



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

VOL. 2

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

NO. 52

THE HERALD IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY... H. D. HATHAWAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office corner Main street and Levee, second floor. Terms: Weekly, \$2.50 per annum; Daily, \$1 per month.

Rates of Advertising. Single square (space of ten lines) one insertion, \$1.50. Each subsequent insertion, 10 cts.

Sam M. Chapman, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

SAUEL MAXWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.

WILLIOTT POTTEGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

J. N. WISE, General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Insurance Agent.

F. M. DORRINGTON, REAL ESTATE AGENT, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

D. H. Wheeler & Co., Real Estate Agents, Commissioners of Deeds and Fire and Life Ins. Ag'ts.

W. D. GAGE, W. R. DAVIS, CITY BOOT AND SHOE LEATHER STORE.

TOOTLE, HANNA & CLARK, BANKERS, Dealers in Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, Exchange, U. S. and other Stocks.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and special attention given to Collections.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

CLARKE, PORTER & ERWIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, And Solicitors in Chancery.

Wm. Stadelmann & Co., One door west of Donelan's Drug-store.

Ready-made Clothing, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, RUBBER CLOTHING, REVOLVERS AND NOTIONS.

NEW JEWELRY STORE, The subscriber having purchased the Red Store on 2d street, lately occupied by Sargy and others, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plattsmouth and vicinity, that he has refitted the store and opened a large stock of

FANCY ARTICLES, For Ladies, Gents, Children, and the rest of mankind, and is prepared to do all kinds of

WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING, In the best manner, and would be happy to serve the old and as many new customers as may give him that patronage, assuring them of their work well done, at moderate prices, and on short time.

FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be replenished from time to time, and sold at the lowest prices.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, CURRIES, Combs, Spurs, Lashes, Whips, &c.

WOOLWORTH & CO., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, Binders & Paperdealers, SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

WAGONS! J. R. PORTER & CO. are agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated "South Bend Wagons."

TAKE NOTICE, Bounty Increased. Pensions due Soldiers and their heirs.

W. D. GAGE, W. R. DAVIS, CITY BOOT AND SHOE LEATHER STORE.

TOOTLE, HANNA & CLARK, BANKERS, Dealers in Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, Exchange, U. S. and other Stocks.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and special attention given to Collections.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office on Main Street, above 12th, Omaha, Neb., where he respectfully tenders his professional services to all who may require the performance of any of the duties of a Dentist.

Dr. J. S. Charles, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

THE CONSEQUENCE. Some time since, the News, of Nebraska City raised a terrible hue and cry about the lands reserved for the use of the B. & M. R. R., and made every effort possible to have the lands restored to market, to the evident detriment of the company.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., March 27, 1867.

I have this day received official notice from the State Department at Washington, of the President's Proclamation announcing that the Legislature of Nebraska has accepted the conditions proposed by Congress, and declaring the fact that Nebraska is admitted as one of the Independent States of the Union.

MR. STEVENS' CONFISCATION BILL. The great rebel hater has introduced into Congress another bill which is likely to be the subject of animated if not heated discussion in that body.

Section 1 declares all public lands belonging to the ten rebel States forfeited to the United States.

Section 2 directs the President forthwith to cause the seizure of such property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is deemed forfeited by act of July 17, 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as the enemy's property, and further directs him to proceed to the condemnation of property already seized.

Section 3 prescribes how such property shall be condemned, viz: By a committee of three for each rebel State, to be appointed by the President, to consist of one army officer and two non-resident civilians, who shall adjudicate and condemn property as shall be prescribed by the Attorney General of the U. S., whereupon the title to said property shall become vested in the United States.

Section 4 provides that of lands thus confiscated there shall be distributed to liberated slaves as follows: To each male adult, whether the head of a family or not, 40 acres; to each widow or male person who is the head of a family, 10 acres, to be held by them in fee simple, but to be inalienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof.

Section 5 provides that out of the proceeds of the property thus seized and confiscated there shall be raised a sum equal to fifty dollars for each homestead to be applied by the trustees hereinafter mentioned, to the erection of buildings on said homesteads for the use of said slaves; and a further sum of five millions of dollars, which shall be appropriated as follows: Two hundred millions shall be invested in U. S. six per cent. certificates, and the interest thereof shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war; three hundred millions, or so much as may be needed, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the government called the Confederate States of America.

Section 6 exacts exemption for all persons whose property on the 4th of March, 1865, was worth less than \$5,000, except such as voluntarily became officers in the civil or military service of the rebel government. And declares that in enforcing the confiscation act, \$5,000 worth of property shall be left to each delinquent.

Section 7 makes it the duty of the committee named in section three to make a fair valuation of all property seized and forfeited, and when such valuation is completed in the several States, said committee shall meet in the city of Washington, and assess \$500,000,000 as aforesaid, as well as the allowance for homestead buildings pro rata on each of the properties or estates thus seized. And they shall give notice of such assessment of apportionment for sixty days.

Section 8 provides that if owners of said seized and confiscated estates shall within ninety days after the first said publication pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum assessed on their estates, respectively, all estates and lands not actually appropriated to liberated slaves, shall be released and restored to their owners.

Section 9 declares that all property not redeemed as aforesaid shall be sold for the benefit of the United States, provided not more than three years credit shall be given on purchase money, and arable land shall not be sold in larger tracts than 500 acres.

THE NEW REGISTER. It does us an immense amount of good to announce that H. M. Atkinson has been installed Register of the Land Office in this city.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 23.—New forts are being erected along the line of western travel.

MAIN CAMP OF THE KIOWAS is fifty miles west of Fort Dodge, they profess peace, but it is feared that grass grows there will make trouble about that road, as they complain that the Agents steal their annuities. The council says the Pacific road must stop at Council Grove, Ark.

THE SPRING EMIGRATION westward has already commenced, the city is full of strangers.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—The leading conservatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meetings and send delegates to the convention which meets here in April to nominate a candidate for Governor.

THE PROPOSITION was encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—General Sweeney has forbidden the election until Gen. Pope arrives.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., March 27, 1867.

I have this day received official notice from the State Department at Washington, of the President's Proclamation announcing that the Legislature of Nebraska has accepted the conditions proposed by Congress, and declaring the fact that Nebraska is admitted as one of the Independent States of the Union.

MR. STEVENS' CONFISCATION BILL. The great rebel hater has introduced into Congress another bill which is likely to be the subject of animated if not heated discussion in that body.

Section 1 declares all public lands belonging to the ten rebel States forfeited to the United States.

Section 2 directs the President forthwith to cause the seizure of such property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is deemed forfeited by act of July 17, 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as the enemy's property, and further directs him to proceed to the condemnation of property already seized.

Section 3 prescribes how such property shall be condemned, viz: By a committee of three for each rebel State, to be appointed by the President, to consist of one army officer and two non-resident civilians, who shall adjudicate and condemn property as shall be prescribed by the Attorney General of the U. S., whereupon the title to said property shall become vested in the United States.

Section 4 provides that of lands thus confiscated there shall be distributed to liberated slaves as follows: To each male adult, whether the head of a family or not, 40 acres; to each widow or male person who is the head of a family, 10 acres, to be held by them in fee simple, but to be inalienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof.

Section 5 provides that out of the proceeds of the property thus seized and confiscated there shall be raised a sum equal to fifty dollars for each homestead to be applied by the trustees hereinafter mentioned, to the erection of buildings on said homesteads for the use of said slaves; and a further sum of five millions of dollars, which shall be appropriated as follows: Two hundred millions shall be invested in U. S. six per cent. certificates, and the interest thereof shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war; three hundred millions, or so much as may be needed, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the government called the Confederate States of America.

Section 6 exacts exemption for all persons whose property on the 4th of March, 1865, was worth less than \$5,000, except such as voluntarily became officers in the civil or military service of the rebel government. And declares that in enforcing the confiscation act, \$5,000 worth of property shall be left to each delinquent.

Section 7 makes it the duty of the committee named in section three to make a fair valuation of all property seized and forfeited, and when such valuation is completed in the several States, said committee shall meet in the city of Washington, and assess \$500,000,000 as aforesaid, as well as the allowance for homestead buildings pro rata on each of the properties or estates thus seized. And they shall give notice of such assessment of apportionment for sixty days.

Section 8 provides that if owners of said seized and confiscated estates shall within ninety days after the first said publication pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum assessed on their estates, respectively, all estates and lands not actually appropriated to liberated slaves, shall be released and restored to their owners.

Section 9 declares that all property not redeemed as aforesaid shall be sold for the benefit of the United States, provided not more than three years credit shall be given on purchase money, and arable land shall not be sold in larger tracts than 500 acres.

THE NEW REGISTER. It does us an immense amount of good to announce that H. M. Atkinson has been installed Register of the Land Office in this city.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 23.—New forts are being erected along the line of western travel.

MAIN CAMP OF THE KIOWAS is fifty miles west of Fort Dodge, they profess peace, but it is feared that grass grows there will make trouble about that road, as they complain that the Agents steal their annuities. The council says the Pacific road must stop at Council Grove, Ark.

THE SPRING EMIGRATION westward has already commenced, the city is full of strangers.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—The leading conservatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meetings and send delegates to the convention which meets here in April to nominate a candidate for Governor.

THE PROPOSITION was encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—General Sweeney has forbidden the election until Gen. Pope arrives.

MR. STEVENS' CONFISCATION BILL. The great rebel hater has introduced into Congress another bill which is likely to be the subject of animated if not heated discussion in that body.

Section 1 declares all public lands belonging to the ten rebel States forfeited to the United States.

Section 2 directs the President forthwith to cause the seizure of such property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is deemed forfeited by act of July 17, 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as the enemy's property, and further directs him to proceed to the condemnation of property already seized.

Section 3 prescribes how such property shall be condemned, viz: By a committee of three for each rebel State, to be appointed by the President, to consist of one army officer and two non-resident civilians, who shall adjudicate and condemn property as shall be prescribed by the Attorney General of the U. S., whereupon the title to said property shall become vested in the United States.

Section 4 provides that of lands thus confiscated there shall be distributed to liberated slaves as follows: To each male adult, whether the head of a family or not, 40 acres; to each widow or male person who is the head of a family, 10 acres, to be held by them in fee simple, but to be inalienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof.

Section 5 provides that out of the proceeds of the property thus seized and confiscated there shall be raised a sum equal to fifty dollars for each homestead to be applied by the trustees hereinafter mentioned, to the erection of buildings on said homesteads for the use of said slaves; and a further sum of five millions of dollars, which shall be appropriated as follows: Two hundred millions shall be invested in U. S. six per cent. certificates, and the interest thereof shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war; three hundred millions, or so much as may be needed, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the government called the Confederate States of America.

Section 6 exacts exemption for all persons whose property on the 4th of March, 1865, was worth less than \$5,000, except such as voluntarily became officers in the civil or military service of the rebel government. And declares that in enforcing the confiscation act, \$5,000 worth of property shall be left to each delinquent.

Section 7 makes it the duty of the committee named in section three to make a fair valuation of all property seized and forfeited, and when such valuation is completed in the several States, said committee shall meet in the city of Washington, and assess \$500,000,000 as aforesaid, as well as the allowance for homestead buildings pro rata on each of the properties or estates thus seized. And they shall give notice of such assessment of apportionment for sixty days.

Section 8 provides that if owners of said seized and confiscated estates shall within ninety days after the first said publication pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum assessed on their estates, respectively, all estates and lands not actually appropriated to liberated slaves, shall be released and restored to their owners.

Section 9 declares that all property not redeemed as aforesaid shall be sold for the benefit of the United States, provided not more than three years credit shall be given on purchase money, and arable land shall not be sold in larger tracts than 500 acres.

THE NEW REGISTER. It does us an immense amount of good to announce that H. M. Atkinson has been installed Register of the Land Office in this city.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 23.—New forts are being erected along the line of western travel.

MAIN CAMP OF THE KIOWAS is fifty miles west of Fort Dodge, they profess peace, but it is feared that grass grows there will make trouble about that road, as they complain that the Agents steal their annuities. The council says the Pacific road must stop at Council Grove, Ark.

THE SPRING EMIGRATION westward has already commenced, the city is full of strangers.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—The leading conservatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meetings and send delegates to the convention which meets here in April to nominate a candidate for Governor.

THE PROPOSITION was encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—General Sweeney has forbidden the election until Gen. Pope arrives.

New York, March 25.—The Commercial's special says the Senate judiciary committee will report favorably on Senator Wilson's report in favor of the trial or release on parole, of Jeff. Davis.

It is expected that Congress will adopt the resolution, and that Jeff. Davis will be released on personal parole in a week.

Thurlow Weed appears in print today as leading editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Tribune says the President, it is understood, has prepared a proclamation convening the Senate in executive session.

If the House should agree to adjourn to-day, the called session will last about a week.

About ten thousand negroes have been registered in Washington; enough to control the election.

The Senate judiciary committee considered the case of Doolittle and Patterson, but came to no conclusion.

It is believed the committee will exculpate both officers.

Collector Smythe was examined.

New York, March 26.—Tribune's Crete letter, dated February 24th, says the insurgents have been successful in two important battles. Whole Island again in arms, and the people more determined than ever, to be satisfied with nothing short of annexation to Greece.

New York, March 27.—The Herald says a reconstruction meeting of both colors was held at Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday night.

Gov. Patton was one of the Vice Presidents.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the faithful concurrence in the requirements of the military bill, enlarging the colored men, who are entitled to political equality, and calling for a State Convention.

The Times says the report that Gen. Grant made suggestions to members of Congress in relation to adjournment is without foundation.

General Grant expressed an opinion as to the propriety or necessity of adjournment.

Nothing is done in relation to the execution of the reconstruction law without his full knowledge and approbation.

It is rumored that it is probably a fact that the two Houses failed to agree on the time for adjournment.

The President will issue a proclamation, under the Constitution, fixing the day of adjournment himself.

Tribune says the Senate judiciary committee favor adjourning until December, because the Southern States courts will declare the reconstruction bill unconstitutional.

The act will be in operation until finally decided by the Supreme Court.

No decision will be made before the regular meeting of Congress.

No advantage will be taken of an earlier meeting.

Herald says the confirmation of Mathew McDonald, Post Master of Brooklyn, is certain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—There was a mass meeting to ratify the Republican platform this afternoon.

Four or five hundred negroes were present.

Four white and several colored speakers addressed the meeting in the most radical style.

Among the white speakers were Epping, and Solon Robinson.

Resolution allowing Smythe the Collector of New York to appear by Counsel, before the Committee on public expenditures and produce witnesses in his own defence. Passed thirty-five to eight.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President nominated Gen. Frank Blair as Minister to Austria.

Republican caucus last night to consider the future political movements.

No action except the appointment of a Congressional Committee, one in each State.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The damage to bridges, truss work, &c., on the Union Pacific road, eastern division, by the flood is being repaired.

The track is completed four hundred and fifty-five miles west of St. Louis, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day.

NEW YORK, March 25.—European steamers arrived to-day and report the Fenian agitation continued, but no collisions, it is reported that the military force in Ireland is so placed that in no part of Ireland could a body of armed men remain together 24 hours without receiving exemplary punishment.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Benjamin Simpson, Indian Agent for Oregon.

Internal Revenue receipts last week amounted to over two millions of dollars.

There is a large and rapidly increasing party in the Senate who will be unwilling to vote for the admission of any rebel State that will not provide for the education of its people.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Gen. Sheridan has issued an order removing from office the Mayor of the city, Attorney General of the State, and Judge Abel, of the First District Court.

Edward Heath is appointed Mayor; R. S. Lynch, Attorney; and W. H. Howe, Judge.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Times says the House judiciary has temporarily suspended the examination of impeachment witnesses, to be resumed on the first of May whether Congress is in session or not. Members are notified to be present.

All evidence in regard to Booth's diary goes to show precisely his condition when taken.

Butler's friends assert that eighteen pages of evidence regarding preparations for the assassination, and reasons for the abandonment of abduction, are in their possession.

Herald says the oldest member of the judiciary said to-day that the committee would notify all persons to bring forward evidence of impeachment, and intimated that none had yet been presented.

Tribune says Sheridan's order removing the disloyal officials gives great joy to the Unionists, and disarms the nullifiers.

The Grand Army, representing seven thousand voters, recommended H. C. Warmouth for Mayor, who declined, the choice being left to Sheridan.

Tribune's Washington special denies the statement that Wilson's resolution to release Jeff. Davis was reported favorably, but not referred to committee, or tabled by the Senate.

MACON, GA., March 27.—At a mass meeting of freedmen prominent citizens made conservative speeches. Resolutions of thanks to Congress for emancipation and suffrage were passed, but they cherish no bitterness to their late masters, and recommended the people to accept the terms of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—House.—The resolutions of the Maryland Republican Convention were discussed at length. Thomas, of Maryland, spoke in favor of the resolutions, and utterly denying that there was any republican form of government in that State. He believed Congress had the power, and should pass an enabling act, giving equal law to the people of Maryland.

Eldridge characterized the claim as monstrous.

Brooks agreed that some inequality of representation complained of existed in Maine, Connecticut and other States, and that real republican government existed in no State; and believed the proposition of the gentleman from Maryland would amount to a subversion of the whole secular government, or a consolidation of despotism of the worst kind. Resolution referred to Judiciary committee.

Various propositions for the adjournment of Congress were introduced, finally agreeing to adjourn to-morrow till the 5th of June.

Joint resolution relative to contracts for building the iron clad Comanche, amended by granting contractors one hundred thousand dollars for losses adopted.

Banks introduced a bill making eight hours a day's work for mechanics or laborers, by or on behalf of the Government of the United States—passed.

Senate amendment to adjournment resolution disagreed to by 34 majority. Committee of conference asked.