



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

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1865. TERMS:—\$2.50 per annum, in advance.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Pirate Semmes Surrendered.

Stoneman After J. Davis.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FARMERS CLUB MEETING.

PLATTSMOUTH, May 6, 1865.

The farmers' Club met pursuant to adjournment.

The question being before the Club the management of trees to protect them against the ravages of worms was considered.

Washing the tree in soap suds was highly recommended, and the application of petroleum was said to be good.

Mr. Shrider proposed to take up for discussion the question of the blood of horses best adapted to the use of the people of Nebraska, and most profitable to breed.

Mr. Walker being called on to open the discussion, said that the most profitable horses to breed were those that would sell for the highest price; and those were horses that combined style, speed and endurance.

Those qualities were found most highly developed in the "Thorough Bred," or English Race-Horse.

He had been bred for centuries, with a view to improve his speed and endurance; and in accomplishing this object, points were usually attained that are recognized as "style."

The most severe labor a horse could be furnished with was a long race at the height of speed; and when a horse was found able to perform this feat and repeat it, two very essential qualifications were developed.

And that a horse lacking these, was a failure, just in proportion as he lacked them; if beautiful, a useless ornament kept at great expense.

In breeding, the first object to be attained was to produce a horse of fine constitution, for no horse could last without it; and endurance was the foundation of a good horse—a horse that could travel over seventy five miles in one day and return the next, was a valuable animal, even if he could not be driven a mile in four minutes.

But if speed be added to this quality, he becomes doubly valuable. No breed of horses possesses such "bottom" as the Thorough Bred.

He also excels in form and muscle. Unlike the draft horse—whose tone if swayed so as to present a section, shows a mass of sponge-like cells—the bone of the thorough-bred, if sawed, shows a fine grained, compact body, susceptible of the polish of ivory; and although occupying much less space, is usually heavier than the bone of the largest draft horse, and much stronger, and hence is not so liable to disease.

This quality is necessary in the Race Horse, for his motion is quick and he throws his weight on his legs with great force. On the other hand, the draft horse, whose motion is slow and cautious, does not tax his legs so severely while pulling at his best.

The same principle is true of the cord and muscle of the respective horses. Added to these qualities of the Thorough Bred, his clean, tony head; long, spright ear; clear, bright eye; saucy neck; symmetrical form, and fine, soft hair, and lofty carriage, and you have the highest perfection found in horses.

You have a horse able to make a race; and if able to make a race, pound for pound he is able to draw a heavier load than any one with less gear; and for all purposes, when weight is not the principal object, is vastly superior to any other breed. While he is spirited, he is bold, fearless and intelligent, and experience has found him to be by far the safest and most reliable.

If we look to experience, we find one thing correct—every stage proprietor or agent he had ever talked with on the subject, preferred them, and all ways secured them when possible.

There were blooded horses on some of the stage lines in Ky. that had not lost a trip for twelve and thirteen years, while none except a blooded horse could show such a record.

Of all the horses that have distinguished themselves as first class roadsters, there is not one that could not show a strain of warm blood if his pedigree could be traced.

In looking over the illustrious list whose pedigree can be traced to warm blood, we find Florida Temple standing foremost; her performance—2:19 3/4—having never been beaten. She has descended on

board they overpowered the Captain and crew, put them all ashore except two, and made sail with the schooner, arriving at Salt Cay Bimini the 17th.

American Consul made a demand on the British authorities to surrender the vessel; demand not acceded to. Pirates were ordered to leave in 24 hours, but didn't do so, and remained up to date of latest account.

Caizo 11.—Convention of Mississippians to be held at Vicksburg on the 5th June to inaugurate a movement for restoration of that State to the Union.

Eight citizens of Memphis, charged with rejoicing at the assassination of Lincoln, have been sentenced by military commission from 40 days to one year hard labor.

Navy Department has issued a general order directing all naval offices to permit vessels with U. S. custom house clearances to enter all ports within the lines designated in President's proclamation of April 20th, provided they have nothing contraband of war aboard.

New York 11.—Advices from St. Domingo, April 9th announce the complete unconditional amnesty of Duartheans who may be still in the enemies camp, except high, civil and military functionaries guilty of complicity, and annexation intrigues, and military who may have fought under the Spanish flag, and all newspaper writers who have spontaneously and unjustly opposed restoration of the republic.

Commercial special says Secretary Seward hopes to present the new French minister to the President.

Should he be unable to endure the fatigue he will give the President's reply to the minister's speech, presenting his credentials. There will be no departure from record of neutrality already established—fears of complications won't be revived.

MUST SEE HIM AND BLESS HIS COFFIN.

A great brawny six-footer, who looked as if he might be able to cut ex cords of wood a day, and paint a picture afterwards, pressed forward very earnestly to see the "bearse as it was passing. There was a strange eagerness upon his hard bronzed face.

"Don't walk over me," said an irate individual whom he was pressing rather sharply. "Excuse me, sir," said the backwoodsman, "but I must see the coffin." "Why must you see it?"

"Because I love the man—the one of my craft," was the reply. "All right," was the answer, still patient. "I must get through," persisted the backwoodsman; "two of my brothers have died in the same cause as Old Abe—I'll never go back to the prairies till I see and bless his coffin!"

And he pushed his way through with his brawny shoulders, and that was the last we saw of him.—[Report of a funeral obsequies in New York.

There is a cell in Castle Thunder, at Richmond four feet eight inches high. McCool, a private in Harris' Light Dragoons, a man measuring six feet and half an inch, was kept in the cell eleven months and a half. McCool had a ball and chain on his leg all the time, the ball weighing thirty-two, and the chain ten pounds. The rain penetrates that cell, and on wet days McCool lay in the wet. Eleven months and a half passed and he never once stood straight. He escaped five weeks since through a ho-pital window.

What he did the first year.—In one of the courts in Connecticut, recently, a woman was testifying on behalf of her son, and swore that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born. The lawyer who cross examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do." "What did he do the first year?" "He milked," she replied. The whole court laughed heartily, and the witness was questioned no further.

A Brownlowism.—A letter was received yesterday afternoon, by the Committee on the Northwestern Fair, from Governor (Parson) Brownlow—autographic. It is laconic and eminently characteristic; it is as follows, shorn of its head and feet lines: "The rebellion is on its last legs, and those legs are on the verge of the last ditch. Let us crowd the traitors until we put them through.—[Chicago Tribune.

Gold has been discovered in Warren, New Hampshire, in a quartz and slate formation. A company is working the ore, with good prospects of large profit.

with weight from 12 to 1500 pounds, a long belly and short back; likes a long shoulder extending well back; thought that upright shoulders more likely to become sore.

Mr. Stocking thought that perhaps it was true, but that with a shoulder extending back the horse was more likely to chove down.

Mr. Mayfield said he had very little scientific knowledge about horses, but found that when he had a horse with a good round body, deep chest, up headed, and fine size he always found plenty of customers.

Mr. Austin wanted to commence with the foot, and have it good from that up, and he was suited. But preferred "blood"—had seen enough to convince him of two animals otherwise equal he would always select with regard to purity of blood.

Mr. Todd agreed with Mr. Walker as to the severity of labor performed in a race; thought that horses that would make a respectful race could fill most any bill, where horses were required. Thought too heavy horses not durable, and that the expense of keeping them was much; said that a horse with round body, a short back, long belly, high headed and long hipped, would make either a saddle, carriage or farm horse; spoke favorably of the Magnum Bonum, Messenger Eclipse, Duroc and other families.

Mr. Cole in his remarks spoke of some of the favorite families of Ohio; among them was the Black-Hawk, Slesher, Bell Founder and Eclipse; he preferred "blood," but at the same time wanted a good disposition; thought that brood mares should not be too closely ribed up.

Mr. Parcel, chairman of the committee to confer with the editors of the papers of the city, with regard to establishing an Agricultural department in their respective papers, reported that he had performed that duty, and found the editors willing to do all in their power to further the interests of Agriculture, tending whatever space might be desired to the use of the Farmers Club. And that the editor of the HERALD requested the club to select some one of their number to superintend the Agricultural department of his paper.

On motion the report was adopted. It being the annual meeting, on motion the club proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The following persons were unanimously elected: Mr. Samuel Maxwell, Pres.; Mr. Joel Parcel, Vice Pres.; Mr. Wm. West, Sec.; Mr. John Mutz, Treas.; Mr. Mons Stocking, Editor.

On motion club adjourned.

SAMUEL MAXWELL, C. H. WALKER, Sec.

A NOBLE ACT OF HONESTY.—An instance of integrity, unprecedented in this army, and one that I am afraid will meet with little appreciative recognition among the heroes' comrades, was brought to my notice while with the 14th, at Smithfield. Elward A. Potter, a young soldier belonging to company E 105th Ohio, kicked up some loose earth at the corner of a fence, and found buried there some sixteen thousand dollars in gold. There are probably many other men in the army—disgraced as it is by incidents of an opposite character—who would not (I have heard of more than one major general who, I believe, would) have appropriated it. Young Potter, in his noble honesty, left it with the lady to whom it belonged, simply saying: "Here, madam, I guess this belongs to you. You'd better take it in, or some of us Yanks might be for taking it."—[North Carolina Correspondence N. Y. World.

A good story is told of a Yankee hackman who was engaged to convey two Englishmen about the environs of Boston, including, of course, Bunker Hill. After going up and inspecting the monument, the Englishmen returned to the hack where the driver was quietly waiting for them—"I say, driver," says one of the Englishmen, "this is the place where we Englishmen gave you Yankees a dem'd thrashing about eighty years since." "Well," says the driver, "don't know as I ever heard tell about that; but the farm, from 16 to 16 hands high,

A Word to Farmers.

The last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is particularly interesting at this moment, when the capture of Lee and his army, the capture of Richmond, the capture of Mobile and the forward march of Sherman seem to have prepared the way for the early peace which will support the Government and the Union forever.

Then we shall turn to such pursuits as the Commissioner alludes to with entire attention. The point which is of as much moment as almost any concerning farm stock, now drained by a long war. The decrease of horses, cattle and swine has been very great. Sheep have increased, numbering 4,300,578, and the wool clip for 1865 is estimated at 114,589,076 pounds.—As wool has not reached so great a comparative height as other textiles, its fall is like to be more gentle, and the cost of beef will render mutton more valuable and more common.—Therefore sheep-husbandry holds out great inducements to all our farmers. A very few years will secure a good flock from a small beginning. The probability is, therefore, that it will be largely entered upon at once.

The Commissioners think that breadstuffs will fall on the close of the war, when the army demand is removed. But he is of opinion that there will fully sustain, if it does not enhance current prices. Our exports of butter and cheese increase annually. But the number of cows has fallen off.—This must be stopped or the export fails. Cows should be kept from slaughter. Even with the realization of the promise of great crops of grain, the decrease of hogs will keep their price up. The inducement for their increase is consequently great, and should be regarded.

These are among the conclusions of the Commissioner, and they are so important to our permanent welfare, as well as to instant personal prosperity, that they demand the notice of all farmers and stock raisers. It may be added to the Commissioner's notes that the South has to be repopulated in its pastures and barns from without; and that the demands of peace from there will swell the competition here. The facts agree, therefore, in urging upon agriculturists everywhere the prime importance and advantage of bestowing the greatest attention in their power upon their flocks and herds. The profits must be very vast for years to come—until the census of stock in all departments is restored to what it was before the war, and enlarged.—St. Joe. Herald.

The Albany Evening Journal says: "The house in Buffalo, occupied by ex-President Fillmore, was the only one upon the block upon which no emblems of mourning were displayed.—The outraged people, made indignant by this proof of wantonness and disloyalty, covered the front of the building with ink. The character of its occupant requires no additional blackening."

The table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed is now in the possession of an aged maiden lady named Ramsey, at Charleston, S. C. Efforts were made to induce her to supply this table for the signing of the South Carolina ordinance of Secession, but she steadfastly refused, and at length threatened to shoot any one who should attempt to take it away.

Some twenty years ago, when a bill presented in Congress by John Quincy Adams had just been defeated, one of the southern members said to him: "So, sir, you are in the minority again. When do you think it will be otherwise with you Yankees?" "I don't know, I'm sure," replied Adams; "probably when the votes are weighed instead of counted."

Papa, why do they plant guns—do they grow and have leaves?" "No, my son; but like plants they shoot, and then others do the leaving."

An editor down east states that he has determined, after mature deliberation, to sell his printing office, and purchase a retired army nurse; and go to peddling clams.