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# NEBRASKA HERALD.

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THE DAILY
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### THE TRUNK RAILROAD IN OTOE

Petitions and remonstrations were presented in large numbers before the Commissioners of Otoe county, at their recent session, on the question of voting aid to the Trunk R. R. The *Chonicle* says some nine hundred of the heaviest tax payers of the county asked the Commissioners to submit a proposition, but that they refused to do so. It adds:

"The Commissioners refused to call the election on the question of Trunk bonds, but agree that if a majority will petition in such a manner as to keep the names of the voters of the several precincts separate, that they will consider the question again at some future time. In our opinion it would have been better to have refused positively, and thereby settled the matter."

### RAILROAD MEETING.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., February 13th, 1870.

At a meeting of the R. R. Committee and citizens of Plattsmouth Precinct, held at the office of D. H. Wheler & Co., it was

*Resolved*—That the people of the various precincts in Cass county be requested to call meetings on Saturday of the present week, in accordance with the request of the County Commissioners, and elect one delegate from each precinct to attend a meeting of the County Commissioners to be held in Plattsmouth on Monday the 20th inst, at which time and place it is desired to ascertain the views of the people relative to submitting a proposition for voting aid to one or more Railroads to be built through Cass county. And it was further

*Resolved*—That this meeting recommend to the people the submitting of a proposition for voting $100,000 in county bonds to the St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railroad, in accordance with the written proposition of James F. Joy to Hon. John F. Kinney, and for the voting of $100 000 in county bonds to the Weeping Water Valley Railroad, and $100,000 to the O. & S. W. R. R. Co.

The hope is entertained that the people will turn out to these meetings and elect their delegates that the Commissioners may be fully posted in regard to their wishes. A. LAZENBY, CH'N.

### The Apportionment Bill.

The following is the summary of the new Apportionment bill introduced in the House on the day of adjournment:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

| | | POP. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Richardson, | 9,938 |
| 2 | Nemaha, | 7,759 |
| 3 | Otoe, | 12,345 |
| 4 | Cass, | 8,116 |
| 5 | Saunders, Sarpy, Butler and Polk, | 8,912 |
| 6 | Lancaster and Seward, | 10,039 |
| 7 | Pawnee, Johnson and Gage, | 11,092 |
| 8 | Saline, Jefferson, Nuckolls, Webster, Franklin, Fillmore, Clay, Adams, York, Hamilton, Kearney, Lincoln, Buffalo, Cheyenne and Dawson, and all west of 6th meridian between ranges 12 and 13, | 5,677 |
| 9 | Douglas (2 members) | 19,997 |
| 10 | Washington and Burt, | 7,305 |
| 11 | Dodge, Cuming, Wayne Dakota and Dixon, | 10,194 |
| 12 | Platte, Colfax, Madison, Stanton, Pierce, L'eau-qui Court, Cedar, Hall and Merrick, and unorganized portions east of line between ranges 12 and 13, west of 6th p. m., north of Hall and Merrick and west of other counties named in this district, | 8,872 |

The number of inhabitants entitled to a Senator is 9,466.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

| | | | | POP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Richardson | 3 | members, | 9,739 |
| 2 | Nemaha | 2 | " | 7,959 |
| 3 | Otoe | 4 | " | 12,345 |
| 4 | Cass | 2 | " | 8,116 |
| 5 | Pawnee | 1 | " | 4,180 |
| 6 | Johnson | 1 | " | 2,426 |
| 7 | Gage | 1 | " | 3,396 |
| 8 | Lancaster | 2 | " | 7,074 |
| 9 | Saunders | 1 | " | 4 572 |
| 10 | Seward | 1 | " | 2,958 |
| 11 | Saline | 1 | " | 3,147 |
| 12 | Jefferson, Nuckolls & Webster one member | | | 2,449 |
| 13 | Butler, York, Polk, Hamilton, Fillmore, Clay and Adams, one member | | | 4,293 |
| 14 | Otoe, Johnson and Pawnee (float) | | | |
| 15 | Sarpy | 1 | member | 2,917 |
| 16 | Douglas | 6 | " | 19,997 |
| 17 | Washington | 1 | " | 4,459 |
| 18 | Burt | 1 | " | 2,845 |
| 19 | Dodge | 1 | " | ,205 |
| 20 | Cuming and Wayne | 1 | member | 2,500 |
| 21 | Dekata and Dixon | 1 | " | 3,387 |
| 22 | Platte and Colfax | 1 | " | 3,331 |
| 23 | Madison, Stanton, Pierce, Cedar and L'eau qui-Court, one member | | | 3,044 |
| 24 | Hall, Merrick, and unorganized county north and west, (1 member) | | | 4,499 |
| 25 | Saunders, Dodge and Douglas, 1 member, (float) | | | |
| 26 | Lincoln, Buffalo, Kearney, Franklin, Cheyenne and unorganized country lying west of line between range 12 and 13 west of 6th principal meridian, 1 member | | | 2,177 |

The number of inhabitants entitled to a Representative is 3,155.

The last words of a man lately hung in Tennessee was a request for the executioner to meet him in heaven. There is a chance for a discussion.

A kiss, says a French authoress, gives more pleasure than anything else in the world. But Puck declares that that woman evidently never experienced the childish rapture of descending the parlor stairs by sliding down the banisters.

"Does our talk disturb you?" said one of a company of talkative ladies to an old gentleman sitting in a railroad station the other afternoon. "No, ma'am," was the naive reply, "I've been married nigh on to forty years."

A country girl coming from a morning walk, was told she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew; to which she innocently replied, "You've got my name right—Daisy; but *his* name isn't *dew!*"

While passing a house in Virginia two drummers observed a very peculiar chimney, and, it attracted their attention they asked a flaxen haired urchin standing near the house if it "drawed well?" Whereupon the urchin replied, "Yes, it draws the attention of all the d——d fools that pass this road."

## FROM LINCOLN.

### State Prison Inspector's Report.

### O. & S. W. R. R. MATTERS.

### Exhibitions of Deaf and Dumb.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LINCOLN, February 9.

ED. HERALD:—The State machinery moves along slowly and carefully. Yesterday Mr. Reed of Douglas introduced a resolution requiring the State Treasurer and Attorney General to demand at once of Gov. Butler the sixteen hundred thousand dollars derived from the General Government (five per cent.) on sales of public lands, and place the same in the State Treasury. The resolution passed nearly unanimous. The Governor vetoed the bill extending the time of railroad companies to complete their first ten miles. The vetoe was sustained by twenty-two to seventeen.

Mr. Porter of Nemaha introduced a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the transfering of State lands to railroad companies, and see if these companies have complied with the requirements of the act granting said lands in aiding their construction. It seems there is a big steal somewhere in the railroad business, and this committee has full power to send for "persons and papers."

The General Herd law passed with a clause, exempting Cedar, Dixon, Richland and Dakota counties from the requirements of the act.

The State Prison Inspector's report shows their operation from April 1st, to November 30th, 1870. They have done considerable work—sold some lands and realized about forty-two thousand dollars. The funds have been expended, and among the items paid I find they have allowed themselves five dollars per diem for *every working day* from their organization to the 30th of November, which is *two hundred and nine days.* If I make figures correct, I find Mr. Templin has traveled on an average of 18 miles per day since April first, making one dollar and eighty cents for milage, six dollars and eighty cents for every working day from April 1st to November 30th. Mr. Templin's horse also cost the State *one hundred and eighty dollars* for board at the stable of Ensign & Lowe of this place which is exactly twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per month. Messrs. Abby and Wilson have not traveled as much as Mr. Templin has—consequently they only allowed themselves thirty-five and seventy-five cents respectively as mileage per day, besides the per diem of five dollars, neither are these men allowed any pay for boarding horses.

The State Board of Agriculture is now in session and will remain so until their business is completed. The Horticultural Society is called to meet in 10 days, of which you will be kept posted.

Sheldon, of the Senate, is death on all appropriations, and is very pointed in his remarks.

The Omaha and Southwestern Railroad has a big "lobby" here urging the passage of an Act allowing the Company to bridge the Platte River and receive twenty thousand acres of land for the bridge the same as it does for every ten miles constructed as contamplated in the Act aiding Rail Roads. There is something rotten in this movement and the South Platte members see it and will defeat it if possible.

Prof. French gave an exhibition at the University last night with the Deaf and Dumb of his school. The performance was very interesting, and elicited much sympathy for this unfortunate class of our citizens. The Professor deserves much credit for the progress he has made in teaching these persons to read and write and understand nearly as well as any of our community does. The faculty of talking to each other by signs is very easy to them, and they seem to understand one another, and enjoy each other society as well as we do, who are more fortunate in making our wants known. To-morrow is adjournment day, till the 28th inst. instead of March the 16th as I wrote you before. DITTO.

### Poison.

The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison by design or accident, give water to drink, cold or warm, as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more; tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and gives the speediest cure to the poisoned article. If pains begin to be felt in the bowels, it shows that part at least of the poison has passed downwards; then large and repeated injections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly and as largely as possible. Do not wait for warm water—take that which is nearest at hand, cold or warm, for every second of time saved is of immense importance; at the same time send instantly for a physician, and as soon as he comes turn the case into his hands, telling him what you have done. This simple fact cannot be too widely published; it is not meant to say that drinking a gallon or two of simple water will cure every case of poisoning, but it will cure many, and benefit all by its rapidly diluting quality.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

### Be Social at Home.

Let parents talk much and talk well. A father who is habitully silent in his own house, may be in many respects a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter—dull, silent, uninteresting at home among the children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both—let them first provide for their own household. Ireland exports beef and wheat, and lives on potatoes; and they fare as poorly, who reserve their social charms for companions abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home, than it is to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk or think of being shut up there; and the youth who does not love home is in danger.

Those who deal in Patent Rights are very apt to find out they have invested in patent wrongs.

### True as Preaching.

The line of conduct chosen by a young man during the five years from fifteen to twenty, will in almost every instance determine his character for life. As he is careful or careless, prudent or imprudent, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimulating, intelligent or ignorant, temperate or dissolute, so will he in after years, and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope or calculate his chance in life.

### Absent Minded.

A farmer living about fourteen miles south of the city, come in a day or two since, and leaving his team near the barn of a friend in south Nebraska City, came down town. In the evening, as he did not return, the friend took care of the horses, but felt alarmed for the safety of the farmer. The next morning the farmer arrived from home where he had gone on foot the night before, forgetting that he had brought a team with him. He says he did not miss the team until he went to his barn to feed his stock in the morning, and missing the horses thought they were stolen but his wife remembered that he drove them to town the day before, when it came to his mind, where he had left them.—*Neb. City Chronicle.*

### Railroad—B. & M.

Madam rumor has it on our streets that there will be a proposition before our County Commissioners, at their next meeting, from the B. & M. Company to run a line up the Wahoo. We hope it may be the case, for this reason: We are like a drowning man, "we grasp at a straw." If we can get a line up the Wahoo Valley it would be an impetus for another eastern line to come here—which we would be sure of getting.—*Ashland Times.*

The *Times* is now getting hold of the matter rightly. A line up the Wahoo valley, operated by a powerful company like the B. & M., would be a great benefit not only to Ashland, but the whole of Saunders county.

The way for Ashland to get eastern railroads is to buid up the town and country, and then eastern roads will be built. The line of the B. & M. will doubtless be up the Wahoo some fifteen or twenty miles, thence over an easy route to a connection with the Union Pacifit at Fremont.

The inducements for the B. & M. to make this point are:

First, the local business, which is twice as large as at any station west of here;

Second, to connect at a point where other roads make connection, thus enabling the branches to force *pro rata* tariff and afford advantages to shippers equal to those offered at the initial point of the Union Pacific;

Third, a connection is here made for Sioux City and the northeast, and with the Fremont & Missouri Valley R. R. for points north and northwest, and ultimately with the Northern Pacific at Fort Berthold.

Another great and important reason for the B. & M. building the line from Fremont to Ashland, it makes as much of their road as lies between Fremont and Lincoln a link in the great north and south line which will be completed by a road from the southern State line to Lincoln and the Sioux City & Columbus road with the F., E. & M. V. R. R., at West Point or some point further north on the Valley line.—*Fremont Tribune.*

### Fruit as a Medicine.

The worst case of dispepsia can be cured without the least particle of medicine, simply by eating nothing in which lard is an ingredient, using butter sparingly, eating bread made of unbolted flour, and making free use of fruit, especially apples. In fact most people would be much better off if they eat meat not more than once or twice a week, and used fruit and vegetables instead. Pork and lard are great promoters of dyspepsia, and fevers and billious diseases by keeping up bodily heat of mid winter in June and July August and September, but never changing our diet from the heavy meats of January. An eminent French physician says that the decrease of dyspepsia and billious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples; a fruit, he maintains, which is an admirable preventative and tonic, as well as a nourishing and easily digested article of food. The Parisians devour one hundred million of them every winter, and we do not doubt that these statements are perfectly correct. In fact, instances have come under our observation, where fresh fruit had an immediate effect in checking billious tendencies in individuals, and we have heard of whole districts where billious disease became prevalent upon the failure of the fruit crop. Fruit growers may, therefore, count upon a constantly increasing demand for the products of their orchards and gardens, as the health-giving properties of the fruit become known.

### A Wise and Heroic Resolution.

The old maids of Sioux City have struck an attitude which is calculated, not only to carry terror to the hearts of the men of that region, but which is, of itself, a sufficient feminine protest against the doctrine of woman's independent rights, as advocated by Miss. Anthony and her adherents. On Thanksgiving day, they held a banquet, and, under the influence of the genial fare there partaken of, a certain spinster, Miss Kennedy by name, thrilled the bosome of the fair assemblage by the following announcement: "Let others do as they please; as for me, I am determined to have a husband as soon as I can get one. And let us *all* see to it, so that when another Thanksgiving day rolls round, there will not be an old maid in Sioux City." It is said that the fair virgins there congregated caught the full spirit of this sentiment, and closed the meeting with the pathetic song, "No one to love, none to caress."

In our view, as among those who have an eye to the general good, the augmentation of this nation, and the special increase of this section of the great West, there has not been, among the women of this country, a better move, or one promising more prolific results, than this; that is, barring the little deceptions which women captivate the male sex, are wont to practice. Miss Kennedy, we believe, has inaugurated a movement which will bear opulent fruition, and whose not distant effects will be a palpable and rapid increase of the population of this entite region. Her example should be followed.

A boy at Indianopolis asked his father for twenty shillings to enable him to take his girl to a dance, but father refused, whereupon the boy took a pitchfork, pinned the old man to the side of the barn, and held him there until he shelled out.

### A Severe Report.

Fletcher, Bishop of Nisms, was the son of a tallow chandler. A proud duke once endeavored to mortify the priest, by saying at a leeve that he smelt tallow; to which the other replied: "My lord, I am the son of a chandler, 'tis true, and if your lordship had been the same, you would have remained a tallow chandler all the days of your life."

### A Good Joke.

The scene described below is said to have taken place in the Legislature this winter:

A member from one of the western counties was a persistant reader of the Lincoln *Journal*, and each morning, as the House opened, would commence reading his favorite paper, and about the same moment some member would move to dispense with the reading of the *Journal* and our western member would lay down his paper. He stood this for some time, but one morning, raising from his seat after the usual motion, he exclaimed, at the top of his voice: "Mr. Speaker, I've sot here in my seat for more'n a week and submitted to the tyranny of this House! Somebody every morning moves to dispense with the reading of the *Journal*, and I've lost every paper I've bought for a week by it; and no man has ever moved to dispense with the Plattsmouth HERALD or Omaha *Republican*, and, Mr. Speaker, I won't stand it any longer. Mr. Speaker ——" Here the balance was lost in the general laughter.

No use to write for agricultural newspapers and neglect to feed your hogs.

A single factory in Prussia sends to the army 80,000 cans of preserved meats daily.

A Kentuckian laid a wager of fifty dollars that he could drink a gallon of Bourbon county whisky in twelve hours. He won, and the money was promptly paid to his widow, to defray his funeral expenses.

The Boston *Post* continues to select and re-produce the gems of the *Tribune's* farming articles. Here is the latest of its extracts: "Greeley says these 'mole plows' are all foolishness. You'd have to get more than a hundred moles to draw one, and they are so blind they don't know haw from gee."

It was a good retort Olive Logan gave a committee who invited her to lecture on Sunday. She wrote in reply, "Six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord God; in it thou shalt not do any work."

It is remarked as a good thing in Dan Bryant's new opera house that the building is so constructed that it can be emptied of the audience in the three minutes. A great deal depends on the audiences. Some theatical audiences could get out of a building in two minutes without crowding.

A wrestling match between a butcher and a bear was a leading feature, recently, in the programme of a Sunday show in California. Bets ran high in favor of the bear, but the butcher having arranged with bruin to "throw" the wrestling match, easily threw the bear, and won a pile of money for himself and friends

A wife who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated, became incensed at his indifference, and exclaimed, "Oh, that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes!" To which the hardened wretch hiccupped, "Tai—'tai—'taint no use, old woman, to bo—bo—bore for water here!"

The common use of whisky is due not a little of the terrible degeneracy of the mass of our population. It is an enemy most potent, to the spread of the gospel. Where are the friends of a scripturally enjoined temperance, and where is their activity? A nation in whose veins courses a constant stream of liquid fire cannot be other than vicious; and its vices must be of the coarsest sort.

In the Bank of England is a curious machine, into which sovereigns are poured like grain into a mill. As they pass on, one by one, all that are light weight are thrown to one side, those of full weight to another—so that the distinction is made with unerring certainty. So will it be at the last day.

A letter from the German army in front of Paris says: "King William is one of the most sensitive men in the world. His feelings are so acute that his medical advisers were obliged to forbid his visits to the wounded at the palace. The sound of a dead march, or the sight of a military funeral produces a deep melancholy; and the aspect of the battle-field on which was won his imperial crown has made him sick nigh unto death, and quite unmanned him for many hours afterwards.

The land sales of the B. & Mo. River Railroad company during the month of Jan. came within a fraction of $40 000; and we are informed by one of the agents that in his opinion if the accounts were all acurately figured up it would probably overrun that amount. This during the heart of winter we consider a good showing, and speaks volumes in praise of the management of this company and also of the favor in which their lands are held by outsiders.—*Statesman.*

The Norwich *Bulletin* tells a capital story of a little affair which took place in one of the schools not far from that city. The principal of the school in question attempted, the other day, to break one of his pupils—a sprightly miss of "sweet sixteen"—of the habit of scribbling upon her slate. Seeing that she had written the name of her reputed lover, the principal took the slate and held it up before the school, saying, after having read the name distinctly, "Children, can you tell me who this gentleman is? I have seen his name upon Ella's slate several times. He must certainly be of some importance." And after a pause the principal continued, while all eyes were fixed intently upon Ella, "Who is he? Is he President of the United States?" "Why no, sir," exclaimed the roguish girl, with a very sober look, apparently wishing to clear up the mystery, "he's a real nice young man from Stonington Point."

Mr. Macre a recent Scotch traveler in America, describes Oliver Wendell Holmes as "a plain little dapper man, his hair brushed down like a boy's but turning gray now; a powerful jaw, and a thick, strong under lip, that gives decision to his look, with a flash of pertness," Prof. Agassiz is "big, massive and genial looking; the rich, healthy color on his broad face still telling of the Old World from which he came—a man, but for his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science." Emerson "has the queerest New England face with thin features, prominent hatchet nose, and a smile of a childlike sweetness and simplicity arching in the face and drawing deep curves down the cheek."

# Telegraphic!

## THE WAR.

HAVRE, February 10.

Generals Lilo and Trochu are among the candidates elected to the Assembly in the Department of Finistrey.

PARIS, February 9.

The following are doubtless elected to the Assembly: Mons. Blanc Rochefort, Brison, Deleschange, Flourens, Rollin, Doran Quinet and Valant. The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country. The mortality among the children is very great, and many respectable people are making efforts to leave, dreading a renewal of the war, which will bring on worse horrors than ever. The actual condition of the city is little changed. The Champs Elysees is very little damaged; the Boise de Boulogne was totally destroyed at the entry to the lake, and other parts partially.

Shops are slowly commencing to reopen. There is no gas in the city yet.—The order is good. The popular sentiment is intensely excited at the idea of the entry of the Prussians, but the feeling grows gradually more lenient toward the enemy. There is a report that the Prussians sent an army corps Thursday, resolved to carry Belfourt by assault.

The railroads are getting in a good condition again.

The American minister went Wednesday from the city for a few days relaxation from his arduous duties, and is now in Brussels.

VERSEILLES, Feb. 10.

Returns from eleven departments in the elections, give majorities to Orleanist and Clerical candidates, and but very few Republicans.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, in order that the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of restoration.

A special to the New York Herald says: Yesterday 80 field guns and 140,000 rifles were delivered at Ivry and Vanvren.

Favre is in favor at headquarters, and announces that the district occupied by the Second army corps is peacefully disposed.

Things look gloomy to day. Paris may not be entered before the 19th.—Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment should complications occur. The attitude of the city is apathetic, and a reaction is expected.

Bismarck is again quite ill, and his state causes grave uneasiness.

BORDEAUX, February 8.

In the elections for the Assembly the Republicans have been successful at Perpignan and Oranan, and in the departments of Ardeecpe, Marnot, Loire, Ariege, Indre, and Herault. Conservative candidates are elected from Poictiers and Montanbau, and in the departments of Tarn and Garonne. Candidates of the Liberal Union Party have been elected throught France wherever they have been put in nomination. The Republican majority in Brodeaux is large.

BERNE, February 8.

The military chest of the French army of the East, containing 1,500,000f, has been surrendered to the Swiss government.

LONDON, February 8.

Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success was beyond all expectations.

VERSAILLES, February 8.

General Von Teroskew reports that the forces under his command now beseiging Belfort, have carried some detached forts.

Special to the New York World.

LONDON, February 9.

Earl De Gray will sail for Washington to-morrow as President of the Commission to settle the Alabama claims.

The Queen preceded by the horse guards, in passing through White Hall to open Parliament to-day, was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, the latter predominating. The cheers were chiefly given by Germans. Extraordinary police precautions prevented disorder.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A Belgrade dispatch says the Turkish government is concentrating a large force on the Roumania frontier, and announces that they will remain there while the treaty of Paris of 1856 is observed.

The Paris Presse confirms the statement that France is to withdraw from the treaty of commerce with England.

Picard and Favre have accepted the candidatures for the National Assembly.

Halpin, the Fenian, sailed Wednesday on the Siberia.

John Locke, M. P. for Southwark, in an address to his constituents last evening, expressed himself in favor of a grant of dowry to the Princess Louise. The announcement created a great uproar, and the Queen's name was hissed. At a meeting of workmen last night, it was resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces, to protest against the dowry.

Paris dates of the 7th have been received. Favre thanks the Lord Mayor of London, in the name of the government and people for the food sent, and says the distress of Paris has been very great and still continues.

A Wilhelmshoe dispatch says Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people in reference to the election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a brief message, transmitting the correspondence between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States on the Alabama claims and the fishery questions. From the correspondence, which is quite extended, it appears that the English government proposed to settle the fishery question on our terms, whereupon the President stated that he would do so provided the Alabama claims were included. This was acceded by the British Government.—The President has appointed a commission on the part of the United States, Secretary Fish, General Schenck, Justice Nelson, E. R. Hoar and Senator Williams. The British Government have also appointed a commission, which will cave England next Saturday. The lommissions will meet in Washington, and all the questions between the two governments will be referred to them for settlement.

In executive session of the Senate today, after the President's message and accompanying documents had been read, Mr. Sumner opposed the immediate confirmation of the commissioners. He thought it better to let the subject go over until the documents should be printed and the Senate have time for their examination.

In this Mr. Davis concurred.

Mr. Conklin replied to Mr. Sumner and urged their immediate confirmation.

The debate which followed took a wide range, involving the diplomatic relations of the President, and the plan proposed for the adjustment of the differences between the two countries. The Senate adjourned, after a session of two and a half hours, without coming to any conclusion, but will resume consideration of the subject to-morrow.

LONDON, February 11.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone made an explanation of the reasons why France was not represented in the London conference. He said that the Prussian authorities had promised Favre a pass for himself to attend the London conference if he should be sent as a representative of France; but the Prussian flag having been violated when the application was received by Favre to the military authorities, bombardment had begun, and Favre declined to leave Paris.

Baxter, secretary of admiralty, in answer to the question as to the condition of Paris, said the government had been able to spare 25,000 tons of food for the Parisians, and that 1,000 tons more were ready for shipment. Cochran reviewed the foreign relations of the country, and demanded a ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as regards Russia, Prussia and France.

There was subsequently a brief debate on business of a local nature, after which the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, February 11.

The Tribune says a startling fact has come to light in regard the Hudson river disaster, that the express train was lured to destruction by a false signal, for which the parsimony of the company was directly responsible. The post on which the lights were hung at night stood at the draw, and until this winter a man has always been on duty at that point, with instructions to mind the bridge and signal trains. Two months ago, for the sake of economy, this watch was removed, and the care of the bridge was added to the duties of the man stationed at the water tank two miles below. The trains were to be flagged from the tank instead of the bridge, and at night a white light, indicating "all right," was left permanently at the post, 70 rods from the nearest watchman. If the signal man had been within reach of his signals, where he ought to have been, he could probably have shown the red light in time to avert the disaster.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.

The State Senate yesterday passed a bill exempting the property of a wife in executions levied upon her husband.

The Kansas Senate yesterday passed a bill giving any person the right to sue for damages any one who sold him liquor, and also to sue the owner of the building in which the liquor is sold.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.

The Kreusel Zeitung says no decision will be made as to the prolongation of the armistice, until it can be seen what chance there is that the French National Assembly will conclude peace.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the result of the French elections is a triumph for the conservatists. Imaum, of Muscat, who was slain in a recent battle, will probably be succeeded by Syntorkes, who was victorious.

The routes to Paris are all open and travel restored.

BORDDAUX, Feb 10.

The departments of Charente, Inferiure Hautas, Alpes, Yonne, and the cities of Dijon and Tonlon, have elected republican candidates for the Assembly.—The cities of Nantes, Chalons and Auch, and the departments of Creuse, Dordorgue, Mayenne, Vendee, La Garonne and Loire, have chosen conservatives, moderate or liberal candidates.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

According to reports in Gaulois, M. Favre has gone to Antwerp to communicate with one of the Orleans Princes. A dispatch just received from Brussels states that Favre arrived there on Thursday night.

### Napoleon's Proclamation.

LONDON, Feb. 12

The following is a translation of the proclamation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the electors of France:

"WILHELMSHOHE, 8th—Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity, that profound silance which is misfortunes mourning. As long as armies confronted each other I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party dissensions, but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible to its sufferings. When I was made prisoner I could not treat for peace, because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Not withstanding unparalleled reverses, France was unsubdued; her strongholds unreduced; few departments invaded, and Paris in a state of defence. The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, but while attention was directed to her enemies, an insurrection arose in Paris, the seat of the representatives was violated, the safety of the Empress threatened, and the empire, which had been three times acclaimed by the people overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my resentments, I exclaimed, 'What matters my dynasty if France is saved!' Instead of protesting against the violation of my right, I hoped for a successful defence, and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France; but when the struggle is suspended, and all reasonable chance of victory has disappered, it is time to call to account the usurpers for the bloodshed, and ruin, and squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized government, to which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence and solid prosperity are only recoverable where the people are consulted respecting the government most capable of recovering from the disasters to the country. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes. For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know, nor claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition, but, till the people are regularly assembled, and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate, and there is only one government in which resides the national sovereignty able to heal the wounds, to bring hope to firesides, to reopen the profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord, and peace."

PARIS, February 10.

The election returns are not all counted but the election of the following candidates is considered certain: Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blance, Ruinet, Gambetta, Saisset, Rochefort, Dorian, Schoelcher, Pothier and Delesclause.—The result in a great majority of the elections is in favor of the conservatives. Grevey is elected from Kurl, Picard from Meuse, Gambetta from Haut Rhine, and Favre from Aisne. Eighteen departments remain to be heard from.

BRUSSELS, February 12.

The result of the elections in fifty-four departments is 397 Bonapartists and Orleanists, and 80 republicans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

A correspondent of the Times at New Hamburg writes that yesterday morning some fishermen about two miles below that place, drew up a fragment of a lady's under garment. It was partly burned and stained and saturated with kerosene oil. A piece of velvet, scorched and soaked with crude oil, and attached to a splinter, it is said was found near Low Point, three miles below, on Monday. If these fragments should have been so carried out by the action of the tide, the possibility, if not probability, of bodies being also carried by the powerful undercurrent, is apparent. The best informed people, who know about tides and currents, think that many more victims than the 22 accounted for have perished.

### The Tennessee Sighted—Doubts of Her Safety.

NEW YORK, February 14.

A World's Philadelphia dispatch gives additional particulars from Captain Drummond of his sighting the Tennessee. The Captain says he first saw the vessel about 11 o'clock on the night of January 18th. The vessel left New York harbor late on the afternoon of the 17th, land time, and the 19th by nautical time. On the 18th, by land time, he first saw her mast head lights, but don't know that she was bark rigged. Her mizzen tops were furled, and he could not determine. The vessel was acting very strangely, and it was all we could do to keep out of her way. She was steering directly south. She crossed our bows within five hundred feet of us. This was about 100 miles from Cape Hatteras. A perfect gale was blowing, and the Anderson shipped a great deal of water all that night, and labored very heavily. I feel confident that it was the Tennessee we saw. If she got through the storm all right, she would certainly have put into Jamaica in four days, and reported from that place. The following is an exact copy of the Anderson's log book: "At 11 o'clock Tennessee was noticed; fresh gales, attended with squalls and lightning in the north, and heavy sea making; reefed topsails and furled them. Passed steamer (man-of-war) steaming south, nationality unknown."

At 12 o'clock the Anderson's log-book reported raining very hard, and a northeast sea rolling. Both Capt. Drummond and his first mate are positive that it was the Tennessee they saw; as she would have been just at that place on the 18th by land time. Capt. Drummond would have reported before, but did not know the Tennessee had not been heard from.

Rumors have obtained circulation that several steamers which left San Domingo for New York, are over due. This is not the case; the steamer Republic is now onay due, and the Tybee, which carries the United States mail, is not due until the 52d inst.

A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Havana, 13th, says: "We have no tidings whatever of the U. S. steamer Tennesee at this place, and your correspondent at Santiago de Cuba has heard nothing of her whereabouts."

Boston, February 14.

Captain Hopkins, of the bark Mary Baker, which arrived here to-day from Miragvane, Hayti, reports that on January 28th, off St. Nicohlas Mole, at the northwest end of Hayti, he saw an American man-of-war. When first seen she was under sail and sailed for the east end of Cuba under both steam and sail. The steamer was very long and ship rigged. There was fine weather at the time. From his discription it is supposed she might have been the Tennessee; but as her course would have been in an opposite direction, it is concluded that the vessel was some other American man of war cruising in those waters.

PARIS, February 13.

Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux, and a committee to negotiate a treaty of peace and draft a form of the treaty, to be approved by Bismarck and and Moltke selected. The treaty will be signed immediately and the German troops will then march through Paris to Strasbourg and will there take trains for home. These trains will follow each other as rapidly as possible. The assembly will then adjourn to Paris and proceed with the reorganization of France. The departments which are not occupied by the Germans are being ravaged by the franc-tireurs. Terror reigns in those departments. Discreditable revelations are made concerning the Provisional Governor. It is said that members hold immense sums made out of contracts; that they secretly disposed of stores and provisions, and that in the Hotel de Ville 43,000 bottles of wine were drank. Provisions are pouring in, and prices are low.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 14.

Flour—Very dull and but little better than nominal; prices unchanged.

Wheat—Fairly active but unsettled, though held firmer and higher; No 2 closed at 1 23¾ cash, 1 23¾@1 23⅞ seller last half; No 3, 1 16@1 17.

Corn—Irregular; opened firm but closed easier at 50¼ cash, 52¼ seller April, 58¼@58½ seller May; no grade sold at 47@49.

Oats—Active and higher; No 2 closed at 48¼ cash.

Rye—Firmer and higher; No 1, 91; No 2, 90

Barley—Dull but easier; No 2, 81; No 3, nominal, 65@70.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Three acres of land adjoining the city on the south, can be had cheap for cash. For particulars enquire at the HERALD office. dec24tf.

FOR SALE.—Two lots in Glenwood, Cheap. [sept8] S. DUKE.

FOR SALE.—8¾ acres of land adjoining Plattsmouth. Enquire of Sept8 S. DUKE.

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 50 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. decl6dtwt

LOTS FOR SALE
LOTS FOR SALE
LOTS FOR SALE
INQUIRE OF
L. BILLINGS

### CITY HOTEL,

J. E. Holland, Proprietor, corner of Main and Third streets, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.—Having been refitted and newly furnished offers first class accommodations. Board by the week or day. [aug24tf

## Railroad Time Table.

B. & M. R. R IN NEBRASKA.

| WESTWARD. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD |
|---|---|---|
| TRAIN NO 1. | | TRAIN NO 2. |
| Le. 10.45 A. M. | Plattsmouth. | Ar. 3.45 P. M |
| Le. 11.20 A. M. | Omaha Junc. | Ar 3.10 P. M |
| Le. 11.50 A. M. | Louisville. | Ar. 2.40 P. M |
| Le. 12.07 A. M. | South Bend. | Ar. 2.23 P. M |
| Ar. 12.35 A. M. | Ashland | Ar. 1.55 P. M |
| Ar. 12.55 " | Greenwood | Ar. 1.35 " |
| Ar. 1.15* p m | Waverly | Ar. 1.15 " |
| Ar. 1.28 " | Newton | Ar. 1.02 " |
| Ar. 1.45 " | Lincoln | Le. 12.45 " |
| TRAIN NO. 3. | | TRAIN NO. 4. |
| Le. 4.45 P. M. | Plattsmouth. | Ar. 9 45 A. M. |
| Le. 5.35 P. M. | Omaha Junc. | Ar. 8.55 A. M. |
| Le. 6.25 P. M. | Louisville. | Ar. 8.05 A. M. |
| Le. 6.55 P. M. | South Bend. | Ar. 7.35 A. M. |
| Ar. 7.45 P. M. | Ashland. | Le. 6.45 A. M. |
| Ar. 8.15 " | Greenwood | Ar. 6.15 " |
| Ar. 8.40 " | Waverly | Ar. 5.50 " |
| Ar. 9.00 " | Newton | Ar. 5.30 " |
| Ar. 9.20 " | Lincoln | Le. 5.00 " |

The time given above is that of Omaha, being 33 minutes slower than Chicago.

B. & M. R. R.
(Took effect Sunday Nov. 27.)

ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pacific Express.—except Monday | 9.25 a. m.