THE NEBRASKA HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ Office corner Main and Second streets, second story.
TERMS:—Weekly, $2.00 per annum if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid in advance.

NEBRASKA HERALD.

THE DAILY
PLATTSMOUTH HERALD
IS PUBLISHED BY
H. D. HATHAWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS:—Daily $10.00 per annum, or $1.00 per month.

VOL. 6. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. NO. 22.

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 honorable collection on debur ement of the public revenue; and, above all for its consistent and unhesitating 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 prevent from 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 are striving to extend the dominion of a despotic 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 taxation upon the people, as the results of the late action and hope to have a still further reduction, so soon as it can be effected consistently with the preservation of the public faith and credit.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A mass 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 28th day of September, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting one candidate for member of the State Senate and one for the House of Representatives, composed of the above named counties. The Counties will be entitled to representation in said convention the same as in the State Convention, viz: Cass county 3 delegates, Sarpy county 2 delegates, Saunders county 3 delegates, Seward county 3 delegates, Butler county 1 delegate, Hamilton county 1 delegates, York county one delegate.

H. D. HATHAWAY, Ch'n.

WM. R. DAVIS, Secy.

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 election of nine delegates to represent Cass county in the senatorial District Convention to be held at Ashland on the 28th 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	2
Salt Creek	2
Stove Creek	2
South Bend	1
Tipton	1

It is recommended that the different precincts hold preliminary meetings for the election of members to the several places of holding election in the respective precincts, at the hour of 7 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1870.

By order of the Committee.

ISAAC WILES, CHAIRMAN.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

Demand of your party which meets in this city on the 7th September next, that it emphatically declare the Prussians right in the war now going on in Europe. Do not be put off with excuses, but ask for Democratic sympathy for Germans, as against France, and see if your leaders will be as frank, as bold and as outspoken as the Republicans.—Force Democracy to do right in this matter, if you can, and then see who befriends Germany.

MUTTERINGS.

There are, generally speaking, some signs in advance of nearly every storm by which an approximate idea of its character can be foretold. The same general law holds good as to the distinctive quality of political storms; and we see to-day a very evident disposition on the part of the Democracy of the Union which plainly indicates the kind of struggle they intend to make at the fall elections.

Shorn of every reasonable ground of objection against the national party, they are seeking out the weak minded—the recklessly ambitious—and the easily impressible members of the Republican party, upon whom they are pouring out the full sympathy of their slimy adulation. The only hope of Democracy rests in the organization of labor reform and People's parties. They are all trained and drilled to the crack of the ring masters' whips and they hope now to sow the seeds of dissension among Republicans by encouraging other political organizations, hoping that, by this means, they may draw enough Republicans to defeat that party in some localities. We call upon the true men who realize how much the Republican party has done for this Union—those who bear its standard to-day as they did a short time ago in the face of the enemy and through his ranks—to stand fast to the principles which saved the nation entire, and prove to the world that Democracy can no more trail our colors in the dust to day than they did in the unholy rebellion which they countenanced by every means they dared to use. Republicans, be not afraid of "mutterings."

The Louisville *Commercial* says there ought not to be the slightest doubt as to the success of the Republicans in carrying the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky. The majority for G. M. Adams (Democrat) over Barnes (Republican) in 1868, was only 462. Since then about 3,000 colored voters have been added to the Republican ranks; and in anything like a fair race the Republican nominee ought to come out with at least 2,000 majority.

THE DIFFERENCE.

It has become a noticeable fact, to which we beg to call the attention of every German citizen in the Union, that the Democratic press of the country, as a party instrument, has persistently taken sides against the Germans in the terrible struggle now going on between Prussia and France; while the Republican press has earnestly advocated the cause of the Germans against the usurper Louis Napoleon. We do not call attention to this with any view to making votes, but simply as a notorious fact from which any intelligent person can draw his own conclusions.

The sympathy of the Republicans throughout the Union is bold and outspoken. Their Platforms everywhere announce their convictions that Prussia ought to win in her struggles against the tyrant Napoleon. Let our German fellow citizens, who work with democracy, call for similar platforms and equal sympathy from democratic conventions. It is their duty to feel and to know that they work with their friends, and we ask that they demand this proof of democratic friendship from the leaders of the party they work with. The democracy of to-day is either for France and against Prussia, or her newspapers falsify its position most fearfully. Let German Democrats look into this matter and they too will see the difference.

REMEMBER.

Principles never die! Men may change, foibles undiscovered in the days of popularity may grow into mountains of iniquity under the microscope of prejudice, but principles remain unchanged and unchangeable. From the numerous political stand points of latter-day statesmen, views may be enunciated which are harmonious here—or discordant there—voices will be raised for and against, no matter who discourses—no matter what the subject. We have always observed the disposition to be hypocritical just before conventions and just after them. There is an effervescence of the antipodes of thought and action to be found in almost every human action, where the many have equal privilege.—Such things must be! There is no millenium in political matters anywhere on the green earth. But men should reflect that principles remain the same. The banner of Republicans is to day the banner that was borne at the head of the column when it resisted the foul attempts on the nation's life throughout the rebellion. Under Republican principles and beneath the glorious folds of the Republican banner, the Union was preserved and homesteads provided for the landless. A great war was closed in a triumphant peace, as its legitimate fruit, at the very time that Democratic principles under Democratic colors refused men and money to save the nation, and declared the war a failure. Beneath the banner of Republicanism millions of burthensome taxation have been taken from the shoulders of the people, which was placed there by Democratic corruption, fostered and directed by Democratic traitors. Democratic principles led to insurrection and loaded down the people with taxation. Republican principles suppressed insurrection and removed the burdens as fast as possible. Let Republicans remember these things when they hear of affiliations with Democracy. To be true to the principles of a party, precludes deserting to the enemy or giving them aid and comfort.

Labor Reform Ticket.

To co-operate with the Labor Reform Party, it is necessary to ignore both great parties and assume allegiance to nothing else but the rules and regulations of that organization. No man can work with it or in it who dares claim to be a Democrat, and we can show abundant proof of this fact.

This organization has held its convention, made its nominations, and now asks the two parties to elect their ticket. We await developments.—*Rulo Register.*

Don't be too positive about your opposition to this arrangement, Dr. Brook. You will probably sing out from the other corner of your mouth after the 7th of September. You will "whip in" the nicest kind, and we anticipate this is a little piece of strategy on your part to be *coaxed*, with something tangible, into a support of Lett and Lake.

The Republican Party.

This great organization, which showed itself great in war, has proved even greater in peace. It has met every emergency of government with decision, and solved the problem of national life and universal freedom. It has been fortunate in its public men generally, while its measures have been dictated by a conscientious purpose, and guided by a lofty patriotism. Peace has been its mission, and the prosperity of the whole country its cherished purpose. If we look to the record, we shall find that it has accomplished more for humanity, and more for the development of all the material interests of the continent, than all previous parties combined. Based on the theory of law and order—of equal rights among men—the friend of schools, churches, and benevolent institutions of all kinds—the friend of labor is in every department, and the grand progress of the age, in all that is noble, elevating and refining, it stands to its opponent as light to darkness. It does not deal in negatives. Its platforms are not made of whining complaints, but affirmative principles; and while it glories in what it has already done, it points confidently forward to even greater purposes and nobler objects. So far from its mission being ended, it has just begun. If America is but true to itself, the rising statesman of this grand organization will guide its people safely in the road of peace, happiness and prosperity, even beyond the ordinary desire.—*Chicago Republican.*

Upon hearing that the Prince Frederick Charles meant to attack Nancy, Mrs. Partington told Ike that she always thought these Proo-hun Princes were mem enough to strike a woman

OUR WYOMING LETTER.

FORT A. D. RUSSELL, Wyoming Ter'y, August 27, 1870.

DEAR HERALD:—Since I last wrote you I have made a flying trip to Denver, the metropolis of Colorado. That Rail Road Prince, ex-Governor Evans, having sent me a pass, the temptation to visit that beautiful city, though only for one day, was not to be resisted. Starting at 1:30 p. m. in about two hours we reached that magic town of Greeley on the Cache la Pondre near its junction with the Platte. Remembering that this town is not yet one hundred days old, we are reminded of the oft-repeated saying, "Wonders will never cease." The inhabitants are called the "Meeker Colonists." There are between 500 and one thousand inhabitants already on the ground, and a large number of fine buildings already finished and others rapidly approaching completion. The streets are well laid out and a system of irrigation adopted, by which every square is abundantly watered and the rapidly growing shade trees and luxurient vegetation, give evidence of the fertility of the soil and of the perfection of the system of irrigation. A ditch of nine miles in length is now nearly finished, by which several hundred acres will be irrigated; and next summer many fine farms will be opened. It is beautiful for situation and will be a flourishing town. Four miles further on another town has sprung up called Evans, and though started first, being for a long time the terminus of the R. R., Greeley has far outstripped it and will soon rob it of all its importance. In two hours and a half more we arrived in Denver, which has all the appearance of an eastern city. I was never more disappointed in a town in my life. Instead of a paste board town like many of the western *cities* (so called) I found most beautiful substantial brick blocks with mansard roofs, fine brick hotels, four stories high, stores, churches, banks, &c. The residences are finely shaded and flowers and shrubbery are abundant. In walking out into the suburbs past the neat white cottages with their green blinds, beautiful yards and umbrageous shade trees. I could hardly believe I was not in Canandaigua or Geneva, N. Y. The system of irrigation adopted is so perfect that every street has its stream of water flowing along either side and is easily taken into the front yards, gardens and every place where it is needed. The Ditch company, though not receiving any dividends, have done a great work for Denver. The sales of California fruit—pears, peaches, grapes and plums are really fabulous. I stopped with an old friend from St. Joseph, C. E. Pooler, Esq., whose sales in one day, while I was there, amounted to eight tons; of course, his trade is wholesale. There is another wholesale house where nearly as much more is sold. The number of places where this fruit is sold by retail is marvelous. I feasted for twenty-four hours on as delicious fruit as ever grew. How strange it seemed to be walking about with the thermometer at ninety and see on the mountains fifteen or twenty miles away the eternal banks of snow clearly defined for miles.

I attended a social meeting at the Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening and found a band of devout worshipers with their accomplished Pastor, Rev. Mr. Wells, at their head doing a good work for morals and religion. On Thursday evening I took tea at the beautiful and hospitable mansion of Ex-Governor Hunt, with the aforesaid clergyman and his estimable lady. The Governor was absent but his accomplished wife did the honors most gracefully. The Governor was raised in the same county in New York with myself. He is a most enterprising and prosperous man.

Yours as ever, A. WRIGHT,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

Political.

Hon. E. W. Farley, of Newcastle, has received the Democratic nomination in the Third Congressional District of Maine.

Joe Williams, the colored conservative Tennessee spouter, has taken the stump for the Democratic party in Louisiana.

From present appearances Gov. McClurg will be nominated for Governor at the coming Republican State Convention in Missouri on the first ballot.

The Republican ticket for Congressmen in Iowa is now complete, as follows. First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second, Wm. Smyth; Third, W. G. Donnan; Fourth, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth, Frank W Palmer; Sixth, Jackson Orr.

Hon Wm S Groesbeck imperatively declines a nomination for Congress from the Democracy of the Second Ohio District. He says that "under no state of things would he take the nomination."

Hon Hugh J Jewett says he will accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Columbus (Ohio) District Judge, Shellabarger has not yet formally accepted the Republican nomination, but will undoubtedly do so.

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania will have the apportionment of the Congressional and Legislative districts, the first for the next ten years, the second for seven. Both these are now fixed by the same legislature for the first time since 1801.

It is said that P. L. Cable, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Illinois District, threatens to spend $50,000 in order to secure his election. As he received the nomination solely on account of his wealth, the rumor is plausible.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Lousiana have nominated Gen. James McClerry for Congress. The General is an able lawyer, a fine scholar, and a gallant Union soldier. He lost an arm at Shiloh and was dangerously wounded at Stone River.

It is thought that in the event of Rome being left to the Romans, the Pope will establish himself at Avignon, where they want him, and where the Popes lived from 1305 to 1376, although the offer of the English Government to protect him on the island of Malta will be first accepted in cese of an invasion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

PARIS, Aug 27.

The Constitutional says the idea is to call out for active service all former soldiers from 25 to 35 years of age, married or unmarried, has created some uneasiness, and adds that it would be better to incorporate the 350,000 Garde Mobile in the regular armies.

It also says the Prussians act not only against military laws, but those of humanity. At Strasbourg they have cruelly forced all young men to work in the trenches, and in some cases threaten them with death if refused. The French are thus forced to kill their own brethren. Such acts are unworthy of this age.—They give a singular idea of Prussian civilization, and they only serve to increase the French hatred, and augment our determination to punish them.

PARIS, August 27.

One city journal, this evening, has a remarkable editorial. It says: Next to the news of the near approach of the Prussians to the walls of Paris, that which most occupies the public mind is the possibility of an open rupture between the government and General Trochu. It is reported that the Empress demands the dismissal of Trochu from his position as Governor of Paris, but we can affirm nothing positive. It is nevertheless true that a person has been permitted to express carelessly his opinion that Trochu had been asked, in the presence of the Empress, to resign.

The journals of Nancy give a gloomy account of the manner in which the country is stripped by the Prussians of provisions and of every kind of forage, and of fine horses of the farmers, for use of their artillery. It says the difficulties of an entire year are crowded into one moment. The ruin is complete and unspeakable. Long years will be necessary to repair the damages of these few days of invasion.

Six wagon loads of Prussian provisions, captured in the recent engagements, reached Lille to-day.

Great disturbance prevails in the Prussian army. The Prussian soldiers quarrel with those from Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and it is found necessary to place them in separate camps. A feeling somewhat similar prevails in Berlin, where a serious riot occurred and Bismark's house was attacked.

Ex-Queen Isabella has given a palace in Paris for the use of the wounded.

Typhus fever is raging in the Prussian army.

A strong column of Prussian artillery has entered Chalons.

The Garrison at Strasbourg yesterday, made a successful sortie, and captured a convoy of cattle and some munitions of war. The city still makes a vigorous resistance.

The morning journals persist in the statement that there have been serious engagements within the past few days, resultina in favor of the French.

The approach of the Prussians on Paris creates the most intense excitement.

LONDON, August 27.

A letter from a correspondent at Rheims, of the 4th, says it is reported that Bazaine, with a portion of his army, is between Montmedy and Longwy, on the Belgian frontier, where he is waiting the arrival of Macmahon. The report is considered doubtful.

There was a fight yesterday, near Montmedy, between the advance cavalry detachment of the French and Prussian armies. The latter were repulsed.—Large reinforcements have been sent from Paris, by the Northern Railway, for Macmahon. The army tactics of Macmahon appears to be to gather up the broken corps and thereby swell the ranks of his new levies, and then sweep along the borders of Belgium, avoiding an encounter with the Prussians that would be likely to involve a pitched battle. By this movement he will be enabled to leave the Prussians on the South and probably effect a junction with Bazaine north of Metz. If successful in this, Macmahon will, it is thought, strike the Prussian line of communication at St. Avol. This is believed to be the strategy which Count Palakao hinted at a few days ago to the Corps Legislatiff.

According to French reports 15,000, and according to Prussian reports, 20,000 French soldiers are disabled, by hospital and typhus fevers.

The Prussians say half the journey to Paris is accomplished, though all the obstructions are not left behind.

French telegrams are printed here today, dated Tuesday, saying the English Government, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships forty thousand rifles to the Continent, at the same time, and that the English people send lint and bandages to the wounded.

The official report of Bazaine, shows a French loss at Resonville of 23,000.

Representatives of France in England and Prussia have signed the ratification of the Belgian treaty.

General Montaigue, who was wounded, was taken prisoner by the Prussians.

A Paris letter says the Emperor has actually been suspended. His cabinet remains in power, only because its chief was thought to possess administrative capacity. The new Governor General, Trochu, and the new Committee of Defence, are now ruling France absolutely. Governor General Trochu is capable of becoming another Albemarle.

The Prussians have declined to send any more flags of truce to the French on any account.

The Prussian force besieging Strasflourg are still engaged in turning the course of the river to shut off the supply of water from the city.

A private letter received in this city from Paris, expresses the belief that a committee for the public safety has been prepared, which will seize the Government and undertake the defence of the Capitol, and formally depose the Emperor.

BERLIN, August 27—6 p. m.

The Prussian general headquarters are temporarily at St. Biziere. Great quantities of stores for the use of the Prussian army, are accumulating at Nancy.

At eight o'clock this morning Metz was completely invested. Bazaine makes no effort to force a passage. The besiegers report extreme demoralization of the garrisons. The Prussians are strongly entreuched before the place.

Of the three new armies just organized in Germany, one will march in Paris and the others remain to protect their rear.

A note has been addressed from Berlin to all the envoys of Prussia in regard to the flag of truce sent to the French lines, asking a cessation of hostilities in order to bury the dead, which truce was refused, and the flag insulted on three different occasions. Prussia therefore declares its resolution to offer no diplomatic negotiations to the French people until the Empire is declared at an end.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

A special to the Evening Telegram from London, to day, says: By a dispatch from our special correspondent at Montmedy we have news of a great and bloody battle begun on the evening of Sunday in the immediate neighborhood of Mouseon. The battle is yet undecided, and fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes.

A N. Y. *Sun* special from Arlon, via. Brussels, to-day, says: The Prussians are making a flank movement on Mc-Mahon, the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the true situation of both armies. McMahon occupies the Lone from Rethel to Stenay, leaning on Mezieres, Sedan, and Montmedy, with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians who were marching to Paris, deployed from Stenay to Troyes, have changed their direction and instead of going west, they were going north. Their troops around Troyes, march in the direction of Romilly.—Those around Chalons, toward Snippes, and those which were between Stenay and Varrennes, in the direction of Rethel, by Grand Pare and Vouzieres, while a strong force is at Dien, observing the left of McMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian force is advancing from Luneville and Joinville to St. Desier, which is the headquarters of King William, as reported yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy Macmahon as they destroyed Bazaine, and then then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy. Don't believe the dispatches from Rethel this morning saying that Mcmahon and Bazaine are in communication.

The rigor against correspondents increases daily. Even a military pass will not protect us against gens de armes.

Everything will turn on what the French can do; no time will be given to train them. Rapid concentration under the Crown Prince moving on Chalons, and an ample force to watch Metz. The masses of the Landwehr are marching by every road between the Rhine and Meuse. Pfalsburg will be left to Landwehr to besiege, so will Bitschs, and probably Strasburg. The whole active army of Germany will be available to blockade Metz, and capture Paris.

A special to the Herald says: A dispatch from St. Memechould says eight hundred garde mobile and a quantity of booty were captured here by the Prussians.

A special to the Telegram from Paris says: Preparations for the defence are still being perfected. All the places in France are to be appropriated as hospitals for the reception of wounded soldiers.

Americans are rapidly leaving Paris. Most of the hotels are already nearly empty

The Prussians are now in the valley of the Aube and are concentrating at Sommercy.

The following news is official: The Prussians under Prince Royal have been seen going towards Snippers.

The German forces are spread throughout the department of Aube. They have abandoned their encampments and are now marching towards Samescy.

Twenty-five thousand Germans have recently passed Joinville going in the direction of Wassey and Monterinder.

A force of 20,000 cavalry passed thro' Chalons going towards Epernay.

Pfalsburg and Strasburg still hold out.

Carlists are swarming in the northern provinces of Spain, and all reports from the frontier indicate the approach of a formidable disturbanse in Spain.

Official dispatches state the Prussian army continue its movement on Bethel and Vouziers.

LOMDON, Aug. 29.

It was Bismarck who gave the order that there should be no halt in the march on Paris. The King acquiesced, though his generals favor looking after Macmahon first and taking Paris afterwards

LATER.—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place between Macmahon and the Crown Prince in which Macmahon was defeated.

The reported French victory on the Mense in a battle in which 50,000 men were slain is false. French accounts say Macmahon is not prepared for battle.—Not a word can be got from Bazaine, though his lines are reported open.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The Telegrams special London correspondent telegraphs that not only has Macmahon failed to form a junction with Bazaine, but that a wedge of Prussians has been driven between the two armies. This human wedge is now thicker than ever before, and Macmahon now finds himself separated from Bazaine by two powerful German armies instead of one.

The 27th French regiment of Chasseures D'Afrique, commanded by the Marquis De Galifet, attacked by two regiments of Saxon dragoons twice their number, near Mouson, and after a sharp fight succeeded in utterly routing them with considerable loss.

It is still believed here that Macmahon will continue to persevere in his endeavors to force his way to Metz, notwithstanding the obstacles in his path.

A special correspondent writes from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Signy the 24th: This is a great day in the campaign of the 3rd army. The King, Moltke, and Bismark have arrived, and the streets have been choked with Bavarian troops from morning until late this afternoon. The word is "forward to Paris." Infantry, cavalry, artillery, wagon trains, and everything moves ceaselessly forward. The troops are in excellent condition.

A special correspondent writes from Paris, Monday, that 50,000 people have moved into Paris from the suburbs alone, since Tuesday night and the confusion is endless.

There are still forty thousand Germans here of whom Trochu's last order reaches 30,000.

Provisions for the siege are arriving in enormous quantities; 350,000 cwt. of flour and 150,000 cwt. of rice are stored in the city, and 10,000 oxen and 50,000 sheep are in the Bois de Bologne.—Sixty million rations of preserved meats, and three months' supply of salt, spices, sugar and coffee, and six months' supply of wine and spirits have been stored.—Private families supply their own stores.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The Courier's special of this morning is very brief, and merely says that the ministry have packed up and are on the eve of departure from Paris for Tours.

The World's London special telegram is a repetition of the warning already several times given, of the imminent peril of the Russian intervention at no distant time in this war.

St. Petersburg papers of the 23d formally deny that the Czar has in any way recognized the conduct of the Prussian regiment, of which he is nominal proprietor, and adds that Russia reserves to herself the most absolute freedom to act as her position requires in the interest of European equilibrium and of her own destiny. It is reported that a column of twenty thousand Prussian cavalry and artillery were marching on Eperne.

An American newspaper correspondent at St. Avoid had an interview with Bismark and was most kindly treated.—The King was very kind also, and sent word to the "Amerikaner" that in case he found any difficulty in procuring food he must come to the royal headquarters.

The treatment of American journalists and travelers by the Germans, as well as the French, has been most flattering, when compared with that bestowed upon the people of other nations, and testifies to the popularity of our country in all parts of Europe.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.

The investment of Longway by the Prussians, reported yesterday, is denied. Macmahon's headquarters are at Sedan.

LONDON, August 30.

The Prince Imperial was at Sedan on Sunday night, where the Emperor also was expected.

A force of German Uhlans was at that time only 9 miles south of that place.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.

The Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier.

From all quarters a battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of Belgian troops will, no doubt, be necessary to protect the country from invasion

LONDON, Aug. 30.—1:30 p. m.

The following news from the French war office is just received: Nearly 900,000 men are now in the triangle formed by the lines running from Rheims to Revlet Bouzzen. Bazaine is not shut up, but has 12,000 men, and Macmahon is 18,000 strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal who is two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped the latter gentlemancame up in time.

Fifty thousand men left Paris Monday for the vicinity of Bethel. It is said the Prussian force there is 500,000 strong.

The Prussians say Paris telegrams, purporting to come from Bazaine are fraudulent. He is entirely isoolated.

Macmahon's extraordinary move may have delayed the Crown Prince's advance on Paris, but it has also made that advance at any time hereafter easy.

London papers are perfectly betogged as to the position of the hostile armies, as late war telegrams have made confusion worse confounded. The expulsion of Germans from Paris causes sad distress.

PERSONAL.

Bourcicault has written a new play for Lotta.

Mrs. Saleratus Babbitt wears $80,000 worth of diamonds.

Mrs. John Wood will return to the American stage next autumn.

John B. Gough delivers his first lecture, this season, at Paxton, Miss., September 6

Olympe Audouard is serving as a hospital nurse in the French army.

Photographs of Edgar A. Poe are being sold in Richmond for the benefit of his only surviving sister, who resides near that city.

The Abbe de Bouvron, chaplain to Marshall Macmahon, is said to have been killed at the battle of Reischofen while giving the consolations of religion to a wounded soldier.

The Ohio delegation in Congress unite in petitioning the President to intercede for the pardon of the Fenian Halpin, who has been confined in Chatam Prison, England, for three years.

Five hundred members of the Clapp family held a reunion at Northampton, Mass, on Wednesday. A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, was the president of the day. The principal address was made by Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Clapp, of New York.

The telegraph reported that Rev. Sidney A. Corey, in a sermon at Long Branch, abused the Pope and the European war, and was mobbed in consequence. Mr. Corey explains that he did no preach at Long Branch; that he did not abuse the Pope, and that he wasn't mobbed.

President Royce, of the Liberian (Africa) Republic, visits this country to secure aid for a projected railroad, to extend into the palm and camwood districts, about 100 miles east of Monrovia, and develop the great natural wealth of the country.

Bishop Williams met with a cordial reception in Boston on his return on Sunday. The Cathedral of the Holy Cross was crowded with his friends, some of the first musicians in the country appeared in the choir, and the Sabbath-school children attended in large numbers.

Maine has just lost one of her most eminent jurists in the death of Hon. Luther Fitch, of Portland. He was the first judge of the municipal court in Portland, and was so popular a judge that he held the office by successive appointments until 1854, a period of 29 years, when, at the age of 71, he retired from active life.

At San Antonio, Texas, Dr. Mary Walker was invited to go out horseback riding with a party of ladies and gentlemen; but when she went to get on the pony "straddle" the little mustang wouldn't stand that, and kicked her over a brush fence. She tried several ponies, but none of them couldn't see it and she was compelled to ride like a woman.—You can't fool these Texas horses much. They can tell a woman a mile off.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, have arrived in New York, on the Cunard steam hip Palmyra, from Liverpool. On the second day out Chang suffered from a paralytic stroke, which affects his left side, and almost deprived him of the use of his limbs and power of speech. There were no premonitory symptoms of the stroke; but as yet Eng has not suffered from the indisposition which affected his twin brother. The twins, accompanied by three of their sons, are stopping at a hotel in Jersey City, and will proceed home to North Carolina as soon as Chang's health permits.

The Philadelphia *Press* says Democracy, as the term is used and understood, politically speaking, in this country, is proverbially cowardly. The whole party and its journals, at the out-set of the present struggle, ranged themselves on the side of Napoleon. Times have changed since, however, and the chances of French success are greatly diminished. The majority of its newspapers have managed to change their front, and are now as enthusiastically Prussian as they were a few days ago Napoleonic. A few still adhere to Napoleon just as they do to "the Constitution as it was" and a "white man's government."

An Act to Provide for the Registration of the Voters of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska*, That there shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, from among the citizens thereof, most known for loyalty, firmness and uprightness, one Registrar for each voting precinct in the State, whose duty it shall be to register the names of all persons who shall claim to be entitled to the elective franchise, resident within each voting precinct in the manner herein prescribed, and the said Registrar shall receive for his services the sum of three ($3.00) dollars per day for each and every day he shall necessarily be engaged in the duties devolving upon him by this act; *Provided*, That the per diem of carrying this act into effect shall not exceed the sum of forty dollars in any one district in any one year, and any vacancy that may occur, shall be filled by the Governor, as herein be provided. Each officer of registration shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the usual oath of office prescribed for the State officers and subscribe the same in the book of registration for his election district.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be prepared books of registration of names and facts required by this act; said books to be furnished by said Secretary of State to the several county clerks of the counties in this State, and by said county clerks furnished to each Registrar in his county, provided for in the first section of this act, at the expense of the counties in which such voting district may be situated. Said books shall be so arranged as to admit of alphabetical classification of the names, and ruled in parallel columns, on which shall be entered,

First—The name of person registered.
Second—Sworn.
Third—His age.
Fourth—The place of his birth
Fifth—The time of his residence in the district, county and State.
Sixth—If naturalized, the date of his papers, and the court by which issued.
Seventh—His disqualifications.
Eighth—Qualified voter.

SEC. 3. Said officers of registration shall register the name of every person resident in such election district, whom he knows to be a qualified voter, and entitled to registration, or who presents himself for that purpose, and after recording the surname and christian name shall administer to the person so presenting himself, the following oath, to-wit:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you, touching your place of residence, your qualifications, as an elector, and your right to registration as such; and enter, in the proper column, the facts whether such person has or has not been sworn.

The age of such person.
The place of his birth.
The time he has resided in the State, county or voting district in which he seeks to be registered.
If naturalized, the date of his papers and the court, State and county where issued.
If disqualified, the cause or reason of disqualification, whether non-residence, non age, alienage, infancy, lunacy, or *non-compos mentis*, disloyalty or bribery.

The name of qualified voters, omitting from the column for that purpose the names of disqualified persons, and inserting in lieu thereof, the names of one or more witnesses by whom the disqualification was proven.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the officer of registration, before entering any name in the column of voters, to diligently inquire and ascertain that none of the aforesaid causes of disqualifications exist; and unless he shall become satisfied that none of the aforesaid causes of disqualification exist, he shall not enter his name as a voter in said eighth (8) column or register of qualified voters, but shall carefully exclude it therefrom.

SEC. 5. The officer of registration shall not allow the name of any foreign born citizen or resident to be entered in said eighth colum or register of qualified voters, unless his papers be produced and exhibited to such officer and by him endorsed with the date of their exhibition, or shall prove by his own oath or otherwise to the satisfaction of such officer that he is entitled to the elective franchise, and to be registered as a qualified voter where upon said Registrar shall enter in the sixth column the facts required in the third section of this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of said officer of registration to enter in said register of qualified voters the name of every person who shall apply to him to be registered, and who shall satisfy him that he is qualified to vote under the provisions of the election laws of the State, or who shall prove to his satisfaction that he will be of age, and so qualified to vote, on or before the day of the next ensuing election.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said officer of registration to sit at some convenient place in the voting district for which he is appointed, on the first Monday of September of each year, and continue in session for that day or until he shall complete the list of voters; and shall give notice of the time and place of sitting, at least seven days before the day of sitting, by publication in some newspaper published in the county in which said registration is to be made, or by handbills posted at such public places as said officer may select, in the election district of the several counties in the State; and in case of making a change in the place of sitting he shall at once publish in manner and form aforesaid at least three days before sitting, notice of such change as herein prescribed; said notice and publication to be paid for by the proper county.

SEC. 8. That said officer of registration, for the purpose of facilitating him in the discharge of his duties, shall sit, on the days of registration, from 9 o'clock a. m., until 5 o'clock p. m.; *Provided however*, That, in his discretion he may take a recess at noon, not to exceed one hour's time.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of said officer of registration, as soon as practicable after the lists are complete as aforesaid, and before the fourth Monday of September, to make or cause to be made, a certified list of all the names of persons duly registered by him as qualified voters in the general election districts, and cause the same to be written or printed, and made public by posting the same in at least three public places in the several election districts where said registration has been made, and publish the same in some newspaper to be selected by him, if one be published in the county in which such registration has been made, accompanying said list with a notice for all persons interested to appear before him at the place and during the hours of registration, on the Monday and as much longer as may be in his judgment necessary, of the next week preceding the week in which the election is to be held, to make additions, to correct any omissions, to strike off any name that is not entitled to the elective franchise, or other errors in said list, at which time the list of qualified voters shall be corrected and finally closed, and two copies of said corrected list or register of voters shall be made, and one copy thereof shall be deposited by the officer of registration with the county clerk of the county in which said registration is made, on or before the day of election, and the other copy shall be delivered to the Judges of Election for the various election districts in which said registration has been made. The county clerks shall file the list that is delivered to him among, and preserved with the records in his office, subject to examination as other public records.

SEC. 10. That said officer of registration, whilst discharging the duties imposed by this act, shall have and exercise the powers of a Justice of the Peace, for the preservation of order around the place of registration, can compel the attendance of witnesses for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be registered or registered; he shall have the power to issue summons, attachments and commitments to any Sheriff or Constable, or special constable appointed by him for the purpose, who shall serve such process, or if issued by any court of record or Justice of the Peace, such officer shall receive therefor the same fees, and in the same manner as allowed by law for the same duties in criminal cases, but said officer of registration shall not receive any fee whatsoever except that heretofore provided, as per diem, which shall be paid by their respective counties.

SEC. 11. If any person who has been registered as a legal voter in one district shall move into another, he shall take from the officer of registration a certificate of the facts of his registration and removal, upon his satisfying the above named officers that he has removed, the certificate shall issue, and shall be received by the judges of election as evidence of his right to vote, which certificate shall be returned, with the poll book, to the county clerk, and be filed by him as other county records and preserved.

SEC. 12. In case any city or county shall be divided or in any other manner so arranged as to form portions of different election districts, for the election of Senator, member of the House of Representatives, or other officer or officers, a person to be entitled to vote for such officer or officers must have been a resident of that part of the county or city in which he offers to vote, the time required by law next preceding the election, and be registered therein as a qualified voter. In case of a division of a precinct, registrars (f the precinct divided shall continue to act as though no division had taken place, each registrar acting as such in the new precinct, in which his residence may be. Registrars shall be appointed where none exist in the newly created precincts, and boards of registration shall be filed whenever required in said precinct in the same manner as registrars are originally appointed.

SEC. 13. The Judges of Election shall not receive or deposit the ballot of any person until they have first found his name on the list of qualified voters, and have checked it thereon, and the same appearing on said list is sufficient evidence for the Judges of Election to receive and deposit the ballot, and no challenge shall be entertained.

SEC. 14. The clerks of the several counties in this State, in whose office said list of qualified voters is deposited and filed, shall permit examinations of the list of qualified voters to be made, only in the manner allowed in relation to other records in his said office and in his presence, or in the presence of his deputy; *Provided, however*, That said lists are under no circumstances to be taken from said office or in any manner altered or changed.

SEC. 15. If any officer of registration shall, knowingly, corruptly or fraudulently, in violation of the provisions of this act, permit the name of any disqualified person, to be entered on the list or register of qualified voters, or exclude therefrom the name of any qualified voter, he shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or more than five hundred dollars