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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
JOHN TAFFE.
FOR CONGRESS—CONTINGENT:
J. E. LAMASTER.
FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID BUTLER.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
W. H. JAMES.
FOR TREASURER:
HENRY KOENIG.
FOR SUPT. OF PUB. INSTRUCTION:
J. M. McKENZIE.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
GEORGE H. ROBERTS.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY 2D DIST.
J. C. COWIN.
FOR PRISON INSPECTOR:
C. H. GOULD.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, by the Republican Party of the State of Nebraska, in General Convention assembled: That we re-affirm the principles enunciated in the National Republican Platform of 1868, and that in the judgment of this Convention a firm adherence to those principles will advance the best interests of the people, and establish their prosperity on an enduring basis.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Administration of President Grant, and commend it to the approval of the people of the State and the nation, for its rigid economy displayed in every department of the Government; its honest and faithful collection an disbursement of the public revenues; and, above all for its consistent and unfaltering adherence to the great principles of freedom and equality.

Resolved, That in the struggle now in progress in Europe we heartily sympathize with the people of Germany in their heroic efforts to preserve intact the territory which rightfully belongs to them, and that we cherish the hope that its termination will witness the defeat of the French, who in the sacred name of liberty is endeavoring to extend the dominion of a hateful despotism over the soil of unoffending people.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of the present Congress, in providing for a reduction of the burdens of taxations upon the people, as the results of the late rebellion and that we favor a still further reduction, so soon as it can be effected consistently with the preservation of the public faith and credit.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, from the counties of Cass, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Butler, held at Ashland on the 11th day of August, it was determined to hold a district convention at Ashland on the 24th day of September, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting one candidate for member of the State Senate to represent the 6th Senatorial District, composed of the above named counties. The Counties will be entitled to representation in said convention the same as in the State Convention, to wit: Cass county 9 delegates, Sarpy county 4 delegates, Saunders county 3 delegates, Seward county 3 delegates, Butler county 1 delegate, Hamilton county 1 delegate, York county one delegates.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Ch'n.
WM. R. DAVIS, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

There will be a delegate convention of the Republicans of Cass county, held at Weeping Water Falls on the 23d day of September, 1870, commencing at the hour of one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing one candidate for the State Senate, four candidates for members of the House of Representatives, one candidate for county Commissioner for the 1st district, the selection of nine delegates to represent Cass county in the Senatorial District Convention to be held at Ashland on the 24th of September, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Convention. At said County Convention the precincts will be entitled to representation as follows.

Plattsmouth	10
Mt. Pleasant	3
Rock Bluffs	4
Oreapolis	2
Louisville	3
Liberty	3
Avoca	3
Weeping Water	4
Eight Mile Grove	2
Elmwood	3
Salt Creek	3
Stove Creek	2
South Bend	1
Tipton	1

It is recommended that the different precincts hold their primary meetings for the election of delegates, at the usual places of holding election in the respective precincts, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1870.

By order of the Committee,
ISAAC WILES, CHAIRMAN.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON J. M. THAYER
Will address the people of this State at the following times and places:

Plattsmouth, Cass Co	Sept. 19th,	7 p. m.
Nebraska City, Otoe Co	" 20th,	"
Brownville, Nemaha Co	" 21st,	"

GOV. BUTLER, and Gen. G H. ROBERTS, Candidate for Attorney General, will address the people of this State upon the issues of the campaign, at the following times and places:

Ashland, Saunders Co	Sept. 17th,	7 p. m.
Plattsmouth, Cass Co	" 19th,	"
Nebraska City, Otoe Co	" 20th,	"
Brownville, Nemaha Co	" 21st,	"
Arago, Richardson Co	" 22d,	"
Rulo, Richardson Co	" 23d,	"
Falls City, Richardson Co	" 24th,	2 p. m.
Saline, Richardson Co	" 24th,	7 p. m.
Lincoln, Lancaster Co	" 28th	"
Fremont, Dodge Co	Oct. 1st,	"
Schuyler, Colfax Co	" 3d,	"
Columbus, Platte Co	" 4th,	"
Grand Island, Hall Co	" 5th,	"
Blair, Washington Co	" 7th,	"
Omaha, Douglas Co	" 8th,	"
Bellevue, Sarpy Co	" 10th,	"

By order of the Stte Central Committe.
G. W. AMBROSE, Chairman.

The Democracy of Nemaha county can't impress a single Radical with the belief that our party recognize the Fifteenth Amendment and Reconstruction measures as legitimate laws of the land, when every Radical knows well that *nine hundred and ninety nine in every thousand Democrats are* THOROUGHLY HOSTILE to them, and *only wait the* OPPORTUNITY TO UNDO THE UNJUST AND WICKED WORKS.—*Dr. Brook, editor Rulo Register, and former Democratic Candidate for Congress.*

WILL JUDGE LAKE RESIGN?

Is the question that reaches us from every quarter. We cannot answer.—Reasoning upon general principles we had not supposed there was a shadow of doubt upon the subject. We could not suppose that he would accept a high and honorable position at the hands of the Republicans of Nebraska, and then turn round and accept a nomination from the Democracy for another office, still retaining the first. The fact that the position he holds is a Judicial one, the highest in the State, justly regarded as placing its incumbent outside the field of partizan labor, was deemed a conclusive reason for supposing that he would not permit his name to be used for a political position without resigning the former. We supposed that he was waiting for the action at Plattsmouth before deciding the question of acceptance; and having learned what that action was, would not again take his seat upon the bench without declining the candidacy for Congress. If the general verdict proves to be at fault, the estimate the people will place upon his action at the ballot-box will serve as a lesson for a lifetime. There is a sense of honor and propriety among men that will not tolerate the attempt to use the influence of an exalted office given by one party to strike that party down in the person of another worthy candidate. We trust that Judge Lake will place himself in a more honorable position than he can occupy under such circumstances. As it is now, he virtually declares that he means to hold the office received from Republicans until he is sure the Democrats have strength to give him one that he prefers.—*Omaha Republican.*

NEBRASKA HERALD.

VOL. 6. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870. NO. 24

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Nebraska have adopted what they call a platform of principles, and ask the voters of this State to support the candidates nominated by them on the strength of that platform. About the only plank in the so-called platform is opposition to Governor Butler, and that opposition resolves itself into solely a personal warfare. This is done with a purpose; and, we ask, is it necessary for us to expose that purpose? Does not every Republican in the State know that the purpose of this personal warfare upon Governor Butler is to distract public attention, and keep it off the real objects of the party leaders? The so-called platform of the Democratic party attempts to deceive the people by asserting that they accept the Fifteenth amendment and the reconstruction laws as a settlement of the questions involved. Can any intelligent man, in the face of the facts and the history of the party, believe for a moment they are honest in this assertion? Here is what the Hon. Benj. T. Biggs, the Democratic Congressman from Delaware, says about it, in a published address to his constituents:

"In the presence of this people and Almighty God! I declare the Fifteenth Amendment a monstrous fraud. Hear, O, Earth, and give ear O Heaven! in the Senate of the United States sits a dirty, thieving, lousy nigger preacher, combing his lousy wool in that august body!"

Mr. Biggs has the *power* to make his position upon this question of some moment, for he has not only a voice and influence far superior to that of the whole Democracy of Nebraska, but he has a *vote* upon the question which no one can control. Do we—do the Republicans of Nebraska—desire more votes of this kind? Are they yet ready to be "bamboozled" and caught by the hollow words of the so-called platform of Nebraska Democracy? Listen to the bold words of the man whom they attempted to give a vote in Congress from this State, when he says that "nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Democrats are thoroughly hostile to them [the XVth Amendment and Reconstruction laws] and only wait the opportunity to undo the unjust and wicked works."

These sentiments were published by Dr. Brooke, in the Rulo *Register*, after the passage of the deceitful resolution by the State Convention. The Democratic party of this State have grown "small and beautifully less" each year as they have openly avowed their principles, until they see the necessity of doing something to cover up their real intentions. They have a few men who are bold enough to speak the real sentiments of the leaders of the party, and in proof of the fact that these men do assert the sentiments of the leaders, we say that no prominent man in the party in this State *dares* to come out in public denunciation of Dr. Brooke for his course.—He has the nerve to assert what the others who are less bold hope to see accomplished. And yet these men are using every effort in their power to humbug Republicans into a support of these very same principles. Will they do it? "Not much," they won't; and Democratic thimble-riggers who are depending upon Republican votes to elect Democrats to office will draw down the corners of their mouths on the eve of the 11th of October.

JUDGE LAKE.

The gentleman whose name heads this article has managed by a series of pitiful blunders, to stretch his political convictions into a sort of triangular form.

The *apices* of this hetrogenous political compound are Democracy—Labor-Reform and Republicanism. With a political conscientousness that can be compared only to the finest article of India-rubber—he has, either through his own wireworking, or through a too willing non-resistance, allowed himself to be announced as a political lusus naturæ, consisting of equal proportions of fish—flesh and fowl. What, we ask, can honest men of all parties think of a man whose easily trimmed political convictions allow him to attempt the almost supernatural feat of straddling all political platforms? He obtains his livelihood, to-day, from an office which he accepted from the hands of Republicans—declaring at the time he was a Republican—and yet he stabs the friends who elevated him to the bench, by adopting a course similar to Andy Johnson's, and fastens his fangs in the hand which feeds him. To say the very least, he should be compelled to resign, and thus allow Republicans to put a true man in his stead. If men who are anything for office are to be cringed to and feared, woe to the community that submits to such impositions. There is no middle ground for such political charlatanism—he is *for us* or he is *against us*. Let the honest Republicans of Nebraska judge him as his late conduct merits.—We doubt much, even, whether old Democrats can place confidence in such a hop-skip-and-jump performer on the political tight rope.

THE CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Convention was one of the best attended and harmonious political bodies that ever assembled in the State. The People's Convention was of the same character. Their action, so conservative and sagacious, was dictated by an intelligent comprehension of the existing state of parties, and a due regard to the exigencies of the hour. We thank them in the name of good men of all parties for the result, which, in our opinion, inaugurates a new career for this rising young Commonwealth.—*Omaha Herald.*

The above is a huge "goak" in the light of facts. We doubt not there was great "harmony" between Dan. Parmele and Wiltse in the "People's" Convention, and they undoubtedly attended the Convention as numerously as they could.

DECENCY.

We have always believed it a right which political newspapers had to make what *political* capital they could, consistent with facts, against the leaders of an opposite party, yet we have generally supposed that the man who could attain the position of a journalist had enough common decency about him to respect the misfortunes of his fellow men, of whatever political faith. To show that there are those—or at least one—who is devoid of that element, we copy the following from the Rulo *Register*. The subject of these low-flung remarks is a gentleman of much personal worth, is present United States District Judge for Nebraska, and whose only offense is that of being an unswerving Republican:

"AN ALLOPATHIC DOSE.—Judge Dunday is very sick, and we hear from reliable authority that he has been almost paralyzed with fear that he should die.—That he feels much grieved that professors of religion have not paid more attention to his spiritual wants in his hours of adversity.

"It is not surprising that he should quake before the dread summons before the bar of God. It may be a ruse to impress the public that he really has something good in his composition.

"It does not surprise us that a man like Dundy should fear the journey through the vale of Death, or that Sam Carter never closes his eyes in sleep without a light burning by his bedside, or that Ben Butler has five lightning rods on his house.

"These things are as easily accounted for as that water will run down hill."

REPORT OF D. H. MASON, BIBLE AGENT FOR CASS CO. NEB.

The work of visitation and Bible supply was commenced in Cass county, May 23d, 1870, and completed August 27th, with following results:

Total number families visited	994
Number of families found destitute	127
Destitute families supplied	120
Number of books sold	569
Number of books donated	195
Total value of books sold	$335.70
Total value of books donated	94.00

The following contributions were received from different sources, viz:

Plattsmouth and precinct	$ 16.40
Conn school house	26.15
Eight Mile Grove	8.75
Union school house	5.50
Mt. Pleasant	28.25
Taylor's school house	4.20
Weeping Water Falls	14.65
Rock Bluffs	2.45
Buck's school house	9.95
Eikenberry school house	6.60
Hepnar's school house	1.50
Glendale school house	2.10
Beaver school house	6.32
Independent subscriptions	2.50
Total	$184.52

EXPENSE OF WORK.

Agent's Salary for three months	$150.00
Board and incidental expenses	41.70
Expense to Glendale by Rev. Maxfield	2.10
Total	$193.80

The several branch societies in the county were visited, and from them the receipts were as follows:

	Books.	Cash.
From Union P. O.	$ 4.20	
From Mt. Pleasant	5.75	$ 2.00
From Rock Bluffs	1.50	9.60
From Factoryville	10.07	6.40
From Weeping Water	1.00	
From Eight Mile Grove	1.75	
From Glendale	2.65	
Total	$27.02	$18.00

Owing to limited time, I am sorry to say, some small localities in the county have not been visited. Those who have thus been neglected, and all who may wish Bibles or Testaments, are referred to the Bible Depository of the county, kept at Clark & Plummer's store, Main street, Plattsmouth, where is kept on hand a large supply of Bibles and Testaments at actual cost.

The donors of this great and good work will please accept our hearty thanks for their contributions. The Agent wishes particularly to remember those who have extended to him their hospitality, and hopes the reward promised by our Savior to those who do kindness to one of the least of his disciples, may be theirs.

He would not forget the kindness of the officers of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, who granted him a pass and free transportation of books to the western part of the county; and moreover the liberality of Chief Engineer Doane, in behalf of the Bible cause.

D. H. MASON, Agent.

On Wednesday, the author of *Napoleon le Petit* (Victor Hugo), returned to Paris after an exile of twenty years. He received an immense ovation from the people, and was greeted with enthusiastic shouts from tens of thousands of Republicans. He left France when the Republic of '43 was strangled by Louis N. Bonaparte, and returns after it is re-established by the downfal of the tyrant. The New York *Times*, referring to his return, remarks:

"There is something highly dramatic in the changes and retributions that a few hours have brought forth; and that the Victor Hugo who was one of the men whom the Emperor could never forgive, should thus have returned from his island retreat to the gay city of his youth, while the Emperor himself is a prisoner, is one of the oddest of the revenges of time. Victor Hugo, created a peer in '45 by Louis Phillippe, yet a Democrat, and even a Socialist, in the Legislative Assembly in '48, denounced the secret policy of President Bonaparte, foretold the re-establishment of the Empire, and was driven from France for his pains. In the little island of Jersey he wrote the bitter satire, *Napoleon le Petit* and *Les Chatiments*, which forever debarred him from imperial pardon. Nearly seventy years old, and shaken with illness, Victor Hugo expected to die in the asylum he had chosen. It was now impossible, he said to an old friend within a few past months, that he should ever return to Paris. But, as the proverb says, it is the impossible that always happens. Victor Hugo is received in Paris with open arms, and his imperial persecutor is a ruined exile."

Plattsmouth is very pleasantly situated at the entrance of the Platte into the Missouri river, and is about half the size of Nebraska City, though by the persistent efforts of one man, Hathaway, of the *Herald*, and the liberal manner in which the citizens send his paper abroad, we expected to find it as large as Omaha! It has two good hotels—the one at which we stopped, the Brooks House, being a first-class establishment. The town and business houses put on a very good appearance; and if it had not been for the DOUBLE TOLLING of passengers, to and from the railroad junction, we should have felt very complimentary.—*Neb. City Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

Special to the New York World.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

There is much alarm among the holders of property in Paris, as to possible disorders in case of the siege. The attitude of the lower classes is thought to be very threatening; nevertheless the preparations of General Trochu have been made for the siege to go on with the most unremitting activity. Enormous supplies of ammunition have been received and distributed to the various fortresses.

There is but one sentiment, apparently, reigning throughout the provinces of France. From all quarters the cry of war comes up, and throughout all France the people are organizing for a protracted and national conflict.

Paris, September 10.

A deputation of nearly 500 persons went in a body to thank the American Minister for the prompt recognition of the Republic by the United States. The American Minister thanked the populace for their cordial applause, and said, "America was most anxious for the success of Republican institutions in France and throughout Europe."

London, September 10.

King William has given orders that Napoleon be treated as the sovereign of France.

It is denied that Lord Lyons has gone to King William's headquarters.

The Standard's correspondent, writing from Paris, says the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men, and it is said the casualties thus far have been in the aggregate four hundred thousand. More than one-half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

The Paris correspondent of the News writes that England, having declined to negotiate for an armistice, Austria has undertaken it.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Extreme agitation reigns in Constantinople, where it is alleged to have been ascertained that Russia and Austria are negotiating with a view to the partition of Eastern Europe and of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, exceeds the limits set by the treaty of Isaris, and there is the greatest activity in the Austrian dock yards at Pola and Tulse.

Special to the New York Herald.

LONDON, September 10.

Information received at the Prussian embassy in London, makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government at Paris as destitute of all shadow of authority. In the event of his occupation of Paris he will treat only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, September 10.

Afternoon papers report the following:

"The Prussians demanded the surrender of Laon. The French Commandant opened the gates, and the Prussian officers and soldiers entered. When they were well inside the French Commandant fired a mine, blowing up the Citadel, killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

There is considerable excitement this evening, on receipt of favorable news.

A report is in circulation that Bazaine succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz through the Prussian army, and is now marching towards Paris.

The report had a very decided effect at the Bourse, and rents advanced to fifty-five Francs.

PARIS, September 10—4.50 p. m.

The Prussian scouts have entered Montucale, and various other places.—Two corps, of one hundred thousand each, are advancing in that neighborhood.

The telegraph to Soissons has been cut.

Special to the World.

PARIS, September 10.

An excited crowd was called together in front of the Hotel de Ville, to-day, by the publication of a statement that King William had determined not to treat with the Republic, and in response to repeated calls, was addressed by Jules Favre. He said no such definite announcement had been officially received. If, however, such action had been taken all France will fly to arms, and what is now a fight for national existence, will grow into a war of extermination. Not one Prussian shall return home to tell of this last outrage.

Favre was tremendously applauded.

Gambetta, in a few eloquent remarks, declared the unalterable intention of France to fight to the last. In a few days we will have allies, not in sympathy alone, but in men and arms.

The King of Prussia will do well to look to the safety of his own throne.

BERLIN, September 10.

Political depressions are cropping up. It is anticipated that at the close of the war leading Liberals will issue a protest to the King, declaring that territorial aggrandizement and military strength are not the sole and best guarantees of peace, but that morality, education and internal liberty are the true basis of the future fatherland; demanding a reduction of taxation and the term of military service; an increase of the budget for education, and ample support for the widows and orphans of the war.

Disapprobation is expressed at the consideration shown Napoleon. A cook, chamberlain and a retinue of servants have been sent from Berlin to Wilhelm's House, to minister comforts to the captive. The Emperor has in addition sixteen officers and forty servants.

Official accounts of the loss at Vionville, August 16th, shows on the Prussian side 626 officers, 15,925 men and 1,832 horses. This account does not include the returns from several cavalry regiments.

FLORENCE, September 9.

There is increasing agitation at Rome. General Carton has been ordered to cross the frontier if necessary. The Pope has decided to proceed to the Villa Castellondolfo when the Italian troops occupy Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The World's correspondent telegraphs that it is the impression here in high official circles, that France will accept any terms short of dismemberment of her territory, in refusing which she is supported by Russia.

It is believed that the Republican Government will consent to pay a large indemnity to dismantle the frontier fortresses, and largely to reduce the standing army. More than this, I am assured that in the highest quarters it will not for a moment be conceded.

If Prussia should insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, or even Metz and Strasbourg, the war will assume a new and most terrible character.

The general feeling in London is, that Germany has the military right to demand the expenses of the war, with a reasonable guarantee for her future security, but that she has no right to attempt to degrade and humiliate France.

It is quite certain that if she attempts to do this, she will be met by one of the most formidable European coalitions ever formed, and that no man can predict the issue of the conflict.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Siege of Strasbourg continues with great vigor, and the Prussians are making the greatest efforts to secure its reduction.

Four thousand Baden troops are working day and night in the third line of the trenches, quite near the city, and under constant fire from the defences.

Over two thousand citizens have been killed

The scream of shells can be heard five miles.

The beautiful cathedral was partly destroyed.

There are now over five hundred cannon bearing upon the citadel, and four thousand Baden troops ready to enter as soon as the walls are broken.

Over twenty thousand refugees were within the walls, suffering all the terrors of bombardment.

The fortifications are slowly burning.

The Germans who were captured have had their heads cut off and stuck on poles.

Hundreds of Germans who were expelled have been killed between the fires of the two parties.

The city is in flames in twenty different places, and the rabble are pillaging houses and making destruction of everything they can lay hold of.

There are daily thunder storms, and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from the cellars.

The people are fighting for places in the sewers to escape destruction from the shells poured by hundreds into the streets.

Six hundred citizens were buried by the falling buildings.

Every night the horizon is lit up for a great many miles around with the glare of the Baden batteries. Horse flesh is the only meat to be obtained, and the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. Awful scenes are witnessed.—Many citizens have been killed in their beds, and the commander shoots at once all who talk of surrender. A mob is rioting nightly and demanding a surrender. The city has not fired a gun since the sixth inst. It is under fire from three sides. The sluices which furnished the city with water are destroyed, thereby adding to the sufferings of the people.

It is known that there are two hundred thousand chassepots stored in Strasbourg.

The immediate surrender is expected.

There are only 7,000 regular troops in the city.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Envoys of Russia and Austria are authorized in the name of all the neutral powers to protest against any dismemberment of France, and if intervention secures a suspension of hostilities, the attempt will be at once made to adjust terms of peace.

Bismarck and Von Beust are in active negotiations, but Bismarck insists that as the preliminary to all arrangements, three Prussian army corps shall be encamped within twenty miles of Paris, as satisfaction to the public opinion of Germany.

Great indignation is expressed in Paris at Earl Granville's refusal to aid in the peace negotions. His course is said to be inspired by the Queen who approves of King William's recognition of Napoleon as the Emperor, and wishes to make the Republic impossible.

The Provisional Government though assailed by Red Republicans and Orleanists, succeeds admirably, and the conduct of the people of Paris is in the highest degree orderly and praiseworthy.

A large French army is forming in Normandy which will be commanded by Trochu, in person, and operates against the German line.

The Germans are said to have lost eighty thousand men in the battles around Sedan.

The Asiatic cholera prevails among the troops besieging Metz.

Special to the evening Telegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The siege of Paris may now be said to have fairly commenced.

Friendly feelings toward the French Republic is greatly stimulated by American recognition.

The Prussian force in detachments, form a semi-circle around Paris, at a distance of about twenty-five miles. In this position the army has been halted at the firm request of the Russian Minister, in order that King William and Count Bismark, may consider the proposition for an armistice, emanating from Russia and Austria.

Paris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. Roads leading to the city are all closed, and no more provisions are going in; what the city now contains must prove sufficient for any emergency.

The Prussians will, in a few weeks, march triumphantly through the streets.

The announcement of the declaration for a French republic, has brought a great change in public sentiment here. In regard to the demands for a compensation movement in France toward free institutions, obtains the sympathy of the powerful Republican party in Prussia, whose influence will be used to modify claims hitherto asserted for satisfaction and indemnity; the proposition comprising assurances of the destruction of all fortifications on the frontier line, with a guarantee against their being rebuilt.—The destruction of the fortifications of Paris and the war expenses would without any cessation of territory, be accepted by this party as quite sufficient to satisfy German honor, and provide for the maintainance of the future peace of Europe.

OSTEND, September 12.

The latest news from the Prussian headquarters is that in reply to the propositions made through the Austrian legations King William declares that he will listen to no propositions only in the Tuilleries and from the Imperial Government of France.

Special to the New York Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 12—10 a. m.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning a heavy skirmish took place between the eighth squadron of the French dragoons, which were garrisoned at Chateau Thiepry, and the Prussian advanced guard, which was repulsed. More Prussians are to be sent before Strasbourg.

The Prussians found in the Emperor's desk a detailed statement of the Prussian forces, numbering one million men, 1,600 cannon and 160,000 horses.

The Gaulois reports that England, in the name of the neutral powers, asks the King of Prussia for fifteen days armistice. No reply was received, but there are fair prospects of an assent.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12—4 p. m.

Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle, and have authorized Russsia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A dispatch to that effect has been telegraphed to Berlin. No answer has yet been received.

PARIS, September 11.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of St. George on Prince Louis William, Duke of Bavaria, as a mark of admiration for the gallantry of the Bavarian troops,

Sanor Olzaza, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has communicated to Jules Favre the formal recognition of the new government by Spain.

It is officially announced that Baron Mecour, the French Minister to Madrid, has been recalled.

Belgium is expected to recognize the Republic at once.

The existence of an understanding between the United States, Russia and Italy, looking to the termination of the war, is mentioned.

PARIS, September 12.

The Ministry has just made public the following important intelligence:

The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at five o'clock in the morning, and persisted until nine in the evening. They were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of their batteries were dismounted. More than ten thousand Prussians were placed hors du combat. At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison splendidly repulsed the Prussian attack.

The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They have arrived in force at Crecy, and are approaching Noire le Grand.

Paris is cheered this morning by the report that Russia is insisting on an armistice, and that the United States has interposed and sent three decided dispatches to Berlin. It is also reported that the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence.

LONDON, September 10.

The Tribune special correspondent at Paris, sends by mail the following dispatch, dated Friday, which he was refused permission to telegraph from there:

"Overtures have been made to Austria to obtain an armistice from Prussia on the basis of territorial integrity. Russia is understood to have offered her good offices to the French government, and is now taking active steps for her assistance, and depends on France to acquiesce in the Russian eastern policy. It is believed here that Bismarck does not want Alsace and Lorraine, and that the English press goes beyond the wishes of the Prussian government. The war office expects to have by to-morrow, including troops of the line, National Gardes and Garde Mobile, three hundred thousand men, counting the force at Lyons and elsewhere, but they are hastily organized and imperfectly armed. Troops and artillery arrived from Mezieres and are encamped on the Avenue Imperatrice.—Other troops have left for the front.

It has been decided to burn the Bois de Bologne and the forests at St. Cloud and St. Germaine as soon as the Prussians are in sight.

It is fully expected that the American Minister will be asked to help in the peace negotiations.

LONDON, September 13.

A telegram from a Paris correspondent says that the American recognition of the Republic is really little valued, and is there regarded merely as the good-will of a power, without material weight in the European system.

On Sunday a sharp engagement took place between a Prussian reconnoitering party and a body of French, at Chateau Thierry.

The Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss. Soisson refused to surrender in response to a summons of the Prussian commander. This action of the commandant is enthusiastically approved by the inhabitants of the city.

ROME, September 13.

Immense posters have been placarded on the Dead Walls of the city, preclaiming a universal Italian Republic. The document is signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

A report which comes from London, says that three energetic dispatches have passed through that city for Berlin from this government, urging an armstice, is an exaggeration of the action of this government, which has thus far been confined to the dignified, firm and courteous dispatch agreed upon on Friday last when the President was here, and forwarded at once to Mr. Bancroft, at Berlin, by Secretary Eish.

This government will only assume the position of mediator upon a joint invitation of the respective powers, and not in conjunction with the neutral powers of Europe, and that mediation will doubtless be confined to the exercise of its good offices, and not extend to the responsibility of making a new map of Europe.

Paris, September 13.

The Paris papers retain their former prices, notwithstanding politican stamp duty, because their advertising patronage is strong and the papers invaluable.

The Opinion Nationale, refering to the Paris fortifications, says the Prussians will find something to speak to, and material abundant to make the conversation long and interesting.

The exact position of the Prussian advance is unknown. According to various accounts, the enemy has arrived at Meaux, Ligny and Melun.

The Debats has a long editorial exalting the patriotitm of Thiers.

It is said the main body of the Prussians arrived at a point within 28 miles of Paris yesterday afternoon.

The Ministry have issued a decree that no person shall be allowed to leave Paris after 6 a. m. of the 15th, without a special pass.

Portugal has recognized the Republic.

The Prussians cut the railroads and distrayed the telegraph lines eight miles from Paris.

The Uhlans are also at Provins and Tracy.

DENVER, Sept. 13.

The election for delegate to Congress, to-day, is closely contested. Returns from Denver, Georgetown, Idaho, Central, Tainidad, Pueblo, Hugo Kit Carson, and several other points, received, make the election of Chaffe, Republican, almost certain, with general Republican gains. There was an unusual excitement in Denver but general good order prevailed.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.

Flour—Quiet, weak and unchanged.

Wheat—Dull, weak and prices easier. No. 2 new closing at 97(@97¼ cash and 97@07½ for October; old No. 2 88½ cash; new sold at 98@99; new No. 3 89; No. 2 red winter 1 01.

Corn—Moderately active but prices unsettled; No. 2 closing at 61½@61¾ cash; rejected sold at 59@61.

Oats—Easier; No. 2 irregular and closing at 35½.

Rye—Firmer, and a shade higher, selling at 61 and closing at 66½; No. 2 64½.

Barley—Less active and lower; No 2 closing at 1 07@1 12.

Whisky—Quiet, and closed a shade firmer; buyers, iron bound at 85.

Seeds—Moderately active. Timothy 40@45.

Cattle—Inactive and prices weak, tending low. Receipts 2221, with light sales; Texans 2 30@2 34; shipping natives, 6½@7.

Hogs—7,280; dull and lower, closing weak, under large receipts and advance in freights eastward; sales ranged from 9 30 to 9 85 for common to choice.

Legal Notice.

To Anna Fulton, Melissa Clevelan and Herman Dodge, non-resident defendants and heirs at law of Althea Philips, and the unknown heirs of William M. Dodge, Norman Dodge, and Alexander Dodge, deceased, and heirs at law of Althea C. Philips, deceased;

Will take notice that Jacob S. Philips has filed his petition in the District Court, 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, setting forth that Jacob S. Philips has the equitable title to and is the owner of lots number 4 and 5 in section 11, township 12 and range number 13, and lot number 14, in section 18, township 12, and range 14, all in Cass county, Nebraska. That the legal title to said tracts of land were in plaintiff's wife, Althea C. Philips. That said Althea C. Philips departed this life on the 10th day of March, 1869, that prior to her death, to-wit: During the month of March, 1867, she executed her last will and testament in which she demised and bequeathed unto Jacob L. Philips the above described lots and tracts of land, together with certain real estate in Mills county, Iowa, and that said will has been lost, and praying that said Jacob L. Philips may be declared to be the owner of said lands in Cass county, Nebraska, and that the same may be conveyed to plaintiff; and that said will may be established and confirmed and for such other and further relief as in the nature of the case the plaintiff is entitled.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

JACOB L. PHILIPS.
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, his Attorneys.
Sept15w5t.

Legal Notice.

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

To Mary J. Young, non-resident, Defendant. Take notice that you are sued in the District Court, 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1870, by Josiah H. Young, that the object and prayer of the petition filed in said case is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and Plaintiff, Josiah H. Young. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
Attorneys for Josiah H. Young.
September15th, w5t

Sheriff's Sale.

James Wilery, }
vs. } Order of Sale.
William T. Bryan. }

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on Monday, October 17th, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number five (5) in block number forty-three (43) in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county Nebraska, as designated upon the recorded plats of said city, in pursuance of a decretal order of the District Court, of the 2d Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, rendered at the adjourned April term, A. D. 1870, and on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1870 to me directed as Sheriff of Cass county.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, A. D. 1870.

J. W. JOHNSON, Shff.
Cass County Nebraska,
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Plaintiff,
Sept15w5t

A GOOD CHANCE
FOR A
GOOD BARGAIN!

Having completed the platting and recording of my (DUKE'S) Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, I am now prepared to sell

400 LOTS

in the Addition at reasonable rates. Terms are one half cash down; the other half payable in one year, at ten per cent. interest per annum from date of purchase until paid. To be secured by mortgage on the property.

S. DUKE.

Donation to Churches.

I will give to the following religious denominations, viz:
To the Baptist Church, lot 12 in block 27;
To the Congregational Church, lot 29 in block 28;
To the Methodist Church, lot 1 in block 12;
To the Catholic Church, lot 6 in block 30;
To the Episcopal Church, lot 12 in block 19;
To the Presbyterian Church, lot 1 in block 21;
To the Christian Church lot 12 in block 5;
To the Lutheran Church lot 1 in block 23;
in my Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, upon the following conditions, viz: That they shall erect on said lots, as above donated, a suitable building for public worship, within five years from this date; and, in case of failure on the part of said Church or Churches to comply with above condition, then and in that case the lot or lots shall revert to me.

S. DUKE

Donation to Public Schools.

I hereby donate for the use of Public District Schools, Lot 10 in Block 6, on the north side of Main street, and Lot 10 in Block 22, on the south side of Main street, in my addition to the City of Plattsmouth.

S. DUKE.

5,000 Acres of Land for Sale

in this county. Also, Houses and Lots in this city, at low prices.

Particular attention given to the buying and selling of real estate, examining titles, and paying taxes for non-residents.

S. DUKE,
Real Estate Agent,

Lot for Ten Dollars.

I will sell to parties desirous of building and improving, any of the lots in the subjoined list in my addition to Plattsmouth, at ten dollars per lot, under the following conditions, viz:

The person purchasing will be required to build on the lot purchased a dwelling house of the following dimensions, to-wit: The house to be not less than 14x24 feet, with story not lower than 8 feet. The frame must be good and substantial; house well shingled; foundation either of brick or stone. There must be a kitchen, of not less than 10x14. Building must be completed on or before January 1st, 1870. Will give a bond for a deed to the party who buys as soon as purchase is made, and upon complying with the above conditions, will give a good and sufficient Warranty Deed.

Selections may be made from the accompanying list:

Lots 5 and 8 in block 3; Lot 8 in block 4; Lot 14 in block 12; Lot 9 in block 18; Lot 12 in block 20; Lots 2, 9 and 14 in block 21; Lot 8 in block 22; Lots 2 and 8 in block 23; Lots 5 and 11 in block 26; Lot 5 in block 27; Lots 13 and 17 in block 28; Lots 4 and 7 in block 29; Lot 2 in block 30.

S. DUKE.
Plattsmouth, Aug 26tf. Office in Court House

JOHN SCHLATER,
(Successor to R. Walther)
Harnessmaker,
and dealer in
HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTER,
Whips, Brushes, &c., &c.

Repairing done substantially and with dispatch.
Give me a call before