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NEBRASKA HERALD.

VOL. 6. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST, 11 1870. NO. 19.

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.

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention closed its labors at 12 o'clock to-day, and the result will be found nailed to the mast-head of the HERALD. The nominees are not, all of them, the first choice of Cass county, yet they are the choice of the majority of the Republican representatives in attendance at the convention, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Full proceedings of the Convention will be published as soon as Hon. Geo. L. Seybolt, Secretary of the Convention, arrives at home.

HOW CHEAP JOHN COOKS AND EATS HIS DINNER.

Four hundred Chinamen passed through Council Bluffs last week, and stopped for dinner. How they cooked it, and how they ate it, the *Nonpareil* thus describes: "They cooked their dinner in large bowl-shaped stew pans, placed over trenches made in the earth. Their meal consisted principally of rice, though they had a large stew pan of something that looked like hashed meat and vermicelli. The cooking finished, the whole was dished up into numberless tin pans, and handed around through the cars. Seated or squatted in groups of five or six around these pans, each man held in his right hand a pannikin or bowl previously filled with food, while the two chopsticks were held between two fingers of the left hand, and so managed to open and shut like a pair of pinchers—the feeder conveying his food from hand to mouth by this means with a dexterity worthy of a first class professor of legerdemain. The chopsticks are simply two sticks of wood, about as thick as a lead pencil, and about seven inches long. A man unused to them might become very hungry before he learned to manipulate them with proper effect."

A Nutshell of Nebraska.

Correspondent of the Peru (Ind.) Republican.

MADISON, Wis., June 23d, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When I was lecturing the Peruvians last winter on Thebes and Honolulu, I was imprudent enough to promise you a letter, and I never forgot a promise, as I prove by now writing.

Wandering among "the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," I was so much exhilarated that I could not believe non-historic lands would ever have much interest for me, but the truth is I have just made a Nebraskan tour which I found full of zest all through. My experiences in the land of memory have doubled my interest in our land of hope. Our monuments are now in building.

Last week I was in Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and saw there several castles of stone and brick, which cost no more to build than castles in the air.—One was the State Capitol, in no way inferior to that in Indianapolis, another the State University building superior to every educational edifice I remember of seeing in Indiana. These palaces of legislation and education cost nothing, as I said—nothing at all to the United States, or to Nebraska, or to the municipality. How so? Why the Governor was authorized, some years ago, to transfer the capital from Omaha to the place which would bid highest for it. Straightway the land owners, where the city of Lincoln is now built, agreed to give all that tract gratis for the site of the State Capital. The lots were soon sold at auction for more than enough to put up the structures I have mentioned, though masons were then paid five dollars a day.

I am tempted to fill my letter with accounts of the Insane Asylum and Penitentiary at Lincoln—its salt-works, likely to rival that at Syracuse; its prospect of becoming such a railroad center as Indianapolis, and its prairies, as rolling as those around the Indiana capital are flat, but I have other things to speak of.

The soil of Nebraska is peculiar. In these dustful days, when drought parches so much of Wisconsin and Illinois, so that wheat is headed prematurely, grass is thin and corn stunted, there is no drought in Nebraska. A farmer of ten years standing told me as soon as I crossed the Missouri, that he had never been drowned out or dried out, and could not be. I thought nothing of this boast, knowing that every man thinks his own geese to be swans. Soon, however, I was led to notice the depth of the soil, and saw that it is a reservoir in which moisture is laid up, or packed down, to evaporate upward as a sort of spontaneous irrigation when there is no rain from above. I may fairly call the fertile earth of Nebraska bottomless, for that thrown up from the bottom of a well will bear crops as well as that at its mouth. Owing to this depth of soil I find no Nebraskan mud of more than a day's duration. The rolling nature of the prairie also rolls away all stagnant water, and with it both agues and swamps—hence the "swamp lands" of Nebraska are constructive, like the mileage of Senators when a new session is called the next day after the old one expires. As for chills, they are mostly an imported article.

Several thousands have taken up Nebraskan homesteads within the last year; thousands are now on their way to them—but equal numbers are buying lands which they find nearer the railroad, or otherwise better situated, and therefore already snapped up. The railroad lands, I find, are preferred by most purchasers. The reason is that they are sold on the ten years' credit and at six per cent. interest. Such a credit is equivalent to a loan. The settler can use all his money to improve his land, and rarely, indeed, can fail, as Homer says, "to milk out of the udder of the earth" enough and to spare, for paying each instalment as it falls due; accordingly the sales of the B. & M. R. R. in Iowa and Nebraska within 60 miles east and west of Plattsmouth, amounted to four hundred thousand dollars during last May. the first month during which these acres were really in market. The rush for them is a proof they were not dear, though of course, the prices were complained of; but some mousings statistician has now proved that the railroad rates were lower per acre than the prices at which the school lands have been sold, and the School Superintendent, S. D. Beals, Esq., tells me he shall leave no stone unturned to get the price of school land raised, as the fund can thus be made to pay teachers altogether, as it now does pay them more than twice as large a proportion as in Indiana.

Since things are so, whoso would get a homestead—that is a quarter section—for fourteen dollars; whoso would buy a cheap farm alongside a railroad in the great agricultural belt of the continent, on the highway of the world, (for Lincoln and New York are identical in latitude), let him hear a buzzing in his ears: "Ho for Nebraska! Shoo fly! for the last chance this side the Pacific slope!—Ho, for Nebraska!"

J. D. BUTLER.

Republicans Attention.

The following has just been issued:

ROOMS OF THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, '70.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate at the coming elections.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. J. H Platt, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C.

Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously.

Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign.

JAMES H. PLATT, JR., Secretary.

Could do Better.

Some years ago there lived out West an old man whom we shall call Briggs, who had a propensity for "hooking" small and portable articles that came in his way. As he was poor and past labor, and well known about town, no further notice was taken of his peculations than to keep a sharp lookout when he was round. A dealer had a quantity of dry fish landed on the wharf at an hour too late to get them in his store, and as he was about covering them with an old sail cloth, he espied old B. apparently reconnoitering. Selecting a couple of the fish, he said, "Here, Briggs, I must leave these fish out here to-night, and I will give you these two if you promise me you will not steal any."—"That is a fair offer, Mr. A.," said the old man; "but—well—I don't know," with a glance at the offered fish and then at the pile, "*I think I can do better.*"

Jay Cooke's Bible-Class.

Mr. Jay Cooke has just given his annual *fete* to his Bible-class, which it is his custom to give at this season of the year at his country seat, near Philadelphia. Here he has a neat schoolhouse, a pretty chapel, and a commodious hall.—Long ago he established a class for the religious instruction of the workingmen on his place, and is himself the instructor. It numbers nearly 150 members.—The programme was amusing and varied, consisting of all sorts of athletic games. A sumptuous dinner in the open air, with beaucoup de cake and ice-cream. concluded the entertainment. Band of music, etc. People went away at six—Everybody happy, everything lovely, and the bird suspended very high.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Napoleon as a Peace Monarch.

When Louis Napoleon proclaimed himself Emperor, he announced in pompous phrase, "The Empire is peace." "Yet, during his short reign, he has plunged the French Empire into three great wars with three of the great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. If, before he disappears from the stage, he should get up a war with England, he will have proved the "empire" to be "peace" by fighting all the Powers of Europe. Besides his European wars, he has had his Mexican war, his war in China his war in Cochin China and his fighting in Algiers. Beside his foreign wars, he has used his army in such a way against France itself as to be a constant menace of civil war. Beside his important wars, he has had frequent squabbles in Rome. Beside his actual wars, he came very near getting into war with this country five years ago, and he lately threatened Spain with war. While thus demonstrating the empire to be "peace," after the Napoleonic fashion, he has raised up, amid the traditions of war, an imperial son who, if he ever mount the throne, will doubtless carry on the business of proving the empire to be peace by fighting all around the circle in the style of his father and his father's uncle. Such is Napoleonism.

STATE ITEMS.

Prairie chickens are said to be unusually abundant.

The Dekota City *Mail* is out strongly in favor of permitting women to vote.

The corner stone of the 1st M. E. Church at Covington was laid yesterday.

Crops are reported in good condition and everything flourishes in Pawnee county.

An agricultural and fruit growing society is to be organized in Dakota county.

The people of Brownville are taking steps to secure the Red Oak branch of the B. & M. R. R.

The Turner Association of Nebraska City are to lay the corner stone of their new hall this week.

We had the pleasure of a call thi afternoon from Mr. J. J. Hochstetler of Nebraska City.

Surgeons for the German Army.

Dr. A. Jacobi and Dr. E. Krackswizer, two German physicians of New York, have published the following card:

Physicians who know how to speak German can join the German army as assistant surgeons, and the undersigned are authorized to decide about the ability of applicants. The passage from New York to the place of destination will be paid by the Executive Committe of the German Patriotic Aid Society.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

BERLIN, August 6.

The headquarters of King William are at Cologne. Prince Frederick Charles is in command at Kelusenack, and the Crown Prince at Manheim. Information has reached here that all the Germans in France will be obliged to take an oath to remain in the country.

PARIS, August 6.

The La Liberte publishes a private dispatch, sent at midnight last night from Strasbourg, reporting that McMahon beat the Prussians yesterday evening, and that the latter evacuated Weissenburg. Telegraph communication with Weissenburg is re-established—The same journal says McMahon moved yesterday toward Weissenburg. He was but two hours march from that point, and his men marched at quick step. He has between sixty and seventy thousand men; to-day there will be about 150,000 men concentrated near Weissenburg.—The loss of Prussians in the engagement reached 10,500 in killed, wounded and missing. The French forces defending the town were but eight or ten thousand, while the attacking force numbered forty thousand. and were so badly crippled that they could not follow the French when they retired.

LONDON, August 6—9 a. m.

Advices from the seat of war this morning concur in representing that the corps under McMahon advancing after the brush with the Prussians. Last evening they occupied and now hold a strong position on the Bavarian frontier. The entire French line of operations is in intimate communication by underground telegraph wires.

LONDON, August 6.

There is a better feeling on the markets here and on 'change. The cause cannot be traced to any feature of political news. Probably the result is simply from exaggerated depression which followed the announcement of the France-Prussian war.

Rumors are prevalent of fighting now going on, but no confirmatory dispatches are at hand.

Later—The Globe on undoubted authority, says that a great battle, in which many bodies of troops are engaged, begun yesterday, but was interrupted by darkness. It was resumed early this morning and continued till 7 this evening, when victory was declared for the French.

Rumors are current in Paris affecting Bourse.

The conflict between McMahon and the Crown Prince of Prussia, already mentioned, was apparently the commencement of the struggle.

LONDON, August 6.

The following dispatch has just been received here from Weissenburg via Berlin, Saturday, August 6th: The Prince Royal has defeated Marshal McMahon. The official report of the victory of the Crown Prince of Berlin, August 6 via London, 10:30, the Prince Royal telegraphs from the field of battle: "A victorious battle has been fought near Worth, and McMahon totally beat by a larger portion of my command.—The French retired upon Bitsche."

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM,
Prince Royal—near Worth; field of battle. 4:30 p. m.

PARIS, August 6—Evening.

The enthusiasm of the people here over the favorable reports from the front is indescribable. Great crowds fill the streets around the Brouse so that vehicles can't pass, and shout and sing patriotic songs to overflowing. Placards are posted at the Bourse, giving the particulars of the two last battles fought. Official reports are awaited for with feverish anxiety. None are received yet, and as the government permits no other news from the army to be telegraphed abroad the bulletin reports cannot be used.—The Gaulois prints a dispatch from Metz, reporting that a regiment of Royal Guards of Prussia were cut to pieces at Weissenburg on Thursday, and a Prussian general wounded. The French soldiers fought like lions, and the loss on the enemy's side was seven thousand.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

An official despatch dated Hamburg, 8th, 9:46 A. M., says yesterday, after the battle of Worth, the enemy retired in the greatest confusion. The French artillery endeavored to make a stand at Niederbrunn. but the town was taken by Bavarians, and the enemy retired towards Bitche.

At Rehrstafen the dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army. This morning we occupied Hagenau. enacuated by the French. The Germans occupied both banks of the Saar, Seguims and Forback, after a slight resistance by the French.

PARIS, Aug. 9

There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said officially that two million men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for the organization and leaders.

ROME, Aug 9.

The last of the French army is reported to have left Civita Vecchia to-day, for Marseilles and the seat of war.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.

The buoyancy of the cotton market is attributed to the Prussian success, which, it is believed here, will augur a speedy restoration of peace.

PARIS, August 9.—The *Patrie* says the government calls upon all former officers and soldiers having served in the armies of France to take grades in regiments of volunteers, or of gard mobile, which are to go to the front immediately. The request has been greeted enthusiastically, and members are responding to the calls.

There has been two councils of the Ministry to-day

Gen. Changarnier left his residence this morning to seek his command at headquarters. Thousands of people accompanied him to the railway.

The papers say nothing is certain concerning the course of Austria. Russia is keeping her quiet with promises just now.

The *Patrie* says it is rumored the Bourse will be closed to-day at noon. Nothing of the sort has yet taken place. There has been no disturbances.

Gen. Failley is in communication with McMahon. The morale of the army is excellent. There has been no fighting since the 7th.

In the battle of Froschwiller, 140,000 of the enemy attacked 33,000 men under McMahon.

The journals here announce with warm approval that Italy is ready to send 100,000 armed men to aid France.

The *Patrie* says the Emperor was solicited to return to Paris to day by some generals, and replied: "**I will only return dead or victorious.**"

NEW YORK, August 9.—The acting French Consul at Richmond has had so many applications from ex-Confederates who desire to join the French army, that he has been compelled to announce, through the newspapers, that he has no authority to accept their proposition.

BERLIN, August 9.

The King, while passing through Neustadt yesterday, received a great ovation. The streets and roads were filled with joyful people, who waived flags and covered the King with flowers, and cheered wildly. Bismarck, Von Roon and others addressed the people and thanked them for the King.

The losses of the French in the battle of Worth, Saturday, were 5,000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6,000 prisoners. McMahon's baggage, many cannon and two long railway trains, with stores and munitions, were captured. The Prussian cavalry, in their pursuit, bagged thousands of stragglers, who had thrown away their arms. Total Prussian loss 3,500, dead and wounded.

LONDON, August 9.

The *Times* asserts that the French disaster was owing to the Emperor's obstinacy in refusing sound military advice, and to his illness. The *Times* says parties in France will make the Emperor pay the penalty of his ill success. His name is already ignored in acts by which the regency seek to rally the people. Things arrange themselves as if he was not expected to resume his power, as if testing how he may be dispensed with altogether. The only question is who shall first utter the word "Abdiccation."

Edmund About writes from the field, bitterly condemning the Emperor's mismanagement. He says; Having declared war, he let the Prussians begin it. It is true neither party was ready, yet France, lost twenty days in useless marching and countermarching. They were surprised at Weissenbourg by an enemy whom there were no videts to watch, no skirmishers to meet, and no settled plan to repel.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner*, telegraps that Italy and Austria each send 100,000 men to aid France.

The army at Metz is still undergoing thorough reorganization.

Authentic advices from the French show that Bozaine, the commander-in-chief, has 230,000 men at Metz, McMahon 55,000 at St. Auerne and Canrobert the same number at Nancy.

Gen. Trachu has entered upon the duties of major general of the army.

It is not known whether Sebroufe will have any command.

A rumor has reached here that the Prussians are in Mulhousen, 61 miles southwest of Strasborg.

Letters from Paris say that the citizen are defiant of martial law. They continue to assemble in the streets and discuss the war.

The *Gazette* has assurances from private sources that the Empire is on the verge of a colapse.

The Germans are expected in Paris. Even if they are arrested, the Empire is dead.

The Parisians are receiving arms, and they are all republicans at heart.

The establishment of a provisional government is already talked of.

It is thought that Generals Shangrrier and Torchu are in the ascendant and that the Imperealists are leaving France.

The London *Times* thinks the U. S. Congress made a great mistake in adjourning without heeding President Grant's suggestions, and especially without legislation for resusitating its merchant navy now perishing under a fatal tariff.

Birmingham has sent a petition to London praying for the preservation of England's neutrality.

The French fleet of nine iron clads, bound east, passed Dover to day.

METZ, Aug. 9, A. M.

The army is in a large measure concentrating in front of Metz. Marshal Bazaine has direction of operations. The corps of General Froshard has retired in good order on front of Metz. All quiet during the night.

The Emperor has just gone to the general headquarters of Marshal Bazaine.

9:10 p. m.—Gen. Changarnier has arrived; he was conducted from the railway station to prefecture by an honorable citizen of the town. The General was in civilians dress, and was immediately taken to the presence of the Emperor. Public opinion receives with favor the advent of Changarnier.

The army is concentrating to march to Vasges and defend the passages. The night is calm. No engagement to-day.

The Emperor received warm greetings from the population and troops, who are all eager to renew the struggle.

No engagements has yet taken place.

The circular of the Empress has had a good effect here. The place is being completely armed.

There was great excitement here last night in consequence of the arrest of some Prussian spies.

It is reported the Prussians are crossing into France at Belfast, and also that they intend crossing Belgian territory. This, however, is considered doubtful.

Gen. Changarnier, after an audience with the Emperor, appeared much pleased. Two ordnance officers waited on him to his hotel.

PARIS, August 10.

After the session of the Corps Legislatif last evening, the deputies were unable to pass the point Concorde, because of the great crowd collected on the place De la Concorde.

Ollivier has lived at his private residence during the last three days, instead of occupying the official palace.

All of the correspondents of the Paris journals, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived from the frontier except DeKalow, of the Gaulois, who is still missing.

The Senate will reassemble to-day at 9 o'clock to vote on the proposition made yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The Corps will discuss projects for the safety of the State.

Deputy Keratry proposes calling out under arms and ready to take the field at a moment's notice, all men of the classes of 1858 to 1863, inclusive.

A Dictatorship is anticipated, with Gen. LeRoucher as supreme head.

The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris, and await the reconstruction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

A number of French newspaper correspondents who arrived to-day are wounded. They testify to the wonderful bravery of the officers and troops, particularly the troops who fought for eight hours incessantly against overpowering odds.

Military specials say that the enthusiasm is increasing throughout France.—Large crowds of people are assembled in various quarters of the city, but good order prevails.

Contrary to all previous reports, it is now stated that the Prince Imperial is still at Metz.

[Note.—The London Dispatch explains the whereabouts of the Prince, which of course is not permitted to be known in Paris.]

After the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, a crowd, whose feelings had been wrought to a pitch of fury, went to the residence of Garnoi de Cassagnac, and made demonstrations. Cassagnac, warned of his danger, fled to the house of his son. The mob not finding its intended victim, dispersed.

An official dispatch from Metz, at 8:30 this morning, says: "This morning the Emperor has gone to Canton-Metz.—The order and enthusiasm of the soldiers increases hourly, and the signal for battle is eagerly awaited."

Nearly all the theatres were closed last night. It was remarked that the crowds about the city, though enormous, were very quiet. Workshops were generally closed yesterday. All caricatures of war subjects disappeared from the shop windows, because they were offensive to the public. The crowds about the Kiosks where newspapers were sold, were enormous. People fight to get the journals, the moment they are issued.

General Melinent asked for the command of the army on the Rhine.

The Moniteur says that the English Embassy has received advices that the Prussian loses at Weissenburg were enormous. If so, we may hope to soon resume the offensive, and cause the enemy to pay still more dearly for his first successes.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day a project for armament was presented by the government, and adopted, with the addition of the proposition of M. Kerotry, putting under arms all unmarried men, of the classes of 1859 and 1864 inclusive, embracing all between the ages of 23 and 35. A vote of thanks to the army was also voted.

The credit of four million francs for the families of the Mobile Garde was increased to twenty-five milions.

The project of a law for the national defense was adopted unanimously, amid prolonged applause. In the excitement a voice was heard, "Now let Prussia look us in the face."

General Count Palitko announced the formation of a new Ministry, with himself as Minister of War, and De La Tour D'Auvergne as Minister of Foreign Affairs; de Genorlly, Minister of Marine; Henry Cheveron, Minister of the Interior; Grant Peuet, Minister of Justice; Pierre Magne. Minister of Finance; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Busson Billalt, President of the Council of State.

The La Liberte says that all members of the staff of Macmahon were killed or wounded in the battle of Forchweiller. Col. Grammont, brother of the Minister of foreign affairs, lost an arm; Col. Abesec was mortally wounded; Col. Espeinelles aid to Prince Imperial has disappeared; 74th regiment lost at Weissemburg forty-eight officers, killed and wounded.

News of a battle is hourly expected.

Two Republican newspapers, Rappel and Reveil, have suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A special dispatch, dated Paris, mid night, gives the following account of the scene in and near the Corps Legislatif, yesterday. Deputy Keartery demanded the deposition of the Emperor. He was called to order by the chair. The deputies left the hall, and scatterred to their committee rooms. Outside a wild crowd was assembled. and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed at intersecting streets. The court yard of the Tuilleries was thronged by soldiery around the hall of the Corps Legislatif. The police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge.

Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. Other detatchments remained passive in their barracks.

DeHilliers organized the troops and the mob was everywhere charged.

A correspondent reports that as he was going to post his dispatches, he heard sounds of drums and bugles in every direction.

Inside the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

The Belgian neutrality guarantee treaty was signed here last night by Granville and Bennstoff. LaVillette awaits authority from Paris to sign for France.

The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at French legation, in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Smith also brought Empress Eugene's jewels and the famous Diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick.

The Prussians as they advance discover the losses of the French in recent battles to be frightful; exceeding even their most extravagant estimates.

The Queen's speech, delivered by the Royal Commission to day, upon the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, expresses her pain and grief occasioned here at the recent outbreak of war between France and Prussia. She says all her efforts were exerted to avert the war, and now she shall direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of neutrality.

Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force. French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege. It is said that after the battle of the sixth, the French abandoned their works in the greatest confusion. Ineffectual efforts werre made to check the Prussian advance at Neiderburn, which place was taken by the Bavarians. The French continued to retreat towards British Wurtenburg, the cavalry picking up scores of prisoners. The line of retreat was covered with dead and wounded. Prussians entered Aagarean on the 7th, and soon occupied Farboch and Saaragemend.

LONDON, August 10.

Paris telegrams of Tuesday afternoon and night, do not change the aspect of affairs. It seems true that the Emperor, who was solicited to return to Paris, replied that he would return dead or victorious. The houses, trees and all obstructions within five thousand yards of the fortifications of Metz were destroyed.

The Lapatrie, describing the scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, says that when Oliver attempted to speak the second time, deputies of the left rushed upon him and would have murdered him, had not the members of the right promptly interposed.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to the Prussian Head Quarters.

BERLIN, August 10—11 a. m.

Official dispatches from army headquarters state the results of the battle at Saarbruck on Saturday, to be more important than was at first supposed.—Frossard's corps were dispersed. The entire camp of one division and many magazines were captured. Prisoners, by thousands, were taken. and the number hourly increased. The French losses must have been immense. Their forces disappeared from all points in our front, and none were to be seen by our patrols, who were within gunshot of Metz.

The Prussian officers and soldiers think but slightly of the effectiveness of the Mitralleurs, but believe the Chassepot a better weapon than the needle gun.

ROME, August 9.

The evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops is complete.

STRASBOURG, Aug. 10—9:30 p. m.

All is quiet here, but defensive measures continue.

The Needle Gun.

Is a breech loading, single barreled. non revolving rifle. By a movement of a false trigger a section of the barrel slides back to admit the cartridge in the cavity of the barrel, which is done by the soldier without removing the piece from his shoulder. Another movement restores the section of the top of the barrel to its place, and firmly fastens it, ready at the instant for firing. It can be fired, therefore, twelve times in a minute, until the barrel is too hot to admit of the introduction of the cartridge, and this is not easily done as the cartdrige ignites by fraction only, and not by mere heat, and the time it remains in the chamber before being fired is but an instant. Behind the cartridge, as it lies when the gun is loaded, is the air chamber, about two and a half inches in length, through which the needle darts forward horizontally to pierce the charge. The cartridge is, of course, made up with ball in front; then without wadding the powder, and then the percussion substance, into which the needle strikes by the force of a common wire spring, when the trigger is pulled.

Legal Notice.

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

Horace Metcalf, Plaintiff, vs Washington M. Dickens.

To Washington M. Dickens, non-resident, defendant, you are hereby notified that Horace Metcalf, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1870, filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska within and for Cass County. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain a decree of foreclosure of a certain mortgage on the south half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section No. (8) eight in township No. (12) twelve north of range No. (12) twelve east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, and the accompanying note given by you to Julian Metcalf as trustee for Horace Metcalf, calling for the sum of $145. one year after date, and dated July 16th, 1859, with interest after maturity at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, and the further sum of Thirty Dollars as an Attorneys fee in this cause. There is now due the plaintiff from you on the said note and mortgage the sum of $145, with interest on the same at 40 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of July, 1860, and the further sum of Thirty Dollars Attorney fee. said petition praying that said defendant be required to pay said sums, with interest and costs, by a day to be named by the court, or that said land may be sold to satisfy the same. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of September, A. D., 1870.

HORACE METCALF.
By D. H. WHEELER & T. M. MARQUETT, Att'ys for Plaintiff

Ordered that the above notice be published in the NEBRASKA HERALD for four consecutive weeks, according to law. ISAAC POLLARD, Clerk
aug4w4t

Sheriff's Sale.

James J. Monroe, vs Samuel H. Elbert, et. al. } Execution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will offer for sale at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, on the 13th day of September, A. D, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following real estate, to-wit: The south-east qarter (¼) of section No. thirty (30) in township No. eleven (11) north, range No. twelve (12), east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, situate in Cass county, Nebraska, taken as the property of James J. Monroe, on an execution in favor of Samuel H. Elbert, et. al., issued by the Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, and to me directed as sheriff of said county.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August A. D., 1870. J. W. JOHNSON,
aug 11w5. Sheriff of Cass Co. Neb.

Sheriff's Sale.

William Horrigan, vs. William E. Sheldon, Charles E. Bayley & George Jennings.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE District Court of the 2d Judicial District within and for Cass County, Nebraska, made in the above cause, on the 2d day of June, A. D., 1870, I, the subscriber, will offer for sale at public auction, at the south front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Neb., on

MONDAY, August 22d, 1870,

at one o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above Defendants in and to the following real estate. to-wit: The undivided one half (½) of the north east quarter (¼) of section No. twenty-eight (28) and the undivided half (½) of the west half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section No. twenty-seven (27) in township No. ten (10) north, range No. thirteen (13) east of the sixth P. M., excepting three lots sold to John Hull and John Hartman, which are situated in what is commonly known as the town of Factoryville, heretofore attached as the property of the said Defendants, on an Order of Attachment, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass county, in favor of the said Plaintiff, William E. Horrigan, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county. J. W. JOHNSON,
July21w5t Sheriff Cass Co. Neb.

Attachment.

John Chase vs. George Flemming. } Attachm't before Matthew Hughes, Justice of the Peace.

To George Flemming, the defendant in the above entitled case you are hereby notified that an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled cause on the second day of July, 1870, by Matthew Hughes, a Justice of the Peace of the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, for the sum of twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, together with costs, and returnable on the 12th day of July, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and your goods have been levied upon to satisfy the same. You are therefore commanded to appear before said Justices, to answer said complaint, on the thirteenth day of August, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or judgment will be rendered against you for the above amount, and your property sold to satisfy the same. JOHN CHASE.
july28w3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A D. 1870, one George Strand left at my stable a light bay mare, with heavy tail and mane, almost six years old and about 14 hands high, with the letter F branded on the left side of the neck, evidently stolen. The owner, may get his property by calling at my stable in Plattsmouth, Cass county and proving property and paying charges.
aug11d&wif J. W. FRASSON

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of a decretal order of sale of Hon. George B. Lake, Judge of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, on the 4th day of April, 1870, I will, on Saturday, the 27th day of Aug. at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, and interest of Frederick Wehnes, Henry Wehnes and Margaret Wehnes, minors, heirs of Frederick Wehnes, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the north west quarter, and north east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section No. ten in township ten north of range twelve, east of 6th P. M.

Sale will remain open for bids from one o'clock, P. M., to two o'clock, P. M., of said day. Terms, one fourth cash in hand, one fourth in one year, one fourth in two years, and one fourth in three years, with interest on deferred payments at 10 per cent. per annum.

ERHARD HEEBNER, guardian of minor heirs of Frederick Wehnes, deceased, by
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
july21w4t Attorneys.

Real Estate Office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE OPENED A Real Estate Office in connection with their Law Office, and have secured the services of a competent and reliable man to take charge of the same, and will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, pay taxes, examine titles, furnish abstracts thereof, and transact all business pertaining to real estate.

We have also a full and complete abstract of title of lands and lots in Cass County, that has been prepared with care, and will be posted up from records of the county, daily, and we believe will be found reliable in every respect. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. MAXWELL & CHAPMAN.
June 20th, 1870. jed3d&wtf

Legal Notice.

George Jennings, and Anna Maria Jennings, by her next friend Geo. Jennings, Plaintiffs, vs. William E. Sheldon, Charles E. Bayley, John H. Bayley, and Edward Goodenough. } District Court of the Sec'd Judicial District of Nebraska sitting in and for Cass county.

The above named Charles E. Bayley, John H. Bayley and Edward Goodenough are hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs did, on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1870, file with the clerk of the above named court, their petition setting forth that a partnership was heretofore entered into by and between said Jennings and Wm. E. Sheldon & Chas. E. Bayley, to carry on milling and farming, and that, as a part of the same transaction, said plaintiffs conveyed to said Bayley and said Sheldon the undivided one half of the northeast quarter of section 28 and the undivided one half of the west half of northwest of section 27, all in township 10 range 13 east in said Cass county, and that they demand the payment—as a part of the purchase money thereof—of a certain note heretofore given to one Wm. Dill for the sum of ten thousand dollars with twelve per cent. interest, and due on the 15th of April, 1871, and setting forth, further, that said Bayley and Sheldon took possession of the property, and have kept the same from said plaintiffs and have worked the same and at said Bayley has abandoned the business—and further, that said Bayley and said Sheldon have conveyed their respective interests to said Jno. H. Bayley and said Edward Goodenough, and praying that said transfer may be set aside as fraudulent, and for the appointment of a receiver and realizing a fund to meet the above mentioned payment and for general relief against said defendants.

And the said defendants are hereby further notified to be and appear at said court on or before the 22d day of August, A. D., 1870, and then and there plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decree rendered accordingly.

Ordered that the above notice be published in the Plattsmouth HERALD for four consecutive weeks, according to law.

ISAAC POLLARD, Clerk, per J. M. BEARDSLEY, D. pt.

CALHOUN & CRONTON,
and I. N. SHAMBAUGH,
July7w4t Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Legal Notice.

Luke Miskella, vs James O'Keif, Margaret O'Keif. } Before A. L. Childs, Probate Judge in and for Cass co. Neb.

On the 27th day of July, 1870, said Judge of Probate issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of $41.

LUKE MISKELLA.
Plattsmouth, Aug. 2d, 1870. aug1w3t

Strayed.

FROM THE HERD OF THE UNDERSIGNED, near Weeping Water, on Friday, the 22d of July, one three year old Steer, branded "M" on the right hip. A liberal reward will be paid for information of his whereabouts.
July 30w2t R. CHILSON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—This is the cheapest property in Plattsmouth. Inquire of R. G. DOOM.
may30dtf.

FOR SALE—A story and a half brick house, with out-houses, on an acre lot surrounded with shrubbery and shade trees, also containing bearing fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Inquire at this office, or of Joseph Schlater, Jeweler, Main Street, Plattsmouth. ap12d&w6m

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable water power, two miles below Plattsmouth, near the Missouri river, with sufficient water and fall with economical management to produce power equal to a 30 horse-power steam engine. The present owner is engaged in other business and cannot devote his attention to the business of milling, and will sell said water power for a reasonable price.
RICHARD VIVIAN.
Apply to MAXWELL & CHAPMAN. dec21d&wtf

FOR SALE—A FARM.—I have for sale a farm of 160 acres, situated 1½ miles from the railroad, eleven miles west from Plattsmouth all under cultivation, has good buildings, and is well watered. Also seven and one half acres of timber. Will be sold for $4,000. Address or apply to JASPER BEDWELL,
July12w4t* Plattsmouth, Neb.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING FRIENDS OR relations buried in the old burying ground in Young & Hays addition to the city, are hereby requested to have them removed on or before Nov. 15th, 1870.

By order of the CITY COUNCIL.
Attest: S. F. COOPER, City Recorder.
July21w17w

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAIN. ap20w3m

RICHARD VIVIAN. H. E. PALMER

VIVIAN & PALMER

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Feed

AND

PROVISIONS,

Canned Goods, &c. &c &c

☞ Highest cash price paid for all kinds of Grain, and Produce, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Furs, and Wool.

North East corner Main and Fifth Streets Plattsmouth,
m13d&wtf

NEW STORE.

Weeping Water, Neb.

HORTON & JENKS

— DEALERS IN —

General Merchandise,

— SUCH AS —

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS BOOTS,
SHOES, NOTIONS, &c.,
PINE AND COTTONWOOD LUMBER,
SHINGLES AND LATH.

We are Agents for

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which is undoubtedly the best Machine now in use. mar19'69tf.

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LIVERY SALE & EXCHANGE.

☞ The best of Horses and Buggies on hand. ☜ Corner Vine and Fourth streets.

jan21d&wtf. Plattsmouth Nebraska.

Prairie Breaking.

Snyder & Orr are ready to take orders for Breaking Prairie. For terms, apply to John Snyder, on the farm on [illegible] Mile creek, or to R. N. Orr, Plattsmouth. [illegible] take contracts for any number of acres. Parties desiring breaking done will do well to make contract early.

THE DAILY
PLATTSMOUTH HERALD
IS PUBLISHED BY
H. D. HATHAWAY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ Office corner Main and Second streets second story.
TERMS:—Daily $10.00 per annum [illegible]

BARGAINS

IN

Real Estate.

MAXWELL & CHAPMAN

Offer for sale a large amount of [illegible] property in Cass county, described [illegible] as follows:

40 Lots in city of Plattsmouth [illegible] $50. upward.

49 lots in Young & Hayes' [illegible] mouth, including some very [illegible] lots—all at very low prices.

Farm of 360 acres [illegible] "Three Groves" [illegible] Good dwelling and out-[illegible] half the purchase money.

Farm five miles from Plattsmouth [illegible] mile from Railroad, [illegible] dwelling and other improvements.

Farm in Louisville Precinct [illegible] Railroad Station. 200 acres [illegible] under cultivation, [illegible] This tract is well watered, [illegible] dwelling. Also a good [illegible]

Farm of 246 acres, well watered [illegible] improvements, including [illegible] orchard of 100 fruit trees [illegible] young timber planted on [illegible] the purchase money.

Farm of 70 acres on the B. & M. [illegible] miles from Plattsmouth, half of [illegible] vation. This tract is well watered [illegible] improvements, and is for sale very cheap.

80 acres of Prairie, four miles from [illegible] Railroad Station. handsomely located, well watered, and adjoining a good improved farm A great bargain.

160 acres in Sec. 21, T. 11, Range 10, E. 6th P. M.

160 acres Prairie in Sec. 25, T. 11, Range 10, E. 6th P. M.

Two acres of land beautifully located, just north of town, with new frame dwelling 36x14. A very desirable place for a home, and for sale CHEAP. *Time on part of purchase money.*

26 acres of valuable timber land, within half a mile of the southern limits of the city.

Farm of 160 acres, 100 acres broken and fenced, seven miles from Plattsmouth, near Eight Mile Grove.

Lot 4, Block 28, with good brick and frame dwelling, conveniently arranged. Also out buildings. an20

WHEN YOU BUY A

COOKING STOVE

IT IS ECONOMY TO

Get the Best.

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CHARTER OAK STOVES

HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE LAST TWO Years. Not One Has Failed to Give

Entire Satisfaction.

THEY ARE

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The Best Cooking Stove Made.

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STAND UNRIVALLED

For Uniformity in Baking.
For Economy in the use of Fuel.
For Durability and Convenience

And their perfect adaptation to the

WANTS OF WESTERN PEOPLE!

Send for price list, to

E. T. DUKE & CO.,

PLATTSMOUTH, - - - - - NEB.
aug1wly

McCORMICK'S ADVANCE

COMBINED

REAPER & MOWER

Ahead in the Field!

LATE TRIALS HAVE THOROUGHLY Established the fact that McCormick's Advance Machine Combined Reaper and Mower is the only Combined Machine that is a

Perfect Success.

Call at CLARK & PLUMMER'S and examine McC's. Machine before purchasing elsewhere.

They Will Do You Good,

jed&wlmo

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.

For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned [illegible] the name and style of [illegible] this day dissolved. All accounts [illegible] be settled by W. F. Morrison, who will [illegible] the business.
[illegible] W. F. MORRISON
[illegible] W. LONGHAM