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.

VOL. 6. PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870. NO. 29

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, or $1.00 per month.

The State.

The following are the reported majorities in the different counties on Governor and member of Congress, as far as heard from:

County.	Governor. Butler.	Governor. Croxton.	Congress. Taffe.	Congress. Lake.
Douglas	103	.....	122	.....
Dodge	64	.....	99	.....
Dakota	.....	51	191	.....
Dixon	17	.....	27	.....
Colfax	76	.....	106	.....
Cuming	52	.....	82	.....
Sarpy	.....	77	.....	70
Platte	.....	27	tie	tie
Lincoln	.....	68	.....	99
Otoe	31	.....	28	.....
Cass	.....	28	293	.....
Richardson	169	.....	327	.....
Nemaha	44	.....	567	.....
Hall	53	.....	62	.....
Merrick	.....	15	14	.....
Buffalo	.....	10	.....	10
Washington	250	.....	350	.....
Burt	150	.....	192	.....
Cheyenne	.....	2	.....	2
Saunders	100	.....	300	.....
Lancaster	480	.....	437	.....
Gage	80	.....	520	.....
Johnson	112	.....	146	.....
Jefferson	150	.....	150	.....
Saline	150	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee	405	.....	436	.....
Seward	150	.....	200	.....
Butler	89	.....	95	.....
Cedar	20	.....	32	.....
L'Eau qui Court	23	.....	23	.....
Stanton	.....	15	.....	15
Madison	27	.....	37	.....
Pierce	7	.....	26	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,797	288	4,193	196

The official returns of Otoe county give the following majorities: Lake, 34; Lamaster 753, no opposition; Butler, 31; James 31. Koenig, 77; McKenzie, 88; Roberts, 10; Gould, 31; Schoenite, 73; Hawke, 249; Brown, 57; Dillon, 191; Doom, 48; Munn, 133; Overton, 210; Conger, 266; Davis, 252.

The State *Journal* thinks the proposition in Lancaster county to issue additional bonds for the Midland Pacific R. R. was defeated by a small majority, and the propositions to issue bonds for the Omaha and Southwestern and the Nemaha Valley Roads have been carried.

The Chicago *Republican* says: "In one district in Nebraska, eighty voters have to travel from thirty to sixty miles in order to deposit their ballots, and they anxiously ask for a voting place nearer home." We should like to know where that district.—*Dakota City Mail.*

We suppose the Chicago *Republican* gets its information from a letter published in the HERALD some time ago, the writer of which supposed the statement to be true. We referred the matter to Governor Butler who assured us that the locality where these eighty voters lived had already been organized into a voting precinct.

POTTENGER DEFEATED.

The probabilities are that "our own Willett" is not to warm a seat in the State Senate for the next two years. As disastrous as this may seem to the interests of the country, yet we are compelled to believe it is a fact. The vote was a tie in this county, Pot. had 2 majority in Sarpy, and Keanedy is reported to have 120 majority in Saunders. We have not heard from Seward and Butler, but our heart fails us (?) when we contemplate the fact that at least Seward is likely to give a majority for Kennedy—it is a Republican county—and Butler cannot possibly bring our statesman "out of the woods" even if that little game succeeded of "g thering" all tickets with Kennedy's name on.

Seward County.

We have only received returns from one precinct in Seward county—Seward precinct—which stands as follows:

For Governor.—David Butler received 91 votes; John H. Croxton received 47 votes.

For Congress.—John Taffe, 93; J. E. Lamaster, 93; Geo. B. Lake, 45.

For State Senator—For the counties of Cass, Saunders, Seward and Butler: Kennedy, 90; Willitt Potteuger, 46.

For Representatives—For Saunders, Butler and Seward: A. Roberts, 125; H. S. Fuller, 14.

For County Commissioner—William Hornberg, 126; A. S. Anderson, 3.

For State Convention—115.

Against State Convention—2.

This indicates a heavy Republican majority in Seward county.

The Tecumseh *Chieftain* gives the following as the vote in Johnson county on the principal candidates, and adds that the balance of the State ticket runs about the same as Lamaster:

Taffe	328
Lamaster	327
Lake	182
Butler	303
Croxton	191
Tucker	283
Dinsmy	188
Rhodes	300
Baffum	206
Straw	306
Hall	201

The Democrats and People's Ticket already are sure of seven State Senators and enough Representatives to say who *shall not be* U. S. Senator, and we propose if they do not take Judge Lake or some other good man, they shall not take Thayer!—*Times.*

Don't crow before you are out of the woods. We count a little different from that. We count about eight to five in the Senate, with enough Republicans in the House to say who shall be U. S. Senator, regardless of the Democratic vote.

Dr. Renner run fifteen votes ahead of his ticket in the Third ward, wherein he resides; sixteen in McWilliams; seven in Russell; five in Wyoming, and two in Delaware precincts.—*Times.*

Why in the world was he not elected, if he "run ahead of his ticket" in so many places? He must have been beaten on the principle that "the more you put down the less you take up."

A New York drummer, struck with a pretty girl out in Mount Carmel, Ill., solicited permission to call. She cheerfully gave it, adding, "but you'll go home bald-headed."

FROM THE WEST.

We have received the following additional returns from the west which indicate a larger majority for Butler than was at first anticipated. The following are Butler's majorities:

Saline county	150
Seward "	150
Pawnee "	403
Lancaster "	450
Jefferson "	150
Saunders "	100

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE—MEMBERS ELECT.

SENATE.

1 Richardson—E E Cunningham.
2 Nemaha—F W THOMAS.
3 Nemaha Richardson and Johnson—Geo. P Tucker.
4 Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Saline and Lancaster—*T J Cropsey.*
3 Otoe—R HAWKE, D Brown.
6 Cass—*L Sheldon.*
7 Cass, Sarpy, Saunders, Butler and Seward—A R Kennedy.
8 Doughas—Isaac S Hascall, Fred. Metz.
9 Washington and Burt—B F Hilton.
10 Dodge, Cuming, Stanton, Dakota, Dixon, &c.—A W TENNANT.
11 Merrickt Hall, Buffalo, Kearney and Lincoln—Leander Gerrard.

HOUSE.

1 Richardson—Somerlad, Wicham, Shoek, Nims.
2 Nemaha—William Duily, S P Majors, G R Shook and *D C Saunders.*
3 Pawnee—G W Collins.
4 Gage and Jefferson—D C Jenkins
5 Johnson—Hinman Rhodes.
6 Otoe—W E DILLON, *James E Doom*, E MUNN, *John Overton*, J W CONGER.
7 Lancaster—S B Galey.
8 Cass—F M Wolcott, *J T Cannon*, J M PATTERSON and J ROUSE.
9 Saunders, Seward and Butler—Col Roberts.
10 Saline, Lincoln and Kearney—Jacob Goodjin.
11 Sarpy—E N GRENNELL, CHARLES DUBY.
12 Douglass—E Rosewater, L S Reed, T F Hall, Wm M Ryan, John Ahmansot, John C Myers.
13 Dodge—A C Briggs.
14 Platte and Colfax—HENRY HUDSON.
15 Hall, Buffalo and Merrick—Enos Beall.
16 Washington—Elam Clark, H C Riordan.
17 Burt and Cumming—Frank Kipp.
18 Dakota—*James Clark.*
19 Dixon, Cedar and L'Eauquicourt—L T Hill.

Republicans elected on the regular Republican Ticket in Roman.

Senate	8
House	26
Total	34

Republicans elected on People's Ticket in *Italic.*

Senate	2
House	5
Total	7

Democrats in SMALL CAPS.

Senate	3
House	8
Total	11

[From the Omaha Republican, Oct. 18.]

The Verdict—Its Lessons and Duties.

The Legislative table in another column shows a very healthy state of affairs. That body, it will be seen, is Republican by four to one. It is true that some of these Republicans were elected in opposition to the regular ticket. But, local questions, and not political principles, obtained in all these cases. So far as our observation extended, not one of the bodies that assisted in these independent nominations, alluded to differences except of a local character. In this county the bolting movement was made in the interest of a Senatorial candidate. Not so elsewhere. It is therefore, fair to presume that these independent Republicans will act in good faith with their party friends on the Senatorial and all other matters of a party character. Any other presumption would be an imputation upon their political integrity.

We are told that some gentlemen in this city are already calculating the chances of carrying the Senatorial fight into the Legislature, and effecting combinations between the Democrats and Republicans (if there are such) who are unfriendly to the election of General Thayer. We say to such and to all that it is legitimate for Republicans to vote their personal preferences in the caucus of their own party, when that shall be convened to designate a candidate. But, when the decision is made there, that is an end of controversies according to all the legitimate usages of party. To carry the contest further, to refuse to go into caucus, to form combination with Democracy, or to take any step in that direction *is treason to the Republican organization*, and fixes upon the authors of any such combination the brand of treachery, so deep as to cut them off from a further right to participate in the councils of the party. About this there cannot be, there will not be two opinions, if the Republicans of Nebraska recognize the claims and usages that regulate parties in every section of the country. Therefore, we thus, now and here, at this early stage of the discussion, warn those who are seeking to keep up the Senatorial contest, to embitter the quarrel and to make the Democratic minority in the Legislature a party to it, that they do so at the peril of a reprobation that will come up not only from the true Republicans of this State, but from the Republicans of the whole nation.

There are metes and bounds to personal controversies *within* party lines.—We supposed that these bounds had been reached in this city and county; indeed, that they had already been treasonably transcended. For, any man who openly labors and votes with and for the political enemies of the Republican party, no longer has a claim upon that party. He has exiled himself by his own voluntary act, and has no more right to counsel with and dictate the action of his party than any other political enemy. If this is not so, political organization is a farce, and the party is at sea, without compass or chart.

We have treated kindly, and with more than customary party forbearance, those who, in this contest, voted a bolting Republican ticket. We know that the gentlemen who compose that ticket, that the distinguished Republican in whose interest it was supported, and nearly all those who in good faith supported it, claimed to be sincere Republicans. They have proved, in the past, their title to this position. While we regret the questionable position in which they placed themselves, when it was no longer doubtful that they stood in opposition to the clearly expressed sentiment of a large majority of their own party, we refrained from the utterance of words of bitterness and denunciation. Now that the election is over, and the verdict of the party is recorded by the overwhelming majority of *sixteen hundred* against *four hundred*, there is no longer reason or justice for the continuance of this unnatural and demoralizing feud. If there is any virtue in the majorities, the majority given on Tuesday last is certainly decisive enough to demand recognition. We are sure that the fact will be recognized by Republicans throughout the State, by the Republican members elect of the Legislature, and by the press or the State, who cannot fail to see that in the continuance of this internecine struggle, are the germs of future disorganization and defeat, bolting organs and corrupt appliances.—We claim that the delegation elect from this county, backed as it is by so empbatic a verdict of the ballot-box, has a right to speak for Douglas county and to receive that consideration usually accorded under circumstances so unambiguous.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.

One Man Killed on Snake River and Another Fatally Wounded.

We have been kindly permitted to peruse a letter received by Mr. Thomas Mack, of this city, from Patrick Hulihan, dated Snake River, October 13th, containing an account of a desperate encounter between a party of five gold-seekers, known as the "Snake River Expedition," and twenty-eight Indians. This party left Salt Lake City for the Snake River country, and had been out six days, when they were attacked by Indians, as above stated. John Donovan was instantly killed, and Michael Higgins was wounded so badly that he cannot possibly recover. Thomas McLaughlin also received a slight flesh wound. Four ponies, and everything of value belonging to the party, were captured, and the survivors barely escaped with their lives. The next day the party was reinforced by an acquisition of fifteen men, and Thomas McLaughlan was made Captain. With this force they searched for and found the Indians, killed two of their number and recaptured three of the ponies.

The writer states that Higgins cannot possibly recover, he having been shot in the abdomen, and that, as soon as his fate is settled, the party will return to Omaha. They will probably reach here about the 24th inst.—*Omaha Herald.*

Spend Wi cly.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like little mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald. Straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute.—When you begin to save, begin with your mouth; there are many thieves down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries.—To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. Never stretch your legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you have a chance of rest when you are old.—*John Ploughman.*

Lincoln Salt Works.

The great sensation at the capital of the State since the recent land sales, is the celebrated Salt fountain of Dr. Evans & Co. The boring has been going on for some months and finally having reached a depth of six hundred feet, they suddenly came to what they term a floor of salt brine, the strength of eighty degrees. It flows at the rate of two barrels a minute. The tubing already in, raises some fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of the ground and the water flows over the top in a beautiful water spout. It is visited by large numbers every day, and it is well worth a trip to see it.—Visitors think as much of visiting the fountain as they do the public buildings of the State at Lincoln. The salt manufacture in Nebraska is now an assured success, and there will soon be an expenditure of capital at Lincoln which will make it rival the salt manufacturing establishment of Michigan and New York. This staple article of commerce will not only be one of the principal means of building up Lincoln, but it will be of incalculable value to the State at large.—*Atlas.*

Gait and Style.

Coming into court one day, Erskine perceived the ankle of Mr. Balfour, who generally expressed himself in a very circumlocutory manner, tied up with a silk handkerchief. "Why, what's the matter?" said Erskine, "I was taking a romantic ramble in my brother's ground," replied Balfour, "when coming to a gate, I had to climb over it, by which I came in contact with the first bar, and grazed the epidermis of my leg, which has caused a slight extravasation of blood." "You may thank your lucky stars," said Erskine, "that your brother's gate was not as lofty as your style, or you must have broken your neck."

About Faith.

Beecher, talking about the prevailing definitions of faith, says: "There is nothing so good but its name may be so dwelt on as to do harm. And vital as faith is, we believe its name may be so much used as to work evil. Whenever any process, any act, of the soul, is so much thought about that it is made more prominent than what it acts toward, the true working of things is perverted. It is through Faith that we come to God and Christ. But sometimes we wish we could hear less said of "faith," and more of God and Christ themselves. To a man who is learning astronomy you do not say much about the process of sight, you talk of the sun and stars. And to a soul seeking its true place, we would say little of faith, but much of Christ."

Days of Childhood.

Oh, the bread and butter that mother useded to spread for us! the thick, generous slices, so sweet and toothsome, with which we appeased hunger between meals. We never eat such bread now, nor taste such clovery butter. Why! Because the dust of the world lies on our hearts, and its taste is in our mouth.—We want the child's appetite, the warm blood of youth, the keen zest for enjoyment. Mother might cut us bread and butter now, but it wouldn't taste the same that it did in the pine kitchen whither we hurried barefoot after school, to astonish and delight her with our wonderful appetites. Who of us would not go backward to those sunny afternoons and the frugal bread and butter of childhood, to feel for one hour as we felt then?

News Items.

Said a loving wife to her husband, "Will you never learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?"

The husband, tired of political economists in petticoats, replied:

"Ah, yes, my dear, I know your great learning and many virtues. That's your real value. But I also know that none of my married friends would exchange wives with me. That's your exchangeable value."

The British troops sent to suppress the Red river insurrection, were more puzzled to find the whereabouts of it than to suppress it when found.

Any person using a naturalization paper procured without his appearance in court, or which he knows to have been wrongly issued, or not in his true name, or any person who transfers a naturalization paper to another, or who has in his possession a paper fraudulently issued, is liable to two years' imprisonment.

A German paper reports that the soldiers of the 43d Prussian infantry strapped their knapsacks to their breasts at the battle of Metz. On the night of the battle many of them found out that they owed their life to this foresight, as some of the knapsacks were literally riddled with bullets.

The General Land Office has prepared reservations amounting to 200,000 acres, for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, as provided for in the treaty of 1865.—The lands are located in Colorado.

A London firm has contracted to supply a house in Paris with 6,000 mourning bonnets, and 60,000 yards of crape, within the next fortnight, and at Berlin the orders given are far greater.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* thinks the New York Democratic platform has "a good, broad swing to it that is comfortable and roomy. It sympathizes with France, Cuba and Ireland: it is for united Germany; it is for free trade, cheap law and equal taxes. Bully for that! It reminds one of the China doctor's specific for the delirium tremens. He had thirty specifics for all the known diseases, except delirium tremens, so he made a compound of all his remedies, on the suggestion that some of them would be sure to hit it. If the Democracy don't carry New York by 100,000 majority there is no virtue in platforms."

A rural English woman had the right idea, when, finding herself unable to whip her husband, she shouted to her son, who was up stairs in bed: "Bill! come down stairs and lick thi feyther, or else he'll be the maisster o' th' whole house!"

From the returns made to the United States Marshal, it would seem that Tennessee is the healthiest country on the face of the globe, and the most remarkable for longevity.

Neumayer, a leader of the Vienna working-men, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for inciting a revolt.

A Newark merchant got up a lot of fans with his business card printed thereon, which he gave to a deacon to be distributed at a camp meeting, but that gentleman turned an honest penny by hiring boys to sell them at five cents apiece.

Pennsylvania puddlers can boast of having cultivated their olfactory organs to such a degree that they smelt iron.

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I does, and what's more, I means to enter it as soon as Betsey gets her things ready."

Milk dealers not only theorize that they ought to have a hundred per cent. profit on a quart, but they make a pint of it practically.

That was an intelligent Chairman of the Poultry Committee, who decided that roosters were rusty when they corrode.

There is said to be a farm near Jamestown where the grasshoppers, having eaten up all the crops above ground, now sit on the stumps and fences, with hoes over their shoulders, waiting for the potatoes to get old enough to dig.

The whole German forces now occupying the line before Paris consists of seven army corps, numbering 280,000, besides the cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 320 000 or 340,000.

Ballooning was certainly put to some account by M. Tissander who took twenty-five thousand letters out of Paris, over the heads of the Prussians, and set them flying all over France from the post-office at Dreux.

Governor Hoffman was serenaded in Syracuse, N. Y., the other evening, and made a short speech, in which he ignored politics, saying he had come "purely in a military character." It is a pity the "Governor was born within the last five years. If he had happened into the world prior to our late unpleasantness, his warlike genius might have made a mark in history, and people wouldn't now be compelled to ask what in the deuce is his "military capacity?"

A farmer was dividing his property among his four sons. In return one was to board him, another to lodge him, a third to clothe him, and the fourth at his death was to bear the funeral expenses. After some little consideration each seemed satisfied with his lot, except the fourth, who kept silent. "Are you not content," asked the lawyer. "I don't know," replied the hopeful, "I was thinking how much it would cost to plant the old man."

The New York Herald's Berlin correspondent furnishes a highly interesting narative of the second German Polar expedition, which left Bremerhaven in two vessels—the Hansa and the Germania—in the summer of 1869. The Germania returned on the 11th of September last, the Hansa having been crushed in an ice drill. The sufferings and experience of the crew of the Hansa, who encamped on an ice field seven miles in circumference, where they spent two hundred and thirty seven days, read like a repetition of the Kane and Hayes expeditions.—The Captain eulogizes the conduct of his men, who never gave him the least reason for complaint. The results of the expedition are of great scientific importance, and are set out in detail in the correspondence.

The cases of suicide in Iowa during the last ten days or two weeks have been pretty numerous. Within that time there have been one in Burlington, one in Ft. Madison, one in Muscatine, one in West Union, one in Fayette, and one each in Mahaska, Tama, and Davis counties. The suicidal mania seems to be getting pretty active in our State. We do not think any similar period in the history of Iowa shows so many instances of self-destruction.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

ELECTION RETURNS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. Oct. 25.

The official count of the Eighteenth Congressional district gives the election to Sherwood, Democrat, by 21 majority.

DES MOINES.

Returns from 73 Counties.

Special to the Nonpareil.

DESMOINES Oct. 17.

Returns from seventy-three counties now in, give a Republican majority of 34,779. In the twenty odd counties not reported, the Republican majority last year was 1,347, which, added to the majority given above, would make a total of 36,176. The official count will increase it two thousand at least, and probably three thousand. Walden's majority in the Fourth district is about 3,800; Palmer's, in the Fifth, will be nearly 6,000; Orr's, in the Sixth, between 9,000 and 10,000. In the First Judicial district, Corkhill, Republican candidate for Attorned, is elected by a majority of thirty-seven. It was conceded on Saturday that he was defeated. Tracy, for Judge, has about 1,200 majority.

TOURS, October 15.

Rumors from Orleans are startling. It is assured that the Prussians there, who are known to be a large force, have surrendered to the French with all their artillery. The French forces are continually increasing. The government authorities have given the public nothing from Orleans for a day or two. Messengers sent forward by the associated press agency two days ago have not yet returned, and there is much anxiety to hear official news.

It is said that Prince Napoleon was engaged in the affair of calling Gen. Bourbaki to London, but the good sense of the latter got the better of the Prince's intrigue. The Gen. confirms the previous statement as to the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army at Metz and in the surrounding country. They were well supplied with fresh food.

Intelligence, believed to be reliable, has just been received to the effect that a great sortie was made at Paris on Wednesday, the 12th, by over one hundred and twenty thousand men, supported by canon and mitrailleuse, but no particulars are received.

An official decree issued to-day orders before a court-martial generals or commanders of troops who are surprised by the enemy.

The Secretary of M. Thiers arrived in Tours this evening. Thiers himself is expected Tuesday next.

Special to the New York World.

TOURS, Oct. 15.

Bazaine has escaped from Metz and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Prussians before Paris are very inactive. It is thought their apathy is merely a prelude to a formidable attack.

A correspondent from the King's headquarters, Versailles, of the 9th, states that there is no extraordinary suffering among the troops for want of shelter; as to food foraging parties are draining the country in all directions, and there is the danger of interruption to the long line of communication with Germany, which conveys serious apprehension that famine may take the field against both nations.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.

The Standard has a telegram from Tours, announcing a great victory by Bazaine at Metz. He appears free to move upon Thionville.

TOURS, October 16.

No additional official news is received from Orleans. It is understood that the large forces are face to face near Fort Stanton and a general battle is imminent. Military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction. Garribaldi has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in Vosges with a brigade of the grade of mobile. He attacked Gambetta in a letter to General Cambriels, commanding in the eastern departments, and says he will rely on the patriotism of the General for the prompt and able support of the operations of Garribaldi.

VERSAILLES via London, Oct. 17.

The reports of the French successes before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of keeping up the courage of the people. The Prussians hold exactly the same positions that they occupied on the 19th of September Two small skirmishes between outposts on Thursday and Friday are the only encounters that have occurred during the week. The Prussian report that Soissons, after an obstinate defense of four days, has capitulated to the German forces.

A letter written by a Parisian, which has fallen into German hands, admits that Paris is provisioned for only two months longer, and the only hope of the besieged is to act offensive, and by a pitched battle dislodge the besiegers.

It is rumored that General Boyer has been sent by Bazaine to the royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

TOURS, October 17.

The Constitution denounces the contemplated federation of the southern department with Marsailles as the capital, and condemns the provissional government for not immediately repressing the movement.

There are most contradictory reports concerning the Prussian and French armies near Orleans. Both sides are receiving reinforcements.

The authorities of Ablis, whom the Prussians threatened to execute, have been liberated.

The following dispatch was not received here until 2 o'clock this a. m.:

NEW YORK, October 17.

A Herald special from Ostend says Bazaine made fair and overwhelming attacks on the force marching by Lardonchamp and Meseres, while another part of his army furiously assaulted the Germans beyond Norseville. The Germans were beaten in both directions. Their camps were broken up and the whole body forced into a disastrous defeat upon Porta Mousson, where they now are.—Bazaia himself is at Thonville organizing a movement. He holds the line.

The Government of Roland is in active negotiations with the Belgium Government on the matter of the occupation of Luxemburg, and the Belgian army at Namur has been ordered to be heavily reinforced.

A Tribune correspondent telegraphs on the 25th that Gen. Burnside has returned from his second visit to Paris, and has gone to Brussels, whence he expects to go to Versailles again, and thence proceed to Tours. If desired he will be carried to Paris with suggestions from Bismarck respecting the terms of an armistice, which he thought reasonable under present circumstances. The Paris Government is determined to carry on the war.

Mr. Washburne means to remain at Paris.

Gen. Sheridan has left the headquarters and has gone to Brussels. This is a good sign that the reduction of Paris is not imminent. I learn from an official source that the city is not to be shelled.

An American diplomatist, in good relations with the government, proposes that Lorraine and Alsace, with Luxemburg, be given to Belgium, and their neutrality guaranteed by the European Powers. It is intimated that France will consent to this proposition.

Special to the *Tribune*, London 16.—A special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the armies investing Paris have been and still are receiving heavy reinforcements, comprising landwehr guards recently before Strasbourg, the bulk of the newly formed 13th corps, before Toul, a Baden corps which is marching by Troyes, and also a reserve corps formed in Silesia, which is to be designated as the 15th corps, numbering in all about 100,000 men. The 14th corps, under General Weider, is advancing from upper Alsace against Rhone. An army is supposed to be forming at Lyons.

The reported suffering of the troops before Paris from want of provisions is authoritatively contradicted.

The Chief of Staff of the 13th corps reports formal siege operations commenced at Verdun and Soissons. Operations at Paris have been delayed by Bismarck's desire to prevent the shelling of the city, but the attack is now expected to commence next week.

The statement that soldiers are being drafted in New York to quell disturbances at the polling places is unfounded.—The 1st artillery will have to come to Bedloe's Island from Fort Delaware, which is to be occupied by the Engineer department, to remodel the works.

LONDON, October 18.

Rumors of an armistise are current in banking circles here, and stocks are advancing.

It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are anxious for peace.—Bankers to-day decline to negotiate Berlin paper.

Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet, and the excitement in those places is intense.

Thiers has returned to France.

The Times reminds its readers this is the anniversary of the battle of Nations, which occurred near Lepsic on the 18th of October, 1771.

It has been generally understood in the German camps that the bombardment of Paris from all the batteries would be opened on this anniversary, which is so full of glorious remembrances to the Germans, and which has been regularly celebrated for years.

The German army in France is maintained by constant reinforcements.

It is estimated that there are fully 60,000 armed Prussians on French soil.

Nothing has been heard from La Fort Staubin. At last accounts a battle was imminent at that point.

The following dispatch is just received:

VALLENCENNES, Oct. 18.

Rabulo, an attache of the foreign office, has just arrived here from Paris.—He says the people are calm and hopeful; politically affairs are unaltered. The Prussians now investing the city screen themselves behind their powerful batteries. So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best gunners in the world are collected in the Paris fortifications; the marines never miss their mark at 6000 metre. The Prussians threaten immediate bombardment. This is impossible, for so long as the French forts outside are so well served no enemy can approach near. The manufacture of arms is actively going on in Paris.

The World's special says the Queen has been advised by representatives from the Prussian court to take an active part in urging her ministers to make an effort at securing a treaty of peace between France and Germany.

The following particulars of the battle of Bagneux is just received here:

At 9 o'clock in the morning the French opened with a heavy artillery fire, which was very vigorously answered by the Prussians. The French then advanced in double quick, the garde mobile having the lead. A desperate battle ensued. The Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans were unable to withstand the avalanche of men hurled against them.—They resorted to several stratagems but failed in all, and were at length dispersed. The mobiles entered Bagneux where the Prussians had erected a barricade.—These were carried with but slight loss. At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen on the plateau, and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire of artillery from the forts in the neighborhood, they fell back unmolested.—The object of the reconnoisance was affected in every particular. The Prussians lost 300 killed and 100 captured.

It is understood to night that the French, Spanish and Dutch Ministers have united in protesting against any change in existing territorial arrangements of France, Holland and Belgium.

Later—London, midnight—Nagotiations at Brussels between General Burnside and others have resulted in a total failure. The foreign office was to-night informed of the failure, and that he abandons all hope of a settlement.

The bombardment of Paris will commence immediately. Siege guns were planted yesterday at Chattillon.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

On Sunday, a fresh attack was made on the German positions to the south of Paris, which were not carried. The preceding day the Bavarians, who still held Bagoneaux Chivilly and Shay, were taken by surprise early in the morning by the gardes mobile. The Bavarians fought stubbornly, and the action lasted till in the afternoon.

A letter from Paris, dated 14th, received by balloon, says, the squares and pleasure grounds have been planted with cabbages and cauli flowers. There is no anxiety about peace. The battle of Bagoneaux resulted in such severe loss that the Prussians asked six hours armistice to burry their dead.

Bismarck's proposals for peace, through Gen. Burnside, were the payment of an indemnity of eighty millions sterling, Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral territory for ten years, and then to decide by a plebiscitum their future government the Prussians to enter Paris and sign a peace there. The Prussians indignantly refuse these terms.

BRUSSELS, October 13.

The Independence Belge sustains its attack on Bismarck's policy. It charges him with dealing in insinuations with the allegation of faith.

TOURS, October 18.

The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans, preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the city itself as well as a camp at Bellair near Meunz.

Official dispatches state that the sharpshooters, after a successful engagement, occupied Melun.

No official intelligence from Orleans is made public to day. Strategetical movements in that direction are on foot.

In the absence of any representatives of the United States at Tours, the French government requests the press to make known to the American government and people its extreme desire to make a new postal treaty between the two nations, and that it would gladly receive a special embassador for that purpose.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.

The government censor of the press has been removed for permitting attacks by newspapers on the King of Prussia.

FLORENCE, October 18.

The Italians complain that foreign governments are too tardy in instructing their embassadors to recognize the new order of things at Rome. The Italian government will shortly make this matter the subject of earnest remonstrance.—a Papal bull is soon expected dissolving the Ecumenical Council, on the ground that there is no place where it can be freely held. The customs line between old Rome and Italy is abolished.

Mizzini has arrived and will proceed to Rome.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, October 18.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged; low and medium grades in good demand and scarce.

Wheat Dull and irregular; No. 2 closed at $1 5½ cash; $1 6⅛ seller November; No. 1 sold $1 06@1 7½; No. 3, $1 00@1 01.

Corn—Dull and lower, No. 2 closing at 56c cash; 54⅜c seller month; rejected 51@52½.

Oats—Dull and heavy; No. 2, 34½c for regular.

Rye—Dull and easier; No. 2 closing at 67c.

Barley—Irregular; opened fairly active; No. 2 92c; closed dull and heavy at 90@90½c in regular houses.

Whisky—In better demand and higher closing firm at 85c bid for iron bound; but held ½c higher.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 18.

Cattle—Receipts 2,066; very dull and prices not quotably changed, but buyers demand a concession; sales at $3 30@4 25 for Cherokee cows and Texan steers; $4 12½@4 62½ for fair to good; $4 25@5 15 for stockers; an extra lot sold at $7 25 for shipment.

Hogs—In good demand and higher, ranging at $7 60@8 15. Receipts 4,280.

THE VICTORY IN NEBRASKA.

Speaking of the result in this State, the *Nonpareil* justly says:

"In view of the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Democracy to compass the defeat of the Republican ticket in Nebraska, the result of Tuesday's work is eminently gratifying. All honor to the gallant Republicans of Nebra-ka."

Fell Short.

We understand the Hon. John Croxton was very much disappointed by the result of the election in Douglas county. He had been led to expect about a thousand majority in it after the tremendous labors of the *Herald*, &c. A hundred majority for Butler made the slight difference of 1,100. "Great expectations" received a sudden shock.—Still the result at Nebraska City was no more flattering.—*Omaha Republican.*

Read this to Your Sweethearts.

The character of a community depends much on the young women. If the latter are cultivated, intelligent, accomplished, the young men will feel the requirement that that they themselves should be upright, and gentlemanly, and refined; but if their female friends are frivolous and silly, the young men will be found to be dissipated and worthless. But remember always, that a sister is the best guardian of a brother's integrity. She is the surest inculcator of faith in female purity. As a daughter, she the true light of home. The pride of the father oftener is centred in his sons, but affection is expended on his daughter. She should, therefore, be the sun and centre of all.

Something to Remember.

An old Chinese proverb says: "Do not stop in a cucumber field to tie thy shoe." The meaning is very plain.—Some one will be likely to fancy that you are stealing fruit. Always remember the injunction, "Abstain from all appearance of evil." Do not stop under the saloon porch to rest yourself, however shady the trees may be, or however easy the chairs. Some one may fancy you are a common lounger there, and so your good name be tarnished. Don't go to a liquor saloon to get a glass of lemonade, however refreshing it would seem to you. Rather buy the lemons and prepare the cooling beverage at your home, where others may share it with you, probably, too, at no greater expense than your single glass would cost you. Somebody seeing you drinking at the bar, will be sure to tell the story, and will not be particular to state that you were drinking only lemonade. Then, too, if you are careless about the appearance of evil you will soon grow equally careless about the evil itself.—*Young's People's Helper.*

A Husband's Value.

Women sometimes do not value their husbands as they ought. They not unfrequently learn the value of a good husband for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof tree of the house—the corner stone of the edifice—the key-stone of the arch called home. He is the bread winner of the family—its defense and its glory—the beginning and the ending of the golden chain of life which surround it—its consoler, its law-giver and its king. And yet we see how frail is that life on which so much depends. How frail is the life of the husband and father!—When he is taken away who shall take his place? When sick, what gloomy clouds hover the house! When dead, what darkness, weeping and agony!—Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, enters in at the window; starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often an associate of sackcloth and orphans. Orphan-hood too often means desolation and woe.

A Southern exchange says: "Andy Johnson has kicked the lid off his political coffin and is sitting bolt upright therein, enlightening the skeletons, bats and owls of his vault about 'my policy' and secession."

RAILROAD LANDS
FOR SALE!
The Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co. in Nebraska
NOW OFFER
PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS
To their Lands in Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, East of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Nebraska.
On Ten Years Credit!
Only six per cent. interest on the valuation is required for the first year; the same for the second, and then, on and after the third year, only one-sixth of the principal and decreasing interest is payable annually.
TWENTY PER CENT WILL BE DEDUCTED
From our Ten Years Credit price, at the option of the buyer, if he pays in full, and ten per cent. interest within one year from date of purchase—and his pre-emption payment will be allowed in settlement.
On these Generous Terms
At low prices, ranging from $4 to $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, &c., averaging about EIGHT DOLLARS PER ACRE, as per quality and local advantages.
Annual productions will pay for Land, Stocking it, and Ample Improvements—Much within the limit of the Ten Years Credit
Facts to be Considered.
160 acres R. R. Lands at $7 cash is $8 75 on 10 years credit at 6 per cent., and will cost, in easy annual payments, the total sum of $1,822