserable fate. He goes down to his grave unhonored and unwept. Drunk!

A NEW CANDIDATE

We timidly suggest another candidate for the consideration of the perplexed Democracy. It is hard to have a great party go by default for want of a representative, especially when New York furnishes a man with a reputation more extended even than Seymour, and of as positive character as Gen. Blair.

A friend writes up that intelligent people in Paris ask "who is Seymour?" and "was he a general under Lee?" New York presents a candidate whose name is familiar to Paris and London. We refer to Mr. John Allen, No. 305 Water st. Mr. Allen earned sudden and dazzling renown as "The Wickedest Man in New York." He was an object of penitence. He attended prayer meetings. He urged his companions in crime to "Trust in Jesus" and "Prepare to meet their God." He proposed to enter the ministry, and to go over the country as an example of saving grace. But one thing John would not do. He would not abandon the Democratic party. "Close my bar!" he said, "but leave me the Constitution!" "Hold Prayer Meetings, but don't come to me to associate with niggers!" "Break my gin bottles, but don't ask me to go back on Seymour!" I can give up the dance business, but I can't give up my Democracy!

Of course such a "conversion" could have but one result. So long as John clung to the Democracy there could be no repentance, and so we find him before Justice Dowling for "keeping a disorderly house." His address to that Judge is diplomatic. He talks like Seymour. Thus: Allen—If no charge is made I promise to have nothing to do with politics. Judge Dowling—Do you mean to say that politics had anything to do with your arrest?

Allen—I don't say anything at all about it, your Honor. This is just the position that Mr. Seymour held before the Convention. Seymour had nothing to do with politics and was nominated. Allen would have nothing to do with politics, and he was held to bail. Plainly, such devotion to Democracy needs encouragement.

Here is a man who would rather be a Democrat than a gentleman or a Christian, who is a conspicuous member of the party and who will probably cast more votes than any ten Republic over the world, and his Democracy has passed unscathed through the fires of a hundred prayer meetings. Such a man would rally the party, and lead to the grand uprising for which the World is clamoring.—Tribune.

JOSHILLIANGSIANA. I never bet on the man, who is always telling what he would have done if he had been there; I have noticed this kind never get there.

The fear of the law here, and the law hereafter, has furnished us some very clever specimens of Christianity. Fools don't know their strength; if they did, they would keep still. True happiness seems to consist in wanting all we can enjoy, and then getting all we want. Beauty never dies; it is like truth; they both have an immortality somewhere. Truth is radical; fiction is conservative.

If you would make yourself agreeable, wherever you go, listen to the grievances of others, but never relate your own. Men never seem to get tired of talking of themselves, but I have heard them when they showed signs of weakness. Common sense is most generally despised by those who haven't got it. Although mankind worships wealth, I will give them credit for one thing—they seldom mistake it for brains. Treason is one of those stains that wash well. Shut New England out in the cold—I should as soon think of shutting the cold out of New England. Monuments are poor investments—the bad don't deserve them, and the good don't need them. The best way to keep a secret is to forget it. It isn't so much trouble to get rich as it is to tell when we have got rich. If a man wants to get at his actual dimensions let him visit a graveyard. It is a good plan to know many people, but let only few know you. I don't care how much a man talks if he will only say it in a few words.

Anybody can tell where lightning struck last, but it takes a smart man to find out where it is going to strike next time—this is one of the differences between learning and wisdom. I have got a first rate recollection, but no memory. I can recollect distinctly of losing a ten dollar bill, but can't remember where, to save my thought. There are some folks whose thoughts can't be controlled; they are like twins, they can't be had, and they can't be stopped.

A conductor of a newspaper, speaking of a cotemporary, says: "He was formerly a member of Congress, but rapidly rose till he obtained a respectable position as an editor—a noble example of perseverance under depressing circumstances."

ALL ABOUT PRINTING

Movable types for printing were not used until the 15th century. Books were printed by the Chinese and other Eastern nations from engraved blocks long before the invention of type.

Johnnes Gutenberg is generally believed to have been the first manufacturer of movable type. An edition of Donau was the first book printed from movable types. The first letters were characters imitating hand writing.

Printing was introduced into Paris in 1470; into London four years later. Roman type were first made in 1465; Italy, about the year 1500. The largest size of type used for books is Great Primer; the smaller sizes are English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Mion, Nonpareil, Agate, Pearl, Diamond and Brilliant. Pearl is the smallest type found in ordinary printing offices. Agate is the smallest type used for setting advertisements in any American newspaper. It is in favor with those papers, which from their large editions and the great demand for their columns, are necessitated to economize space. The type most in use for advertisements is Nonpareil. Those papers which use larger are generally of a poorer class for whose advertising columns there is little demand.

In America printers are paid by the 1000 (M's) an em being equivalent to about two letters. In England the matter is measured by (n's) 2000 of which equal 1000 ems. A good compositor will set, correct and distribute about 6000 ems in a day of ten hours. Several of the New York newspapers are printed from stereotype plates which are prepared with great rapidity and melted over for use again in printing the next edition. So rapidly is this work performed that in some instances forms have been got ready for the press in twenty minutes after the last page had been given to the stereotype. The hand press was invented in 1460 and is still used without any important newspaper notices. Ink rollers are made of a mixture of molasses and glue, and were first invented by one Gannal, a glue manufacturer of Paris. The first newspaper ever printed by steam was the London Times of Nov. 28, 1814. Hand presses are still used in large offices where very fine and perfect work is required. The Hoe press was patented in July, 1847, and is indispensable to all newspapers with large circulations. A practical solution of the female suffrage question has just been made in England. Thirty-three women in the parish of Oxford, East Kent, and two other in the East Riding of Yorkshire, have obtained the right to vote. Their names happened to be enrolled in the registry of voters, and the revising barrister decided that in the absence of any objections he could not erase them. It therefore follows that their votes must be received, unless they are contested by the opposing candidate, in which case the matter will have to be referred to the House of Commons for settlement. Not fewer than 20,000 women have either had their names placed on the registry, or have appeared as claimants before the revising barristers, which is sufficient refutation of the statement that they did not care for the right to vote.

An admirable institution is the sleeping car, though the bedrooms are rather brief, especially when occupied by lengthy people, such as are grown in Kentucky. A Cincinnati correspondent, returning recently from the East, was about to file himself away in one of those railway pigeon-holes, when the somnolent passengers were aroused by the voice of a huge Kentuckian, who, holding up a pillow between his thumb and finger, roared out to the attendant: "I say, you boy, come back; and take this away!" "What for, sah?" "Because I'm afraid the darned thing will get into my ear!"

Excuse for Drunkenness.—The last excuse for getting drunk which we have heard given was given us yesterday by a drunken individual with whom we attempted to reason regarding his fault. He said he "got drunk as a warning to others." He is a philanthropist of the first water surely, that is, he has got the first water yet to take. Queen Isabella of Spain not long ago made a formal offer to the Pope to guarantee him in his temporal sovereignty at Rome. The Pope at last advised her not to return the compliment, and the Queen is getting anxious to know whether his Holiness, or any body else will guarantee her sovereignty at Madrid. The several powers of Europe show no great alacrity it must be confessed, to undertake the task.

What is your notion of a true physician? asked a medical professor of a student, to which the latter replied: "He is an unfortunate gentleman who's every day called upon to perform the miracle of reconciling health with intemperance."