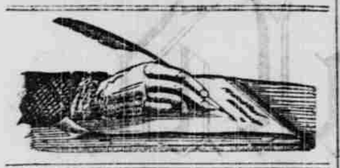
The Nebraska Herald.



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 25, 1866

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Congress
T. M. MARQUETT.

For Governor.
DAVID BUTLER.

For Secretary of State.
T. P. KENNARD.

For State Auditor,
JOHN GILLESPIE.

For State Treasurer.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE.

For Chief Justice,
O. P. MASON.

For Associate Justices.
L. CROUNSE,
GEO. B. LAKE.

Union County Convention.

The Union voters of Cass county, N. T., are requested to meet at the places of holding the elections in their respective Precincts on

SATURDAY THE 5th DAY of MAY,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held in Platt mouths, on

SATURDAY THE 12th DAY of MAY 1866,

at 1 o'clock, p. m, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to be supported at the election to be held on the Second day of June next, for the following Offices, to wit: Four members of the State Legislature, one State Senator for Cass, and one for Cass, Lancaster, Saline and Seward counties.

The number of delegates appointed to each Precinct, the same as last year, as follows, to wit: Plattsmouth 13, Rock Bluffs 6, Liberty 2, Mt. Pleasant 4, Eight Mile Grove 2, Oreapolis 2, Louisville 2, Weeping Water 2, Avoca 2, South Bend 1, Salt Creek 2.

It is hoped that every Precinct will be fully represented to the end that the choice of the people may be fairly reflected in the Convention.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Chairman Union Cen. Com., and member State Executive Committee.

STATE.

The objections we have formerly urged against State Organization were, first, the necessity of South Platte country maintaining her railroad interests which were, at the time of our animadversions, in peril from North Platte influences; and secondly, the informal manner of the procedure as prepared at Omaha, and consequently the great probability of Congress refusing us admission.

As regards the first objection, it is plain to us, as it must be to our readers, that the convention had all the necessities of the case in view, and the delegates from the North Platte counties cheerfully conceded them to us in making the nomination of Hon. T. M. Marquett *unanimous*, thereby giving the entire country the nomination of a Congressman, whom we all know, and who will see that no portion of the Territory is neglected.—Then the expected speedy admission of Colorado under the late move in Congress to reconsider the vote on her application, as every one must admit, takes away the pith of this objection; for when once she has a voice in our National councils, her interests favoring the location of the Pacific Road in the Republican valley will advocate the interests of Nebraska in this particular; and, consequently the first of our objections falls to the ground.

The second objection fares the fate of the first by reason of the admission of Colorado; for if Congress admits *her* as a State, and there is now no doubt whatever of her speedy admission; then Nebraska cannot consistently be refused when she possesses a population calculated to be one-third greater than that of the Golden State.

Our objections having been removed as explained above we are now, as we have ever been, the friend and advocate of State Organization. There is a certainty of our admission, and it is for every well wisher to Nebraska to come out manfully in favor of her taking her place in the National Government as becomes her.

There are many of our readers who talk against State more from habit than facts and figures. We propose to address the facts to these friends in the kindest spirit, for we feel assured that no one would willingly do himself an injury by voting against State knowingly. To-day we simply ask the people of Nebraska if they have any good and sufficient grounds for believing themselves wiser and better judges of success as a people than the citizens of the numerous Territories which have long since and are yet shaking off the trammels and swaddling clothes of a Territorial condition. Surely if the great and intelligent majorities of the various States of the Union have found it wise and benificial to their interests, not only as communities but as individuals, to enter the glorious family of States, Nebraska will not prove an exception. If it has proved good for them, just as certainly will it prove good for us.

We will continue to lay reasons and figures before our readers from day to day, and we will ask of all a fair and candid reasoning in this most important and vital question. Important because we are wanted in Congress *by Congress*; and, because the growing interests of this section of country need representation and the voices—votes—and influence of the men we can send there. Vital, because unless we become a State our important railroad interests will become a dead letter, and while other States reap the harvest of earnest labor by their representation in Congress, we are left languishing and helpless without a possibility of resisting injustice or claiming our rights.

LETTER FROM SEC. HARLAN.

The following letter from Secretary Harlan, addressed to Maj. Gen. Thayer, explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 21.

DEAR GENERAL:

In reply to your inquiry in relation to the proper course to be pursued by the Union men of Nebraska, on the subject of submitting a Constitution for a State Government to the consideration of Congress, in view of the recent action of the Senate of the United States in relation to the admission into the Union of Colorado as a State,—I have to say that I do not deem it proper for me in my capacity as one of the executive officers of the Government to say anything that might be construed into advice. It, however, I were a citizen of Nebraska, with the light that I now have, I should not hesitate to vote at the coming election in favor of a State organization.

The organization and admission of Nebraska as a State would entitle her to a voice in the Senate of the United States equal to that of any other State in the Union, and to a representation in the House equal to that of several of the existing States. That such a representation would be locally advantageous to the citizens of Nebraska will not admit of a doubt. At first the burthens of a State Government would not be great—being only the necessary salaries of four or five State officers, five or six judges, and per diem, mileage and contingent expenses of a State Legislature, which for several years might be placed at a low figure. This, in my opinion, would be more than compensated for by the immediate control of grants of land for Common Schools, State University, Agricultural Colleges, and such other grants as have been usual on the admission of a new State into the Union, together with the appropriations that might reasonably be expected for general public uses.

On the subject of the probable admission of Nebraska as a State, in the light of the recent vote of the Senate, I have to say that after a careful perusal of the discussion of that subject, as reported in the Congressional Globe, I find that the decision in that case seemed to rest upon the apparent diminution of the population of Colorado since the passage of the Enabling Act by Congress and its floating character—a large proportion being laborers in the mines; which as applied to Nebraska would be untrue, as the population of Nebraska is doubless much larger now than when the Enabling Act was passed by Congress and approved by the President, and being chiefly engaged in agriculture and commerce is as stable, and would be as reliable for the support of a State Government, as an equal number of people in any other part of the Union.

But if the admission of Nebraska as a State was now a subject of grave doubt after the adoption of a Constitution by the Territorial Legislature and the enactment of laws submitting it to the people for a vote, I do not think that the friends of the measure can with propriety recede. This submission of the Constitution was made doubtless for the purpose of ascertaining the unbiased judgment of the citizens of the Territory, and I cannot perceive that their judgement on this subject can be, or ought to be, influenced in any way by the supposed opinion of gentlemen living elsewhere. If the people Nebraska at a fair election, held for that purpose, should declare their wish to become a State under the provisions of the Constitution submitted, and if on examination it should appear to Congress that said Constitution is republican in form, and that the population of the Territory has not diminished, but on the contrary has greatly augmented in numbers and wealth since the passage of the Enabling Act, I do not see on what grounds that body could reject their application.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your ob't servant,
JAS. HARLAN.

Maj. Gen. JNO. M. THAYER, Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

It is not long since the vast areas that we style "the Rocky Mountains," were almost unknown, inhabited merely by a few wandering tribes of Indians, with rare and occasional hunting stations, serving as the outposts of civilization. So scanty was the population of that region that the fur companies sent only two boats every summer from St. Louis to carry the neccessary supplies to the traders and bring back their hoards of skins. The National Government also sent out one to the Indians; but now the tide of emigration has been tending so steadily in that direction that seventy-five steamers are advertised to leave St. Louis for that region during the approaching month of April, and immense quantities of goods and groceries will be forwarded to supply the wants of the rapidly increasing population.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

STATE AND RAILROADS.

That our railroad interests are dependant in a great measure upon the dicision of the people of Nebraska upon the State question, no man who is thorougly posted will pretend to deny; and more especially will this dicision and its consequences affect the people of the South Platte country. The facts in the case are in this wise; the main trunk of the Pacific Road has its initial point on the 100th meridian, between the Platte and Republican rivers, as has been stated a sufficient number of times to be known by every body. The present arrangement is to run the road up the Platte, leaving Denver and Colorado out in the cold. This arrangement is distasteful to the people of the Golden State, and they are making herculean efforts, in conjunction with powerful influences in the States, to have this arrangement changed so as to run through Colorado. They, the people of Colorado, through their leading men, favor the location of the road on the Republican; but in the event of a failure to secure such location, they propose trying to secure its location on the Smoky Hill route, which would leave all Nebraska out in the cold, and materially change all our railroad prospects. Now, we say this interest demands that we have a voice in the matter, which only can be had as a State. We all know that as a Territory we have but little, if any, influence over the matter, and that little is but poorly calculated to work to the ultimate benefit of Nebraska as a whole—as we see that benefit.—Let us, therefore, send men to the Congress of the United States who will see to it that Nebraska is not completely slaughtered in the final dicision upon these railroad questions, as she assuredly would be in the event of the Pacific road going to the Smoky Hill route. Measures have already been started for the consummation of this change, and it stands us in hand to be prompt in using our influence to check it. Let no man be found in this country who will sacrifice the future importance of Nebraska, because of a prejudice against the State move.

CHOLERA.

We call the attention of our readers to Ordinance, No. 59, published by authority of the City Council, and at the same time would request them to weigh well the significance of the telegraphic dispatches from the East.—Cholera has already made its appearance at the following points, Nova Scotia, Key West, Guadaloupe, Portland in Maine, New York and Cincinnati. The natural inference, from its appearance at this early day, at so many points in this Continent is that with the increasing heat of the season it will devastate the land, unless proper sanitary measures are at once adopted to check its development in localities it has not yet visited. Its channels are the same now as heretofore; the great arteries of commerce; rivers and railroads convey it. And we have no good reasons to hope for escape from a visatition along the towns of the Missouri. Let all good citizens carry out the provisions of Ordinance 59, and we will thus ward off the verulence of its attack.

SHIPPING CORN.

ED. HERALD:—I see it estimated that there is at least two hundred thousand bushels of surplus corn in this county seeking a market. My opinion is that no considerable amount could be bought for 25 cents per bushel.—We have now a tri-weekly through line of boats to St. Louis, as well as the Railroad line; and there is no good reason why down freight should not be carried as cheaply as it was three yeas ago, (25 cents per sack to St. Louis.) White corn is now worth 75 cents per bushel in St. Louis—Gunny Sacks are quoted at 22 cents; would coast about 30 cents here; insurance, commission, and drayage would be about four cents per bushel. If boats will carry produce at the old rates, corn will be worth from 40 to 45 cents in Plattsmouth. All we need is a good market for our produce; with a good market we can raise almost unlimited quantities of either corn or wheat.

BUSINESS MEN!

If you would succeed in business, advertise; and when you advertise, do so through a medium that places your business before the greatest number of people. The Daily HERALD is read by a large number of people in Nebraska, Western Iowa, Northern Missouri, and Colorado. All the freighters read it, and everybody else should. It offers, therefore, the greatest inducements to business men, either at home or abroad, as an advertising medium. Our down river friends should have an immense trade in this country, and the way to get it is to tell the people through the HERALD what they have to sell and how cheap they will sell it.

"A MEAN MAN."

Under the above heading, J. Sterling pitches into Secretary Harlan because, forsooth, he has dared to write a letter to somebody in Nebraska in which he says he doubts not Nebraska would be admitted into the Union if she asked it. Harlan is well known as a friend to Nebraska, as an upright man, and one in whom our people have great confidence; hence the desire of such men as Morton to cast reproach upon him. Better try some other man, Sterling; Harlan is beyond your ability to reach.

☞ "Cass must bury Marquett. It can do it, if King, and Vallery, and Hanna, and Early, and Sharp, and Spratlin, and Porter, but go to work and will it."

We clip the above from the Omaha *Herald*. We would merely remark that we are of the opinion that the gentlemen named above have no very great desire to "bury" Mr. Marquett. They know too well that he is a good and true man, even if he does differ from them upon some of the political questions of the day; and we do not apprehend that they would, under any circumstances, trade him for Dr. Miller, notwithstanding the Dr. would like to see everybody in Plattsmouth kept in the back-ground—which is not surprising to us. We don't know how well the people of Omaha may obey your commands, Doctor; but think you are out of your jurisdiction when you attempt to command men at Plattsmouth to go contrary to their convictions.

OMAHA vs COLORADO.

Omaha, through her press seems to be constantly on the mutual tickling principle in connection with Montana. Every day between Omaha and Montana its "I'll tickle you if you'll tickle me." Such boy's play will do in the green days of childhood, but now, when editors are presumed to have attained to man's estate, it seems very ridiculous It may be that the interests of Omaha are more closely allied with Montana than Colorado, but we think she might not be, if the people of Omaha would pursue any other than the policy which they now are improvising.

Does not Omaha know, that Montana must go by Omaha to purchase her goods, if she purchases them in other markets? If the merchants of Omaha are liberal, she will get their trade, if not, she won't. This continual puffing of one another will pay on the side of Montana, but we cannot see what Omaha will gain by her newspaper toadying for Montana. If Omaha was to use the same exertions to get the trade of Denver, Cental City, and Colorado generally, she might be able at least to get her share; but if she is determined to get the railroad carried from Omaha north of Denver, and the great central portion of Colorado, then all our trade must and undoubtedly will go to Kansas and Missouri, will build their roads to Denver, *nolens volens.*

We would recommend to the Nebraska papers, and the Omaha *Herald* in particular, "that discretion is the better part of valor."—*Denver Gazette.*

Stamps on Subscription Papers.

The internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that a stamp must be affixed to *every name* attached to subscription papers, unless the signing is accompanied by the immediate payment of the amount subscribed. If made at once the signature is regarded merely as a memorandum.

The amount of Stamps depends on the nature of the subscription. It is simply a promise to pay the amount named, the stamp must be the same as required on a promissary note, namely, five cents, for every hundred, or fractional part thereof; but if there be a condition precedent to be performed by the person interested in obtaining the subscription as, for instance, the delivery of a book, then the transaction is in the nature of an agreement, and is subject to a duty of five cents.

PRICES OF CORN.

Corn is worth only twenty-five cents per bushel at Plattsmouth, and intelligent farmers told us last Thursday while in that city, that Cass county has a surplus of *two hundred thousand bushels*, which is seeking a market at the figure quoted above. There would have been a market for all this surplus and more, if Nebraska farmers had been permitted to supply the military posts within our territorial limits; but they are all placed in the Department of Missouri, so that Kansas men may supply them. Contracts for furnishing corn for Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie are to be let at Leavenworth, for the benefit of *Kansas farmers*. We are to have a "Department," but there are no military posts in it, within reach of the products of Nebraska farmers! This will be corrected one of these days, but not while we remain a Territory—without a *voice* in the Senate or a *vote* in the House!—*Omaha Republican.*

☞ Harper's Weekly is bothered to know why the Radicals in Congress submit to Thad. Stevens' leadership Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. A man once went tearing to a doctor, exclaiming that he had swallowed a mouse, and asking what he should do? "Why," replied the doctor, "swallow a cat, right away." If the Republican party foolishly took a mouse into its stomach, Thad. Stevens is cat enough to match it; and we hope he will be kept there, until the mouse is expelled.—*White Cloud Chief.*

☞ There is a man in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, who has his life insured for sixty-five thousand dollars.

SOL. MILLER-ISMS.

—Clement L. Vallandigham, whom President Lincoln banished for treason, is in Washington, on a secret mission. Probably he has gone to assist Andy Johnson in "carrying out Lincoln's policy!"

—It is said that James Buchanan appears more cheerful now than he has for six years, and looks ten years younger than he did when he retired from the White House—caused by the prospect that his Administration will not go down to posterity as the most disgraceful one of all the American Presidents.

—Last Saturday was the anniversary of the saddest day that America ever witnessed—the day that made Andrew Johnson President of the United States.

—It was rumored that Andy Johnson was going to pardon Jeff. Davis, in a fit of spite, on being told that Thad. Stephen's wife had made mouths at him, behind his back. But he subsequently learned that Thad. Stephens has no wife; and it is now believed, that when he gets sober, he will let justice have its course. It is a mighty fine thing to have a President who has a *will* of his own.

—The Copperheads are delighted that President Johnson has united with them in the work of preserving this as a "white man's country." There are about 4,000,000 negroes and 30,000,000 whites in the United States; and it would be a sad thing, if protection given those 4,000,000 negroes by such iniquitious laws as the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, should place at their mercy those helpless 30,000,000 whites!

☞ We are informed by a "reliable gentleman" that Sterling Morton will not deliver himself as he was advertised to do in a lecture on the subject of "Brass." His acceptance of his nomination for "State" Governor has demonstrated every possible phase of the case so completely, that any words on the subject would be a work of supererogation. Are the brethren satisfied?—*Omaha Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY HERALD.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20—Clement C. Clay was released this morning under the President's order.

HALIFAX, April 20.—A resolution in favor of the conferation of Provinces passed both Houses of the Novo Scotia Parliament.

New Brunswick Parliament has adjourned for a month to enable the ministry to be formed and elections held to fill vacancies of resigning members.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The City election came off yesterday—Republicans carrying 10 wards, and Democrats 6. Board of Alderman, with those holding over, now stands 24 Republicans and 8 Democrats. No general ticket elected, and little interest manifested, and light vote cast.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The New York Time's Washington correspondent says that the Post Master General is satisfied of feasibility and practacability of incorporating the proposed national telagraph company to construct lines over post routes, and if estimates be correct, ordinary messages can be transmitted at the rate one cent for three words.

Judge Hunter of the Common Pleas court at Memphis, decided in the case of several negroes presented for keeping saloons, which, negroes by Tennessee laws, are not permitted to keep, that the civil rights act of Congress is the supreme law, and gave judgment accordingly in favor of defendants. The Attorney General signified his intention of appealing to the higher courts.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate passed a joint resolution appropriating $127,085, for the fulfilment of certain treaties with the Indian tribes on the upper Missouri and Platte rivers.

The House Judiciary Committee have had full consideration of the President's late message, and will report against the modification of the test oath, believing that there are plenty of men, in the South, who will hold office under it.

The reward of $100 000 declared for the capture of Jeff. Davis has been divided among the 4th Michigan Cavalry, on the same basis as Naval prizes. Col. Pritchard gets $10,000, the Captains, each, $729, Lieutenants $555, Sergeant Major $271, First Sergeants $250, other Sergeants $208, Corporals $187, Privates $166. The board says that the First Wisconsin Cavalry rendered valuable service, but not entitled to a share of the reward.

PORTLAND, Me., April 20.—A man died in this city of Cholera this A. M. He is said to be one of those who escaped from the steamer England.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—McDougal fearing that the Senate would expel him for indecent language in the debate on Monday, made an apology to the Senate, which was accepted, and the resolution for his expulsion was not presented.

The Senate briefly discussed the motion for reconsideration of a former question, the admission of Colorado, and made it a special order for next Tuesday.

Gen. Edward McCook, to-day received his commission as minister to the Sandwich Island.

Gen. P. E. Conner has been bevetted Major General.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Maj. Wynkoop, saying that the Indians are at peace, and travel across the Plains is safe.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The British steamship Virginia arrived from Liverpool on the 4th inst. She had 1043 passengers. She had 38 deaths on the passage. The disease is said to be similar to that which the steam ship England is infected. The Virginia is at the quarantine anchorage twenty miles below the city.

NEW YORK, April 22.—It is stated that the cholera is increasing on the steamship Virginia, at a fearful rate, 33 new cases having occurred.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—There have been three deaths from Asiatic cholera thus far in this city. Responsible physicians have declared these cases to be the usual fore-runners of this fearful epidemic.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Reconstruction Committee will probably report this week the following important propositions: That the Constitution be amended to provide that after the 4th of July, 1871, there shall be no discrimination of race or color in the elective franchise by any State.

Sec. 2. That until the 4th of March 1867, representation shall be apportioned on basis of legal voters, and after that period by population, as now.

Sec. 3. That from and after the adoption of this amendment there shall be no discrimination in civil rights, affirming in effect the civil rights act.

Sec. 4. That no obligations incurred in aid of the Rebellion, or compensation for slaves emancipated, shall ever be paid by the United States or any other State.

To this is attached the enabling act that the Southern States may be admitted to representation on accepting those terms, provided their Senators and Representative can take the test oath.

Commutee will recommend Congress to pass a law, that, no person, who having been a member of Congress or the Cabinet in 1860, and afterwards took part in the rebellion, shall be illigible again until 1876.

New Advertisements.

$200 Reward.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Omaha, Nebraska, April 18, 1866.

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Department that one JOSIAH STICE stands indicted in the County of Cass, in the Territory of Nebraska for the murder of one Thomas Nichols, which took place on or about the 16th day of August A D 1855. Said Stice has fled from said county.

Now, Therefore, I, Alvin Saunders, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, by the authority and power in me vested by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 13th, 1864, hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery of said Josiah Stice to the Sheriff or Jailor of said Cass county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the said Territory, this 18th day of April A D 1866.

ALVIN SAUNDERS.

By the Governor,
A. S. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Territory. ap24

75,000 Sweet Potato PLANTS.

I would respectfully inform the public that I am sprouting at my garden, near Conn's School-House, Cass county, N. T., a large lot of the

Yellow and Red Nansemond Sweet Potatoes; also a barrel of the Bermuda Red,

A new variety, three weeks earlier than any other, and very large, having been raised to weigh from six to nine pounds each. My price for Plants this season will be 75 cents per 100 for the Yellow and Red Nansemond and $1 per 100 for the Bermuda Red. A liberal discount by the quantity. Persons living at a distance can have Plants sent by express, boxed and packed securely, and delivered at the Express office in Plattsmouth, free of cost, on receipt of price. I hope to have enough to supply all demand, but to be sure of Plants call or order early. Plants can be had from the 10th of May until the 1st of July.

I will also have a large lot of

Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper and Tobacco Plants, and a fine lot of Dahlia Plants, which I will sell at reasonable prices.

Black, Buttery & Co., Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska,
Reed & Fox, " Rock Bluffs, "

Address all or less to
W. J. HESSER,
ap24 w Plattsmouth, Cass Co., N. T.

Ordinance No. 59.

An Ordinance for the preservation of the Health of the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, That it shall be unlawful for any person to cast or have exposed in any street, alley, lane, lot, common, watercourse or any other place within the limits of this city, the carcass of any dead animal, or any putrid or unsound meat, fish, vegetables or any other substance which might become offensive, or to make, use, keep, or permit in his or her house, shop, store, factory, workshop, outhouse, barn, stable, cellar, yard, lot or any other place within the limits of this city, any not one or offensive liquid or other substance prejudicial to the health of the citizens or which might become an annoyance to the neighborhood nor to throw any filth, offal or other liquid or solid offensive substance into any alley, lane, lot, watercourse or street, or any other place within the limits of said city

All public stables, pig pens, pig yards and cattle yards within the limits of this city shall be thoroughly cleansed every morning, and all accumulations of filth in the same shall be removed every morning by 10 o'clock a m of each day, Sundays excepted, to the eastern edge of the sand bar in the Missouri River south of Main street in the said city, and all private stables, pig yards, pig pens and cattle yards shall be cleansed once a week on Saturdays by 10 a m, in the same manner as above directed. The horse stables, pig pens, pig yards and cattle yards shall have a sufficient amount of some disinfecting agent scattered over them and in them every day immediately after cleaning the same to disinfect them to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Health of this city.

All water closets and privies are hereby required to be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and no accumulation of filth within the same to a point nearer the surface of the earth than four feet shall be allowed, and the aforementioned water closets and privies shall have a suitable amount of some approved disinfecting agent thrown into them once each week on Saturday morning by 8 o'clock a m, to thoroughly disinfect the same to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Health of this city. [Unslaked lime is considered a suitable disinfecting agent.]

All persons violating this Ordinance, or failing to comply with the requirements thereof, shall be fined and otherwise punished as provided for in Ordinance No. 58, of the Public Ordinances of this city.

This ordinance to take effect on and after the 1st day of May, 1866, and continue in force thereafter until repealed. C. L. COOPER, Mayor.

F. M. DORRINGTON, Recorder. ap24 4w

SEMINARY
For General Education.
PLATTSMOUTH.

The English department under the superintendence of Mr. Sherlock, late Inspector of Public Schools in Canada

The Musical department is conducted by Mrs. Sherlock, pupil of celebrated masters in England.

The course of instruction includes the various branches usually taught in first class schools, Book-Keeping by double and single entry, French Music, (Piano Forte, Guitar and Singing,) &c. The term commences from the *entrance of the pupil*; payment in advance.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock return thanks for the liberal support they have received, and shall by unremitting attention to their pupils endeavor to merit its continuance. There are only vacancies for a few more pupils. jan10 3m

STATEMENT
Of the condition of the
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 21st day of December, 1865, made to the Auditor of the Territory of Nebraska, in conformity with the Laws of said Territory.

The name of this Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL.

The amount of Capital Stock is	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Capital stock paid up is	1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$14,241 92
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	67,556 49
Bills receivable for loans, secured by personal and collateral security	21,204 54
Real Estate unencumbered	48,000 00
Rents and interest accrued, payable Jan. 1st, 1866	15,125 00
Stocks and Bonds	1,248,359 50
Total Assets	$1,414,547 25

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to Banks, or others, due or not due	
Losses adjusted and due	
Losses either unadjusted or Adjusted and not due	$64,118 00
Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof.	
All other claims against the Company, (unpaid dividends)	25,225 00
Total liabilities	$89,338 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $20,000, except it special cases.

The amount insured in any one City, Town or Village, depends upon its size, and how built.

The amount insured in any one block depends as above.

Certified Copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed heretofore. (Signed)

TIMO. C. ALLYN, President,
GEO. M. COIT, Secretary.

State of Connecticut, } ss
Hartford County, }

January 1st, 1866.

Personally appeared T. C. Allyn, President, and Geo. M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by them subscribed is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and exhibits, so far as can be ascertained at this date, the actual condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1865.

(Signed) CHARLES W. JOHNSON,
ap24 4w Justice of the Peace.

23d Semi-Annual Financial Exhibit of the
PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn., to the Territory of Nebraska, January, 1866.

STATEMENT of the condition of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., on the 30th day of December, 1865, made to the Auditor of the Territory of Nebraska, pursuant to the Statute of that Territory:

The name of the Company is the Phœnix Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Conn.

The amount of its capital stock is	$600,000 00
The amount of its capital stock paid up is	600,000 00

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$61,221 84
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	102,997 28
Bills receivable for loans, secured by personal and collateral security	36,750 00
Bills receivable for loans, secured by Real Estate	143,000 00
Stocks and Bonds	660,659 00
Accumulated interest	5,151 23
Total Assets	$1,009,799 33

The Liabilities are as follows:

The amount due and not due to Banks and other creditors on the Company	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	$5,667 33
Losses reported and waiting further proofs	33,485 00
All other claims against the Company, for Printing, &c., say	1,000 00
Total Liabilities	$85,152 33

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $10 000, except in special cases.

The amount insured in any one City, Town or Village, depends upon its size and how built.

The amount insured in any one block depends as above.

Certified Copy of the Charter of the Company on file. H. KELLOGG, President.
WILLIAM B. CLARK, Secretary.

State of Connecticut, } ss
County of Hartford }

Hartford, December 30, 1865.

Then personally appeared Wm. B. Clark, Secretary, and made oath that the above Statement by him subscribed is true according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me,

CHAS. W. JOHNSON,
a Justice of the Peace.

☞ Policies issued and Renewed by

D. H. WHEELER,

Resident Agent, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the office of D. H. Wheeler & Co. ap25 4w

Chancery Sale.

Samuel L. Smith
vs
Alex. W. Dewees and Oran S. Thompson } In Chancery

In pursuance and by virtue of a decretal order to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District in and for Cass county, Nebraska, made in the above cause, and bearing date on the 9th day of April, 1862, I, the subscriber, will sell at public vendue for cash to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on

Saturday, the 12th of May, 1866,

At 10 and one-half o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the county of Cass and Territory of Nebraska, known and described as follows: The west one-half (1/2) of the north-west quarter (1/4) of section no. fifteen (15), in township no. twelve (12), north of range no. twelve (12), east of the 6th p. m., in Cass county, Nebraska Territory, Together with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to be sold as the property of the defendants above named to satisfy said decree, the amount of which is the sum of $187 75 and interest thereon from the date of said decree, and costs of suit and sale.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, 5th April, 1866.

F. M. DORRINGTON,
Master in Chancery.
T. M. MARQUETT, Sol. for Comp't. ap11 4w

NEW JEWELRY STORE

The subscriber having purchased the Red Store on 2d street, lately occupied by Sarpy and others, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plattsmouth and vicinity that he has refitted the store and opened a large and full stock of Jewelry and Fancy Articles for Ladies, Gents, Children, and the rest of mankind, and is prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing in the best manner, and would be happy to serve his old and as many new customers as may give him their patronage, assuring them of their work well done at moderate prices, and on short time. The stock, embracing every variety of goods usually kept at a first class Jewelry Store, will be sold at low prices and warranted of the best workmanship and material. He has also a small stock of Family Groceries, which will be replenished from time to time, and sold at the lowest figures. Having permanently located in this city, I respectfully solicit a share of patronage, and cordially invite all to call and examine the stock on hand, as we would be pleased to serve you, and do not ask you to buy unless we can make it for your interest to patronize us.

E. H. EATON.
Plattsmouth, Dec. 27th, 1865. tf

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AND OMAHA, N. T.

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