



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

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BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY HERALD.

WAR NEWS

Ex-Gov. Aiken Arrested.

More About Jeff Davis.

Particulars of the Assassination Plot.

Knoxville, May 2.—A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry between Greensburg and Salisbury says Jeff Davis was on the same train on his way to Charlotte, but that learning that railroad was cut above and below there, he, with other passengers, escaped and returned to Greensburg.

New York 2.—Tribune's special says the President is preparing a proclamation declaring all vessels sailing under Confederate flag, pirates. They are to be pursued, and if captured, treated as such.

Washington 2.—Sec. is feeling very well this morning. Gen. Seward's condition is more encouraging.

New York 3.—Herald's Charleston correspondent says Ex-Gov. Aiken was arrested by order of President Johnson. Aiken was based on refusal to take the oath of allegiance.

Washington special says Gen. who refused to be included in Johnston's surrender was promptly relieved by Johnston. Hampton went off with Davis.

New York, 3.—Tribune Special says, Paine the assassin made confession of guilt, and said it was useless for him to withhold it any longer.

Same special says, most protracted and important cabinet session since Johnson's accession to Presidency, held at the treasury building yesterday, subject of matter discussion was free-trade questions as regards south. Understood the whole system of cotton permits to trade to certain class of favorites was thoroughly ventilated and denounced, although there was decided preponderance in favor of opening in all parts of the south not subject to Union authority.

Herald Mobile despatch of the 13th says officer Dick Taylor and staff arrived just now, with a flag of truce, at Canby's headquarters, to make terms for the surrender of himself and men.

Orleans papers contain a letter from Hon. A. Burwell, of Miss., in which he appeals to residents of his state to take the oath of allegiance, and suggests the election of delegates to attend a convention to be held at Vicksburg on the first Monday in June.

Times Washington Special says, preparation of conspiracy cases for trial has developed upon Col. H. Burnett who conducted cases at Indianapolis. His ability, as developed in these cases, commended him to the Government. Prisoners are closely guarded. Among precautions adopted to prevent them from committing suicide is padding of head of each with cotton, so they could not butt their brains out. This was suggested by the attempt of Paine a few days since. Benj. G. Harris, member of Congress from Md., was arrested a few days since, for persuading persons from Lees army to violate their parole, and join the rebels in arms. A number of these persons testified in his giving them money for this purpose. Unless he backs down

ROBERT E. LEE.

That the general satisfaction with the surrender of Lee should beget a kind of feeling for the rebel General is not unnatural. But it is great folly to invest him with any romance. Robert E. Lee may be an honest man, as doubtless many of the rebels were, but beyond that he has no claim of any kind whatever upon the regard of the American people. His story is very briefly told. Educated an army officer, he acknowledged the doctrine of State sovereignty, and honestly holding it, he followed his State when she seceded. Now even if a man believes that his State had a right to secede at her pleasure, if he thought the occasion insufficient, as Lee confessed he did, he would silently acquiesce, no more. But if the occasion were infamous, if the object of the exercise of State sovereignty at such enormous peril to the lives and happiness of his fellow citizens were nothing but the perpetuity of human slavery, a noble and generous man would have protested with all his heart.

From that moment he has been an active soldier. His military skill has been much overrated. Stonewall Jackson, his Lieutenant, achieved his most famous successes, and Lee's two aggressive campaigns were ignominious failures. No man can be held guilty of a want of genius. But will those who are so eager in extolling General Lee inform us why this Christian hero had not a word to say in regard to the atrocious treatment of our prisoners in rebel hands, especially at Belle Isle, under his eyes? Will the flatterers of this Virginia gentleman explain why his reports of operations in the field were so unfair and deceptive? Will the friends of this simple hearted soldier say why he tried a trick of words in his final correspondence with General Grant?

There is no act known to us during his long career as a rebel in arms which should favorably signalize Robert E. Lee among hundreds of his fellow rebels. Why does not Johnson, or Ewell, or Longstreet, or Hill deserve the same praise? What excellence of character or excuse for conduct has he which they had not? Do those who speak so softly of his crimes feel as gently about Jefferson Davis? Yet Davis at least heartily believed in his cause, and it was Lee, at the head of the army, who made Davis' crime so prolonged and bloody.

We have no emotion of vengeance against General Lee. We would not hang him—not because he has not deserved hanging, but from motives of State policy. Neither are we inaccessible to admiration for a foe.—Major Andre, we can pity, but General Arnold we despise. Robert E. Lee was an American citizen, educated by his country, who deserted his flag. Had his story ended there it would have been sorrowful. But he drew his sword against that flag not because of any oppression or outrage, but because by peaceful and lawful means it bade fair to become the symbol of justice and equal rights: and he drew it, thank God! in vain. There his story ends, and it is infamous.—Harper's Weekly.

Ye LOCAL.—A successful local editor must be a creature of invention.—If no startling accident causes a ripple in the placid current of life in the pocket city; if no brave veteran soldiers return or officers leave for the front; if no concert is held or stockholders' meeting called, if no merchant requires a puff and no visible "improvements" have been made,—what then? Give no local matter? O, no; that would never do. He must invent something to say on some subject. Let him speak earnestly of the weather—as though every one didn't know all about it as well as he.—Let him speak generally, not critically, of many persons and things. He must not say the ladies are—not handsome. He must throw mad at his contemporary, when there is one in town, and he must never tell anything that is not generally known, for that would be letting the cat out of the bag, you know.—Elgin Gazette.

A cracked plate will last as long as a sound one.

WHAT TO READ.

Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thomson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth. Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton and Akenside, and Burke. Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth and Bacon, and Locke. Are you deficient in judgement and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie. Are you deficient in vigor of style? Read Junius and Fox. Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquien, the Federalist, Webster, and Calhoun.

Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes, and the "Life of Washington." Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edward's works. Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible. Are you deficient in knowledge of local affairs in Cass county? Read the NEBRASKA HERALD.

RETURNED REBELS.—The citizens of Wheeling, at a mass meeting presided over by the Mayor of the city, have adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That no individual who has left here for the purpose of going into the rebellion shall be permitted, from this date, to return to the city of Wheeling, of which determination on our part this resolution may be taken and regarded as sufficient notice; and this resolution shall also be taken as notice to all returned rebels to at once leave the city.

The Cambridge (Md.) intelligencer asks: Do the Government or State authorities intend to allow the sneaking Maryland rebels, who, when darkness covered the earth stealthily made their way into Virginia, and there assisted to murder, starve and destroy our soldiers, to be again reinstated in our loyal community? We opine not.

The very singular epithets of "Bears" and "Bulls" were first applied to speculators in stocks on the London Exchange about 1831. When two parties contract, the one to deliver, and the other to take stock on a future day at a specified price, it is the interest of the delivering party in the intervening period to depress stocks, and of the receiving party to raise them. The former is styled a "bear," in allusion to the habit of that animal to pull things down with his paws; and the latter a "bull," from the custom of that beast to throw an object up with his horns.

When the news of Lee's surrender was received in Murfreesboro, Tenn., the individual who tore down the Stars and Stripes and hoisted the first rebel flag in that town, was "persuaded" by the provost marshal to raise the old flag upon the court house dome, and afterwards to remain upon the dome for half an hour, that the public might enjoy this act of "retributive justice." The whole town turned out to enjoy the spectacle.

The New York Evening Post states that in a recent conversation President Lincoln expressed himself warmly towards the then Vice President, saying that he had done nobly for his country. "He is too much of a man," continued Mr. Lincoln, "for the American people to cast him off for a single error."

It appears that the forty or fifty negro soldiers enlisted by the rebels and who evacuated Richmond with Lee's army, dropped off at the rate of about one for every mile traveled, and when the rendezvous was reached, the white captain and the colored corporal alone remained. Yankee pedlars and pedagogues, as Randolph contemptuously called them, have spread spelling books all through the south, so that he who runs may read. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan have given the second great lesson—that he who reads may as well run, once in a while.

KEEP UP THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the war will cease to interfere with our agricultural pursuits after the present year. If the men that have escaped bullets and disease come home to their usual avocations, the scarcity of laborers now seriously felt in nearly all agricultural districts will no longer exist. Labor will be plenty and at much lower rates. But before the disbandment of the armies, which must at best consume considerable time, the labor of the present season will be almost, perhaps entirely over. Though wages for farm hands should decline with the decline in the price of produce and the goods of commerce, we see no great hope of a return to old rates this summer.

Under the exigencies of the times we fear the tendency will be, as we fear it has been for the past two or three years, to press the boys into too hard service, and not only fatigue their bodies and perhaps inflict lasting injury upon their physical organization, but at the same time do an injustice to their intellectual nature in keeping them from school and the study of books, that should at this period of their lives form a foundation for intelligent and capable men.

It is a work of supererogation to argue to an intelligent reading farmer the benefit or the necessity of our common school system. All this is conceded.—But is it not possible for the voice of uncultivated acres, or of high prices of farm produce, to entice too many to withdraw their sons from the school-room, to the great detriment of their after life?

The greater part of our farmers labor too many hours, think too little, seldom take any recreation either in social enjoyment or in communion with books. Some may grow rich faster, though the majority do not, but is it not at a sacrifice of manliness and of the highest and purest enjoyment?—No farmer should live simply to till the most acres, to grow the greatest amount of grain, to be the most successful of his calling. All this is well, but there is a higher life, a nobler emulation, and such can only be obtained through intellectual training and advancement. This training must commence in early life. Success as farmers or as men, is dependent almost totally on the teachings and the inclination of youth. We therefore urge it upon the farmers of our country to slacken none of their efforts to keep up an interest in our common schools and not to overlook the transcendent importance of the early schooling of their children, in an eagerness to accumulate a few dollars to bestow upon them when their own life-work is done. A constitution undermined by over toil, an ambition jaded out with constant drudgery, a mind uncultivated and undeveloped, constitute a terrible legacy to bestow upon offspring, although you may leave them broad acres, fine stock and abundant government securities. Parents, think of these things while planning for the season's active labor. Let it not be in addition to the noble men that have fallen in this war, however just and necessary it may have been, that there shall also grow up a generation inferior in mental capacity and intellectual force. Those who return to us bodily crippled should lead us to strive to keep the coming generation whole in body and in mind. Secure the best teachers. Keep the children regularly at school. Encourage both teacher and pupils by visits to the school-room, and in every possible way strive to make the children of today a generation worthy your profession and the republic.—Prairie Farmer.

It is thought that the United States Senate will refuse a seat to John P. Stockton, assumed to be elected Senator from New Jersey. He had only forty votes, while there were forty-one against him. Such a case has never arisen before.

Howell Cobb, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Gustavus Smith, were captured at Macon, Ga., by Gen. Wilson.

Mortification of the leg had set in on Booth before he was captured.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In too many instances our farmers continue the same crop on their lands, without manure, until the peculiar quality of the soil adapted to it is exhausted. The result is they have poor yields when by a judicious rotating of grain they might always have good ones. The farmer who from year to year sows wheat on the same piece of ground, without feeding the soil, soon finds his crops diminishing in quantity. The same with other grains. The continuous planting of potatoes on the same ground, soon "runs them out," both in the quantity and quality. This fact doubtless accounts for the poor quality of potatoes which seek our market. We are told that our soil is not adapted to the raising of potatoes, which is a mistake. The soil does its duty, and failure of that crop is not chargeable to it, but to the manner of cultivation, and the neglect to change the seed frequently. In preparing for the coming crop, our farmers should take these matters into consideration, and put in such grains as require the components of the soil not exhausted by the former crops. In this way they will be able, by good cultivation, to secure a good return for their labor.

PROPER DISTANCE FOR FRUIT TREES.

Towards the northern limit, fruit trees are more dwarfish, and bear thicker planting. Great difference exists also in the habits of different varieties of the same kind of fruit, some being very spreading, others very upright, and others naturally dwarfish: Standard Apples from 15 to 35 ft. apart. Pears and Cherries "15 to 20 " Apricots, "15 to 20 " Dwarf Pears, "8 to 12 " Cherries, "8 to 12 " Dwarf Apples, "6 to 8 " Currants, "4 to 5 " Raspberries, &c., "4 to 6 "

At sixteen feet apart each way, 170 trees will plant an acre; at twenty feet 108 trees are required; at twenty-five feet each way, 69 trees are required for the same purpose.

THE TENDENCY OF POTATOES. The tendency of potatoes to sprout in the early spring is reported to be prevented in Scotland, and by so doing their full edible qualities are preserved, and "mealy" potatoes can be had all summer from the previous year's crop. The experiment costs but little, and is worthy of being tested by every one who doubts its efficacy. Obtain from the druggist one ounce of the liquor of ammonia (hartshorn) to a pint of water; let the potatoes be immersed in this mixture four or five days; dry them. Their substance is thus consolidated, and much of their moisture extracted without the slightest injury for all table qualities, but their vegetative power is forever destroyed. If spread out after immersion so as to be well dried, they will keep ten months.

Baked potatoes are easily digested, requiring only two hours and a half, but one hour longer if boiled. If baked in the ashes and eaten with butter and salt, they are sweeter and more healthful than by any other mode of preparation. The sprouts of potatoes uncovered with earth contain solanum, a powerful poison; the potato becoming green and are then unfit even for animals. To have mealy potatoes for the table, boil them until the fork easily penetrates; pour off all the water; cover the vessel with a cloth near the fire until "steamed" dry.—Hall's Journal of Health.

"The Black Republican," is the significant title of a newspaper established in New Orleans by two colored men. It is edited, the type set, and the edition worked off by men who probably were slaves a year or two ago.

A New York inventor has secured a patent for a kind of railway gear which will lessen the chances for accidents and enable trains to run 60 miles an hour. A very desirable invention.

If your husband chews, thank God that he doesn't smoke. If he chews and smokes, thank God that he doesn't take snuff. If he does all three, thank God that he will not live long.