in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon the country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currenc , and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction, of the debt and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end, we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures, and a sparing economy is itself a great national recourse. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by laws the amount of paper money now in circulation in securities that may be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of the nation is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is safest of all.—Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it still more signal illustration.—The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through coutless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulse of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be adjusted so as to fall most heavily on articles of luxuries, leaving the necesaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assesment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden to the industry of the country; to be discharged without necessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,184,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,818. This amount, or so much as is deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was $2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid and so enlarge the means for still further reduction, until the whole shall be liquidated, and this, as it will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished, even by annual payments, within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have surprised the world in the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, its accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricaltural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dealt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcending importance. Under many cirumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comfort of man, make us singly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign powers and nations; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow citizens. We receive from the powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bay of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maratime powers. The formal accordance of beligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshows of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and commerce to the very power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the deprivations before mentioned shoul be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly disposition, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the futue, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or monarchy; but through all these revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition, and we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interests of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the system of noninterference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties, and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defense of Republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot forsee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer, to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address to the two houses of Congress he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican form of Government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people, through so many difficulties to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of Republican liberty."—More than seventy six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, as this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and affliction, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess toward us amity.—Then our country felt its way unhesitatingly along an untired path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indesturctible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had acheived independence: now, through cessions of land, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west by the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State instutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that throng to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as his natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial clime and happy institutions, populatian has increased fifteen fold within a century.—Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in busisess and in opinion, are self-centered and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackeled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses everything that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency"? Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, 1 mile west of Rock Bluffs, Cass county, Neb., on the 1st of Dec., 1865, one 3 year old Steer, pale red, some white on back and belly, tail white, under slope off of each ear.

dec13 5w* L. W. PATTERSON.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, 2 miles west of Rock Bluffs, Cass county, Neb., on the 1st day of Dec. 1865, two red Steers, two years old, a little white on the brush of the tail of each. No marks or brands perceivable A. M. HOLMES.

dec13 5w*

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, one mile west of Kenosha, Cass county, Neb., 1865, one Steer, 3 years old, roan speckled, ears about half gone, supposed to have been frozen off. No other marks or brands perceivable. LEGRAND B. BROWN.

dec13 5w*

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife, Elizabeth Wahl, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date, she having left my bed and board. JOHN WAHL.

December 11th, 1865. 13 3w

Estray Notice.

Taken up at the residence of the undersigned, five miles south west of Plattsmouth, on 4-Mile Creek, 1 red steer, two years old, some white on belly, end of left ear off. Also, one other red Steer, two years old, large white spot in forehead, white back, and some white on belly, end of both ears off, slit in left ear and hole in right ear. Also, one Roan Steer, 1 year old, end off of left ear. Also, one black Calf, white back and belly, under bit out of left ear.

Plattsmouth, December 1st, 1865.

dec6 5w* HENRY SNYDER.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence, in Oreapolis Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the Platte Bottom, about three miles north of Plattsmouth, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1865, one yoke of Oxen, described as follow, to wit: one is of a brindle color, with very long horns; the other is of a light red color, with two white spots on right hip. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

dec6 5w FRANKLIN PARCEL.

The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, ... DEC. 20, 1865

NEBRASKA CITY.

The *Press* informs us that there is no truth in the report that the people of that city are calling for a vigilance committee. We are glad to hear this, as it pained us to think that any portion of Nebraska had become so over-run with thieves as to require such measures. The *Press* admits that a large number of rascals have infested that city lately—those who responded to the invitation of the *News*—but that the law-abiding citizens have nearly rooted them out of the community; most of them having gone back to Missouri.

THE MESSAGE.

We devote most of our space this week to the President's Message. We are somewhat late in getting it before our readers, but it is the best we could do under the circumstances. Knowing that many of our readers take no other paper, and realizing the anxiety of every one to read the message, we thought it advisable to publish the document entire.

MURDER.

Just as we go to press we learn that a man by the name of John Baldwin was murdered in Nebraska City on Monday night, and another man robbed of $500 on the same night. A meeting was called for the purpose or organizing a Vigilance Committee. Several robberies have been committed there lately, but this is the first case of murder for the sake of plunder.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

We find the following communication in the *Press*, of Nebraska City. We have no objections to "Colophon's" going in for State Government, but protest against his motives for doing so. He believes in organizing a State Government for the sole purpose of keeping the negro down, while we favor the measure for the purpose of benefitting all men within the jurisdiction of Nebraska, whether white or black. But hear what he says; and if he or any one else, is inclined to do a good act, we shall throw no obstacle in their way. let their motives be what they will:

MR. EDITOR: The undersigned, a pro-slavery democrat to the back-bone, perceives with surprise that an attempt will be made in Congress this winter, to force nigger suffrage upon the people of Nebraska. A bill providing for the voting of the "colored cuss from Africa," in the District of Columbia and the several Territories has already been presented and is awaiting consideration in the National Council. It will undoubtedly become a law—if not in its present shape in another. The right of Congress to pass such a law, I presume no one will dispute. Congress, in the Organic Act, fixed the qualification of electors, and it has the unquestionable authority to amend that act, and make the "intelligent Ethiopian" the co-equal of his white brother.

Now, what are we going to do about it? Negro suffrage is an unpleasant thing to contemplate, and it will be inflicted upon us, except as we prevent it ourselves. President Johnson states distinctly that he will use his best endeavors to protect each of the States in all their undeniable rights under the Constitution. Among these rights is that of fixing the qualifications of voters. We can do this for ourselves under a State Government. Shall we not have one? Shall we not prevent the African from becoming our political equal? And will not gentlemen who profess that they would give up any right, even the most cherished franchise, they possess, rather than such a result should happen, aid us in defeating the proposed scheme by aiding in any movement which shall be made towards State organization? Won't the Anti-Staters, who are chiefly Anti-Nigger Equality Democrats, rather have a State government for Nebraska than nigger suffrage in the Territory? Yours &c.,

COLOPHON.

☞ Congress adjourns to-day until after the holidays. So far, little has been done except organizing, and introducing a few bills. After re-assembling, we can begin to look for interesting news; and if the citizens will give us the proper encouragement in the way of green-backs, we propose to commence the publication of a daily paper on the first of January next. We have, already, a considerable list of names, but not enough to justify starting. Walk up, and give us your names, as many of you as feel interested in the matter.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Underwriters' Agency, in this issue. This agency consists of a combination of four prominent insurance companies, representing a capital of some $3,000,000. By this combination their expenses are materially reduced, and their capital increased, thus enabling them to offer better terms to policy holders. We have been shown a circular, signed by all the principal bankers of New York City, recommending this combination as one of the safest and best companies to insure with that there is in existence. Their agents issue a combined policy, wherein each of the four companies are held responsible. Their manner of doing business is complete, as a reference to the books and papers in the hands of their agent, J. N. Wise will bear testimony. People should consider well this matter of insurance, and allow none to assume risks except such as show undoubted proof of their ability to pay losses. Let our property owners and others call on Mr. Wise and examine the standing of this agency.

DAMAGES BY ICE.

A dispatch from St. Louis of the 16th inst., says:

The ice in the river at this place, which has been gorged for the past twenty-four hours, gave way this afternoon with a crash, causing great excitement and great destruction of steamboat property, and attracting thousands of people to the levee to witness the scene. The old hulk of the Metropolitan broke loose and was carried down by the ice to the fleet of Missouri river steamers lying at the foot of Olive St., and causing a general smash. The stern line of the Highlander tore up the levee ring with a whirl, striking a bystander and killing him instantly, and injuring several others. The Highlander was crushed between the Omaha and Big Horn like an egg-shell. Several barges loaded with government grain were sunk. The steamers Calypso, Empire and City, like the Highlander, are a total loss. The Geneva sunk the Amanda, and Capt. Perkins' new stern-wheeled steamer, not named, was sent adrift, but brought ashore again below. The Big Horn, Mountain, Post Boy and Handy, were damaged, together with many barges. The fire bells rang, and the engines were brought to the levee in anticipation of fire, but none occurred. The ice still moves slowly.

All eastern passengers are detained on the Illinois side, except some reckless persons who ran across on the cakes of moving ice. The ferry company were offered $1,000 by the O. & M R. R. Company to force a passage through the ice to bring passengers over, but they declined.

☞ A pair of fallen angels, resident on this side, went buggy riding to Omaha on Saturday; after arriving there they took in another "lady" with a baby, and while driving about town some accident happened the buggy. the horses became unruly, got tangled in the harness, commenced kicking and stirred things up promiscuously. During the fuss, the baby was struck by one of the horses and killed, one of the women received a severe kick in the head and a broken arm, another was seriously injured internally, and one of the horses kicked to death. Rather a serious ride.—*Council Bluffs Non.*

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the subscriber, one-half mile east of Center Valley P. O. in Cass county, on the 10th day of Dec., 1865, one two-year old Steer, white and red spotted, red neck, star in forehead.

NICOLAS HALMES.

December 18th, 1865. dec20 5w

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the subscriber, living 2 1-2 miles west of Plattsmouth, on the 4th day of December, 1865, one pale red and white yearling steer Calf, crop off of right ear, white face and belly. Also, one white and black spotted spring Calf. No marks nor brands. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take the same away.

J. C. CUMMINS.

December 14th, 1865. dec20 5w*

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the subscriber, living 4 miles south of Plattsmouth, one year old steer, color dark brindle, crop off left ear. No brands perceivable. Owner will call, prove property, pay charges and take the same away JOHN JOHNSON.

dec20 5w*

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned living 3 1-2 miles south-west of Rock Bluffs, in Cass county, N. T., on the 18th day of Dec.; one Steer, of a pale red color, droop horns, crop off of each ear and underbit out of each ear. Also marked with dew lap. supposed to be about 3 years old. JAS. M. CHALFANT.

dec20 5w*

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned 3 miles west of Plattsmouth, on Dec. 10th, 1865, one *Cow and Calf*; cow red and white spotted, sides red, back and belly white. No marks or brands.

dec20 5w* A. B. TAYLOR.

Legal Notice.

J. F. Fox vs. William Boxley

To William Boxley:

You are hereby notified that an order of attachment was obtained against you by J. F. Fox from the Justice's Court, before J. H. Allison, a Justice of the Peace in and for Cass county, Nebraska Territory, for the sum of one hundred dollars. said order of Attachment was issued on the 29th day of November, 1865, and you are required to appear and defend on the 16th day of January, 1866, at 1 o'clock p. m. J. F. FOX.

dec20 3w*

Legal Notice.

J. W. Conn vs. William Boxley

To William Boxley:

You are hereby notified that an order of attachment was obtained against you by J. W. Conn, from the Justice's Court, before J. H. Allison, a Justice of the Peace in and for Cass county, Nebraska Territory, for the sum of one hundred dollars Said order of Attachment was issued on the 29th day of November, 1865, and you are required to appear and defend on the 16th day of January, at 1 o'clock p. m. J. W. CONN.

dec20 3w*

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Territory of Nebraska within and for the county of Cass, in Chancery sitting:

James Beakey, complainant,
against
William M. Slaughter, and Martha Slaughter, his wife, defendants.

To William M. Slaughter and Martha Slaughter, defendants in the above entitled cause:

You are hereby notified that the above named complainant has filed in the District Court of Cass county aforesaid, on the Chancery side thereof, his Bill of Complaint against you, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of said Court for closing a certain mortgage on the following described real estate, situate in said county, to wit: The north-east 1-4 of south-west 1 4 of section 9, township 12, range 10, and the west 1-2 of lot no. 9 in block no. 14, situate in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county, executed by you to said complainant and bearing date May 27th, 1858, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by the said Wm. M. Slaughter to the said complainant for $437.65 and bearing date May 26th, 1858, and for the sale of the said mortgaged premises to satisfy said debt, and that unless you appear and answer said Bill on or before the 29th day of January, A. D. 1866, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly. JAMES BEAKEY, Comp't.

By ISAAC N. SHAMBAUGH, his Solicitor.

dec20 4w

Underwriters' Agency.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1865, in conformity with the laws of the Territory of Nebraska.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the *Germania Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated in 1860, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is	$500 000 00	
The surplus on the 1st day of July, 1865,	157 254 74	
Total amount of capital and surplus,	$657 254 74	

ASSETS.

Am't cash in Park Bank	$13 728 80	
do in hands agents, and in course of transmission	5 011 00	$18 739 80
Am't of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record, on Improved Real Estate, unincumbered, worth at least double the am't loaned thereon, rate of interest, 7 per cent		175,750 00
am't of U. S. 5-20 Bonds 6 per cent mrk't value	208 000 00	
am't U.S. Bonds,1881,6 per ct do	220,000 00	428,000 00
do stocks of Park Bank	7,000 00	
do Insurance Stock	400 00	7,400 00
do Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of the securities pledged, being worth at least 10 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon,		5,600 00
do Gov't stamps on hand,		147 16
do due for Premiums on Policies issu'd at office		2,978 24
do Interest accured but not due		3,422 48
do Real Estate unincumbered N. Y. City		8,385 00
do other securities		11,858 06
		$657,254 74

LIABILITIES.

Am't of losses adjusted, due and unpaid	none
do do incurred and in process of adjustment	14 100.00
do do reported on which no action has been taken	none
am't of claims for losses resisted by Comp'y	none
do dividends declared, due and unpaid,	none
do dividends either in cash or scrip, declared but not due	none
do money borrowed,	none
do all other existing claims ag'nst Comp.	none
Total am't Losses, Claims, Liabilities,	$14,100 00

The greatest amount insured on any risk is $25,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $10 000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, etc.

An attested copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation accompanies this statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

MAURICE HILGER, President, and JOHN EDWARD KAHL, Secretary of the GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

M. HILGER, President,
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16 h day of November. A. D. 1865. Witness my hand and Official Seal.

L S

THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1865, in conformity with the laws of the Territory of Nebraska.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the *Hanover Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated in 1852, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is	$400 000 00	
The surplus on the 1st day of July, 1 65,	117,947 96	
Total am't of capital and surplus	$517 947 96	

ASSETS.

Am't cash in Hanover Bank,N.Y.	$10,805 33	
do office	1,684 84	$12,490 17
am't U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	[illegible]	
do 6 per ct stock 1881,	21,400 00	
do do do 1867,	3,437 50	
do Certific's of ind'btd's,	15,000 00	
do 7 3-10 Treasury Note.	19,975 00	321,687 50
am't of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record, on improved Real Estate, unincumbered, worth at least double the amount, loaned at 6 and 7 per cent interest		119,850 00
am't N. Y. County 6 per cent Bonds		10,780 00
do Tennessee 6 per cent Bonds		7,200 00
do Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least 10 per c't more than amount loaned		16,100 00
do Outstanding Premiums		1,979 37
do Interest accrued		5,590 00
do all other securities		22,270 84
		$517,947 96

LIABILITIES.

Am't of losses adjusted, due and unpaid	none
do do incurred and in process of adjustment	$11,000 00
do do reported on which no action has been taken	none
am't claims for losses resisted by Comp'y	none
do dividends declared and due and unpaid	none
do dividends either in cash or scrip, declared but not yet due	none
do money borrowed	none
do all other existing claims ag'nst Comp'y	none
Total am't of losses, claims and liabilities	$11,000 00

The greatest amount insured on any risk is $25,000 but will not as a general rule exceed $10,000

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, etc.

An attested copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation accompanies this statement.

State of New York, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

DORAS L. STONE, President, and B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary, of the *Hanover Fire Insurance Company*, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

DORAS L. STONE, President
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of November, A. D 1865. Witness my hand and Official Seal.

L S]

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Notary Public

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1865, in conformity with the laws of the Territory of Nebraska.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the *Niagara Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated in 1850, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is	$1,000,000 00	
The surplus on the 1st day of July,1865,	218,621 96	
Total amount of capital and surplus,	$1 218,621 96	

ASSETS.

Am't of cash in the St. Nicholas Bank and in Office		$20,922 63
am't of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record, on Improved Real Estate unincumbered, worth at least double the am't loaned thereon rate of interest 7 per cent,		263,700 00
am't of U. S 7 3-10 Treas'y Notes, market value	$75,000 00	
am't U. S. 5 20 Bonds 6 per ct market value	158,812 50	
Am't U. S. Bonds,1881, do	189,925 00	423,737 50
do Wisconsin 6 per cent Bonds		7,450 00
do California 7 per cent Bonds		1,150 00
do Real Estate, unincumbered,		48,683 46
do Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of the securities pledged being worth at least ten per cent more than am't loaned thereon		399,800 00
do office, furniture, stamps, etc		4,207 28
do due for Premiums on policies issued at office		14,781 95
do Interest accrued		40,469 09
		$1,218,621 96

LIABILITIES.

Am't of losses adjusted, due and unpaid	none
do do incurred and in process of adjustment	$16,000 00
do do reported on which no action has been taken	none
am't claims for losses resisted by comp'y	2,000 00
am't dividends declared and due and unpaid	1,026 00
do dividends either in cash or scrip declared but not yet due	none
do money borrowed	none
do all other existing claims ag'nst comp'y	none
Total am't of losses, claims and liabilities	$19,026 00

The greatest amount insured on any risk is $25,000 but will not as a general rule exceed $10,000.

The company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, etc.

An attested copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation accompanies this statement.

State of New York, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

JONATHAN D STEELE, President, and PETER NOTMAN, Secretary, of the *Niagara Fire Insurance Company*, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

JONATHAN D STEELE, President,
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Subscribed and Sworn before me this 17th day of November, A. D 1865. Witness my hand and official Seal.

L S]

THOS SADLER, Commissioner,
11 Wall street, New York

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of the City of New York, on the 1st of July, A. D. 1865, in conformity with the laws of the Territory of Nebraska.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the *Republic Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated in 1852, and located in the City of New York

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is	[illegible]	
The surplus on the 1st day of July, 1865,	[illegible]	
Total am't capital and surplus	[illegible]	

ASSETS.

Am't cash in B'k Commerce,N Y	[illegible]	
do office	1,951 82	
do hands of Agents and in course of transmission	12,357 09	$74,[illegible]
am't U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes market value	210,000 00	
am't U. S. 6 per cent, 1881, coupon market value	6[illegible] 00	276,[illegible]
am't in National Bank Commerce in N. Y. Stock.	[illegible]	
am't Gallatin National Bank in N. Y stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
am't loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record, on Improved Real Estate, unincumbered, worth at least ten per cent more than the am't loaned thereon,		[illegible]
am't accrued interest on investment		[illegible]
am't Real Estate in New York City		[illegible]
		$529,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Am't of losses adjusted and due and unpaid	[illegible]
do do incurred and in process of adjustment	$3,[illegible]
do do reported on which no action has been taken	[illegible]
am't claims for losses resisted by company	[illegible]
do dividends declared, due and unpaid	[illegible]
do dividends either in cash or scrip, declared but not yet due	[illegible]
do money borrowed	[illegible]
do all other existing claims ag'nst Comp'y	[illegible]
Total am't of losses, claims and liabilities	[illegible]

The greatest amount insured on any risk is [illegible] but will not as a general rule exceed [illegible]

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, etc.

An attested copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation accompanies this statement.

State of New York, }
City and County of New York } ss.

ROBERT S. HONE, President, and [illegible], Secretary, of the *Republic Fire Insurance Company*, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

ROB'T S HONE, President
D F CURRY, Secretary

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of November. A. D 1865. Witness my hand and Official seal.

L S]

THOS. L THORNELL, Notary Public

J. N. WISE, *Agent*,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

dec20 4w

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned, [illegible] Cass county, N. T., on the [illegible] old Steer Calf, of a roan color, [illegible] off right ear. Also, one yearling [illegible] color, with an under bit out of right ear. [illegible]

dec20 5w* [illegible]

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned in South Bend Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 13th day of Dec., 1865, one white Steer, supposed to be 3 years old last spring—crop off right ear. No other marks. C. S. WHEELER

Plattsmouth, Dec 20th, 1865 5w*

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned near Rock Bluffs, Dec. 12th, 1865, one polled red Steer, white [illegible] and brush of tail white. I. S. WHITE

Rock Bluffs, N. T., Dec. 1865, dec20 5w*

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber on his premises, about three miles north of Wyoming, Cass county, on the 20th day of November, a [illegible] Poney Mare, supposed to be ten or eleven years old, marked as follows, to wit: dark bay, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead and a stripe white strip running down over the right [illegible] animal is branded on left shoulder and [illegible] with the letters "K. Cr." The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take said animal away.

dec6 5w* CHARLES H. TUCKER

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber on his premises, near Mt. Pleasant Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1865, one Calf, supposed to be about nine months old, red and white [illegible] has one underbit out of left ear. No other marks perceivable. The owner will call, prove property, pay charges, and take said animal away.

Mt. Pleasant, November 25th, A. D. 1865

dec6 5w† C. W. [illegible]

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the subscriber living [illegible] house in District No. 1, in [illegible] Cass county, N. T., two [illegible] one is red and white spotted, with point of [illegible] off, and white spot in forehead supposed to be [illegible] years old; the other is supposed to be [illegible] and is mostly red. There are no marks perceivable. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take said animals away.

8 Mile Grove, Nov. 15 h, 1865.

dec6 5w* R. J. PALMER

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the subscriber, near Mt. Pleasant, Cass county, N. T., one yearling Steer, of a [illegible] white color, marked with a swallow fork in the [illegible] ear, and smooth crop off of the right. No other marks or brands perceivable.

This 26th day of November, 1865

dec6 5w* W. J. [illegible]

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the subscriber, at Three Groves, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 27th day of November, 1865, one yearling steer, mostly black, some white on [illegible] no marks or brands perceivable. Also one two [illegible] old heifer, muley white and red pied, no marks or brands perceivable E. E. WOOLSEY

December 6. 5w*

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, [illegible] Mill, on Weeping Water, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 5th day of December 1865, one Steer, [illegible] white with red spots, slit and upper bit out of [illegible] and crop off of the left one, branded on the hip [illegible] supposed to be 4 years old. Also one Cow, [illegible] black, under bit and top bit out of left ear, [illegible] and crop off right ear, supposed to be [illegible] years old.

dec6 5w JOSHUA LEWIS

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, two and a half miles north-west of Reed's mill, on Weeping Water, Cass county, N. T., one dark red Steer, [illegible] crumpled horns, and some [illegible] belly, bush of tail white, and [illegible] back with the letter "A" in two different places. DANIEL KLEPSER

November 29th, 1865. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

160 *Acres of Good Land*,

Well watered, situated 1 1-2 miles west from Plattsmouth. A good chance for a Ranche. Terms reasonable. Apply to

F. M. DORRINGTON,
Real Estate Agent.

☞ Office over Black & Buttery's Store. [illegible]