The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
WEDNESDAY, ...FEB. 28, 1866

STAND BY CONGRESS.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, as vetoed by the President, was simply an enlargement of the powers of the present Bureau of that name. The powers granted by Congress in the last Bill were absolutely necessary to the protection of the liberated slaves now in the south. Every day we hear of the brutalities these people are subjected to by their former masters—who, incensed and infuriated by the losses their treason entailed on them, seem inclined to vent all their anger against the unprotected blacks. If we have a government that deserves the name, and would not stain our history by a blacker page than even past slavery entailed on it, we hold it to be the imperative duty of Congress to extend its protecting hand over the freedmen of the southern States, and shield them from their natural enemies. President Johnson promised them protection, but today he has turned his back against them, and Secretary Seward tells us, not that the revolted States are in harmony with him, but that he is in harmony with all the revolted States.

This act of the President has produced two feelings of the most opposite character in the people of these United States. Among his former friends and supporters, those who voted for him and stood by him in trying times, we find disappointment and a just indignation; but if we turn to his open and avowed enemies we hear rejoicing and the booming of cannon—not as in days still fresh in our memory, announcing the defeat of our enemies; but, we sorrow to say it—heralding a victory over its friends. If there were nothing but this bare fact to guide us in our judgment, *it would suffice*. When such men as Vallandigham rejoice at our Chief Magistrate's open rupture with the party which elected him—and when the Democrats of the North are jubilant, because the gallant black—who, unlike them, shouldered his musket and fought for our common nationality—is thrown back upon the tender mercies of his former owner, it is high time that we enquire into Andrew Johnson's action—and if in this enquiry we condemn his course as wrong—we do only that which nearly two-thirds of Congress has already done. Let the free north awaken from its lethargy, and pour in its condemnation of a recreant Chief Magistrate. Let it show to those brave and true gentlemen in Congress who voted to pass the bill over the President's veto that the great free heart of the people is with them.

We know that there may be some, claiming to belong to our party, who hold office under the President, and who may cry *hush!* but we believe that it is the duty of a brave people to stand by their representatives, in defiance of all petty influences that can be brought to bear on them. Let the clarion notes be rung throughout the land that the nation supports its verdict as expressed in the action of Congress. There is no fear of a disruption of our party—it is only a craven cowardice that can hurt it—those who cringe and plead for the President's falsifying conduct can be spared from the great party of Freedom-loving people who sacrificing their treasure and their best blood, saved the nation's life when jeopardized by these same men who now chuckle over Andrew Johnson's conduct.

It is a disgrace to a nation like ours that its chief secretary should go about the country apologizing for his chief's conduct, and trying to appease and turn the tide of indignation that justly stirs the intelligent masses of a free people. Let all mark the men who falter now. Watch and remember who were with the Union party when all went smooth, but whose courage to day lays in the palm of Andrew Johnson's hand.

Not all the cannon in the land can drown our voices through the ballot box, and we predict that this last act of the President will do more to cement the great Union party than anything else that could have happened. If this is a rupture, it will be with him only, and not in the party that has been tried in the ordeal of an unparalleled civil war, and found ever true to the great principles of justice, humanity and patriotism which animate it.

☞ After the veto message was made public, a guard was placed around the White House, and none but *Democrats* allowed to pass. What's the matter? Has Andy done anything that causes him to fear to meet the men he was so anxious to see a year ago last November?

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., about 11 o'clock, two men rode up to the house of Rev. Thos. McCartney, in Rock Bluffs, and enquired who lived there. Mrs McCartney went to the door, answered their questions, and then went into the house and informed her husband, who went out to them. They asked the road to old Mat. Johnston's. He replied that he did not know such a man. They said he lived up the bottom somewhere. Mr. McCartney then asked them if they knew they were off the road, as no road led by his house. They replied that they did. He then told them that the way around the bluffs was difficult to find after night unless they were acquainted. They, by this time, became somewhat insulting, and demanded to stay all night. To this he replied that they could not, as he had no accommodations for them. They swore that they did not care for accommodations, if their horses were fed. Mr. Mc. then informed them that they were in the edge of town, and that the hotel was not far distant. To this one of them swore that he often heard of hotels where there were none within miles, and that they would stay there, hotel or not. At this, Mr. Mc. told them that they could not stay there that night, and then went in and shut the door. The women (Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. Root) were very much excited, as the men continued swearing and threatening, and riding up against the fence as though they would come in. Again Mr. McCartney went out and remonstrated with them; but this only excited them, and one of them drew a revlover and swore he would shoot him. Not relishing the idea of being shot down in his own door, he picked up a stick of stove-wood and ordered them to leave. But to this he heard, in the midst of their oaths and threats, the click of the revolver as it was cocked, as he supposed; and, fully believing that they meant to shoot, he threw the stick at the pistol, jumped inside the door as one of them fired. The ball, if any, went into the wood-pile in the wash-room. The door was then shut and fastened, and when Mr. McCartney went to bolt the front door, they rode around there and shouted shoot him! shoot him! They continued shouting, threatening and swearing—shot a second time, and then left, saying that they would come back and shoot the "d—d Yankee."

The men were arrested on Thursday, tried, and are now in the hands of the sheriff, awaiting bail for their appearance at the next term of court.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The President, after stating his objections to the Freedman's Bureau Bill, as an unwarranted milatary measure, and likely to entail great expense to the Government sums it up as follows:

I cannot but add another very great objection. The constitution imperatively declares that every State shall be represented in Congress. The original freedman's bureau bill was necessarily passed in the absence of the States cheifly affected, because the people were conciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed. The States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting their constitutional right. The very facts that reports were and are made againts the good disposition of the southern people, is additional reason why they should have representatives of their own to explain their condition and reply to accusations, and assist by local knowledge in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves. I would not interfere with right of Congress to judge, each house for itself, the qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from representation. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded. Those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, where the authorities were engaged in rebellion, was restored to her constitutional relations by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. I know no reason why Tennessee should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States.

The President stands before the country in a different attitude from any member of Congress chosen from a single district. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not represented. It would seem to be his duty to present their just claims to Congress. The indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country must be attended by a spirit of disgust and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course which will unite a large section of country against another section, no matter how much the latter may predominate. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment, most of these States as far as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored and are entitled to enjoy constitutional rights. Reasoning from the constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, I feel bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored and in full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of men, with the aid of the militia, be essentially protected.—Should this explanation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, the executive is already armed with power to enforce the laws.

THE VETO.

The legislatures of nearly all the States, now in session, have adopted resolutions sustaining Congress and denouncing the President. The Missouri and Iowa legislatures passed such resolutions on the 23d.

Democratic meetings are being very generally held, ratifying the action of the President.

At the annual meeting of Republican editors of Illinois, on the 23d, it was unanimously voted to sustain Congress.

The President has directed the withdrawal of Government advertisements from Forney's Chronicle, which has taken a stand against the administration.

Gov. Stone telegraphs to the Iowa members of Congress: "The loyal heart of Iowa is warming anew. No faltering here! The radical majority in Congress will be triumphantly sustained. The Republican flag shall not be lowered, but stand firm, whatever the president may do. The great West is as immovable now as she was during the dark hours of the rebellion! No compromise with traitors, either pardoned or unpardoned."

A dispatch from Washington, 23d, says: Such a carnival of treason as yesterday transpired at Grover's Theater and in front of the White House, has never before been held in public in the North. Robert Johnson, the President's private secretary, and his son-in law, Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, were present and occupied prominent positions. Lincoln was denounced by one speaker and the sentiment cheered. Taken in connection with the speech of Andrew Johnson, the proceedings of the day have been beyond all question the most disgraceful of any ever witnessed in the country, and cannot, with the least regard for truth, be stated in a milder way.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The country ought to be informed, in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau bill which the President vetoed, that the bill before it passed the Senate—perhaps we might safely add, before it was introduced into Congress—was perused by the President, and received his approbation, shaped and worded partly to his views. It was well understood by the friends of the bill that he had expressed his sanction and friendship for it; hence, when it passed the Senate it was voted for by Doolittle of Wisconsin, Norton of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Dixon of Connecticut, Morgan of New York, and Dan Winkle of West Virginia, who now sustain the veto. It is well understood in Washington, that when the bill was placed in the hands of the President after the passage through both Houses, his intention was merely to make objection to that clause which applied it to border States; but during the nine days it was in his hands, the copperheads won him over and got him to object to the whole bill, contrary to his original purpose and intention.

MR. EDITOR:

The following preamble and resolutions were almost unanimously adopted and signed by the citizens of Salt Creek Ford, Cass county, at a public meeting held in said place February 20, 1866:

WHEREAS, This place has become noterious for disorderly and unlawful proceedings, we, the undersigned, having become disgusted with the present state of affairs, enter into this organization to enforce law and order; therefore be it resolved

1st. That we solemnly pledge to each other to discountenance by word, act and deed all unlawful proceedings.

2d. That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting whose duty it shall be to enter formal complaint before the proper officers against all persons transgressing the laws.

3. That we pledge our support to said committee and the civil officers in all their legal efforts to bring the guilty to justice.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Plattsmouth *Herald* for publication.

JOSEPH ARNOLD, Clerk.
GEORGE R. FALLS, Chairman.

☞ The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 22d, refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message, by a vote of 90 to 18.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senate—The House concurrent resolution, that Congress shall not admit the Southern representatives till the States had been declared entitled to representation, was taken up, and Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, saying the resolution conferred no additional power only declaratory.

Add. House—Bingham advocated the Constitutional amendment reported from Committee, that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary to secure the citizens of each State all the privileges enjoyed by citizens of the several States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY HERALD.

Latest Despatches.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The World's Washington special says recent reports received by the Commissioner of Customs from inspecting agents sent out for the purpose of investigating into the collection of customs on the Atlantic coast are far from being satisfactory. The report represents that a faithful performance of the duties of collectors is materially interfered with by ex rebel blockade runners and their sympathizers, and that especially on the coast of Florida the enforcement of U. S. revenue laws is extremely difficult and hazardous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Tribune's Raleigh, N. C., correspondent gives the particulars of trial by military commission of Major John H. Gee, formerly rebel commandant of Salisbury prison, which was begun in that city on the 21st inst; out of ten thousand prisoners confined there at least five thousand of them died of ill treatment in five months. Before Stoneman's forces entered Salisbury Major Gee escaped from there and went to Georgia and gave himself up at Augusta, subsequent to Gen. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman. He then proceeded to Florida, and was there arrested in November last on a charge of treating prisoners under him with inhumanity and barbarity, and being guilty of conduct not in accordance with the rules of war. The prisoner appeared care worn, thin and anxious. The President of the Commission is Col. W. W. Wheeler, 24th Michigan infantry, and Major Francis E. Wolcott Judge Advocate.—D. P. Hallam, of Florida, formerly Attorney General of that State, and John Wilder, of Mass., act as counsel for the defense. The witnesses present number thirty persons, some Union soldiers who were confined at Salisbury, two war correspondents, and a captain and several rebel officers of the military garrison, and a number of citizens of that town. A large number of witnesses are present for the defense.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Letters from Major-General Custar, dated Austin, Texas, deny the statement published in December that he was or has been making secession speeches. He says: I have made no public speeches since coming to Texas, but if I had my voice would not have been raised in support of and in sympathy with the statements and doctrines of ex-rebels, whose hostility and opposition to the Government is as strongly and openly manifested as at any time during the rebellion. I hope my course during the war will be accepted as bearing me out in this statement.

Good authority states that the President will, in a few days, issue a Peace Proclamation.

There is no doubt that Secretary Stanton's resignation is in the hands of the President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Gen. Grant left this city for Washington last night. During this last visit to New York the Gen. has been presented by several of our leading wealthy citizens a purse of $100,000. Among the subscribers are A. T. Stewart, W. B. Astor, Com. Vanderbilt, J. B. F. Lancer, L. W. Jerome and others. Thirty thousand dollars of the amount were used to discharge the mortgage on the General's house in Washington city; the balance, $70,000, being invested in 5 20s.—Maj. Gen. Butterfield was the agent who collected and paid over the sum.

The Herald's Washington special says Gen. Steedman was telegraphed last week by his friends to come on to Washington at the earliest practicable time, for consultation with the President on the phase of public affairs.—He arrived yesterday morning, and had a consultation with the President yesterday forenoon. Many profess to believe that in the event of a Cabinet dissolution, he can have the portfolio of War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—John O'Mahoney publishes a letter to the editor of the Herald stating that the assertion that he was about to dismiss Killian is untrue.

Gen. Grant narrowly escaped a fatal accident yesterday while examining a newly invented rifle. He took hold of it in such a manner that it was accidentally discharged, part of the cartridge entering his left hand and lodging in the palm and thumb, wounding him, report says seriously. The scene of this serious accident was in the private apartments belonging to Gen. Grant, his aids and four children of the General's being present. The ball lodged in the wall of the room, directly opposite to where Gen. Grant was standing at the time of the accident.

The World's Washington special says the Senate Committee on Military affairs, at their meeting yesterday, decided to report a joint resolution that it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance, on land and on sea, the rebellion has been crushed and its pride and power has been humbled; whose fidelity to the cause of freedom has preserved and maintained the Government of the people; by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon a nation has been so signally manifested to the world.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Fred. Douglass writes that an attempt was made to assassinate him in Biltimore last Sunday night.

World's special says the Senate Military committee resolved at its meeting yesterday to report a bill to provide for the national defense by establishing an active and uniform national militia force throughout the United States. Section 1, makes every able bodied male citizen, between 20 and 40 years of age, subject to enrollment for military duty. Section 2, exempts all of the executive and judicial officers of the Government and of the States, members of Congres, postmasters, pilots, mariners, telegraph operators and all persons in charge of the mails; several sections provide for the establishment of a military bureau in the Adjutant-General's office of the War department. Section 8, provides the appointment of an adjutant general of militia in each State, to be selected by the Government, who is to attend reviews, and inspect the militia. Section 10, says that there shall be organized in all of the States one regiment of active volunteer militia for each Congressional district. All officers of the active force are to be appointed by the Governors of States and Territories, but the War department is to furnish all equipments, etc., to said force. The President can order all or any part into active service. The Lieutenant-General, in order to secure uniformity, may cause inspections to be made from time to time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—House Committee on lands stand five in favor of Julian's bill for survey and sale of mineral lands, and four against. McKues, of California, will submit a minority report. The recent decision of the Supreme Court recognizing possessory title in mining claims strengthens opposition to the bill.

CHICAGO, Feb 26.—Comments of the loyal press upon the recent speech of the Presiden are almost unanimous.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, not excepting the speech made by Johnson on the occasion of his inauguration, it is the most disgraceful utterance of which there is any record; and we presume there is no high minded man in the United States who does not feel ashamed of the performance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—A mass meeting will be held here this evening to sustain Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Johnson has received the following telegram:

Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 24.—An immense mass meeting was held here to-day—great enthusiasm—100 guns fired—your veto message and administration endorsed unanimously.

Signed THOS. CLAGETT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—Alexander H. Stephens addressed the Georgia Legislature on the 22d, saying that the great object of his life now was the restoration of peace, prosperity and constitutional freedom. He invites all to co-operate, and tells them that their first duty is the cultivation and exercise of patience under the present afflictions, chief among which he enumerates their being obliged to pay their proportion of taxes while denied representation: their partial subjection to military rule, &c. He deprecates discussion of past motives, declaring that Georgia must accept the results of war and obey them in good faith with hope in the future, provided all rally around the great standard bearer of the Constitution and liberty, President Johnson.

Mrs. Jeff Davis is at Macon, the guest of Howell Cobb, and is receiving great attentions.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

We find many in our community who think the Freedmen's Bureau Bill had something to do with giving the elective franchise to the negro. In order to show exactly what the bill did propose we give the following synopsis:

Section 1. Extends the act of March 3d, 1865, until otherwise provided; and the Bureau to have supervision of the freedmen in all parts of the United States, the President to divide the country, not exceeding twelve districts, and appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each, or detail officers of the army for that purpose.

Section 2. Directs a subdivision not exceeding a number of counties, each with an agent allowed two clerks; and extends military protection to all agents and employees of the Bureau.

Section 3. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including transportation, to the destitute, under rules and regulations, as he may direct.

Section 4. The President is authorized to reserve, under the homestead law, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding 3,000,000 acres of good land, for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, parcels not exceeding 40 acres at moderate rental or sale.

Section 5 Confirms occupants of Sea Islands of South Carolina possession for three years; provided, that whenever the former owners make application to the commissioner authorized to settle with the occupants, and procures them other lands, as above provided, in the public domain.

Section 6. The Commissioner shall, under direction of the President, procure lands for refugees and freedmen, dependent on the government for support; and cause suitable asylums and schools to be established, provided that no expenditure be made before the appropriation of Congress.

Section 7. Where local laws discriminate against freedmen, the commissioner shall extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons.

Section 8. Provides fine and imprisonment on any person who shall attempt to enforce local laws against freedmen, in States where said laws discriminate against him; provided, that the jurisdiction conferred on the Bureau by this section shall cease whenever discrimination ceases and in no event be exercised in any State where judicial proceedings are not interrupted, and where no discrimination exists.

☞ Bateman, of Michigan, offered a bill in the House on the 26th inst., continuing the present Freedmen's bureau.

☞ Quite a number of clerks have been dismissed from the departments at Washington for uttering expressions disrespectful of the President.

New Advertisements.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

A quantity of Osage Orange Seed, fresh from Texas, can be had at the store of Tootle, Barns & Co. Price $2,00 per pound. feb27 d&w1m

Farm for Sale

Three miles south of Plattsmouth, in a first rate neighborhood, with good water and five acres heavy cottonwood timber. For particulars enquire of H. R. Anderson, on the premises, or

F. M. DOERINGTON,
Real Estate Agent.
feb28 d&w 3m

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By order of the Probate Court of Cass county, N. T., on

Saturday, the 17th day of March,

A D 1866, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p m, of said day, on the premises near Mt. Pleasant, in said county, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following Real Estate, as the property of the Estate of Thomas W Barnes, deceased, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter of section no. eight (8), in township no ten (10), north of range no. thirteen (13), east of the 6th principal meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska Territory.

J. W. BARNES,
Guardian of the minor heirs of Thomas W. Barnes, deceased.
feb28 3w

Legal Notice.

Petition for Divorce—In the District Court for the 2d Judicial District of the Territory of Nebraska, County of Cass.

Amanda M. Burris,
vs.
John Burris.

To John Burris, defendant:

You are hereby notified that Amanda M. Burris, plaintiff, has filed her petition for Divorce in said Court, praying that the bonds of matrimony existing between her and you be dissolved; and alleging as a cause therefor that you have willfully abandoned her without good cause for a period of more than two years, prior to the filing of her said petition, and alleging the further cause that you have become a habitual drunkard, and also extreme cruelty upon your part in the treatment of the said plaintiff;

And that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 9th day of April, A D 1866.

AMANDA M. BURRIS, Plaintiff.
POTTENGER & MAY, Sol's for Pl'ff. feb28 4w

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of Nebraska Territory in and for Cass county, in 2d Judicial District.

O. P. Mason
vs
Solon M. Johnson and George Clinton

To Solon M. Johnson and George Clinton:

Take notice of a petition filed against you by O. P. Mason in the District Court 2d Judicial District of Nebraska in and for Cass county, on the day of , A D 1866; The object and prayer of said petition being to cause and obtain, together with interest, the payment of a certain promissory note executed by you Solon M. Johnson on the 4th day of December, A D 1860, for one hundred dollars, and made payable to George Clinton, which note is now the property of the above named plaintiff; That certain real estate in said county, as the property of Solon M. Johnson, has been attached in aid of the above entitled action.

Now, therefore, you are hereby notified to appear and plead, demur or answer to the said petition on or before Monday, the 9th day of April, A D 1866, or such petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly. O. P. MASON

Ordered published in the Herald newspaper four consecutive weeks. February 28th, 1866.

T. M. MARQUETT, Att'y.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of 2d Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass county.

John Coughey
vs
Levi Hall.

To Levi Hall, you will take notice that a petition was filed against you by John Coughey in the District Court of 2d Judicial District of Nebraska, in and for Cass county, on the 20th of January, A D 1866; The object and prayer of said petition being to obtain a judgment for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from May 1st, 1862, as damages resulting from fraud and misrepresentation made by defendant to plaintiff in the sale or exchange of real estate situate in the State of Iowa;

And that certain real estate, to wit: The west 1/2 of section 4, township 14, n ra-ge 9, east of 6th p m, has been attached in this cause as your property; Now, therefore, you are hereby notified to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said petition on or before the third Monday after the 21st day of March, A D 1866, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

JOHN COUGHEY.
T M. MARQUETT, Att'y. feb28

1866. NEW FERRY BOAT.

We now have a

New, large and commodious
FERRY BOAT,

Equal to any on the Missouri River, which will commence running as soon as navigation opens. We invite the attention of

Emigrants and Freighters

to the advantages to be gained by crossing at this point.

PLATTSMOUTH FERRY CO.
feb 27 d8

C. H. KING
Carpenter and Joiner,

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,

Will do work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and upon short notice. feb27 d&w1f

SHERIDAN HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND SECOND ST.
PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.
J. E. TUTT, Proprietor. feb22

Administrator's Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Probate Court of Cass county, N. T., on

Saturday, the 24th day of March,

A D 1866, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p m of said day, at the front door of the Court-house will be sold at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following Real Estate, as the property of the estate of Samuel Hahn and Angelina Hahn, deceased, to wit: the north-west quarter of section (4) four, in township (12) twelve, north of range (13) thirteen, east of the 6th principal meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska Territory.

A. C. MAYFIELD,
Administrator of the estate of Samuel Hahn and Angelina Hahn, deceased. feb28 3w

NOTICE.

To J. V. Hardy: Take notice of a bill of complaint exhibited against you as defendant by John J. Abel, complainant, in the District Court of the Territory of Nebraska for the 2d Judicial District, and county of Cass, which you are required to answer on the 16th day of April, 1866, the object and prayer of said bill is a decree of said Court decreeing that you, within a short day, and in default of your so doing that a Master deed to said complainant, the following lots in the city of Plattsmouth, in said county: Lot 1 in block 4, lot 7 in block 10, lot 12 in block 13, lot 3 in block 21, lot 3 in block 22, lot 11 in block 34, lots 6 and 8 in block 41, lot 7 in block 44, lot 4 in block 49, lots 4 and 5 in block 54 lot 3 in block 56, lots 1 and 6 in block 57, lot 5 in block 58, lots 1 and 11 in block 86, lot 5 in block 97, lot 8 in block 164, lot 9 in block 169.

J. M. WOOLWORTH,
Solicitor for Compl't.
feb28 4w

NOTICE

Turner M Marquett
vs.
William Lewis.

To William Lewis: You are hereby notified that an attachment was issued by me in favor of the above plaintiff, and against the above named defendant for the sum of Ten Dollars principal, and trial set for March the 24th, at 10 o'clock a m, of said day, and at which time judgment will be rendered against you if you do not appear and show cause to the contrary.

JAMES O'NEILL,
Justice of the Peace.
Plattsmouth, February 24th, 1866. 3w

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 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is	$2,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of Jan, 1865,	1,444,927 99
Total am't capital and surplus	$3,444,927 99

ASSETS.

Am't of cash in Continental Bank, New York	$50,744 49	
do do in Agents and in course of transmission	172,010 53	
am't U S registered and coupon stock 15-1, market value $193,400		
do U S Bonds, 5-20 do 1,100,354	1,350,836 03	
do Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent market value	18,000	
do North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent market value	5,000	
do Tennessee Bonds 6 per cent market value	18,000	
do Wisconsin State Bonds 6 per cent market value	27,000	
do Illinois 6 per cent mkt value	19,200	
do Rhode Island 6 per cent mkt value	46,000	
do California State Bonds 7 per cent market value	41,500	
do Connecticut State Bonds mkt value	92,000	
do N Y city Cent'l Park bonds market value	55,775	
do Queens county bonds mkt value	28,000	
do Richmond County Bonds market value	23,750	
do Brooklyn City Water Bonds market value	9,400	405,425 00
am't loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate worth at least $2,426,900 rate of interest 6 and 7 per cent	1,195,893 50	
do loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of the securities pledged, at least $1,404,020	97,509 05	
do steamer Magnet and Wrecking apparatus	83,483 94	
do Government Stamps	110 00	
do other property miscellaneous items,	13,305 13	
do due for premiums on policies issued at office (Fire, Inland and Marine,)	43,141 88	
do Bills Receivable for premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation Risks, &c.	43,153 45	
Interest due on 1st January, 1866	27,431 16	
		$3,598,674 14

LIABILITIES.

Am't of loss ascertained and due and unpaid	none
do do incurred and in process of adjustment	$133,945 24
do dividends declared, due and unpaid,	809 00
do dividends either in cash or scrip, declared but not yet due	none
do all other existing claims against company	none
Total am't losses, claims and liabilities	$158,746 24

The greatest amount insured on any risk is $75,000, 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.

A certified copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, as amended, accompanied a previous statement.

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

Charles J. Martin, President, and John McGee, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, 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.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of January, A D 1866.
[L. S] THOS. E. GOODRICH, Notary Public.

J. N WISE, *Agent,*
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
feb7 d6 w4

W. MICKELWAIT, N. J. SHARP.

LUMBER - YARD.

Mickelwait & Sharp

Dealers in Pine Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Pickets, and every variety of Cottonwood, Walnut and Oak Lumber.

Will keep constantly on hand Cord-wood, Ink, Cotton and Oak. All orders promptly filled.

☞ Office on Levee Street, south of C. L. Cooper's Feed and Sale Stable.

PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.
November 6th 1865. 6m

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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

Extremely Low Figures.

Remember the place. One door WEST of the HERALD office,

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Aug. 8, 1865—1

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The undersigned, having purchased one of the finest Nurseries in Nebraska, are prepared to furnish any and all kinds of Apple Trees, in large or small quantities. Our trees are grafted upon premium stock and are therefore preferable to those brought from the east.

Give us a call if you want a good article, and on terms that will be found as low as the lowest.

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