



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 Emigrants and Settlers—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.

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

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.

"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 order 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.

On the 17th of April Davis put his name to a proclamation authorizing letters of marque and reprisal against the commerce of the United States.

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."

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.

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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:

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.

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."

By virtue of a special resolution passed by the Court of the District of Columbia, bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1865, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said District, do hereby order and direct that the following described real estate, to-wit:

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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. WINE 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.

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. BACON and Lard for sale by A. D. & CO.

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

CHEAPEST Furniture. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. All kinds of lumber taken in exchange for work.

Apothecaries Hall. JOHN REED & CO., Cor. Main and 5th Sts., NEBRASKA CITY, - - NEB. Dealers in

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Putty and Glass. Patent Medicines of all kinds, T. D. articles, stationery, and everything kept in a first-class drug store, at Eastern prices.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY. We have a good assortment of work on hand, and will keep, at all times, work to suit customers.

Boots & Shoes to Order, Of the best material and Latest Style.

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

THE PRAIRIE FARMER, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Education, Home Interests, General News, Markets, &c.

Marble Yard. The undersigned will open an Extensive Marble Yard in the City of Plattsmouth, about THE 20TH OF MAY, 1865.

JOSEPH BUTZERIN & CO., May 1 1865, ml

L. FROST & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Opposite the Post Office, NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.