



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Cass county are requested to meet at the School House in this city to-morrow (Thursday) evening for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for celebrating the coming Fourth of July.

PLATTSMOUTH AND THE RAILROAD.

We have always refrained from the publication of anything calculated to excite the community on railroad matters, and especially anything that would create a false impression.

Although some work has already been done on the U. P. Railroad, North of the Platte river, in the Territory, yet every one who has watched the progress and maneuvering of work on that road are convinced that all that has been done so far was only for speculative purposes.

This leaves them, to a certain extent, free to choose their own line, even should the Omaha people be somewhat disappointed in their calculations; and they might conclude—like many Freighters and Emigrants—that it was a shorter and more practical route to run down the bottom and get below the mouth of Platte before starting West.

The only hope held out to the citizens of Nebraska City, is to secure the Platte County Road. That road belongs to the same Company that owns the B. & M. R. Road, and the probabilities are that it will take more greenbacks than Nebraska City can afford.

The Company owning the B. & M. R. Road, also owns several of the best roads in the United States, and have always done their business in a business-like manner, and do not make a Railroad Survey and commence work for the purpose of running up shares, and then sell out, but go steadily forward with whatever they undertake.

We are induced to believe this from the fact that railroad communication must be opened with the Great West at an early day, and the B. & M. R. R. Company are not likely to stand back and allow others to reap the harvest while they are abundantly able to do the work.

These Salt Lands will undoubtedly yield a sufficient quantity of Salt to supply the whole Northwest, and only require some mode of transporting their products to cause them to be extensively worked.

Another great advantage which Plattsmouth possesses—and one that will have its effect in the early construction of a road—is that a road can be built from this point to the one hundredth meridian for less than two-thirds the amount of money that it can from any other point on the river.

Let any one who is at all familiar with railroad matters, examine the facts in the case, and see if our reasoning is not correct.

ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

The suppressed testimony, given in the beginning of the conspirators' trial, has been made public, and shows conclusively that the so-called Confederate authorities were not only cognizant of the whole affair, but commissioned the villains for that especial purpose.

Blank commissions were sent from Richmond to Jacob Thompson, in Canada, with instructions to fill them for such tools as he might be able to secure to perform the work.

No wonder Jeff Davis would like to starve himself to death, and Payne the attempted assassin of Seward, try to make the people believe he is crazy.

SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.

Relative to the testimony which was suppressed by the Government in the Assassination Trial, the Philadelphia Inquirer's Washington dispatch says, the person who is guilty of making public the evidence referred to in imperfect and unsatisfactory form is one Pitman, who has been acting as clerk to Col. Barnett.

We give publicity to the following note, believing that it may be of some benefit to an innocent man, although we know nothing of the man, or the reports mention:

GLENWOOD, IA., June 12, 1865. EDITOR HERALD:—Please give the following facts a place in your paper for the benefit of Wm. Spray.

There is a report in circulation that Mr. Spray was driven from this county by the Vigilance Committee. Such report is false, and was got up by some cowardly individuals, subverting the intention of the Committee to that of individual malice.

OMAHA, N. T., June 8, 1865. By Telegraph from Julesburg, C. T. To Capt. S. H. Moor, A. Q. M.

It trains with fifty armed men desire to take the north side of the Platte, so organize them; notify them however that the Platte cannot be crossed on account of high water, and that I will not be responsible for their scalps, nor can they have any escort on the north side, as I have not the troops to spare.

When Mr. Lincoln visited New York in 1860, he felt a great interest in many of the institutions for reforming criminals, and saving the young from a life of crime.

On Sunday morning I saw a tall, remarkable looking man enter the room and take a seat among us. He listened with fixed attention to our exercises, and his countenance expressed such genuine interest that I approached him and suggested that he might be willing to say something to the children.

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SCRAPS OF JEFF DAVIS' HISTORY.

On the 21st of January, 1861, Jefferson Davis rose in his place in the United States Senate and said: "I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States.

Such utterances as the above brought Andrew Johnson to his feet, who shook his finger in Davis' face, and exclaimed, "Were I President of the United States, I would have you tried for treason, and upon conviction would hang you, so help me God!"

On the 16th of February 1861, Jeff Davis arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of being inaugurated as "President" of the insurgent States, and there made his first seditious speech since his last seditious speech in the United States Senate.

"The time for compromise has now passed, and the South is determined to maintain her position and make all who oppose her small Southern powder and feel Southern steel, if coercion is persisted in."

"If, in the progress of events, it shall become necessary that my services be needed in another position—if, to be plain, necessity requires that I shall enter again into the ranks of soldiers—I hope you will welcome me there."

In March, 1861, Davis signed an act of the insurgent congress authorizing a military force of 100,000 men, for the purpose of armed rebellion against the United States Government.

"Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, to all who shall see these presents—greeting: Know ye, that I have commissioned to act as a private armed vessel against the United States of America, their ships, vessels, goods, and effects, and those of their citizens.

Under date of the 25th of November, 1861, Davis—through his War Secretary, Benjamin, ordered that the loyal men of East Tennessee should be— "Tried summarily by court martial, and if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging."

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States and adhering to the Government of the United States and acknowledging the Government of the same, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation; and I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies."

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Jeff Davis tries Starving. The special correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer contains the following: It is certain that the prisoner was heavily manacled one day last week, and so remained until yesterday afternoon. During the days he was ironed, Davis steadfastly refused food, eating each day nothing but a bit of bread, and yesterday Dr. Cravens said plainly to the authorities that unless he was relieved from the shackles the prisoner would not live two days.

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noon, and then Dr. Cravens is reported to have further expressed the opinion that unless Davis was allowed more fresh air than he could get by constant confinement in his cell, he would not live ten days.

He will live ten days, however, for to-morrow he emerges from the casements of Fortress Monroe, and will be sent to Washington on the gunboat Connecticut.

Three days after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by Virginia, John Letcher telegraphed the Mayor of Wheeling as follows: Richmond, Va. April 20, 1861. To Andrew Sweeney, Mayor of Wheeling: Take possession of the Custom House, Post Office, all public buildings and public documents, in the name of Virginia. Virginia has seceded. JOHN LETCHER, Gov.

REPLY. WHEELING, Va. April 21, 1861. To John Letcher, Gov. of Virginia: I have taken possession of the Custom House, Post Office, and all public buildings and public documents, in the name of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, whose property they are. ANDREW SWEENEY, Mayor of Wheeling.

THE CAUSE OF IT. "Lincoln and Davis ought to be bro't to the same block together. For less offences than Mr. Lincoln had been guilty, the English people had chopped off the head of the first Charles."—S. S. Cor.

"The people will soon rise, and if they can not put Lincoln out by the ballot they will by the bullet."—Benjamin Allen, New York Copperhead.

"We trust some bold hand will pierce his (Abraham Lincoln's) heart with a dagger point for the public good."—La Crosse Democrat.

"I have done it! I have done it! Sic semper Tyrannis!"—J. Wilkes Booth.

"Both sincerely believed he was ridding the earth of a tyrant."—Chicago Times.

Our cotemporary, E. B. Taylor, Esq., editor of the Republican, has received the appointment of Indian Superintendent for Northern Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, &c.—Bro. Taylor, permit us to congratulate you upon your good fortune.

Mr. Wm. Sweeney has been tendered the Registership of the Omaha Land Office.—Nebraskian.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD.—The Tribune's special says: "The counsel defending the conspirators are to be paid, if paid at all, by money raised in Baltimore for that purpose."

Reverdy Johnson, a Senator from Maryland, and the prosecutor in the Dred Scott case, was then paid by money drawn by the bloody lash of Slavery. To-day Reverdy Johnson, Thomas Ewing, Jr., and others, attorneys for the assassins of President Lincoln, are to be paid by the secessionists of Baltimore.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale. Benjamin Windham, vs. Samuel H. Elbert.

By virtue of a special resolution passed to me directed from the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District within and for the county of Cass, Nebraska Territory, bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1865, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, do hereby order and direct public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Cass county, N. T., on Saturday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Sheriff's Sale. W. L. & E. C. Catherwood, vs. Eugene C. Harrington.

By virtue of a special resolution passed to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, within and for the county of Cass, Nebraska Territory, bearing date the 4th day of June, A. D. 1865, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, do hereby order and direct public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska Territory, on Saturday, July 15th, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Sheriff's Sale. W. L. & E. C. Catherwood, vs. Eugene C. Harrington.

Probate Notice. Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Isabella V. Jones and A. H. Copland have made application to the Probate Court to be appointed Administratrix and Administrator of the estate of Wiley Jones, late husband of said Mrs. Jones, in said county of Cass, Nebraska. The Court will hear said application for said appointment on Friday, June 30th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time all persons interested can appear.

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TOOTLE, HANNA & CO., MAIN STREET, PLATTSMOUTH, N. T. LARGEST OUTFITTING HOUSE

West of St. Louis. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Clothing of every description. WINES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. Constantly on hand a Large Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE; IRON, NAILS, WINDOW SASH, DOORS & GLASS.

EMIGRANTS, FREIGHTERS, MINERS & FARMERS. Call and examine our extensive stock.

FIRE PROOF BRICK. Tootle, Hanna & Co. Plattsmouth, April 10, '65.

1865. AMISON, DOVEY & CO., North Side of Main Street, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, & C., LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

In fact, everything the Farmer, Mechanic, Freighter or Emigrant wants. FLOUR, BACON, CORN, OATS, & C.

Thankful for past Patronage, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine our stock. Plattsmouth, April 10, 1865.—tf

JUST received, 50 cases of Canned Peaches at AMISON, DOVEY & CO'S. SHELLED CORN for sale by A. D. & CO. A N endless variety of Ladies' Dress Goods at A. D. & CO'S. 50 CASES Molloy's Cove Oysters for sale at A. D. & CO'S. GREAT bargains in Ladies' Dress Goods at AMISON, DOVEY & CO'S, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, New York Candles, etc., etc. A large lot of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco for sale at A. D. & CO'S. COAL OIL for sale by A. D. & CO. 50 BOXES Star Candles for sale by A. D. & CO. IF you want to purchase goods at a bargain, go to AMISON, DOVEY & CO'S. 25 BAGS COFFEE just received by A. D. & CO. A Large lot of Choice Tea at A. D. & CO'S.

NEW CABINET SHOP. H. BOECK, Having recently built a new and suits to shop in Main St., Plattsmouth, N. T.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass of adjoining counties that he has the facilities for repairing on

CABINET BUSINESS. In all its branches. IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE. I am prepared to turn out the CHEAPEST and most durable Furniture

Of every description, ever offered in the Territory. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Particular attention paid to making and repairing COFFINS. All kinds of lumber taken in exchange for work. Plattsmouth, April 10, 1865.

Apothecaries Hall. JOHN REED & CO., Cor. Main and 5th Sts., NEBRASKA CITY, - - NEB. Dealers in DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Putty and Glass.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY. We are always on hand at our Shop, on the south side of Main street, one door west of the Herald Office, to make

Boots & Shoes to Order, Of the best material and Latest Style. We have a good assortment of work on hand, and will keep, at all times, work to suit customers.

Repairing Done on Short Notice. GAGE & POISAL, Plattsmouth, April 10, '65.—tf

THE PRAIRIE FARMER, Published Weekly, in a neat octavo form of sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume (six months). TERMS—\$3.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. For a Club of twelve and \$24, one copy free.

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