

Memorial and joint resolution for a mail route from Plattsmouth, Cass county, to Beatrice, Gage county.

An act defining the time of session of the Board of Equalization for the counties of Dixon, Cedar, Dakota and Leavenworth.

An act to legalize the acts of C. H. Walker, John P. Lader and Richard Wallingford as road commissioners.

An act to incorporate the Omaha Gas Company.

An act to vacate certain blocks in the town of Peru.

Memorial and joint resolution relative to a mail route.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Cass county to provide a fund for certain purposes.

An act to incorporate Interior Lodge No. 9, of the I. O. O. F., at Pawnee City.

Joint resolution praying for a land grant to a railroad from Nebraska City west.

An act to fund the warrants of Omaha City.

An act to authorize the Board of Education of Bellevue township to levy a tax for school purposes.

An act to amend an act to restrain stock in Hall county, and in Kelly precinct, Douglas county.

An act to vacate the town site of Yaneton, Richardson county.

An act to vacate the town of Archer, Richardson county.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Sny county to levy a special tax for school purposes in said county.

An act to locate a Territorial road from the north line of the city of Omaha to intersect the road running to Fort Calhoun.

An act to incorporate the Brownville, Tecumseh, Beatrice and Big Sandy Wagon Road Company.

An act vacating a part of Cumings City, Washington county.

An act to repeal all acts restraining stock in Monroe precinct, Platte county.

An act to amend section one of an act to restrain pigs in the counties of Cedar, Dixon, Dakota, &c.

An act to restrain cattle at night in Jones county.

An act to change a location of a Territorial road in St. Stephens.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Fremont, by way of De Witt, to John Oakes' place.

An act to authorize Sarpy county to levy a special tax for the relief of the road fund of said county.

An act to fund the corporate indebtedness of Nebraska City.

Memorial asking for additional mail service from Frankfort to Niobrara.

An act to authorize the Board of Education of Bellevue to levy a tax for school purposes.

An act to change the name of St. Derooin in Nemaha county to Maryville.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Decatur to Fremont.

An act to redefine the boundaries of Cumings county.

An act to create Silver Creek precinct in Bart county.

An act to change the boundaries of Cass and Saunders counties.

An act to authorize the county of Douglas to levy a tax for erecting bridges in said county.

An act for revising, amending, consolidating and re-enacting the civil and criminal codes, and the laws of a general nature of the Territory of Nebraska.

An act making appropriations for Legislative expenses and for other purposes for the year 1866.

An act to allow county commissioners to build or repair bridges within the limits of incorporated towns or cities.

An act to authorize subdistrict number two, in precinct number one, in Lancaster county, to raise a fund for the erection of a school house.

An act to authorize the town council of Nebraska City to raise money to erect a central or high school building.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Plattsmouth.

An act to revise an act entitled "an act to consolidate Nebraska City, South Nebraska and Kearney City, and to incorporate Nebraska City," approved December 31, 1857, and the several amendments to said act.

An act to establish a herd law for Salt Creek and South Bend precincts, Cass county, and fraction of townships number 14, north of range number 9, east, in Saunders county.

An act to make the owners of stock accountable for the damages they may do upon cultivated lands.

Memorial and joint resolution praying a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brownville to the junction of the branches of the Union Pacific Railroad on the 100th meridian.

Memorial and joint resolution praying that the Territory of Nebraska be reimbursed for the amount of money expended by said Territory in military expeditions against hostile Indians during the year 1854.

Memorial and joint resolution for a mail route from Plattsmouth to Columbus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Tribune special says it has now come to light that the instructions under which the Freedmen's Bureau in La. was so completely disrupted in November, and brought to a close soon afterwards, the freedmen and discharged colored soldiers arrested as vagrants in the streets of New Orleans without trial or process of law, and the orphan freedmen returned to former slave holders as apprentices, were imparted by the President himself, and that Gen. Fullerton acted in accordance with Executive instructions.

The Nebraska Herald.



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1866

HARD TO DO.

Apparently our Omaha contemporaries have great difficulty in digesting the railroad news as it affects this section of country. We see notices about U. P. R. R. in every issue; but never a word about B & M. R. R. Ain't they very heavy on Nebraska as a whole?

VETOED.

President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. His veto message is said to be elaborate, and he takes the position that the bill is unconstitutional. An exciting time may be expected in Congress. The probabilities are that the bill will be passed over the veto.

ROUTES WEST.

It is a well known fact that the entire emigration from the northern and middle States to the gold mines of the west, passes up the valley of the great Platte river. This is the great natural high way to Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the Pacific States, over which there is probably more travel than any other one line in the world. In traveling this route, the most direct course that can be taken is to cross the Missouri river at the mouth of the Platte (Plattsmouth) and take a direct course up the valley. Every mile that is traveled out of this line is a mile lost, and must be re-traveled before the journey is completed. Take a look at the map and see if we are not correct.

THE CAPITAL.

The Press corrects us in the statement we made that it wanted the Capital located on Salt Creek. The position it takes on the question is that the Capital should be located where the people want it, and advocates that now is the time, in connection with the vote on the constitution, for them to give an expression on the subject. "The apology is sufficient"—we stand corrected, and endorse the views of the Press as eminently sound and just. Let the people vote upon this question at the same time with the constitution, and thus set the matter at rest.

OUR SPRING TRADE.

It is gratifying to us, and to every citizen of this part of the country, to see the alacrity with which people are preparing for doing a heavy business during the coming season. It looks encouraging to the future of our thriving city to see every one taking hold as though they meant to do something; and we fully believe that their most sanguine expectations of business will be realized. We have here the best and surest local trade of any part of the west, having a country settled by thrifty and energetic farmers, who have the means and the will, as a general rule, to "live at home." Our prospects for a heavy western trade during the coming season are far better than any previous year. Already trains are loading and starting westward, and we hear of large numbers of men who propose trading between this point and the western mines. Let every citizen of the place but make an effort to that end, and we doubt not the trade of the city can be made more than double what it was last season. Our growing importance as a commercial point is turning the attention of eastern capitalists in this direction, and before another winter comes we confidently expect to see our city looked upon as the most favored point in the west. All that is needed to insure to us the proud position of the leading city on the Missouri river, is to let our location and advantages be known. We have long lain in the dark, and allowed other points with less natural advantages to outstrip us in the race for prosperity; and now it is time we were "up and doing." Send papers, write letters, and use every means at your command to let the people and capital of the east know that this is a place at which they can make it profitable to locate.

NOT CONTENT WITH PRINTING MEMORIALS AT OMAHA FOR NOBODY TO SIGN.

Praying the Legislature to frame a Constitution, private enterprise, dreaming of Congressional honors, has footed the bill to print said Constitution at Omaha—and now Omaha is crying out, "Organize clubs to carry the State Question!" Pah! such open defiance of common political decency is, to say the least of it, very becoming. Who are these political aspirants that are willing to sacrifice the people to obtain office? Let the country know them, that they may be judged according to their deserts.

STATE IN THE COUNTRY.

PLATTE BOTTOM, N. T., February 16th, 1866.

EDITOR HERALD:

Sir—We farmers out here feel considerable interest in the State Question, and as you have invited everybody to give you their views, saying your columns were open for that purpose, I hope you will not take it amiss in my writing these few lines.

I have been conversing with some of my neighbors, and we all agreed that our experience was to the effect that State Government always increased taxation. In support of this fact many of us brought forward the experience of the past, and one in particular stated that while he had paid only \$3 to \$3.50 per quarter section for his land tax in Kansas as a Territory, that it increased to \$24 the first year it became a State, and subsequently to \$32, and that the land did not increase any in value, for he got no more for it when sold than he had been offered while Kansas was a territory.

Now, sir, in a country like this, where there is so much unoccupied land still owned by the United States, it seems to me that the inducement held out by the friends of State Government, that our lands would increase in value, is not supported by the facts, for I believe that settlers would prefer buying land of Uncle Sam at \$1.25 as long as they could get it at that, instead of paying us more, just to make good the predictions of those false prophets who are trying to force State Government on us.

The same holds good in reference to our School Lands, and I think, sir, that those gentlemen who are so fierce to make a State of Nebraska would no more think of buying school lands at \$5 per acre, while they could get all they wanted at \$1.25, than you or I would.

We, up here, though this State Government question had been settled for a time, at least, in 1864—but now it looks very much as if some gentlemen who are more anxious about office than they are for the welfare of the farmers of Nebraska, having lost faith in the action of the people on this question, and not satisfied with the unanimous verdict of the free-holders of the Territory against State, have determined to take the matter into their own hands and force it through at all hazards. I, sir, for one, hope the farmers of Nebraska will rise in their might and vote down this measure, for it bears on its face a defiance of our voice in 1864, and such an amount of promise that can never be realized, that it behooves all farmers here to work together against it.

W. C.

GLENDALE, Feb. 15, 1866.

EDITOR HERALD:—Perhaps your readers, although very sensible that yesterday, the 14th, was a rather cold day, are not aware that it was the coldest day in Nebraska since settled by white men. The thermometer at 7 a. m., 12—at 2 p. m., 7—and at 9 p. m., 17, gave a mean for the day of 12 degrees. This was some 8 deg. colder than December 31st, 1864, the next coldest day for ten years past.

It is less painful to bear a temperature of 35 deg. below zero, in a still atmosphere, than at zero with what may be termed a fresh breeze, or wind moving 12 miles per hour. And when we consider that on the 14th, with a mean temperature of 12, we had a wind of some 40 miles, we see, as we most sensibly felt, that it was a cold day.

As severe a day as we had previous to the 14th was the 10th of January, 1864—the day on which our neighbor, David Jardine, froze to death. The thermometer was 10 deg. above zero, a comparatively warm day, but for the wind of some 50 miles per hour which made it excessively severe.

This morning, 15th, as also on the morning of the 7th of December, 1864, the mercury reached the lowest point here, viz. 32 deg. below zero; yet neither of these mornings were very uncomfortable, on account of the very still atmosphere.

Yours truly,
A. L. C.

P. S.—If you should find either yourself or readers likely to become too warm in discussing any of the exciting questions of the day, I will select a few more items from my observations on the weather, which may exercise a cooling influence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The World's Washington dispatch says Hon. J. L. Hatch is here at the request of the Ways and Means committee to confer with them in regard to the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The British Minister is still in conference with the committee relative to the adoption of some plan which will be mutually advantageous to both governments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of spanning Broadway at different points with iron bridges.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY HERALD.

Latest Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Indians continue of a heavy emigration to Texas from the northern States in the spring. Below the town of Walo, on the Brazos, in central Texas, a large proportion of the plantations are already occupied by these new comers. The owners of lands have divided them and rented to poor people, who are going into cotton planting. There are 400,000 acres of the very choicest and richest cotton lands, on the Brazos river alone, that still remain untouched by the plow. The Baton Rouge Advocate says that not one-third of the tillable land in that section, and along the coast in that immediate vicinity, will be put in cotton this year.

Brownsville correspondent of the 7th reports Gen. Mendez, with 2,000 men had taken possession of the roads leading from Tappo.

The French garrison, 400 strong, was re-enforced by 200 and ordered to attack the Liberals. The latter formed an ambuscade and cut off and massacred 60 of the French advanced guard. The remainder of the French troops, 500 strong, renewed the attack, forcing the liberals to retreat closely pursued for several hours. Mendez and almost his entire staff officers are reported killed. Liberal loss reported at 530, and French loss at 100.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Tribune's Washington special says Mr. Henry Rives Pollard, of Richmond, having invoked the interference of the President in order to secure the rescinding of Gen. Terry's recent order suppressing his paper, the Richmond Examiner, for the expression of disloyal sentiments, yesterday visited General Grant, before whom he laid his grievances, and of whom he asked permission to resume the publication of his paper. Gen. Grant, after listening patiently to Pollard's representations, quietly informed him that he would receive any written communication addressed to him from Richmond, but that he could not at present give a decision in the matter. The Examiner was suppressed in pursuance of positive orders from Gen. Grant, who announces his intention of suppressing all newspapers in the south which have the audacity to come out in similar bold denunciations of the Government.

A gentleman just returned from Richmond reports that orders prohibiting the wearing of the gray, adorned with rebel buttons, in that city, is being strictly carried into effect. One of the watchmen carried by patrols is a formidable pair of shears, which are brought into requisition whenever this uniform appears on the streets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent of the 1st inst. says that large quantities of military stores are still arriving from France. An Imperial train, valued at \$650,000, was recently captured by the Liberals.

The report of the Commission appointed to investigate the Bagdad affair shows conclusively that no U. S. army officers were connected with it. Gen. Crawford is charged with being its instigator and director.

NEW YORK, 17th.—Three Spanish naval steamers which have arrived at our harbor from Havana within the past two days, are now lying off the Battery. They came here with sealed orders which cannot be opened until the vessels have received a thorough overhauling in this port.

It is supposed they will cruise in this vicinity for the protection of Spanish commerce against privateers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A convention of the Orangemen of Canada having been perfected to be held in Ottawa during the present month, Mr. Killian, of the Fenian Brotherhood, addressed a communication to one of the Aldermen of that town, urging the propriety of such a gathering at the present time, and representing it as calculated to do much harm in reviving the old hatred between catholic and protestant Irishmen, and leading to additional strife.

A dispatch from New Orleans announces that Gen. R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, has escaped from the fort in which he was confined; his confederate has been liberated on parole.

Gen. Sheridan states that everything is going well on the Rio Grande. For one vacancy in the old pay department of the regular army there are about 500 applicants.

The Fenian Congress at Pittsburg is being largely attended by delegates from all sections of the country; President Roberts and Gen. Sweeney are in attendance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Of General Lee's interview with the Reconstruction committee the World's dispatch says he was quite reticent, and did not volunteer any remark beyond the proper answers addressed to him. He said, so far as he had opportunities of learning, the people of Virginia had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and were anxious for a restored amity in the Union. When pressed by a question he is said to have intimated that the feeling for the Union was much stronger just after the close of the war than now, for there appears to him to be some impatience among the people that the men who had been identified with the war in the South should be prevented from representing the States in Congress. He declared that there was a disposition to treat their interests as lightly, as well for the freedmen kindly, that the Government might endure for all time, and regarded the course of President Johnson and Gen. Grant toward the South as liberal and humane.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The Marietta & Cincinnati R. Co. have completed their track from Loveland to Cincinnati. The first train passed over the road Saturday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Herald's Washington special says the resignation of Secretary Harlan is the current topic of conversation. He is known to have expressed to a western Congressman of his political persuasion, his intention not to remain much longer. Those who are in the most eligible places for understanding the President's mind upon the subject assume that he is only awaiting the ostracism of Tennessee as a State, which is evidently the plan of the Reconstruction committee, to invite such Cabinet members as are in known accordance with that decision to vacate their places.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Moravian dates from London of the 9th has arrived. The Times says in closing the special commission for the Fenian trials at Dublin the judges highly eulogized the proceedings. Gunion and other jurors claimed that the whole course adopted had been worked with moderation, and would be fully approved by the country. Three hundred soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested.

The Times also publishes a translation of a letter from the late Spanish Admiral, written just before his suicide, to a friend in Europe. It shows that he was overwhelmed with the idea of having inflicted the calamity of war on two friendly nations. This letter will convey to you the news of my death—the errors of judgment and not of will with which I have unfortunately embarrassed the government of my Queen, cannot have any other expiation. I have been unjust and prejudiced against Tanera—request him to pardon me. His proceedings were safe and showed it to be the interest of our country to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Herald's Washington special announces that a treaty has been entered into between France and Austria for the immediate withdrawal of the French military forces from Mexico, and their replacement by Austrian troops to the number of one hundred thousand. Austria proposes to raise these soldiers by volunteering in Belgium and Hungary, and transportation for them and the necessary stores until they are landed in Mexico are to be provided by Napoleon.

The Herald's El Paso correspondent says a feeling of the people of that section has taken place towards President Juarez. He entertains little fear of the advance of Imperialists on the present seat of Government, and is contemplating a military expedition to wrest Chihuahua from them. They have about eight hundred troops at that place fortifying it. The French soldiers of the Imperial army in that region are said to be generally disgusted with their present service, and many of them have deserted, crossed to Texas, and enlisted in the American army.

New Advertisements.

Notice.
All persons are hereby warned not to treat my wife, Jane Gooding, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
L. GOLDING,
Plattsmouth, Feb. 20th, 1866

Probate Notice.
To the Probate Court—Petition to sell Land.
Gardner Powers, Guardian of George W. Powers, minor heir of the said Gardner Powers, vs.
All whom it may concern.
To all whom it may concern: You are hereby informed that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, said Gardner filed his petition in the Probate Court of Cass county, N. T., for the sale of the real estate of the said Gardner Powers, deceased, to-wit: The north half of the south-east quarter of section number five (5), in township number eleven (11), north of range number eleven (11), east of the 6th p. m. in Cass county, N. T. The Court will hear said petition on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time all persons interested in and claiming any interest in the said real estate, are notified to appear and show cause why said real estate should not be granted, if any they have.
J. W. MARSHALL, Probate Judge.

UNION HARNESS DEPOT
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

H. J. STREIGHT
Manufacturer and dealer in
HARNESS, COLLARS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND EVERY USUALY KEPT IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

TRAINS OUTFITTED
on short notice.

Repairing
Done at all times, reasonable. Give us a call, we

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD
FOR RENT
A Valuable Farm and Rancho.
The Farm and Rancho belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Livingston, situated on the great freight and emigrant road, 12 miles west of Plattsmouth, is for rent for one and probably three years. The farm has some 65 acres under cultivation, with good house, barn, &c. Proposals will be received by the undersigned till February 10th, 1866 either in person or by letter, when the best offer will, if we receive it, be accepted. Terms cash, payable January 1st, 1867.
A. L. CHILD, Administrator,
Plattsmouth, Cass Co., N. T.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

1866 EASTWARD 1866
Short and Quick Route to
CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

In connection with the Des Moines Valley and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.

Three trains leave Ottumwa daily on arrival of Des Moines Valley train.

BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA
OTTUMWA AND BURLINGTON,
FOR SALE AT

OMAHA,
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
NEBRASKA CITY,
DES MOINES,
KNOXVILLE,
ALBIA,
MONROE,
PELLA,
OSKALOOSA,
EDDYVILLE,
OTTUMWA.

Baggage checked from Ottumwa to Chicago and the East.

Passengers have choice of all the great lines leading North, East and South, and find tickets to all principal points East by all routes at the Ottumwa ticket office of this company.

Passengers will find this route Quick, Safe and Sure in its connections.
G. E. PERKINS, Superintendent.
L. CARPER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

W. M. S. WEST

In soliciting orders for APPLE TREES and Dwarf Apples, Peaches and Dwarf Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Cherries, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, White Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries and everything from Big Apples to Little Berries.

ALSO:
Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hops of all colors, Home-grown, Lilies, Show-balls, Flowering Almond, and all varieties of Nursery plants desirable in the latitude of Plattsmouth, Neb., are ready for delivery on the 1st of April, 1866.

LEWIS & CO.

Heating bought and retailed the

SARPY MILLS,

Are now determined not to be excelled by any mill in Nebraska for

Good Flour!

The HIGHEST PRICE Paid for
WHEAT!

Stray Horses and Mules.

There are now on the Omaha Indian Reservation, and in my possession, the following described horses and mules, which were taken up by the Omaha Indians, during the month of Nov., 1865, when the fall and winter hunt was:

One large, old bay horse, black face, gray tail, and all four legs to the knees.
One gray horse, of the same color, about 9 years old, 15 hands high, was lame in right fore shoulder when taken up, and retained the lameness, but has since recovered, and is now perfectly sound.
Two large, dark brown horses, old and worked down—no brands.
One good red, sorrel mare, with black tail and tail branched on left shoulder "O. D.", and worked down.
Two very large brown mares, old, and worked down. The left hind foot of one was broken, and the foot of the other slightly run down.
One medium sized brown mare, with white small brand "N" on left shoulder.
One medium sized brown horse, brand on left hip with a horse.
One medium sized yellow mare, with a very faint brand "N" on left shoulder.
One very large light brown mare, brand "D. P." on left shoulder, shod all round.
If the above described horses, or any of them, should be seen by any person, or before the expiration of 60 days from the date of this notice, the person so seeing will either be bound over to the Indians, or to the complainant, who will receive the same, or to the counsel of the Department may advise.
E. W. VULCAN,
U. S. Indian Agent,
Omaha Indian Agency, Neb., Feb. 9, 1866

CUSTOM WORK.

jan17 3m

L. GOLDING,

DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots & Shoes,
Trunks, Valises, etc.

Give me a call. I propose going east in a short time to purchase goods, and will sell off my present stock at

Nursery.

Extremely Low Figures.

Remember the place. One door WEST of the Herald office,
PLATTSMOUTH - N. T.

Music! Music!

RAYMOND, MINER & CO.
DEALERS IN
Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Music and Musical M'dse,
COUNCIL BLUFFS - IOWA
AND OMAHA, N. T.

Orders by mail for Music, Books, or anything pertaining to Music, promptly attended to.
Orders for tuning or repairing Piano Fortes and Melodeons in Plattsmouth and vicinity will be attended to at our earliest convenience.
Aug. 6, 1865—1
RAYMOND, MINER & CO.

For Sale—Good Bargain

Two acres of land joining Plattsmouth on the south, with two houses, partly fenced with picket fence, and material enough to complete the same. Terms very low for cash. Apply to
F. M. BURLINGTON,
Real Estate Agent.

Residence for sale

We will sell very low for cash a good frame 1 1/2 story residence, all of pine, situated in Plattsmouth, on the corner of Marshall, at the Post-office, or of
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., January 10th, 1866

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York, on the first day of January, A. D. 1866, made to the Auditor of the Territory of Nebraska, pursuant to the Statute of that Territory.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is the HOME 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 \$2,000,000 by the surplus on the 1st day of Jan. 1866, 2,000,000 00
Total amt capital and surplus \$4,000,000 00

ASSETS.
Amt of cash in Continental Bank, New York \$100,000 00
do hands of Agents and in course of transmission 170,000 00
amt of U. S. registered and coupon stock (1871), market value 1,193,490 00
do U. S. Bonds, 5-20 do 1,150,354 1,550,936 00
do Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent market value 10,000 00
do North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent market value 5,600 00
do Tennessee Bonds 6 per cent market value 18,000 00
do Kansas State Bonds 6 per cent market value 27,000 00
do Illinois State Bonds, 6 per cent market value 40,000 00
do California State Bonds 7 per cent market value 61,500 00
do Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent market value 92,000 00
do N. Y. City Cent'l Park Bonds, 6 per cent market value 50,775 00
do Queens county Bonds, 6 per cent market value 25,000 00
do Richmond County Bonds, 6 per cent market value 25,750 00
do Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent market value 408,480 00
do U. S. Bonds on hand at Plattsmouth, being U. S. Bonds, 5-20 do 1,150,354 1,550,936 00
Real Estate worth at least \$2,490,000 00
Rate of Interest paid 1 per cent 1,193,490 00
do Losses and expenses of the Company, including on demand, the market value of the stock of the Company, 1,193,490 00
do steamer Magellan Wrecking apparatus 53,483 24
do Insurance on Stamps 12,300 10
do other property, miscellaneous items, 12,300 10
do fine for premiums on policies issued at Plattsmouth, Neb., 45,141 75
do U. S. Bonds for premiums on Magellan Wrecking Apparatus, 42,103 21
Interest due on 1st January, 1866 27,401 70
\$6,298,671 14

LIABILITIES.
Amt of loss adjusted and due and unpaid on 1st day of Jan. 1866 \$102,846 74