Nebraska Herald.

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

VOL. I. PLATTSMOUTH. N. T., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865. NO. 4.

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Office on Main street, opposite Amison, Dovey & Co.'s.

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—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

JOSEPH SCHLATER.
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.
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A good assortment of Watches On hand. Fine Jewelry, Clocks, Ware, Plate, Spectacles, Violins and Violin Materials always on hand. All work committed to his care will be warranted.
April 10, 1865.

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DR. W. E. LAWRENCE,
Oculist.
Treats all Diseases of the Eye. He warrants a cure in every case taken in hand.
☞ Office at the Nebraska House. ☜
Plattsmouth, April 10, 1865.

PLATTE VALLEY
HOUSE,
G. W. CROW, - - - PROP.
I am prepared to furnish all who may favor me with their patronage, with lodging, single meals or board by the week. G. W. CROW.
Plattsmouth, April 10,—y1

E. C. Lewis,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
CONVEYANCER.
Real Estate Agent, Tax Payer for Iowa and Nebraska, Title and Land Investigator, &c.
☞ All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Plattsmouth, N. T., April 26th, tf

National Claim Agency.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
F. M. DORRINGTON,
SUB AGENT,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA,
Is prepared to 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.

TO FREIGHTERS and FARMERS!
Blacksmith, Outfitting,
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.
We have opened a Blacksmith, Outfitting and Machine Shop on
Main Street, South Side,
where you can get any kind of work done in our line. We have a
Wagon Shop
in connection, where all kinds of wood-work will be done on short notice. ☞ All work warranted.
W. D. GRIFFIN & CO.
Plattsmouth, April 10, '65.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World"
HARPER'S
New Monthly Magazine.

[Critical notices of the Press.]

☞ It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fine-vale never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than Harper's Magazine.—*Method't Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and genial reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fifty-two pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it contains in itself the very monthly, and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Turner's Guide to American Literature* (London.)

☞ The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading, such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTONS.—1865.

The publishers have perected a system for mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals weekly from the office of publication.

The price for Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

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An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $1.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post paid, $1. Cloth cases for binding, 75 cents, by mail, post paid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
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BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE DAILY HERALD.

WAR NEWS

BOOTH SHOT.

HAROLD CAPTURED.

Particulars of Booth's Death.

Later from Sherman.

New York, 56—Times Washington special says we have information from Sherman's army of important character. It appears Johnston's first letter to Sherman proposed to surrender on the same terms as Lee surrendered.—A meeting was arranged, at which Hampton was present. He protested against the terms of surrender.—Delay was granted for the purpose of giving Johnston and Hampton an opportunity to consult Davis. Another meeting was arranged for the next day. On that day parties again met. At the first meeting a remarkable memoranda for basis of agreement was presented and at once signed.

Same special says some days ago we gave an account of the arrest of Pain, who it is alleged attempted the assassination of Sec. Seward. Yesterday it was discovered that this prisoner attempted to commit suicide by butting his head against the iron walls of the prison. It was found that he had beaten his head almost into a jelly and was bleeding profusely. A cap was prepared for him, padded all over, and fastened securely to his head, and his hands secured.

Herald's Washington corsespondent of the 19th says conferences between Sherman and Johnston have come to a conclusion which is believed in the army to be satisfactory. What passed at the meeting was only known to themselves. When they met they locked arms and walked into the house where the conference took place, and there shut themselves up for several hours, leaving their respective followers, and staff officers too fraternise and get along as best they could. No one who accompanied Sherman has any idea of what subjects were discussed or what terms proposed, accepted or declined. Sherman is never a communicative man with respect to matters of importance and on this occasion he is even more reticent than usual.

Herald special says, there is news in Richmond to the effect that Johnson while negociating terms with Sherman, marched most of his troops towards S. C.

Raleigh Standard 17th says Revolution has failed. Mr. Lincoln has made good his declaration that he would hold, occupy and posses the forts and other property of the United States, that he would enforce the laws of the nation. The most ultra Secessionist must now see that further resistance will be folly, madnes and murder. It calls for reorganization and declares the government and legislature elected by fire and fraud, and don't reflect the wishes of the people—the bayonet controlled everything. We are authorized by General Sherman to state, if Gov. Vance and Legislature will return, they will be protected, if they don't they most not complain if steps are taken to supersede them. The next day this paper said Davis, Vance and Smith fled.—Treason has been extunguished in its own blood, and the old flag once more waves proudly over the capitol of every State, thank God for it. The period so long looked for and labored for by the true men of this State has at last arrived. Let those who have identified themselves with Davis and Vance despotism prepare to retire to private life. Politically they are doomed men for all time to come.

World's correspondent says one striking incident in the funeral procession yesterday, applause was showered upon the representatives of the colored race upon the line of march. In the wealthiest parts of the city the scene was one continued ovation to the negroes, who were compelled to keep their heads uncovered for miles in acknowledgement of the plaudits of male spectators and waving of hankerchiefs of ladies in windows.

New York 26—Columbia, Havana 24th, says intelligence of the assassination of Lincoln caused much excitement, and cast a deep gloom over all the American residents.

Baltimore 26—Steamer Massachusetts collded with steamer Black Hawk on the Potomac last night. Latter sunk in a few minutes. In the excitement a number of soldiers on board became panic stricden, losing control of themselves. A number were drowned. The Massachusetts lay near the spot till daylight, picking up about a hundred men. From a statement of Capt. in command it appears the loss of is near as can be ascertain-exceeps fifty.

New York, 26th—Newbern dates 22th says the city was draped in mourning—meeting of citizens was held that day, giving expression of public sorrow.

Standard and Progress, Raleigh papers conducted by former proprietors appear in mourning, say Lincoln was the best friend the south ever had, and that the south will suffer more in his death than the north.

Ratification Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery regarded as certain. Desire to return to the union seems general, throughout the State.

Washington, 25th—To Dix—Dispatch just received from Grant, dated Raleigh 10 a. m., 24th, says I reached here this morning, and delivered Sherman's reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce and informing him that civil matters couldn't be entertained in any convention between army commanders.

Signed STANTON.

New York 26—Tribune special says when the whole history of the plot of the assassination is made public the world will be asonished at its enormity, as well as our forbearance with our Canadian neighbors who have constantly furnished a safe assylum to the most nefarious villains.

Anticipated retreat of Jeff. Davis from Texas to Mexico with the purpose of involving us in new difficulties has been duly considered by government.

Potomac Special 23th says sixth corps was put on march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and guard communication of the army under Sherman.

Halifax, 26—Africa, Liverpool 15th via Queenstown 16th, dates three days later, Steamship St. David from Portlatd arrived at Liverpool 9 A. M. of the 14th. Australian from New York arriaed off cook Haven 11th P. M. on the 11th, news of the fall of Richmond, created the utmost excitement in England but arrived too late to admit of papers generally commenting upon it, and as most of the markets had closed from 13th to 17th. The effect of the news cannot be fully develop till they are opened.

London daily News says army of Va., so long deemed invincible, the pride, hope and power of the citadel of the Confederacy, has been not only beaten, but shattered. The Davis government is now vagrant and fugitive. Richmond, which received it and gave it for a time the dignity which it could have acquired otherwise, was set on fire by its departing guests. That the Confederate army fought with their old tenacity and eclat

We cannot doubt but it has been broken up by men who we have often been told were sweepings of northern cities. Davis began war and declaring he would carry it where food for the torch awaited southern armies in populated cities. But the attempt to burn New York proved its failure.

War Department, Washington, 27—Wilkes Booth and Harold were chased from a swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's forces. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed and Harold captured. Booth's body and Harold are now here.

Signed STANTON.

New York 27th—Herald Raleigh correspondent of 19th says at second interview of Johnson he made inquiry what terms would be accorded members of the Confederate Government. Sherman refused to recognise the authorities of any such government but was prepared to treat with Johnston, as the officer of the insurgent forces. A subsequent meeting was had, at which Breckenridge was recognized as Maj. Gen., not as rebel Sec. of War. At this conference Sherman permitted the introduction of objectionable propositions, which it is said were dictated by Jeff Davis.

Sherman heard of the President's assassination before negotiations, communicated the intelligence to the rebels who appeared to have profound regret at the event.

Gen. Stoneman who was reported at Greensboro was permitted to come through Johnston's lines to Raleigh.

Johnston army probably thirty thousand strong; they are better supplied with field guns and horses than any army of the Confederacy ever had.

Many of the rank and file, however, are not willing to await the formal surrender, and are leaving for their homes.

World's Raleigh correspondent says a commission consisting of Ex-Gov. Graham, Ex-Gov Swaine, Surgeon-Gen. Warren and Col. Burr, were sent by Gov. Vance to see what arrangement could be made with Sherman on part of State for cesseation of hostilities and ascertain what was status of state government and its officers under new regimen. Commission had assent of Gen. Hardee, to visit Sherman. They had interview with Sherman, who gave them protecting papers, for Gov. and State officers so long as no hostilities were shown by them.—Sherman told them he had no information as to how status of State govt. was affected. That question didn't come within his province—that he did not consider North Carolina out of the Union, as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people. That he would respect every man that was not an original secessionist, and treat him with every consideration. Still he must march through the State in pursuit of Johnston, and the people must necessarily suffer by that march. Johnston's army was inferior to his, and every man slain in future, was unnecessary sacrifice, Johnston and not himself, would be responsible for this sacrifice, and suffering entailed on people of N. C. civilized world would rronounce Johnstons course inhuman and illegitimate.

Rochester, 27—Funeral trian arrived here 3:20 A. M. Minute Guns were fired and Newmans Regiment Band penformed funeral dirges. 54th N. Y., N. Y. first Veteran Reserves. Hos-p't Soldiers Batt. attached to 25th Brigade Union Blue independent drawn up in line in depot on north side train. Mayor and common council with other civil organizations. Bells of churches being tolled, and as train leaves mulude show real signs of sorrow and respect.

New York 29—Following is the statement of Serg't Baston Carvit who shot Booth: On Tuesday p m my superior officer, Lieut. Doherty, received information that two persons corresponding to the description of Booth and his accomplice Harold were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry G. Garnett, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green.—Near latter place we captured a man called Jett, who ferried Booth and companion across Potomac. At first he demed knowing about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreated, he told us where they could be found and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harold reached the barn about dark Tuesday evening, the barn at once was surrounded by our cavalry. Some of our party entered in conversation with Booth from the outside, he was commanded to surrender several times but made reply to the demand that if you want me you must take me. When first asked to surrender he asked who do you take me for. Short timo after in response to question, as to wheather there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated he was only person in the building. That his companion, Harold, had taken another direcion and was beyond reach of capture. At o'clock, or little after the barn was fired, before flames kindled, Booth had advantage of us in light—he could see us, but we couldn't see him. After that the tables were turned—we could see him but couldn't be seen by him.

Flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring towards the door, as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by, one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him. I aimed at his body as I did'nt want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder. But the aim was too high—ball struck him in the head, just below the ear, passing through it came out about an inch about an inch above other ear. I think he stopped to pick something up just as I fired. That may account for his receiving the ball in the head. I wasn't over 8 or 10 yards distant from him when I fired. After he was wounded I went into barn. He was lying in reclining position on the floor. He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about 2 hours and half after.

☞ The hand of Providence may be seen in all things. When the rebels passed laws against the raising of cotton, and betook themselves to the cultivation of produce, they put a weapon into our hands as well as bread into their own mouths. Said an officer who accompanied Gen. Sherman through his "agreeable journey" over Georgia, "had it not been for the resolution taken by those who directed the affair s of the Rebel States, to plant corn instead of cotton, to sow large tracts with wheat, and to rear large stocks of cattle for the subsistence of their armies, Sherman could never have made his triumphant march through Geogia and South Carolina."

REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

When General Sherman, on the 22d of January, left Savannah, his plan for the campaign through South and North Carolina was completed, and as he turned his face from the sea to the country northward, he said: "On the 20th of March I will strike my base." On the 19th of March, near Bentonville, less than 20 miles from Goldsboro, he was repulsing the mad onslaught of Johnston; and on the 21st, having Terry's column of Schofield's army, fortified at Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse, within one day of his appointed time he was in safe and sure communication with General Schofield at Goldsboro, his future depot of supplies. This remarkable prediction, and fulfillment, we venture will pass into history as one of the most striking proofs of his ability, of his remarkable foresight, of his determination of purpose.

Maffit a Prisoner in Moro.

The New Orleans Times of the 22d ult. has the following:

We have already given an account of the attempted destruction of the steamer Shooting Star, at Havanna, by Capt. Maffit, of the pirate Florida fame. He was arrested and put in irons by our well known citizen, Geo E. Tyler, the owner of the Shooting Star. After Maffit's escape from custody, Mr. Tyler went to the Havana authorities and asked for his re arrest. He was asked if he could identify Maffit as the man who attempted to destroy his steamer. Mr. Tyler said that it would be found that his hands would show the marks of the iron bracelets that he had wrenched from his wrists. Maffit was thereupon arrested, and, as was suspected would be the case, his hands were found to be much lacerated. Mr. Tyler had the pleasure of seeing the ex-pirate safely ensconsed in a cell of the Moro.

Jeff. Davis' Valedictory Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President and the members of the two Congressional bodies, I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in my two heels, proclaim my intention to travel instanter, in company with all the officers of the Confederate State Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may be *Granted* unto me.

To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic papulation.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the Confederate loan I return sincere thanks.

Major General Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this Government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholder's Confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has General Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his year's salary. The Confederate treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. General Lee thinks that we have a good opening before us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States persists in refusing to recognise the Confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings.—Fellow-citizens farewell. J. Davis,

President Confederate States of America.

Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

HOW TO CULTIVATE SORGHUM.

Upland is alleged to be preferable to flat or clay soil; and it is better to be pliable, and not apt to bake after heavy rains, and all the better for having a southern exposure. The ground should be well plowed as early in spring as practicable; before planting it should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated, and freed of clods by the liberal use of the roller. None but well ripened and sound seed should be used, the very purest that can be got—four quarts to the acre; and for the same amount of ground, 150 pounds of superphosphate of lime, or its equivalent in some kind of immediate fertilizer to be supplied in the drills and covered with seed.

The seed should be scalded by covering with water 160 degrees Fahrenheit, one and a half minutes; then reduce the temperature to blood heat, and leave the seed in the water say twelve hours, when it should be removed from the water and kept moist some 48 hours, or until it shall have begun to sprout. The seed thus treated should by no means be allowed to get dry before being covered.

The furrows should be shallow and about four feet apart. The seed and the fertilizer should be distributed carefully, and covered to the depth of half to three-fourths of an inch. As soon as the plant has four or five leaves, it should be partially thinned, the process being conducted with care, seeking to retain the strongest plants, which on subsequent occasions should be reduced to 8 or 10 inches in a row. If the cane is thick enough without the suckers, they should be removed. Labor may be saved by planting in hills three and one half feet apart, leaving four stalks to the hill, although the planting in drills is preferable. The cane needs early and thorough cultivation, which should be continued till the plants are three or four feet high; after this, the cultivator had better not be used, as the roots about this time commence spreading. The suckers should be cut off, as the pulling process disturbs the roots and lacerates the stalk.

The cane is fit to cut when a majority of the seed heads have become brown, but the crop increases in value until the seeds are pretty well matured. The freezing of the uncut cane is disastrous unless worked up immediately. Better to cut green than allow it to freeze on the stalk. In cutting, it should be taken off obliquely just above the crown roots, the tops topped off below the upper joint, bladed and shocked, or piled where it can be sheltered from the sun and weather; it can remain in this condition for several weeks without damage. In procuring planting seeds, all canes not fully in head, are too green, and should not be gathered for that purpose.

SMALL AND LARGE CATTLE

Of late years, since breeders began to calculate with more precision, small or moderate sized animals have been greatly preferred for the following reasons:

1. Small sized animals are more easily kept, they thrive on shorter herbage, they collect food where a larger animal could hardly exist, and hence are more profitable; the meat is finer grained, produces richer gravy, has often a superior flavor, and is commonly more nicely marbled or veined with fat, especially when they have been fed for two years.

2. Large-sized cattle are not so well calculated for general consumption as the medium or moderate sized ones, particularly in hot weather; the former animals poach pasture more than small ones; they are not so active, require more rest, collect their food with more labor, and will only consume the nicer and more delicate sorts of plants.

3. Small cows of the true dairy breeds give more milk proportionately than larger ones.

4. Cattle of smaller size may be fattened solely on grass of even moderate quality, whereas the large require the richest pasture, or to be stalled, the expense of which exhausts the profit of the farmer; it is much easier to procure well-shaped and kindly feeding stock of a small size than of a large one.

5. Small-sized cattle may be kept by many persons who cannot afford either to purchase or to maintain large ones, and by whom the loss, if any accident should happen to them, can be more easily borne.

6. The small-sized beasts sell better; for a butcher—from a conviction that in proportion to their respective dimensions, there is greater superficies of valuable parts in a small than a large animal—will give more for two oxen at 150 pounds per quarter, than for one of 300 pounds.—*Am. Artizan.*

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

Animals that are permitted to roam in the salt marshes are generally the most healthy; they consume a large amount of saline material. The antiseptic property of salt is well known and appreciated by most husbandmen, and the farmer might as well think of dispensing with food as to fail in seasoning food with salt. No animal can long exist without salt in the stomach. It operates favorably, and has a healthy action on the liver, it also prevents the food from running into fermentation, and is death on intestinal parasites.

TROY WEIGHT.—Henry III, caused a grain of wheat, gathered from the middle of the ear, to be the standard weight, and thirty-two of these, well dried, were to make one pennyweight, twenty pennyweights one ounce, and twelve ounces one pound troy. Since then it has been thought advisable to divide the pennyweight into twenty-four equal parts, called grains. The word "Troy" was the monkish name given to London—Troy Novant. Troy weight, therefore, is in fact, London weight.

Andrew Johnson's Creed.

"Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest and industrious men."

"I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think is a principle of Heaven.

"For myself, I mean to stand by the Government till the flag of the Union shall wave over every city, hill-top and cross-roads, in its full power and majesty."

Name of Illinois.

The Chicago Post says the name of the State of Illinois originated in this manner:

"A party of Frenchmen set out upon an exploring expedition down the river, which they afterwards named, providing themselves with bark canvass, and relying chiefly for their subsistence upon the game. They found at the confluence of this river with the Mississipi, an island thickly wooded with black walnut. It was at a season of the year when the nuts was ripe, and this party of explorers, encamping upon the island, greatly enjoyed the luxury of this fruit. From this circumstance they called the island the "Island of Nuts"—or, in French, "Isle aux nois"—which name was given to the river which they explored, and thence to the territory and State.—This explanation of the word "Illinois' more fully accords with the orthography of the word, which has certainly a French termination—and the rapid pronunciation to the Anglicism of the term into its present shape, "Illinois."

☞ Five offices are now open in Charleston where the oath of allegiance is administered. Each office is crowded during business hours, and the Charleston Courier of the 16th says, "the desire to place themselves on the side of the United States Government seems to be prominent among all classes of citizens;" and that paper adds, "we believe the majority of the people who subscribe to the oath do so because they have implicit faith in the stability of the United States Government."

☞ A youth in Indianapolis is in a bad fix. He voted at the State election last fall, and was drafted a few days ago. His friends are now ready to prove that he is not twenty years of age, but he is afraid of making affidavit to that effect, as it will leave him open to prosecution for illegal voting. His choice lies between a prison and the war, and he cannot make up his mind which to choose.