



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

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PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 5th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion and to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication, participated in said rebellion; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty or pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and their continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desires to apply and obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I do hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion—except as hereinafter excepted—amnesty and pardon, with the reservation of all rights and property except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, which each shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder; that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, in reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign, agents of the pretended confederate government.

Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or general officers of said pretended confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in Congress to aid the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military or naval officers who were educated by the Government at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States, in the insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called confederate states for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas; and all persons who

have made raids into the United States from Canada, or have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who, at time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of the war, or prisoners detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or any oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation, and who have thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules or regulations for administering and recording said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and to guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony 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, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

THE GRAND REVIEW. Such a spectacle as no other continent ever saw, as this continent will never see again, ended yesterday.

The great armies that have saved the Union passed up Pennsylvania Avenue, out of mortal sight and into everlasting history. Henceforth they exist only in name.

The Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia—they are names to conjure with forever, but the terrible forces of them in battle have been welded for four years only to vanish in a day, and to leave behind them results greater than themselves.

Such a pageant as yesterday and the day before witnessed is an event that has to search wide for precedent or parallel. From the times of Napoleon, when one or two spectacles probably equalled this in mere numbers, there is nothing to help the flight of the imagination till far back in ancient history where we may fancy the myriads of Darius passing in review before the tragedy of Arbelia had piled the Persian host in hetaeroms on the plain which their Macedonian conquerors trod.

But the great armies of old history, of Darius or of Xerxes are shadows, while the great armies of to-day are living and breathing men. These were the stately instruments of tyranny and ambition; these are the right hands of a Nation struggling for its own life and the immortality of the Republic.

And these armies of ours passed in review before no ordinary spectators. The armies themselves—what are they? The Two Hundred Thousand Men who tramped with feet of flesh and blood by the White House—who are they but the sad survivors of successive armies of dead heroes whose earlier fate gave life to their remaining comrades and to the Republic? Past what do they file in quick procession Tuesday and Wednesday of this week and this memorable year? Past a tenanted White House from which has gone out the dead corpse of him who had earned the right to view this triumphal march! We know not on which to think most sorrowfully—the emptiness of the President's Mansion or the thinness of those soldier-ranks, where every living man seems to be accompanied by innumerable shadows of departed patriot warriors. Illustrious dead are they all—more illustrious than any living—possessed of a more sacred and enduring fame than any who yet tread this whirling globe.

Nor is the mind carried backward only in its survey of this miraculous procession. We think of those who look on, as well as of those who pass by. There stands the President whose hands are uplifted by these thronging thousands

and who sees in them the visible support of his Government. There is the great commander whose all-embracing genius has saved the Nation. There are the representatives of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial Departments—each one thankful to the army that he has a department to administer. There are the diplomatic representatives of the great Powers of Christendom—gazing with earnest eyes on this demonstration of the greatest power of all; conscious that no European sovereignty could match this marvelous demonstration of Democratic supremacy. And there—whether far or near, whether from the steps of the White House or from the prairies of the West, or the shores of the Atlantic, or the summits of the mountains that divide a continent—there is the American people looking reverently, admiringly, affectionately on this march of their brothers through their capital, and like them inspired, uplifted, and strengthened by the occasion. No need to draw a lesson from it—still less to applaud those who make part of it. We but echo the cry of the army and the People into whom the army will in a moment melt, Live the Republic—one and indivisible forever!—N. Y. Tribune.

EDITING A PAPER. Editing a paper is a very pleasant business.

If it contains too much political matter people won't have it.

If the type is too large it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small people won't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports, people say they are lies.

If we omit them they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes people say we are nothing but a rattle-head.

If we omit them they say we are an old fossil. If we publish original they damn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections folks say we are lazy for not writing more, and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice then we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we attend church they say it is only for effect.

If we don't they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out they say we never attend to business.

If we publish poetry we affect sentimentalism.

If we do not we have no literary polish or tastes.

If the mail does not deliver our paper promptly they say we do not publish "on time." If it does they are afraid we are getting ahead of time.

If we do not pay all bills promptly folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay promptly they say we stole the money.

A FLOWER STORY.

We are told that a Duke of Tuscany was the first possessor of a pretty shrub of Europe, and he was so jealously fearful lest others should enjoy what he alone wished to possess, that strict instructions were given to his gardener not to give a slip, not so much as a single flower, to any person. To this command the gardener would have been faithful, had not love wounded him by the sparkling eyes of a fair but portionless peasant, whose want of a dowry and his poverty alone kept them from the hymenial altar. On the birthday of his mistress he presented her with a nosegay, and to render it more acceptable, ornamented it with a jasmine. The "povera figlia," wishing to preserve the bloom of this "new flower," put it into the earth, and the branch remained green all the year. In the following spring it grew and was covered with flowers. It flourished and multiplied so much under the fair nymph's cultivation that she was able to amass a little fortune from the sale of the precious gift which love had made her, when, with a sprig of jessamine in her breast, she gave her hand and wealth to the happy gardener of her heart.

INDOMITABLE.

There are some people who may be classed as the indomitable. Difficulties never daunt them, they are sure to go ahead. Among these we would class a country dame, of whom we read in the newspapers. Here is the story: "She was preparing to start to market with her rural productions, when she found she was short one egg of two dozen. In vain she fanned the nests and hunted about for a stray one to make up the desired number—It could not be found, but observing a hen sitting on a box, she clapped a basket over Biddy, and placing the fowl thus secured in the wagon, started on her way. On arriving at the market she found her calculations had been correct: Biddy had laid an egg, which just made up the dozen." Now, this farmer's wife, we will wager a big apple to a pin's head, had a resource in every emergency, and if she has a dozen sons, they will all be successful in life.

OPPOSITE INFLUENCE OF THE SEXES.

Why is it that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred those women who have been brought up chiefly amongst men, who have had no sisters, who have lost a mother in early life, (doubtless for many reasons a sad affliction to a girl) who have been dependent on fathers or brothers for society and conversation, should turn out the most fascinating and superior of their sex?—Why is it that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, the boy who is educated solely by his mother, becomes a triumphant and successful man in after life? Perhaps the opposite influence of either sex is beneficial to the other; perhaps the girl derives vigorous thoughts, expanded views, habits of reflection—nay, more, charity and forbearance, from her male associates, as the boy is indebted to his mother's tuition and companionship for the gentleness and purity of heart which combine so well with a manly and generous nature, for the refinement and delicacy of feeling which so adorn true courage; above all, for that exalted standard of womankind which shall prove his surest safeguard from shame and defeat in the coming battle; a shield impervious so long as it is bright, but which, when once soiled, slides from his grasp, leaving him in the press of angry weapons, a weak and defenceless man.

PEARS FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Club have unanimously agreed upon the following as the twelve best varieties of pears, taking all things into consideration, as quality, thriftiness of the tree, value of market, etc., viz: First six, the Bafflett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbanette, Bourre de Anjou, Sheldon and Seckel; second six, the Onondago, (Swan's Orange,) Merriam, Doyenne Bousquet, Vicar of Winfield, Paradise d'Automne and Fulton.

If a farmer were to give advice to his cattle just now, he would tell them to "go to grass."

CROPS AMONG CORN.

Pumpkins, or what our English friends over the water, have gone to cultivating with such zest under the more euphonious title of "Cattle Melon," may be easily grown, in large quantities, among corn. In the eastern States, the usual practice is to mix a certain amount of the seeds with the corn, and as the dropping is done by hand, they cause no inconvenience on account of their different size and form. A pumpkin seed in every fourth or fifth hill is deemed sufficient when the hills of corn are planted at about three feet apart. In order to get a more regular distribution of the pumpkin seed, many prefer to "stick" them separately, which means, simply, to go over the field, and at proper distances force the seeds, by the fingers, into the soil. This is also done when planting machines are used to put in the corn. Pumpkins form a fine feed for stock. Bees are fattened very rapidly on them, fed in connection with other feed. They are good for milch cows as the grass fails in the fall. Boiled and fed to swine, they also answer a good purpose. We are confident that our farmers could devote a portion of their large fields to this crop to good advantage. It will in no wise interfere with the cultivation of the corn, or diminish its yield in the least.

The common white bean can also be grown among corn to good advantage. Of course, so great an amount per acre cannot be harvested as though they were planted separately, but still a sufficient quantity to very much more than pay for the culture of the two crops can be obtained. They have brought a good price since the war commenced and the demand must continue quite large for a year or two more at least. They require considerable care at harvest time, in order to keep them bright, but the process is simple, and well understood by most farmers.

Turnips, in large quantities, can be grown among corn. Sow them broadcast late in the season. They constitute excellent feed for sheep and most other stock.

Our farmers can raise a good supply of these three crops without devoting any extra land to their use, and with but very little extra labor or expense over cultivating the simple crop of corn. Persons owning small farms, and wishing to grow the most profitable, will see the benefit of this double cropping.—Prairie Farmer.

A sheep has eight front feet, and when one year old they shed the two middle teeth, and within six months from the time of shedding their places are filled with two wider than the first at two years the next two are shed, and in six months their places are filled with two wide teeth; at three years the two third teeth from the centre are shed and their places filled with two wide teeth, and at four years the corner teeth are shed, and by the time the sheep is five years old the teeth will have grown out even, and will have a full mouth of teeth, after that the teeth will begin to grow round and long, and at nine or ten they begin to shed, and then it is time to fatten them for the butcher, and let the young sheep take their places.

A New Sugar Cane.—Thos. Hogg Esq., an officer of the government at Yokohama, Japan, has forwarded to the Department of Agriculture a sample of sugar cane grown there. It is propagated from sections of the cane the same as southern sugar cane. Mr. Hogg thinks it will succeed any where that Indian corn will. The Department will be able to make a distribution in a couple of years.—Prairie Farmer.

What is fashion? Dinners at midnight and headaches in the morning. What is wit? The peculiar kind of talk that leads to pulling noses and to broken heads. What is joy? To count our money, and find it a hundred dollars more than you expect. What is knowledge? To go away from home when people come to borrow umbrellas and books. What is contentment? To sit in the house and see others stuck in the mud.

The hotels at Niagara Falls are opening for the season.

SHOULD TOBACCO BE GROWN?

E. M. McGray, Plymouth, Wisconsin, is severely exercised in the mind, that intelligent men, like those composing this Club, should spend so much time in discussing the cultivation of tobacco and hops, and the manufacture of wine. He thinks "it the duty of all good citizens to discourage the cultivation or manufacture of articles which add nothing to the physical, moral or spiritual development of the human race." Then we must totally destroy the manufacture of gunpowder, arms, accoutrements, and the information of armies, and, perhaps, some one would say we should discourage the production of all drugs as prejudicial to the development of the physical nature. Others object to luxuries of living, including those of food, lodging and apparel. It is very difficult to draw the line. The writer of these reports personally hates tobacco, and wishes it were obliterated from the earth, yet he does not think it his duty to arm himself for a crusade against its cultivation. No man can be more opposed to drunkenness, yet no man is a more earnest advocate of grape culture; and although he is not a drinker of lager-beer, he is willing to tell farmers how to grow hops.—N. Y. Tribune.

A GIANTIC TREE.—Some of the Brazilian journals tell astounding stories of a wonderful tree they say has lately been met with in South America, and which, if their accounts are to be relied on, must be indeed something remarkable. The discovery is said to have been made by a German naturalist, who says that the tree in question, which grows on the banks of the Rio Branco, a tributary of the Amazon, belongs to the Malvaceous order, and that its branches form a canopy of verdure of sufficient extent to shelter 10,000 men. A gigantic bird, the toucaydon, "another wonder of the basin of the Amazon," perches itself on the branches of this tree, far beyond the reach of the Indian's arrow or the rifle which forms the weapon of the more civilized men. It is added that the tree is called by the Brazilians Souina, and that it is very common upon river banks in the country of the Upper Amazon, where an equatorial temperature prevails.

Some people think our government has caught an elephant in the shape of Jeff Davis, and will hardly know what to do with him. There are two ways of disposing of him. Saying nothing of the question of treason, it is believed that Jeff was an instigator of the assassination of President Lincoln. If this fact can be established he will be hung. The deliberate starvation and murder of Union prisoners is also a fearful charge to which he should be made to answer, and if proved guilty he should suffer death.

If, however, it may not be thought best to execute him, we suggest that it would be well to attire him in woman's dress, and transport him in his chosen costume to England or France. His friends in these countries who hold Confederate bonds would doubtless be glad to see him, and if he has enemies there, his apparent sex would doubtless appeal to their magnanimity to be "let alone."—Dubuque Times.

A day in the moon, according to an English astronomer, is equal to fourteen days upon earth. The day begins with a slow sunshine, followed by a brilliant sunshine and intense heat, about 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The sky is intensely black, there being no atmosphere like ours, to which blue sky is due; the stars are visible, and the horizon is limited. There is dead silence. The cold in the intensely black shadow is very great, and there is no aerial perspective. Thus the moon is no place for a man or any animals or vegetables that we know of. The nights of the moon, fourteen of our nights, begin with a slow sunset, which is followed by intense cold, 324 degrees below zero.

The housewife who would bake her bread or biscuit without a dry, hard crust can do so very readily. Just before placing the bread in the oven, she has only to rub its surface with butter or lard. This will close the pores, prevent the escape of the gas which is produced by the yeast, and the escape of the steam which is produced by the moisture of the heated loaf. Bread if thus baked will be almost crustless.

Prentice says never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They sell so little they have to sell dear. We think his head is located.