



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

VOL. I.

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SCORE FORCE WORK.

We were in hopes that the Omaha office-seekers would allow the people to express their honest convictions on the proposition to assume the responsibilities of State government...

THE REPRESENTATIVE.

Since the very first agitation of the State question, the Omaha office-seekers have persistently accused all South Platte sectionalism, and many were at a loss to understand the reason therefor.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, respectfully represent that whereas: by an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, lands were granted to aid in the extension of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, through the Territory of Nebraska...

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That Congress be and is hereby most respectfully but earnestly requested to extend, at an early day, the same additional aid and privileges to said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to assist in the prosecution of said extension to said one hundredth meridian that are now enjoyed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company...

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN SAYS: The country will learn with amazement that the President has vetoed an act whose title might justly be an act to enforce a bill of rights. On that issue he appeals to the people from the decision of Congress, and no doubt Congress will gladly and unhesitatingly accept the challenge, and people will sustain them.

THE CHICAGO TIMES SAYS: This veto assures the country that the radicals are impotent against the President, and good men may breathe more freely. The country has been saved from a great calamity, and is safe against similar calamities in future.

ESTRAY NOTICE. Taken up by the subscriber, 3 miles south west of Plattsmouth, on the 15th inst. one white and red spotted heifer, one year old past white face, crumpled horns, no marks or brands.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE SAYS: The veto is a cause for universal solicitude. The surrender of Lee was only the beginning of a new rebellion. The defeated traitor threatens again to become the triumphant dictator, even from his strong cell in Fortress Monroe.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS: We deeply regret the veto, and think the President will live to regret it even more deeply.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS: The veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and the majority in Congress on the primary object of the bill. He seeks to reach the end aimed at by other and what he deems less radical agencies.

JAMES G. MEGEATH, Speaker of House of Representatives. O. P. MASON, President of the Council. ALVIN SAUNDERS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. FEBRUARY 21st, 1866. Council met in regular session. Roll called. Present—Mayor Cooper; Aldermen Pottenger, Patterson, King and Lennhoff; Recorder Dorrington. Absent—Davis.

On motion of Mr. Pottenger the rules were suspended, and Ordinance No. 57 taken up, read third time by its title, and passed.

Mr. C. H. King gave notice that he would, at the next regular session, present an ordinance creating a Board of Health, composed of four physicians, with their duties and liabilities, and declaring their decisions and actions binding upon all.

The account of John Patterson was allowed for four days' work on Main street bridge with team, \$16 00.

No further business being before them the Council adjourned to meet at next session, March 7th, 1866.

STARTING NEWS FROM THE WEST. The Montana Democrat of the 14th of Jan. contains the following startling intelligence from the West:

We learn from Judge Lawrence, of Helena, who came in this morning, that great loss of life occurred among the stampedees to Sun River. Many horses, with saddles on, have come in without riders, and the dead bodies of a good many men have been found, and a good many are at Clark's rancho, some 25 miles beyond Helena, badly frozen. The place is a perfect hospital. Many will have to undergo amputation of limbs.

It is feared some 200 persons have frozen to death. This is an awful calamity, and we fervently trust that it will not turn out so bad, when full particulars are obtained.

The snow has fallen to an extraordinary depth at Blackfoot, and there is no communication at present with that place by coach. We apprehend that there will be much suffering over there, and await the news with anxiety.

At this writing, to-day in Virginia city, warm and pleasant as spring, and no need of fires except for cooking purposes.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO. The following comments of some of the leading newspapers of the country in reference to the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, show the sentiment of the people on the subject.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SAYS: Since the closing scenes of the war, and the sad horror of assassination, no other event has created such profound sensation as the formal act by which the President severed himself from the loyal party and united with his enemies North and South, before the Union is yet restored, or the war fully ended.

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BY TELEGRAPH. TO THE DAILY HERALD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Tribune's special says Gen. Terry has testified before the Reconstruction committee and left for Richmond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Second Comptroller yesterday decided that disbursing officers, when paying fees to witnesses, are not required to deduct therefrom the five per cent. revenue tax, as such fees are not of the nature of a salary to Government officers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The reply of Mr. Seward to Mr. Biglow's dispatch enclosing the speech of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to Mexican affairs has been printed and will be forwarded to Europe to-day. Mr. Seward alludes with considerable severity to and denies the assertion of the Emperor that our Government had been invited to join France in her Mexican enterprise before the introduction of French forces into the army of Maximilian.

THE HERALD'S RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE OF THE 21st, states that Gen. Wood the agent of a number of southern emigrant associations, is on an exploring trip; on his arrival at Rio Janeiro he was received with courtesy and attention by the officials and people generally; he had interviews with the Emperor and all his ministers, and received promises of all the land he required at the minimum Government price, immediate citizenship for all colonies, freedom of religion and the press, control their own municipal regulations, and educational institutions, and free importation for five years of all necessary articles from Rio Janeiro. Wood and party passed into the interior of the country to inspect it, transportation being furnished gratuitously, and at all the towns they were received with ovations, entertained at balls and dinners, and enthusiastically welcomed. The report will be favorable to emigration thither.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—The Fenian Congress effected a permanent organization to-day. Col. M. Murphy was re-elected speaker of the House; P. J. Rotsford elected Secretary, and Capt. Nolan Sergeant-at-arms. The two houses then went into joint session, Jas. Gibbons, President, in the chair. The action of the convention is harmonious and enthusiastic; the determination is unanimously pressed for immediate effective action. The message of President Roberts and report of Gen. Swedenby will be laid before Congress tomorrow.

A large public meeting was held to-night, at which several large contributions were made, and large donations of arms are promised.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Seward made a speech at Cooper Institute last evening, in which he says: Congress agonizes over the question of reconstruction, not because the war has not come out right, but because they have not individually had a hand in bringing it to a happy termination. I apprehend no serious difficulty from the conviction that there never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President has expressed himself satisfied. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Representatives, more or less loyal, from these States are now standing at the doors of Congress and asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal representatives had previously left. Meanwhile, Congress passes law after law, imposes burden upon burden, and duty after duty upon States which, against their earnest desire, are left unrepresented. Say what you will, these States are already reorganized in harmony with our amended constitution, and are in earnest co-operation with the Federal Government. It is impossible to reduce States to a Territorial condition. Congress has had a reconstruction committee, of fifteen members, who have stopped the wheels of legislation three months to enable them to submit a plan different from that which is now on the eve of a happy consummation, and what have they given us, one proposed amendment to the Constitution to compel excluded States to equalize suffrage upon the penalty of abridgement of representation. This was no plan of reconstruction, but of obstruction. The conflict of opinion between the President and Congress in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau is in its consequences comparatively unimportant, and would not excite interest if it stood alone. Both agree this Bureau was created for transaction of business at a period between war and peace, and should cease at the end of that period. The President thinks that period nearly passed, and that the original provision is sufficient, while Congress thinks the original provision needs enlarging. I agree with the President that extraordinary provision is not necessary. Ought the President be denounced in the house of his enemies? much more ought he be denounced in the absence of any necessity, to occupy or retain, and to exercise powers greater than those which are exercised by any imperial magistrate in the world, judge ye.

I trust this fault of declining imperial powers, too hastily tendered by a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad, yet, a sad hour for the republic when a refusal of unnecessary powers and patronage by the President shall be held a crime; when it shall be so considered, the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House an imperial throne and surrounding the Executive with imperial legions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following letter is to be transmitted to each of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau: War Department, Bureau of Freed men, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Washington, Feb. 23, 1866. To Assistant Commissioners—Dear Sirs: Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the Government with reference to the new Freedmen's Bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the duties devolving upon you under the law and regulations already existing. That you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents, and there may be an increased restlessness on the part of the Freedmen. The President has assured the Commissioner that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the Bureau at least one year from now.

Please ascertain and report what steps have been taken in your district by State and municipal authorities to provide for the absolutely indigent and suffering refugees and freedmen, who have and are being thrown upon the government for support. Continue to use every possible effort to find good homes for orphans and minors who are dependent, and to reduce, by means of employment offices, the accumulations of people in the different cities and villages, aiding the unemployed to find homes and labor.

You have succeeded in allaying strife, arranging labor, and promoting education in the midst of great difficulties. Continue with your utmost efforts to pursue the same course, so as to demonstrate to the people of your district the good intention of the government and the complete practicability of the system of free labor. Give a thorough inspection to every agent for whom you are responsible. Immoralities, corruption, neglected duty and incapacity are sometimes complained of against officers and agents of the Bureau. If either of these charges be sustained on investigation, the guilty parties will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not.

Thanking you heartily for the energy you have thus far displayed, the Commissioner is pleased to express an unwavering confidence in your ability to cope with any new difficulties that may arise.

I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, O. O. HOWARD Maj. Gen.

We hear reports from all parts of the country of people having been frozen on the night of the 13th inst. Another case has come to light from the west. The circumstances, as near as we can gather them, are as follows: Five persons, amongst them two young ladies and a young man named Gilbert, started in a sled from Pawnee Creek to Mullen's Rancho. They lost their way, and were compelled, after wandering about in the storm and snow drifts for some time, to drive into a hollow for shelter. They stopped here, and one of the men started off on foot to find a house, which he finally succeeded in doing, but was so bewildered that he was unable to pilot the rescuers back to the sled, which was not found until next morning. The two Misses Gilbert were so badly frozen that one of them has since died, and the other one is not expected to recover. The young man, Gilbert, was severely frozen, and loses a hand. The others of the party were more or less frozen, but not seriously.

A printer is wanted at this office, to whom steady employment will be given.